As the 1980-81 academic year gets underway, the staff at Trinkle Library welcomes all returning students and faculty back to Mary Washington College. And to all freshmen and new professors, an especially cordial greeting is extended.

In the array of books reviewed in this issue there is certainly something for everyone. Environmentalists will view Michael Brown's *Laying Waste: The Poisoning of America* by Toxic Chemicals as a "must." Political activists will be intrigued by Wilbur Eveland's *Ropes of Sand: America's Failure in the Middle East*, and you creative artists will enjoy Ronald Sanders' *The Days Grow Short: The Life and Music of Kurt Weill* and *Picasso's Pablo Picasso, A Retrospective*.

Of timely interest is one of Trinkle's new periodicals, *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, reviewed on page 7. This periodical is probably the most prestigious of the women's studies journals published in the United States.

Timely too is the salute to H. L. Mencken, noted journalist and comic satirist whose 100th birthday on September 12, 1980 was celebrated across the country. Surely Mencken - who always had decided opinions about anything - would have much to say as we approach the 1980 presidential election.

And 1980 brings us - besides new faces on campus - a renovated Monroe Hall. The article on page 13 which traces the history of this well known campus landmark will be of interest to newcomers and seasoned MWC "natives" alike. Best wishes on the start of a new year!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


With emphasis on the years during which Joseph Kennedy was Ambassador to England, Beschloss provides a dual portrait of two giants of the New Deal era. Based on fresh materials, the work throws new light on the views of public service held by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Kennedy.


A native of Niagara Falls, New York, Michael Brown is the hometown reporter who originally covered the Love Canal-Hooker Chemical Company problem. Here he expands that expose and pursues the present and future of hazardous wastes in the United States. Special focus is on the states of Iowa, Tennessee, New Jersey, Louisiana, California, Michigan and Maryland.


Using much material made newly available since Ernest Jones' major biography of the 1950's, Ronald Clark brings to life Sigmund Freud the man and relates many of Freud's personal experiences to his psychoanalytic theories. Clark's volume is supplemented with photographs, bibliography, index and notes.

After thirteen months camping and 35,000 miles in their car spent recreating the travels of John James Audubon, the husband and wife team of Durant and Harwood compiled an account of the adventure in journalized form. Juxtaposed are initialed entries from the journals and writings of Audubon and of the two authors. The modern day travelers found reassurance that Audubon's America had "not been cemented over after all."


Publication of *Ropes of Sand* was delayed at the request of the CIA; however, when that organization finally declined to review the work, the author proceeded to authorize its release. Eveland, a former covert associate and contract employee of the CIA, recounts his years in and thoughts about American actions related to the Middle East. Eveland emphasizes that the United States must now live with the results achieved by relying too much on covert action substituted for traditional diplomacy.


Issued in honor of Einstein's 1979 centenary year, General Relativity offers a combined statement concerning current research in this field. Contributions are by S. W. Hawking, W. Israel and 19 other leading relativists.


Graham Greene's 21st novel, a study of greed and pride, centers around the notorious parties of the millionaire Doctor Fischer--inventor of Dentophil Bouquet toothpaste--most particularly on his dangerous bomb party. Primary characters figuring in the story are Fischer's daughter Anna-Luise and the maimed chocolate factory translator Alfred Jones.
Based largely on primary sources, Gold Dust perhaps more accurately captures the feverish spirit of the forty-niners than have previous works on the subject. This colorful but accurate account is an important new contribution to the literature of western American history.

The fourth and final collection of Randall Jarrell's criticism encompasses his work of 30 years, gathering all the previously uncollected criticism. Writings ranging from Ellen Glasgow (1935) to Ernie Pyle (1945) to Dylan Thomas (1955) to Robert Frost (1964) fill this new volume of the late critic's work.

Linguist Margaret Kahn, in 1974, lived in Iranian Kurdistan and studied the Kurdish language. Children of the Jinn is a by-product of that time among these ferocious but hospitable—a study of an ethnic nation with no one government, no borders, and no flag.

A companion volume to her award-winning The Woman Warrior, China Men is Kingston's rich account of the men of her family. Here she artfully portrays the worlds of the father from China, the great grandfather of the Sandalwood Mountains, the grandfather of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the brother in Vietnam.

"It took the two of you to make a complete and perfect whole," wrote Mark Twain of Helen Keller and her teacher/companion Anne Sullivan Macy. Award-winning writer Joseph Lash has compiled a significant dual biography of these two women for the 100th anniversary year of Keller's birth.
Told largely in the words of one black family, *Goin' Home* details the plight of the Stanfords, who finding that the north is no longer the promised land, move back home to Alabama. Unable to survive financially and with great disappointment, they are forced to return to Boston in order to survive with pride.

Published seven years after the artist's death, *Pablo Picasso, a Retrospective* serves as a catalog of the massive Picasso exhibition mounted at New York's Museum of Modern Art in the summer of 1980. The text, enhanced by 758 illustrations and a chronology, chronicles the evolution of Picasso's art from 1881 to 1973. Introductory pages were contributed by William Rubin of the Museum of Modern Art and Dominique Bozo of the Musée Picasso.

Ronald Sanders' biography of Kurt Weill emphasises Weill's development as a composer rather than his personal life and deals equally with both his German and American periods. It will probably prove to be the most useful volume on Weill until a more definitive work, now in progress, is ready for publication.

Combining historical, sociological, and psychological perspectives, Richard Sennett offers a contemporary study of authority, our fears and needs of it, and how it appears publicly and privately. The introduction indicates that this is the first of four companion essays, those to follow to concern solitude, fraternity, and ritual.

Established in 1978, the National Poetry Series is inaugurated with the publication of Roberta Spear's *Silks*. The series, a privately subsidized trade publishing venture with five publishers participating, will consist of five annual selections made by recognized poets. *Silks* is Spear's first collection.

Authored by a young writer who took his own life in 1969, *A Confederacy of Dunces* has lain unpublished in its entirety until now. It is the satiric, rollicking, tragic-comedy of Ignatius Reilly portrayed against the back-streets and downtown of New Orleans. In a foreword to the novel, Walker Percy characterizes Reilly as the "slob extraordinary, a Mad Oliver Hardy, a fat Don Quixote, a perverse Thomas Aquinas rolled into one."


What was the influence of G. I. Gurdjieff on such well known of his disciples as Katherine Mansfield, Aldous Huxley, J. B. Priestly, and Jean Toomer? Using previously unpublished materials and interviews, James Webb has attempted to answer this question and to solve the mystery of the guru of Fountainebleau, "the work", and Gurdjieff's Institute for the Harmonious Development of Man. Webb has previously written and edited a number of books on the occult.


"It was a long river, with many rapids, and the passage was too fast, yet for all the wrong turns and terrible mistakes, the sixties were an extraordinary time of social invention and constructive politics." So begins Harris Wofford's substantial volume of memoirs and commentary on the decade of American life made memorable by John and Robert Kennedy and Coretta and Martin Luther King, Jr. The author, now a practicing attorney, is a past president of Bryn Mawr College, former Associate Director of the Peace Corps, and served as John F. Kennedy's Special Assistant for Civil Rights.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,144 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Four newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Signs

Women have been faced with more challenges, problems and decisions as their societal roles and status have expanded. The area of women's studies is greatly enhanced with the quarterly journal, Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society published by the University of Chicago. Areas covered in this journal include research, surveys of current publications, book reviews, letters from readers, and archival material written prior to 1950.

The first and fourth issues of each volume have designated themes which allow for comprehensive treatment of subject matter.

A recent issue included articles that dealt with a review of abortion, an interview with the French feminist, Simone de Beauvoir, a study on the connection between homosexual behavior and an androgynous theory of character in early twentieth century writers, and an essay on women in business management.

Although Trinkle's subscription began with the March 1980 issue, back files beginning with volume 1 (1975) have been purchased. It is indexed in Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, MLA Bibliography, Psychological Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts and Women Studies Abstracts.

Exceptional Children

The educational problems experienced by exceptional children and their parents and teachers are varied and complex. The problems associated with the bright child and with the psychologically and physiologically handicapped child are identified and discussed in Exceptional Children. Topics on curriculum planning, new teaching aids, current developments and book reviews are included in each issue.

Cultural diversity of exceptional children was the central theme of volume 46, number 8. Articles relating to that subject included nondiscriminatory evaluation, curriculum adaptations, communications with parents, the social and emotional needs of exceptional children and career opportunities for culturally diverse youth.
The journal is published monthly from October to May by the Council for Exceptional Children and is indexed in Psychological Abstracts, the Education Index and Language and Language Behavior Abstracts. Trinkle's holdings begin with volume 46 (1979/80) and are annually bound.

**ABC (Edicion Aerea)**

Coverage of world news sources has been broadened with the addition of Spain's leading newspaper, ABC. It is a European intellectual paper that combines fast stories and pictures with literary reviews. Since Franco's death the Madrid publication has undergone many changes and now includes most of the best writers in Spain.

Trinkle Library has been receiving ABC on a weekly basis since April 1980.

**Computers and People**

Did you know that the word "Washington" occurs ninety-eight times per million words or that there has been a $100,000 prize established for the first computer world chess championship? Computers and People is the first non-specialist computing journal of its kind. This bi-monthly publication focuses its attention on the use of computers in business, education, transportation, and societal problems. A current issue contained an article by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce on the unified computer system of the socialist countries, and an article on the automatic prevention of errors in computer applications.

The magazine covers the design, applications, and implications of information processing, and thus is covered by the Business Periodicals Index. The format varies, but there is a regular feature that deals with computer games and puzzles. So the next time that you feel like exercising your mind with a rousing arithmetical problem of mumbles you will know where to look!
What was the China lobby? How did it influence American policy toward China, and what effect did that have on history? What, if any, parallels can be drawn between the events of thirty years ago and current events?

The larger picture in foreign relations history is sometimes difficult for us to perceive, bound as we are by the minutiae of daily events. Yet to be able to learn from the past, we must understand not only what happened and when, but also where the events we are considering fit into the overall pattern of history, what the reason behind them are, and what concepts, philosophies and ideals they represent.

The Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy was compiled to fill the need for a comprehensive, authoritative and readable analysis of the larger picture of American foreign policy: its development, its application, and the meaning of the concepts underlying it. It was developed to explain those concepts that have not been satisfactorily studied, and to interpret those which have already come under scholarly attention without excessive footnoting or detail.

The editor of the Encyclopedia points out that most of the literature of American foreign relations is either the chronological history of events or the in-depth study of a very limited aspect of foreign policy. That which does attempt to give a broader view of the concepts involved too frequently is hindered by excessive detail or a reliance on the jargon of the field, incomprehensible to the non-specialist. This is because the historians of diplomacy depend for their source material upon official documents of negotiable treaties and the formal exchanging of notes. The resulting literature is too narrowly focused or too detailed to allow proper understanding of the background which underlies the developments being studied.

The Encyclopedia is made up of ninety-five essays of 2,000 to 10,000 words each on themes or large ideas such as the balance of power, approaches and theories of decision-making, and imperialism. Specific topics like the King Cotton Theory, the China lobby, or the Truman Doctrine are also covered. The writer of the essays, all scholars knowledgeable in the area, kept to no one standard of
methodology or ideology in their approaches to the subject, and cover the full spectrum of philosophies from right to left. Though most are Americans, and concentration is on American policy and concerns, their sensitivity to other cultures is noticeably high.

At the end of each article is an annotated bibliography of pertinent materials, designed to enable the reader to begin further research in that area. References are supplied to other articles within the Encyclopedia that are related to the one at hand. Volume 3 of the Encyclopedia contains brief biographies of influential persons from all periods of American history, from John Jay to Henry Kissinger. There is an index, excellent except in its omission of any reference to the biographies in Volume 3.

The Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy is an outstanding and unique reference work; unique in its attempt to provide for the serious but non-specialist student of foreign policy an analysis, explanation and tracing of the broad basic concepts which motivate American foreign policy; outstanding in that it has so admirably succeeded in the attempt. The essays are well-written and notably unbiased for the most part. The reader is provided with the means to understand and indeed to rethink American diplomatic history.

**SUGGESTION BOARD**

The Suggestion Board which was installed last year in the rotunda will continue to operate during the year. Any member of the College community who has an idea or a suggestion for improving library service is urged to place it on a slip of paper provided and pin the slip to the board with tacks that are available on the board. A response will be posted within 48 hours or as soon as the question or suggestion can be given appropriate consideration.
"'If a man is loved for the enemies he has made, all
Baltimore will attend Mencken’s funeral.'"

-The Irreverent Mr. Mencken,
Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1950

Perhaps it did. Surely few journalists have aroused more self-righteous ire than did H. L. Mencken. Cheerfully iconoclastic and delightfully satiric, Mencken punctured the inflated balloons of the pompous and pulled down the idols of the masses.

September 12, 1980 marked the 100th birthday of the Sage of Baltimore. To honor the occasion, Trinkle Library has arranged a display in the rotunda of some of his famous books. His scholarly study of American English, appropriately titled The American Language (427.9/M522a/1923), is today still considered the definitive work in its field. Other works include Happy Days, 1880-1892 (814.5/M522), Volume I of Mencken's autobiography that narrates his youth in his beloved Baltimore; A Carnival of Buncombe (973.91404/M522c); Letters of H. L. Mencken (814.5/M522/L2); and several biographies of the Sage, including Charles A. Fecher's Mencken (814.5/M522/Df). Also displayed are issues of American Mercury, the literary magazine that Mencken helped found and edit in 1924 and whose contributors included Sinclair Lewis, Carl Sandburg, and Vachel Lindsay.

Literary journalist Henry Louis Mencken joined the Baltimore Sun in 1906 and stayed with the newspaper for more than forty years. It was his syndicated Monday column, "The Free Lance," that catapulted him to the notoriety that he relished. In it he gleefully attacked politics and personalities, and his cleverly written jabs would at turns either offend or amuse a nation.

An avowed atheist - and a confirmed tippler who stoutly maintained that the Methodists were responsible for Prohibition - Mencken frequently made muckraking forays into organized religion. "It is often argued that religion is valuable because it makes men good, but even if this were true it would not be proof that religion is true. That would be an extension of pragmatism beyond endurance. Santa Claus makes children good in precisely the same way, and yet no one would argue seriously that that fact proves his existence. The defense of religion is full of such logical imbecilities."

If the 100 year old Sage were alive in this election year, it is certain that Jimmy Carter's Evangelicalism would by no means endear the President to him. As could be expected, however, Mencken had no use for politicians anyway, affirming that "they are simply persons who promise in loud, ringing voices to solve the insoluble and unscrew the inscrutable. At their worst they are palpable frauds, comparable to so many thimble-riggers at a county fair; at their best they come close to the elegant imbecility of theologians."
Ronald Reagan would not fare much better. "An actor for President?" the Sage would guffaw. "It is rare indeed to find an actor who is a bachelor. The moment he is off with one wife he is on with another. He rushes from the bed to the altar almost as fast as other men rush from the altar to the bed."

Mencken's viewpoints and comic opinions cannot fully be savored in just this one small article, though his centenary has sparked numerous such laudatory pieces. Trinkle Library, however, is pleased to pay tribute to the Sage of Baltimore, and recommends for enjoyable and light reading one of his many works. During an era in which the plain, no-nonsense style of Harry Truman is revered, it appears that a reawakening of the satiric wit, ribald humor and caustic sarcasm of H. L. Mencken would be in order.

Happy birthday, Henry!

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**Personnel**

Mr. James Bales assumed the position of Readers Services Librarian (Reference/Special Services) on July 1, 1980, replacing Mrs. Charlotte Millis who resigned in April 1980. Mrs. Kari A. Tilley was employed on August 11, 1980, as Readers Services Librarian (Reference) to replace Miss Catharine Hall who resigned on June 20.

Miss Susan Webreck joined the staff on July 1, 1980, as Readers Services Librarian (Serials) replacing Mrs. Sandra Brown who resigned on June 14 to become a full-time mother.

**Building Improvements**

Some areas of the Library are being painted. The areas which must remain available for student use will be completed while students are away from the campus.

A new microfilm cabinet and an additional Information Design Microfilm Reader were added to the Microform Reading area.

The Reserve Room was brightened and (on very sunny days, appropriately dimmed), when new draperies were hung in June. The draperies are expected to save energy as well as make a more comfortable study area by eliminating some vigorous drafts.

As a result of a suggestion from the Suggestion Board clocks were installed in Subbasements One and Two.
Monroe Hall is undoubtedly the most recognizable building on campus. Its photo has graced everything from the cover of Dr. Edward Alvey's History of Mary Washington College 1908-1972 to the 1980-82 catalog, and throughout the years its imposing columns have served as a background for innumerable group pictures. Although the facade has not changed in seventy years, the interior has undergone dramatic changes. Currently serving as a classroom and lecture building, a look at its past history reveals that at one time or another it has been used for just about every purpose except as a dormitory. The latest renovation, which was completed this year, has turned the oldest building on campus into the most modern one, complete with closed circuit television, air-conditioning and a modern cartography lab.

Constructed in 1910, it was one of two buildings which comprised the campus when the Fredericksburg State Normal and Industrial School for Women opened in 1911. (The other building was Willard Hall). Originally called the Administration Building, in 1912 it was named Russell Hall in honor of E. H. Russell, first President of the Normal School. When President Russell resigned in 1919, the building was again referred to as the Administration Building. The name was changed to Monroe Hall in 1922 in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and a resident of Fredericksburg.

During the early years of the college, all activities except sleeping and eating centered in Monroe. In addition to containing all classrooms and laboratories, within its walls were the administrative offices, the swimming pool, locker rooms, the gym, the post office, the auditorium and a library which had seats for twenty-four students.

Until Goolrick Hall was opened in 1967, the college gym was located in Monroe. The gym floor was actually in the basement -- the present auditorium, Room 104, was part of the gym -- and a balcony or track circled the gym at ground level. Not only were all athletic activities held here, but prior to the 1941 opening of George Washington Hall, all dances were held in the gym. Room 101 in the renovated Monroe Hall now occupies the site of the old swimming pool, and old photographs reveal a low-ceiling room with only two or three feet of walking area around the edge of the pool. The auditorium accommodated 900 people and was the site of plays, lectures, Class Day exercises, baccalaureate and commencement, and even a 1922 wedding.
The process of changing Monroe into a strictly academic building was begun in 1915 with the opening of Virginia Hall. At that time all of the administrative offices and the library were moved to the new building, creating more classroom space in Monroe. In 1928, a new indoor swimming pool was constructed and the pool room in Monroe became another classroom. The completion of George Washington Hall in 1941 provided the college with a new auditorium, and when Goolrick Hall became the physical education building in 1967, all athletic facilities were removed from Monroe.

The murals which line the halls of Monroe set it apart from the other academic buildings on campus. These murals were painted in the 1940's by art students under the direction of Emil Schnellock, assistant professor of art at MWC from 1938-58. The flags and seals represent the various states of the nation, and out-of-state students were urged to paint their home states' symbols. The preservation of these murals was a consideration during the recent renovation of the building.

The journey from a multi-purpose administration building to a modern academic building has stretched over seventy years, and Monroe Hall has withstood all of the changes. As one of the oldest buildings on campus, it serves as a common denominator for all alumni; no matter what their year of graduation, Monroe Hall was a part of their educational experience at Mary Washington College.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
Sociology Professor Bruce London was the senior guest editor of the June, 1980 issue of Urban Affairs Quarterly. The entire journal was devoted to "The Revitalization of Inner-City Neighborhoods." Professor London has also published Metropolis and Nation in Thailand: The Political Economy of Uneven Development (Westview Press, 1980).

From April 10-12, 1980, English Professor Donald Glover attended the Southeastern Meeting of the Conference on Christianity and Literature at Emory University in Atlanta. He presented by invitation a paper titled, "Narrative Structure and Christian Meaning in C. S. Lewis's That Hideous Strength." The paper is a look at Lewis's fiction from a literary critical point of view.


By the invitation of the National Society of Arts and Letters, Professor of Dance Sonja D. Haydar was a member of a panel of judges which on March 30, 1980 selected recipients of ballet scholarships.

On April 19, 1980, Professor Mary W. Pinschmidt of the Biology Department took representatives to the Chi Beta Phi National Conference and was elected a National Counselor for 1980-81.

"Psychoanalysis and Creativity," a special section of the Summer-Fall, 1979 issue of Psychocultural Review, was guest edited by Professor Daniel Dervin of the English Department. He wrote the introduction to this section, "The State of the Question" (pp. 227-230), and contributed "'Myself Must I Remake': Psychoanalysis of the Self in Literature" (pp. 267-286). Elsewhere in the issue was his "The Spook in the Rainforest: The Incestuous Structure of Tennessee Williams's Plays" (pp. 153-183).

Professor Ronald B. Head, Assistant Dean for Career Services, contributed for the 1977-78 issue of The Magazine of Albemarle County History, "The Student Diary of Charles Ellis, Jr., March 10 - June 25, 1835" (pp. 7-122). Also, on July 21, 1980 he presented a program entitled, "Selling the Liberal Arts to Industry and Business" at the American College Personnel Association Conference on "Career Planning and Placement in the Small College," held at Alma College, Alma, Michigan.

The honors that are heaped upon a President in this one hundred and fifty-sixth year of the Republic are seldom of a kind to impress and content a civilized man. People send him turkeys, opossums, pieces of wood from the Constitution, goldfish, carved peach-kernels, models of the State Capitols of Wyoming and Arkansas, and pressed flowers from the Holy Land. His predecessors before 1917 got demi-johns of 12-year-old rye, baskets of champagne, and cases of Moselle and Burgundy, but them times ain't no more. Once a year some hunter in Montana or Idaho sends him 20 pounds of bearsteak, usually collect. It arrives in a high state, and has to be fed to the White House dog. He receives 20 or 30 chain-prayer letters every day, and fair copies of 40 or 50 sets of verse. Clergymen send him illustrated Bibles, madstones and boxes of lucky powders, usually accompanied by applications for appointment as collectors of customs at New Orleans, or Register of the Treasury.

-H. L. Mencken, "Imperial Purple," Baltimore Sun, August 17, 1931
With the end of brisk autumn days comes the end of another semester. The staff of Trinkle Library wishes everyone at Mary Washington College an enjoyable Christmas and warm holiday season.

Since increasingly greater numbers of individuals are now electing not to get married, Janet Barkas's Single in America, reviewed in this issue, should intrigue many readers. Another reviewed book in "Current and Choice" (with new column logo by Kari Tilley) that reflects prevailing interests is Robert Edwards' A Matter of Life, his account of the events leading to the birth of Louise Brown, the first "test-tube baby."

Although nationwide polls before the 1980 presidential election showed that neither candidate was likely to win by a considerable margin, Ronald Reagan soundly defeated Jimmy Carter. How do pollsters gather and interpret their data? George Gallup provides some fascinating answers in his The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion 1979, discussed on page 8.

Also of 1980 interest is the recent addition of a copy of Andrew Marvell's Miscellaneous Poems to the Woodward Collection in Trinkle Library. English Professor Sidney H. Mitchell gives a history of the book and its author on page 12 and reminisces about the donor, none other than former Trinkle Librarian Daniel Woodward himself!

And for a look at another aspect of literature, see page 15 for "The Case of the Ebony Cabinet," with art work courtesy of MWC student Pam Bowden. Again, best holiday wishes!

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305 B24s

Divorced, never married, living together, separated or widowed—these terms describe single persons in this country, a group having increased by 26% since 1971. Janet Barkas conducted interviews with singles in all socioeconomic groups and here offers her resulting views on prospects for the single person and for the future of the family in America.

823.91 B3885 P3

"A voice comes to one in the dark. Imagine." So begins Samuel Beckett's latest literary contribution in 89 pages of large type. Having originally written Company in English, the 1969 Nobel Prize winner has translated the text into French as well.

303.64 B496f

*Fire in the Minds of Men,* almost a textbook in its comprehensiveness, traces the revolutionary faith from the late eighteenth century into the early twentieth century, focusing on those who helped to keep the flame alive. The author, Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, characterizes his work as "the record of what one man who is not a revolutionary found interesting and important about a number of his fellow humans who were."

306.2 B784C

Distinguished political journalist David Broder has interviewed activists of the various power groups coming of political age and reflects upon the results they may be expected to achieve. His commentary focuses on where the nation has been under the guidance of those whose background was in the Depression and World War II and
where it will be going led by a generation shaped by the Korean and Vietnam conflicts and later national crises.


Collins and Lapierre, the authors of Is Paris Burning? and other non-fictional works have again combined talents to produce their first novel, a tale of suspense featuring a New York City held hostage by terrorists with nuclear capabilities. Important figures in the story are an unnamed President of the United States, Colonel al-Qaddafi of Libya, and the New York policeman, Agelo Roccia.


Set in Czechoslovakia, Hana Demetz's autobiographical novel chronicles the Holocaust years of Helene Richter and those dear to her. The House on Prague Street is a short but vivid portrayal of that world which no longer exists. A Lector in Czech at Yale, the author is a native of Czechoslovakia who survived the Holocaust and was educated in Prague.


Research scientist Robert Edwards and gynecologist Patrick Steptoe composed the British team whose work on human in vitro fertilization lead to the birth of Louise Brown, the first "test-tube baby". A Matter of Life, composed of individually authored chapters, is an account of their ten years in research and the resulting ethical controversy.


The product of field work done among middle-class black Americans during the early 1970's, Drylongso ("ordinary") is a collection of narratives related by members of this nation within a nation. The final work, characterized by truthfulness, is described by its compiler as "a self-portrait of ... core black culture." Gwaltney was a student of the late Margaret Mead and is currently a professor of anthropology at Syracuse University.


Roslynn Haynes, Lecturer in English at the University of New South Wales and also the holder of a scientific degree, makes use of her double background for this study of H. G. Wells. Her work is a beginning towards understanding the relationship of the scientific method to Wells' thought and his fictional writings.

Joseph Merrick, deformed beyond hope, became the most famous freakshow exhibit in history. This new account of his life, well-researched by a medical doctor and professional writer team, studies Merrick's plight and places him in the light of Victorian sensibilities and prejudices.


With a setting focusing on 18th-century style and manners, Erica Jong's new novel is the bawdy and witty story of Fanny Hackabout-Jones, born Frances Bellars. Fanny, the supposed model for John Cleland's *Fanny Hill*, writes her own story in language modeled on that of the time.


The West must understand the Arab states and the Persian Gulf area before it can fully realize the position of dependance in which it now stands. This is one of the basic themes of a critical and controversial new work on the Arabs by an authority on the area.


On the occasion of the centennial of the U.S. wing of the Salvation Army, Edward McKinley was commissioned to write a history of the Army in America. His scholarly account is accompanied by historical illustrations, appendixes covering ranks, commanders, and doctrine, a bibliographical review, full notes and index. The author, a member of the Salvation Army, is Associate Professor of History at Ashbury College and is a former winner of the Allan Nevins Award of the Society of American Historians.


How have congressional staffs grown since the 1940's? Is their work beneficial to or does it overload the individual elected members of Congress? Michael Malbin's book deals directly with these and like questions, detailing the work of staff members in research activities as well as that directed toward drumming-up new business for Congress.

Divided into six sections--Young Lyndon; Mastering the Senate; The Vice-President; "Not a Fluke of History, but a President"; The Creek is Rising; and The Winter of LBJ--Merle Miller's exercise in oral history is a lively and colorful contribution towards a better understanding of the thirty-sixth President of the United States. The work is based upon multiple interviews with LBJ's family, friends, colleagues, and observers and is, as it has been characterized, a portrayal of Lyndon Johnson "warts and all."


Published in conjunction with the exhibition being held in New York, Chicago, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, and Boston during 1980–1981, *The Great Bronze Age of China* serves as a catalogue of this display. The descriptive text includes splendid color photographs of the 105 objects of bronze, jade, and terracotta, many of which are very recent discoveries. Four scholarly essays concerning Bronze Age art and culture introduce the work.


In a critical biography, Margot Peters focuses on one small aspect of Bernard Shaw studies—the conflict in Shaw between his admiration for talented women and his fear of romance. Peters highlights particularly his relationships with the actresses Ellen Terry, Janet Achurch, Florence Farr, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the interrelated importance of the work of the playwright and the talents of the actresses on each other's careers.


*Recovering*, a journal covering the period from December 28, 1978 through November 30, 1979, recounts May Sarton's bouts with problems in private life, a devastatingly poor review of *A Reckoning*, and a mastectomy. It is an eloquently human account of a healing time in the life of the writer.


Cezanne called him "'the first Impressionist.'" The recipient of this title was Camille Pissarro and the authors of this new work of art history have sought to delve further into his life. Previously private materials, many made available by the Pissarro family, have made it possible to cast new light on the artist's work, his political philosophy, his artistic sons, and his intellectually active mind. The volume is enhanced by 210 illustrations, notes, bibliography and index.
Following by only two years his Pulitzer Prize winning Now and Then: Poems 1976-1978, Being Here is Robert Penn Warren's collection of 50 new poems. Seeming more productive in his seventies, Warren writes new verse largely autobiographical in nature. In his words "...autobiography which represents a fusion of fiction and fact in varying degrees and perspectives."

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,199 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Reflecting the needs of students and faculty in the areas of business and economics, Trinkle Library has added subscriptions to two major journals in these fields.

Industrial & Labor Relations Review is a leading publication from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. The journal covers a wide range of subjects including personnel administration, industrial sociology and psychology, labor economics, history and law. In addition to the six scholarly articles that appear in each issue, written mostly by university faculty members, there is a section on research in progress. A synopsis is given of the current studies underway at many institutions.

A recent issue contained articles on the history of union merger trends since 1900, the demise of airline strike insurance and wage determination in the union and non-union sectors.

The extensive bibliography of recently published works and the authoritative book review section enhances the value of this journal. Also, the wide indexing provides easy access to the material. Trinkle's holdings of the journal begin with October 1980, volume 34, number 1.
The Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California has published Industrial Relations; A Journal of Economy and Society since 1961. This journal encompasses many subject areas from the social, political, legal and economic aspects of employment to labor relations and personnel management. The format of the publication usually includes a symposium on a special industrial relations problem and four or five articles, though some issues may focus on one unified theme.

A recent issue contained articles on real wages insurance, the male occupational standing and a microeconometric analysis of nurse staffing in hospitals. A "point-counterpoint" section dealt with the impact of earnings on the employment service.

The Library's holdings of the publication begin with Winter 1980, volume 19, number 1. The general business scope and literary quality of Industrial Relations plus the accessibility through varied indexing services makes this journal especially well-suited to the academic community of Mary Washington College.

Trinkle Associates

The Trinkle Associates gathered at the Fredericksburg Country Club on Tuesday, September 23, to hear Dr. Robert Oxnam, Vice President of The Asia Society, speak on "China Today." The evening began with cocktails at six o'clock followed by dinner at seven. Dr. Oxnam's thorough knowledge of China's history as well as first-hand familiarity with modern day China allowed him to offer rare insights into the China that is now emerging.

On Sunday, October 19, the second annual Antiquarian Book Fair, under the sponsorship of the Associates, was held in the exhibit rooms of duPont Hall. Five dealers displayed prints, maps, and rare books. In addition to attendance of Associates, who were admitted free, there were 58 paid admissions.

On Tuesday, November 11, Trinkle Library held a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Jones to open the exhibit of Opera Quae Extant, Omnia by Adriaan van de Spiegel. This rare 1645 Amsterdam imprint was given by Dr. Jones to the Trinkle Library on March 19, 1980. In conjunction with the exhibit The Associates of Trinkle Library published A Man from Padua by Professor Mary Pinschmidt as "Trinkle Library Contributions Number 2." Copies of the pamphlet have been sent out to the membership of the Trinkle Associates.

The 1980 annual membership meeting will be held in Lounge A, Ann Carter Lee Hall, on Tuesday, December 2, at 7:30 p.m. A delightful program has been planned to follow the election of the three members to the Advisory Board for 1981. Professor Lawrence Wishner will discuss "The Chipmunk Conspiracy," and with the aid of color slides reveal how chipmunks plan to take over the world by the simple device of minding their own business. Professor Wishner is doing research on chipmunks in conjunction with the writing of a book that is scheduled for publication within the next two years.
... how we Americans feel about nuclear power? We think it necessary to meet our needs for energy in the future, but few of us would care to live within five miles of a nuclear power plant.

These findings, the result of an opinion poll taken in April of 1979, are included in The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion 1979 (R/301.1543/c138g/1979), a compilation and analysis of the most significant results of all the surveys taken over the course of the year by the Gallup Poll. Joining a similar compilation for 1978 and cumulations for 1972-1975 and 1935-1971, the book provides a continuous picture of the trends in American public opinion since the Gallup Poll began in 1935 its gathering and weekly release of data on the national sentiments.

Man the individual is utterly unpredictable, says George H. Gallup in his introduction to the 1979 volume, but his actions taken as a group can be predetermined with mathematical precision. The Gallup polls, scientifically based on the laws of probability and meticulously carried out, keep the score on public feelings and chart the trends of opinion. Such findings are useful to students of the political and social sciences for determining political climate, to students of popular culture for determining trends in our attitudes and practices, and to the makers and shapers of policy for determining what our reactions will be to the policies they propose. Although opinion polls have been accused of making rather than measuring opinion, they are becoming more widely accepted as accurate assessments of the national mood, and relied on as such by policy-makers. Gallup sees this acceptance as a reflection of the greater accuracy resulting from the scientific selection of samples and the care with which the questions are designed.

To the end that everyone in the country of voting age - 18 and older - has an equal chance of being selected to be interviewed, Gallup has developed a selection process based on statistical laws of probability. It is important, he points out, that the sample surveyed represent a true cross-section of the population. Its actual size is much less significant. Although people strongly feel the need to give their opinions on the issues, by no means are we all philosophers. The aim is that the collective judgment add up to something that makes sense.
As 1979 was the year before a Presidential election, political matters and candidates occupied a large portion of the Poll's activities, with repeated Presidential Trial Heats measuring the numerous candidates against one another. Politics was by no means the limit of the Poll's interest, however. A survey of the attitude toward abortion revealed that it has changed almost not at all in five years, in spite of the publicity the issue has received and the extremes of difference between the opposing factions. A poll on nuclear power taken ten days after the accident at Three Mile Island showed that while the population as a whole felt that nuclear power plant operations should be reduced until safety regulations could be improved, women were far more concerned than men with the issue of safety. The same poll showed that considerably more people felt that nuclear power plants should not be heavily used until they could be regulated more stringently for safety than had felt so two years earlier.

The Gallup Poll 1979 is a valuable source of primary statistical data on American public opinion. Its foreword provides a useful and informative explanation of how opinion polls are designed and carried out. And, as a picture of the state of human feelings, the Gallup Poll 1979 provides a fascinating insight to the image Americans have of America, and an excellent way for us to know ourselves.

When evening has arrived, I return home, and go into my study.... I pass into the antique courts of ancient men, where, welcomed lovingly by them, I feed upon the food which is my own, and for which I was born. Here I can speak with them without show, and they respond to me by virtue of their humanity. For hours together, the miseries of life no longer annoy me; I forget every vexation; I do not fear poverty; altogether transferred myself to those with whom I hold converse.

Niccolo Machiavelli, *Opera*, vol. 8, 1813
Egypt brought to the United States a sense of its ancient past with the highly popular King Tut exhibit. This was followed by the Italian display of the Mt. Vesuvius eruption at Pompeii, and on November 16, 1980, the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. opened a four city tour of Greece's "The Search for Alexander," a magnificent exhibit of some of the artifacts recently discovered in what is believed to be the tomb of Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great.

Separate carefully planned events coinciding with this cultural coup are bringing forth a virtual blitz of worldwide publicity and theater-like brouhaha. Little, Brown and Company has published The Search for Alexander by Robin Lane Fox - author of the critically acclaimed Alexander the Great - which focuses on Alexander's tremendous drive and motivation. A nationally broadcasted television special called "The Search for Alexander" will be aired this year, and an exhibition catalogue of the same name has been published by the National Gallery of Art.

The story of the exhibit itself begins in 1976, when Greek archaeologist Manolis Andronicos was excavating a large mound in Vergina, Greece. In 1977 Andronicos uncovered a tomb, stripped bare of all artifacts by ancient grave robbers, who - to the despair of countless historians and archaeologists - all too frequently plundered the graves of the dead. When Andronicos reached a second tomb seventeen feet down, he expected that one also to be empty.

Incredibly, his fears were short-lived. Among the relics inside was a white marble sarcophagus a solid gold chest with the royal Macedonian star emblazoned on it and a gold wreath of acorns and oak leaves. Lavish weapons and armor of silver and bronze were also uncovered. A brightly colored frieze of a hunting scene loomed over the tomb's entrance, and everything was in place just as it was buried 2300 years ago.

Though some of Andronicos's fellow archaeologists disagree with his contention that the bones in the sarcophagus are those of Philip II, the find is nonetheless the only unransacked royal Macedonian tomb that has ever been uncovered, and the National Gallery, Andronicos and Greek officials are all
working to ensure that whirlwind publicity campaigns heighten the interest that is already circulating around this spectacular exhibit. Many of the art works will emphasize Philip's son, Alexander, and appropriate pieces have been gathered from collections around the globe to trace the life of the great general and king: the ambitious boy who wept when hearing of his father's military conquests, purportedly lamenting, "My father will get ahead of me in everything, and will leave nothing great for me to do"; the fearless youth who tamed the spirited Bucephalus, the wild horse no one else dared to touch; the brilliant tactician who earned his sobriquet "the Great" by seizing the vast lands from India to Greece; and the noted emperor - a former student of Aristotle - who foresaw that only through the spread of Greek culture and learning could his conquered cities prosper.

The Vergina artifacts will be housed permanently in a recently constructed wing at the Thessaloniki Museum in Greece. It was here that Greek President Constantine Karamanlis inaugurated "The Search for Alexander" exhibit with a romantic and moving speech that echoed the fierce pride which the country holds for its beloved son. "For Greece," he said, "Alexander has served as no other man has done, the dreams of the nation as a symbol of indissoluble unity and continuity between ancient and modern Hellenism."

Such is the glory that was - and is - Alexander the Great.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualificaton).
"Association copy," in the jargon of collectors of rare books, is the designation given a volume that, through some quirk in its history, has an element of interest quite apart from its inherent bibliographic value. The "association" can vary from the trivial to the truly significant. The Folger Library's copy of Archainomia, a sixteenth-century compilation of old English laws, which many people believe has a genuine signature of William Shakespeare at the top of its title page, would be an example of an association copy of the highest order. If one possessed the actual book which Wordsworth once closed upon a messy butterknife in order to mark his place, one would own an association copy of a less sublime order of interest.

The association values attached to our library's recently acquired copy of Andrew Marvell's Miscellaneous Poems (1681) do not show themselves in any physical way on the book itself, since our library makes no marks of any sort on the volumes that go into our collection of rare books. But the realization that Daniel H. Woodward presented it as a personal contribution to our collection from his desk as Librarian of the Huntington Library—where rare and unique volumes are as plentiful as the autumn leaves between Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Courthouse (it is early November as I write)—inevitably adds associative value for those friends of Trinkle and of Dan who remember his years here.

The rare book room in the Trinkle Library was largely the creation of Dan Woodward. It is, of course, now named after him (which to some of us seems tantamount to placing him oddly—and erroneously, I trust—in the category of the living dead). While teaching in the department of English he voiced concern that rare and occasionally unique items, scattered throughout the stacks, were in danger of serious deterioration or even loss. As a result of his urgings the nucleus of our rare book collection, in its beginnings, was drawn from our own prior holdings. Before long the Library budgeted funds to permit occasional additional purchases. Soon faculty members, residents of the Fredericksburg community, and alumni began to donate volumes that they knew would be valuable additions to the collection. The graduating class of 1964 made its class gift a contribution to the rare book room of $1,698.72.
When Dan became our Librarian the rare book room predictably enough enjoyed careful nurturing. For a number of years a small committee chaired by Dr. Gordon W. Jones, a local physician, who has unquestionably been the most generous single patron of the collection, assisted in selecting areas for careful acquisitions. The timing was opportune. Our holdings among James Joyce first editions, to mention only one of a considerable number of specific collections, are exceptional for a college like Mary Washington to possess. At today's prices we could not dream of acquiring such a collection.

When Dan Woodward left to assume his position at the Huntington, the Trinkle Library added to the rare book room, as a token of its esteem, a volume of the works of Abraham Cowley. Dan has more than reciprocated with his recent gift of Marvell's Miscellaneous Poems. This is the earliest published collection of works by Marvell, who was a Cambridge colleague of Cowley.

Andrew Marvell is, next to John Donne, undoubtedly the major representative of those poets whom Samuel Johnson, in his essay on Cowley, labeled "metaphysical poets." Although we tend to think of Marvell almost exclusively as a literary figure, in his own day, and for a century following his death he was remembered as a political figure and patriot during the Commonwealth and Restoration. Some say that he started his career as a public servant as a spy, when, for four years, he was out of England from 1642 to 1646. Certain it is that he left Cambridge in 1641 or 1642, because he was put on notice, with some other students, that "in regard that some of them are reported to be maryed and the others looke not after their dayes nor acts... they shall be out of their places unless thei shew just cause to the Coll for the contrary in 3 months." (Educational institutions and their methods of operation do not change very much, do they?) At any rate, he was out of the country during the beginning of the Civil War. On his return he served as tutor to Lord Fairfax's daughter, and then to Oliver Cromwell's nephew, and despite earlier royalist leanings soon became an ardent republican. In 1657 he became assistant to the by then blind Milton in the Latin secretaryship, and is reported to have saved Milton at the time of the Restoration. From 1659 to 1678 he represented his native city of Hull in Parliament. He died in 1678.

Miscellaneous Poems was published posthumously in 1681. In it were gathered, and, with only two or three exceptions, for the first time placed in print the poems we now remember him for. The chief of these perhaps, and one which might be argued to represent the epitome of a metaphysical poem, is "The Garden," in which Marvell says

Two Paradises 'twere in one
To live in Paradise alone.

(Incidentally, in the copy the Library has received, someone in years past has underlined this pair of lines.) If Marvell meant that it would be preferable to live without a mate, he got one, willy-nilly, after death, and surely the most bizarre circumstance connected with the publication of Miscellaneous Poems was the appearance of a hitherto unknown but suddenly self-proclaimed "Mrs. Marvell," who in a note "To the Reader" announced:
These are to Certifie every Ingenious Reader, that all these Poems, as also the other things in this Book contained, are Printed according to the exact Copies of my late dear Husband, under his own Hand-Writing, being found since his Death among his other Papers, Witness my Hand this 15th day of October, 1680.

Mary Marvell

The mystery surrounding this pronouncement is not yet totally clear today, but the detective work of F. S. Tupper and others has gone a long ways towards revealing the strange story. Marvell's housekeeper at Westminster and at the house which he rented in her name in Great Russell Street the year before he died was a Mrs. Mary Palmer, a widowed mother of several children. Marvell at the end of his life was apparently shielding in his Great Russell Street house several bankrupts from his home in Hull, who were attempting to preserve whatever assets they still possessed. Some of them had placed money (in one case as much as £500) in Marvell's name at a goldsmith's. When Marvell died on August 16, 1678 the recovery of such funds became a problem. Apparently Mary Palmer and the others "invented" Mary Marvell in an attempt to resolve their dilemma. It worked. Before the records cease, Mary and her co-conspirators experienced some falling out, for several people challenged her story in court, asserting "nor is it probable that the said Andrew Marvell who was a Member of the house of Commons for many years together and a very learned man would undervalue himselfe to intermarry with so mean a pson as shee the said Mary." Mary retorted that that was precisely why the marriage had been kept secret, and even went so far as to specify the date (May 1667) and the place (Holy Trinity in the Little Minories) where her marriage was solemnized. The records for that church (somewhat conveniently?) are lost. In any event, the upshot of the matter was that the Prerogative Court of Canterbury recognized Mary's claim to be the wife of Marvell.

Our copy of the volume is a fine one, in condition no more worn than might be expected. Some early owner has not only underlined certain passages, as I mentioned earlier, but has drawn rather elaborate hands (indeed arms) with a pointing index finger to mark notable places. It contains the well-known portrait of Marvell within an octagonal frame. As in all other copies (with the single exception of the copy in the British Library, the pagination jumps from page 116 to page 131. Sometimes people say that their copy "lacks pages 117-130," and in a sense that is correct, but the reason is simple. Because of the shift in sentiments after the Restoration, the printer prudently elected to cancel three poems ("An Horation Ode," "The First Anniversary," and "A Poem upon the Death of O. C.") from all but the British Library copy. Not until 1776 were they added to Marvell's canon.

The book is a valued addition to our holdings. It is well worth examination. It brings back fond memories of Dan Woodward. And it also brings back equally fond memories of Marion Holt, who served the College and its Library as secretary to three librarians, and in whose honor Dan has donated the book.
LITERARY MYSTERIES IN HISTORY:
The Case of The Ebony Cabinet
by Jack Bales

James Boswell. Just as "Babbitt" amusingly brings to mind the unthinking middle-class Booster obsessed with preserving the status quo, so does Boswell's name conjure up images of a dissolute rake who haunted the fleshpots of London, whose thirst for fame and public recognition led him to become the obsequious toady of the eminent Dr. Samuel Johnson. According to Thomas Macaulay, whose stinging condemnations have been repeated for decades, Boswell was a semi-literate buffoon, "servile and impertinent, shallow and pedantic, a bigot and a sot." Unable to achieve distinction as a lawyer, essayist or poet, Boswell sought to cheat oblivion by writing his legendary Life of Johnson.

And he succeeded. But few people would have chosen his path to immortality. In order to ensure that his subject be remembered as a majestic figure, it seemed fitting that the biographer himself appear to be a vain and blustering fool. Macaulay's famed words in The Edinburgh Review have kept the image alive for years, but if we have faith in a hereafter, we can imagine Boswell screaming from his assigned niche, "The cabinet! Go to the ebony cabinet!" For it was here in this family heirloom that the real James Boswell resided.

Upon Boswell's death in 1795, a provision was found in his will that his "ebony cabinet" should never leave his family. Further directions to his literary executors stipulated that the men should go through the cabinet - his "archives" he called it - and publish the letters as they saw fit. These letters, Boswell knew, would vindicate him among his contemporaries.

But death has a way of forestalling the best laid plans, and through delays in carrying out the dead writer's wishes, all three men went to their graves without revealing the secrets in the ebony cabinet.

Unfortunately for Boswell, this was a mystery in which few people were interested in unraveling. The public was satisfied with believing that a blustering syncophant from Auchinleck, Scotland had simply blundered into writing a great book, and though they thanked him for his noble efforts, they desired no further contact with him. The few bookmen who persistently clamored for his "archives" were politely told by his embarrassed descendants - who knew what the world thought of their kinsman - that Boswell's personal effects had been burned.
In 1905 few people noticed that the last Boswell family member residing at Auchinleck had died, and that the estate was now in the hands of his great-great-grandson, Lord Talbot de Malahide. Appropriately, all the Boswell possessions were taken to Malahide Castle near Dublin, but this move too received scant attention.

Almost two decades later an attempt was made to cast James Boswell in a new light. Yale University Professor Chauncey Brewster Tinker, in his book Young Boswell, argued that the biographer was a thorough researcher and that contra-Macaulay he did not simply fawn over Johnson, copying his words verbatim into a notebook. Moreover, he was not a pompous ass, and "there is nothing in all his references to himself that can for a moment compare with Macaulay's famous summary..." Tinker's two volume collection of Boswell's letters published in 1924 opened additional doors towards understanding the man's complex personality, but bookmen everywhere knew that if only Boswell's private archives could be located, the tantalizing pieces of evidence which they now possessed would neatly fit together.

At about this time it was whispered in select English literary circles that the long sought after papers from the ebony cabinet were at Malahide Castle. Though Tinker had years before diplomatically questioned Lord Talbot concerning their possible existence, he received only a brief veiled note in return. Now it was obvious that Tinker would have to go to Ireland, and in the summer of 1925 he was shown the famous ebony cabinet by Lord Talbot, and inside were the letters - not destroyed as was announced - which brought to a finale a century of speculation. With the aid of New York financier and Johnson devotee Ralph H. Isham, the letters were purchased and were later edited and published in an eighteen-volume limited edition.

But rich as this treasure trove was, Tinker and other scholars soon discovered that other papers eluded them. Where, for example, were the letters between Boswell and correspondents David Garrick, Edmund Burke, John Wilkes, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Voltaire and Rousseau? Had they disappeared and would they ever be found? It was apparent that the mystery of the ebony cabinet was far from being solved.

In 1930 there was a partial clearance of the fog surrounding the missing letters. In April of that year, Talbot family members came upon an old croquet box stored in a closet. But instead of pulling out mallets and wickets, they drew forth some bundles of Boswell letters. And at about the same time, Claude C. Abbott, lecturer at the University of Aberdeen, was seeking the papers of Scottish banker Sir William Forbes, author of the official biography of the eighteenth century philosopher James Beattie and one of the executors of the Boswell estate. Forbes' papers were at Fettercairn House in Scotland - the Forbes family home - and Abbott began a systematic search of the rambling mansion. He was soon waist deep in old papers. They were piled in boxes, stacked on tables and crammed in corners. At the bottom of one stack he came upon a portion of Boswell's journal that contained his thoughts on Johnson. As Abbott later wrote, "At the moment, my chief thought was: 'If this is here, well, anything not in the Ebony Cabinet may be here, too.'"
Probably few scholars have ever found themselves in the enviable predicament that Abbott was now placed. Surrounded by papers, knowing that beneath any sheet a valuable document may be crumbled - where was he to begin? His sense of scholarly discipline won over his urge to rush through them pell-mell, and discoveries were systematically found. At the bottom of an old wooden chest he came upon letters from Boswell to Forbes, and wrapped in a disintegrating page from an 1874 London Times were over 100 letters from Johnson to people included in Boswell's Life, and in the attic, wedged between pieces of furniture, was a dilapidated sack. These were his impressions: "The sack was stuffed tight with Boswell's papers, most of them arranged in stout wads, torn here and there, and dirty, but for the most part in excellent order. Neither damp nor worm nor mouse had gnawed at them. My luck held."6

It can easily be ascertained how all this Boswelliana ended up at Fettercairn House. As one of Boswell's executors, Forbes had taken the papers for examination. The death of one of the other trustees delayed the project, and the documents were never returned to the Boswell family. After years of litigation that determined the owners of the letters, the priceless collection was eventually purchased by Ralph Isham.

But the saga was not over yet. In 1940, during World War II, the Irish government decreed that all unused buildings be employed for storing grain. While going through an ancient cow barn on the estate at Malahide, a cache of Boswell-Johnson letters was found in the loft. Lady Talbot told Ralph Isham, he purchased these letters, and after 150 years of separation they were all together - the original letters from Malahide Castle, the collection in the croquet box, the many papers from Fettercairn House and the bundle from the cow barn.

The ebony cabinet and Boswell's archives made newspaper headlines around the world, and journalists extolled the significance of the thousands of virtually long lost letters. In a multi-columned article in the November 9, 1948 New York Times, one writer noted: "The wholly implausible straw Boswell, the fool who wrote a great book by accident, that Macaulay set up as a target for his blind prejudice, has been wiped from the record. . . . The more one knows about Boswell - and we are in a position to know more of him than of any man who ever lived - the less significance we attach to his excesses, and the greater becomes the regard for his industry, the admiration for his courage and the appreciation of his consummate artistry."7

Much to the relief of eighteenth century specialists - one of whom remarked, '"There is enough here to keep fifty scholars busy fifty years!'"8 - the almost 3,000 letters were purchased as a block from Ralph Isham by the Yale University Library with the aid of a gift from the Old Dominion Foundation. When Isham - who spent twenty-two years acquiring the letters - was asked about his life long admiration for Johnson, he replied simply, '"He always made me feel I was at the party.'"9 And after more than 150 years, James Boswell's vindication was complete.
Thank you for your very pretty letter. I am always glad to make my little girl happy, and nothing pleases me so much as to see that she likes books. For when she is as old as I am, she will find that they are better than all the tarts, and cakes, and toys, and plays and sights in the world. If anybody would make me the greatest king that ever lived, with palaces and gardens, and fine dinners, and wine and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a king—I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books, than a king who did not love reading.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, 1842
Just as students are kept busy with numerous papers and projects over the semester, so are faculty members immersed in their scholarly pursuits.

A work entitled *Dry Scape II* by Joseph DiBella, Assistant Professor of Art, has been accepted by the National Watercolor Society to be included in the Sixtieth Annual National Exhibition in Los Angeles. In addition, it has been selected to be part of a traveling exhibition which will tour the country for the next year.

Assistant Professor of Psychology Denis Nissim-Sabat has published his article, "Relation Between Piaget's Cognitive Stages and Temporal Extension," in the August, 1980 (vol. 47) issue of *Psychological Reports*, pages 291-294.

The August, 1980 (vol. 7) issue of *American Ethnologist* contains an article by Margaret H. Williamson, Assistant Professor of Anthropology. Appearing on pages 530-548, it is entitled, "Omaha Terminology and Unilateral Marriage on the Sepik."

One of the scholars in attendance at the Sixth Annual Hispanic Literatures Conference was Aniano Pena, Assistant Professor of Modern Foreign Languages. On October 18, he presented his paper, "La Volkerpsychologie y Campos de Castilla de Machado." The conference was sponsored by the Department of Foreign Languages at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

There were hundreds of attentive dance enthusiasts in the Eileen Dodd Auditorium on the evenings of November 1 and 2, when the Mary Washington Dance Company performed some original choreography created by the College Dance Faculty. *Niche* (Music by Chick Corea, Oregon and Charles Mingus) and *Plainsong* (Music by John Renbourn) were choreographed by Amy Ginsburg, Instructor in Dance. Jean Graham,
Instructor in Dance, was responsible for A Ceremony of Carols (Music by Benjamin Britten). A Ballet Class (Music by Carl Maria von Weber) and The Bohemian Village (Music by Friedrich Smetana) were choreographed by Sonja D. Haydar, Associate Professor of Dance.

John M. Kramer, Associate Professor of Political Science, is the author of a number of articles and papers completed recently. Among his works is "The Vatican's Ostpolitik" in the July, 1980 (vol. 42) issue of The Review of Politics, pp. 283-308. In October, 1980, he presented a paper entitled, "The Policy Dilemmas of East Europe's Energy Gap" at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Philadelphia.

Roger Kenvin, Professor of Dramatic Arts, conducted a workshop in acting and playwriting in July as part of the Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts program, "Arts and Man." This series of guest artists and lecturers was under the general direction of Professor Robinson V. Smith of Bentley's History Department.

The first Fuhrer organ built for an American church was inaugurated on November 2 at The United Church in Washington, D.C. by Harald Vogel, Director of the North German Organ Academy. The organ was designed jointly by Fritz Schild, President of Alfred Fuhrer Orgelbau of Wilhelmshaven and Peggy K. Reinburg, Instructor in Music at Mary Washington College.

On pages 115-147 of the Winter-Spring, 1980 (vol. 4) issue of Film/Psychology Review is Daniel Dervin's article, "Primal Conditions and Conventions: The Genres of Comedy and Science Fiction." Dervin is Associate Professor of English.

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Books are the true levellers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the Sacred Writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, ... I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.

William Ellery Channing, 1838
The beginning of second semester also brings this year's third issue of News and Views from Trinkle plus the Library staff's best wishes for a pleasant and academically stimulating new year.

Who says you're "over the hill" at age 80? Octogenarian and famed literary critic Malcolm Cowley offers his perspectives on aging and life and living in general in his The View From 80. And if you like biographies, see Martin Luther King Sr.'s autobiography, Daddy King. These are just two books highlighted in "Current and Choice," with Library intern Mary Peca writing several of the annotations.

The column, "From the Woodward Collection" is contributed this month by Susan J. Hanna, Professor of English. Professor Hanna offers a penetrating insight into the life of Harry Crosby, five of whose books of poetry, elegantly published by his Black Sun Press, are in Trinkle Library's Rare Book Room.

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia is highlighted in "Are you Acquainted With...?" and Sue Webreck describes two new additions to the periodical collection on p. 6. Have you ever heard of books being written for toy soldiers? See this month's "Literary Mysteries."

So ... does the cold weather - and the next term paper - get you down? Pick up this issue of News and Views for a change of pace.

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


"To enter the country of age is a new experience, different from what you supposed it to be," writes Malcolm Cowley. Expanding on an article previously published in Life, Cowley offers one cultivated individual's views on the pains and pleasures of growing old. His brief account is spiced with anecdotes and broadened with ideas on how to cope with advanced aging.


A Soldier's Embrace is prize-winning author Nadine Gordimer's sixth collection of short stories. Largely set in South Africa, her native land, her writings continue to depict the many changes and shifts of attitude that have taken place in that country.


Harvard faculty member and author of Ever Since Darwin and Ontogeny and Phylogeny, Stephen Gould offers another collection of essays regarding evolution and biological theory. Topics considered, aside from the panda's thumb, include incestuous mites, Darwin's reading, and the intelligence of dinosaurs.


Martin Luther King, Sr., affectionately known as Daddy King, chronicles the story of his life. Born in Stockbridge, Georgia in 1899, the grandson of slaves and the son of a sharecropper, he is now the retired minister of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.
His book, dedicated to the two sons and wife he lost through violence, offers not only a personal account of the King family, but an important background view of the civil rights movement in America.


Viewing the times after a passage of 35 years, William Manchester offers his own very personal memoir as one Marine who fought in the Pacific during World War II and attempts to justify what happened there. One paragraph sums up his feelings: "This, then, was the life I knew, where death sought me, during which I was transformed from a cheeky youth to a troubled man who, for over thirty years, repressed what he could not bear to remember."


Helen Keller said that "blindness separates people from things, deafness separates them from people." Beryl Benderly comes to much the same conclusion in her work on deafness in America. Characterized by the author as an "open-minded and open-hearted" study, Dancing Without Music probes to find out what it is like to be deaf and what are the resulting psychological, social and economic consequences.


George Sand, nicknamed by Balzac as the "Lioness of Berry" and Frederic Chopin, known as her "le petit Chopin", engaged in a nine-year love affair, the months of which proved creatively productive for each. William Atwood, a practicing physician, who has studied music at an advanced level and has been intrigued by Chopin's life, chronicles the years of this unlikely liaison.


A study of depression in women, Unfinished Business focuses on individual case histories of women in each decade of life. From teen-aged Anne, who feels she can't leave the hospital after an abortion, to Mrs. Garvey, in her sixties, terrified of being alone and dying, Maggie Scarf's study identifies many of the pressure points characteristic of each phase in a woman's life span.

Tennyson, the *Unquiet Heart*, based in part on new source material, is an exhaustive critical biography illuminating the life and work of Alfred Tennyson. Martin, Princeton Professor Emeritus of English, focuses on the poet's miserable childhood and offers psychological insights as explanations for the poetry.


Written in his customary epical style, Michener's newest novel begins in African pre-history, picks up the various threads of later South African history and concentrates on three families, the Black Nxumalos, the Dutch Van Doorns, and the English Saltwoods.


Two important new works chronicle the early history of photography.

William Henry Fox Talbot, a multi-faceted nineteenth-century scholar and a member of Parliament, pioneered in work leading to the negative/positive process used in photography with his technical work predating that of Daguerre by several years. Gail Buckland, former curator of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, offers an original study of Talbot's contributions with the artist's photographs enhancing the text.

Commissioned in 1909 by Tsar Nicholas II, Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii spent six years traveling over the empire photographing people and places of importance. Moving about the land in a darkroom-equipped railway car, he would return periodically to present slide shows to the Tsar. Trained as a chemist, Prokudin-Gorskii pioneered in the field of color photography and *Photographs for the Tsar* contains 120 color photos selected from his work—the only color photo of Leo Tolstoy among them—and 120 other prints in sepia.


Written with flair, French author Henri Troyat's new biography chronicles the colorful life of Catherine II. Pomeranian-born as Princess Sophia of Anhalt-Zerbst, she married Peter II and her subsequent desire for power led her to be Empress in her own right. Troyat's narrative is complemented by illustrations, notes, a bibliography and a chronology.
Sought out in his native Germany and brought to the Harvard faculty in the 1890s by William James, Hugo Munsterberg had a colorful American career which at first placed him at the highest heights achieved by an academic. He later fell from grace when he opposed the entry of the United States into World War I. A leader in the young scientific field of psychology, Munsterberg is often considered the founder of applied psychology. Matthew Hale's biography follows Munsterberg from his 1863 birth in Danzig to his sudden death in 1916 while lecturing at Radcliffe.

Doctorow's fifth novel centers around a man named Joe and the people he encounters on a chance visit to Loon Lake during the 1930s. Imagery and flashbacks are used to create this tale as the various characters relate their stories. Doctorow, currently lecturing at Princeton University, provides an interesting saga of the period.

"It is now apparent that the concept of a universally accepted infallible body of reasoning - the majestic mathematics of 1800 and the pride of man - is a grand illusion." Kline, a professor emeritus at New York University, presents in layman's terms the inconsistencies of modern mathematics. He outlines the history of mathematics and the developments which have created divisions within the field. Also included is a selected bibliography for readers who want to pursue the subject further.

"It is, in fact, usually safe not to continue reading a letter that follows up the addressee's invocation with a semicolon: nothing intelligent is likely to follow therein." This quote typifies Simon's feelings on the present state of the English language. In a series of thirty-six essays, Simon attacks the abuses of the English language which go unchallenged today. With English as a second language, Simon is painfully aware of its decline, and through this book makes an appeal for the reversal of that trend. In a straightforward, but amusing style, Simon raises some interesting questions on the need for precision in communicating and our society's present lack of it.
Recent Periodical Additions

by Susan J. Webreck

The Library currently receives 1,156 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Management Review is an informative monthly journal published by the American Management Association in New York. The articles cover a broad spectrum of topics that give both students and business people an overview of current empirical research in the area of management. The current volume contains a number of articles that deal with career planning, corporate organization and responsibility, financial management, futurism and productivity. A recent issue examined the real difficulties of cultural confusion, frustration and fear as experienced by male and female managers who work together. Other articles delved into the case for dual leadership with the conclusion being that role ambiguities and conflicts can arise if one manager is relationship oriented and the other is goal-oriented. Recent court rulings on what constitutes unjust termination stimulated a discussion of the effects on employers.

Regular features provide updates on management, problem-solving ideas and methods, current research and book reviews. The Library's holdings of Management Review, indexed in Psychological Abstracts and Business Periodicals Index begin with volume 69, number 11 (November 1980). It will be received as a gift from the College's Development Office.

"Why motivational theories don't work" is the title of a recent article that appeared in Advanced Management Journal. This exemplifies the practice oriented approach that is taken by this authoritative publication of the Society for Advanced Management. Other topics that have recently been contributed by corporate executives and other high-level administrators include an essay on the preparation for a successful job interview and for an entry-level position in personnel, a study of how to market in a time of crisis, and an article on the waste of spending money for its own sake. The point made in the last article is that an efficient management plan would entail a reward system for those who do not utilize all available monies in order to avoid possible budget cuts in the future. One plan advocated by a Florida advertising executive provided for an incentive bonus of 10% of the total budget saved to be split by the personnel involved. This not only cut down on the amount of needless spending, but also increased productivity in order to alleviate the need for unnecessary employees.

Each issue of the quarterly publication contains 6-8 feature articles on a variety of timely subjects. The journal is indexed in the Business Periodicals Index, and is available in the Trinkle collection beginning with volume 45, number 4 (Autumn 1980).
Are You Acquainted With . . .

THE SOVIET PERSPECTIVE OF THE WORLD'S KNOWLEDGE?

by Kari A. Tilley

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia (R/037.1/B638x), the English translation of the Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia (BSE), is as "national" an encyclopedia for the Soviet Union as the Encyclopedia Americana is for the United States. These "national" encyclopedias provide information in their readers' own languages, and emphasize the heritage of the countries that produce them.

Another purpose of encyclopedias is to organize knowledge. The BSE attempts to do this within the general framework of Communist ideology and the more specific boundaries of its Soviet interpretation. It has earned official Soviet praise for its success in combining authoritative scholarship with Communist interpretation. A result of this is that the contents of its several editions vary from one another to a greater extent than other encyclopedias, as the interpretation of events current at the time each was compiled was incorporated into it, and outmoded or discredited ideas were removed.

The BSE's major aims, stated in the editorial introduction, are to portray the achievements and developments of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that result from the advantages of the socialist system; to describe the worldwide state of "national liberation revolution"; and to give "well-reasoned scholarly criticism of the ideology of today's defenders of the bourgeois order." The editors feel duty-bound as well to point up the "educational and transforming value" of socialist art and literature. In short, they make no apologies for being promoters of the party line. By providing a translation free of commentary or critical annotation, the editors of the English translation allow the Soviet authors' and editors' meanings to be presented as they intended them to be. The reader thus gets a picture of the world of knowledge as seen through Soviet eyes.

The BSE is intended to provide the intelligent though non-specialist Soviet, who has some education but is unfamiliar with a subject, sufficient information to satisfy his initial questions, and direction in which to pursue his search if he wishes to do so. The English translation is intended to make the Soviet picture available to those interested in Soviet affairs who do not read Russian. The encyclopedia contains, in its articles on the provinces and regions of the nation, on its institutions and government, and in its biographical articles, more information about the Soviet Union than is available in any other single English-language publication. Along with this factual information is much approved Soviet thought and opinion on an extremely wide range of topics, though the social sciences are more influenced by ideology and doctrine than are the hard sciences and technology.
Some examples from the BSE will illustrate how the Soviet point of view comes across. The article on "Good and evil" declares that "only Marxist philosophy and ethics have provided a genuinely scientific, socio-historical basis for analysis" of this area of ethics, compared to the "materialist" and "idealist" schools of interpretation studied elsewhere. The Tsar Alexander I is said to have possessed a character "marked by duplicity, indecisiveness, suspiciousness, and unhealthy self-esteem." The article on "Americans" is largely devoted to ethnic make-up, and states that "all immigrants, to a degree, were and still are subjected to discrimination in various spheres of life." The "War of Independence in North America" (here known as the American Revolution) was a "bourgeois revolution" and the Declaration of Independence a "call to struggle against absolutism under the federal order." And "Voter nonparticipation" is said to be "a widespread phenomenon in bourgeois states," though nonexistent in socialist countries.

Another form of Soviet view is apparent in such things as the concentration on Soviet styles and artists in an article on watercolor painting, and in the number of biographical entries for Soviet thinkers and doers, historical figures and sports heroes. In an article on birch bark canoes, the exclusive mention of regions of the Soviet Union where they were used is initially startling to those of us used to thinking of the canoe as a North American phenomenon.

The BSE expresses the Soviet point of view through its tone and phraseology rather than through outright inaccuracies. (We cannot argue that the U.S. has not discriminated against immigrants or that voter apathy is not a problem, nor object to the BSE's assessment of Tsar Alexander I). By the wording of its articles, by what it says and does not say about the topics it covers, the BSE projects a view of the world seen in terms of ideology, of organization and direction and purpose. It pictures a world viewed from a philosophical base to which we are not accustomed.

The BSE is significant to us not only because it enables us to see the world as the Soviets see it—or wish to see it. It is worth keeping in mind that the original audience for the BSE is the Soviets themselves, for whom it is a standard reference encyclopedia.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
The sharp eyed reader will note there are no footnotes in this article. That is not because everything is common knowledge -- nothing in this area is common knowledge -- everyone is constantly revising, correcting, or criticizing everyone else. The footnotes are left out for lack of space -- a fully annotated copy, with additional spicy anecdotes, is available in Chandler 27A, left hand file cabinet, second drawer.

If ghosts of poets have ever congregated on Deck I Extension, they must have exchanged lifted eyebrows and wry smiles when five volumes of the poetry of Harry Crosby (Mad Queen, Chariot of the Sun, Transit of Venus, Sleeping Together, and Torchbearers), were moved from those shelves to the more elegant and climate-controlled atmosphere of the Daniel E. Woodward Rare Book Room. As a poet, Crosby (811.5 C883) could hardly compete with his close neighbors on those shelves, his friend Hart Crane (811.5 C85) or his acquaintance E. E. Cummings (811.5 C912). Why then are his volumes priced at $75 to $150 on the market? There are three possible reasons:

1) they are some of the few, elegantly printed volumes of the Black Sun Press, one of the important small presses of the twenties;

2) Harry Crosby himself was at the center of the expatriate world of Paris;

3) they are some of the few works of a man who, with no apparent reason, climaxed the decade by shooting his mistress and then himself December 10, 1929.
That last should be the least important. Do we respect Eliot less because he died in his bed or Bodenheim more because he was murdered? Crosby's suicide, however, in all its sensationalism (New York Daily Mirror: "Poet Slew Society Sweetheart, No Suicide Pact") must be faced by anyone who writes about him, because it may be the central fact not of his death, but of his life.

Suicide, says conventional wisdom, must be earned — most often by suffering, but sometimes by the deliberate choice of noble nature. Most commentators find it difficult to find evidence of suffering in Crosby's life — he himself doesn't provide any. Born, not Harry but Henry Sturgis Crosby, related to Grews, Wigglesworths, Beals, Van Rensselaers, and (by his mother's sister's marriage) to John Pierpont Morgan Jr., he was the product on both sides of old Boston and old New York money. At 18, he volunteered for the Ambulance Corps in the First World War, and although he had terrifying war experiences, he returned in good health and with the Croix de Guerre. He fell in love with a married woman, but after only a proper period of torment she left her alcoholic husband and married him. She changed not only her last name but also her first for him, from Polly to Caresse, and her loyalty (not to be confused with faithfulness — neither was faithful) did not waver through his life or after his death.

Dissatisfied with the life of a well-connected Boston banker, Crosby left for Paris; dissatisfied with the life of a well-connected Parisian banker, he left work entirely to give his time to poetry, travel, friendship, and good times. He joined the American expatriate literary world when it was at its height, in 1923, and if he didn't know everyone in Paris he knew everyone he wanted to know — D. H. Lawrence and James Joyce, Hemingway and Hart Crane, Archibald MacLeish, Kay Boyle, Eugene Jolas, Robert McAlmon. He agonized over love affairs occasionally, but generally his chief problem was scheduling — he loved several women at once, and they loved him. One died with him, voluntarily. Above all, his health never gave out. Despite gin fizzes and sherry cobblers, hashish, cocaine, passifloreine, absinthe, and opium, despite branding himself with hot coals and being tattooed by Egyptian natives, he reached thirty-one clear-eyed, energetic, healthy, blond and handsome as ever.

Nevertheless, he killed himself. A few years later, in 1934, Malcolm Cowley, who knew Crosby slightly but the New York/Paris literary world very well, made the suicide the climax of his book Exile's Return, made Crosby the symbol of a death-haunted generation, of its "escape from society, the effort to defend one's individuality even at the cost of sterility and madness, then the final period of demoralization when the whole philosophical structure crumbled from within." Few commentators since have agreed with this estimate, including Cowley, who later said that he only wrote about Crosby because he couldn't bring himself to write about Hart Crane, whose suicide — well-earned by suffering — followed Crosby's by only a few months. Typical of current opinion is that of Hugh Kenner, "the spoiled rich boy ... wanted the commonest thing that suicides want, to teach a few folk a lesson," and Anthony Burgess, "a justification for inept work that might at least catch some glamour from sensational self-slaughter."
Such opinions are easy to support, but only if the writer ignores what Cowley and Crosby's recent biographer Geoffrey Wolff take into account: Crosby's fully-documented, twelve-year obsession with death, with the sun, and with sun-death. Take the evidence of this at face value, and Crosby's suicide becomes a deliberate and conscious choice. It is very easy not to take the evidence at face value, however, because apart from the poetry (of that more later) it lies in Shadows of the Sun, Crosby's record of his innermost thoughts and deepest feelings, written, like Cecily Cardew's, for publication. Most readers find it difficult to take proclamations such as "A SUN-DEATH INTO SUN" seriously after wading through pages of trivia, naivete, and breathless polysyndeton:

May 18. [1929] I look at the gold pieces (the Eagle and the Sun) and I begin to read the Book of the Dead and Croucher arrives and we go to the Black Sun Press ensuite to the Viking for cocktails and Eva appears and she and I go to the Catalan but it is very cold and we take luncheon and drink a bottle of the clearest red wine and so to the races at Saint-Cloud....

And so on and so on, filled with cute pet names (the Fire Princess, the Lady of the Golden Horse, the Cramoisy Queen), of Ninetyish descriptions ("and the orange Sun was a Sun-Goddess ... wrapped in her golden veil of clouds"), of careful records of thousands won and thousands lost at the race track.

Years later, Sylvia Beach looked back at the Twenties and the literary world of Americans in Paris, which she had known so well as the owner of the bookstore and literary center Shakespeare and Company. At the time, she said, her writer friends were accused of living wild and extravagant lives, but they laughed at the accusations. Where would they find the money? No, they lived frugally and they worked hard.

Crosby did have the money, at an exchange rate of 16 to 1, and although he was a generous host and often a generous patron, he and Caresse spent most of their income on good living. If Caresse's small children bothered Harry, they were provided with nurses or shipped off to school. If he wanted to see his poems in print, he published them himself. He had a talent not just for spending, but for wasting. After his cousin Walter Berry's death, he first had a nasty battle with Berry's long-time friend Edith Wharton over the legacy of the magnificent library, then delighted in the priceless volumes, then not long after decided to reduce the 8,000 volumes to 1,000, by giving first editions to taxi drivers and bar men and smuggling valuable and rare volumes into Seine-side bookstalls. He, Caresse, and friends drop in unannounced to visit at a French chateau, and allow their dogs to pull over a table and destroy a full set of irreplaceable Sevres.

He wasted everything, and finally wasted his own life. Most commentators are content to leave his life at that, to agree with D. H. Lawrence: "the last sort of cocktail excitement .... He had always been too rich and spoilt: nothing to do but to commit suicide." But for some, for Lawrence himself, there was the nagging possibility that this selfish poser just might have been, at the same time, a visionary, that his sun-worship was authentic vision, that something in his poetry is genuine.
After Crosby's death, Caresse republished four volumes of his poetry (they are four of the five volumes in the Woodward Collection) and provided each volume with a memoir or a critique by a distinguished figure. She republished an essay Lawrence had already written, and commissioned essays from T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound. The three distinguished authors tiptoe carefully around the question of the quality of the poetry, and all three argue that the poetry should be taken as a whole, that the total effect is greater than the quality of individual lines. That may be simply because it is so easy to find embarrassing single lines:

Our love is like a psalm
Sung to the Sun, God's pagan counterpart. or

What chance have snakes upon our asphalt road
When giant limosines go gliding by or

For you no pale prosaic love
No vulgar pigeon with his dove.

Yet they may have been sincere -- in Eliot's case, sincerely puzzled. Lawrence's criticism is devastating -- the repetition of sun, sun, does not become a "glowing symbol" but more "a bewilderment and a narcotic." Still, Lawrence allows Crosby "a glimpse of chaos not reduced to order," the chaos that real poets pierce through to. The reader may smell irony in that essay, but Pound is straightforward. Crosby has good lines, but he is not to be read for good lines or for "art," because there is an "antithesis between artist and illuminatus." Crosby is the second, and his "life was a religious manifestation."

The five volumes in the Woodward Collection provide the best evidence, whether the reader wants to prove that Crosby was a charlatan or that he was a visionary. At least, all volumes are interesting. The earliest written, Chariot of the Sun, has great troughs, especially when he works in conventional forms like the sonnet, but also enthusiastic and often successful experiments in Amy Lowell-like free verse, in the briefly popular form the cinquain, in concrete poetry and in verbal games, like the mock psychiatric report "Psychopathia Sexualis" ("He had intercourse with stars and moons and later with comets and suns Never any onanism") and the advertisement:

Sundrench and Sons
(Comptoir des Colonies)

Sundial Sunstones Heat-Rings
Spectroheliographs Sunshades
Coronas Prominencies Shadows
Sumbonnets Sunfish and Sundries

19 Rue du Soleil et Rue de l'Aurore
Helioparis
Transit of Venus and Sleeping Together are less interesting (Sleeping Together contains prose descriptions of real or invented dreams), but they obsessively reassert the themes that began in Chariot of the Sun and in Mad Queen and Torch Bearer burn out any pretence at form or convention. Those last two volumes have some remnants of play: "I would burn you alive with Wall Street Journals" he says of Boston businessmen, and Mad Queen has a long tirade against his native city with such lines as

hogs vomit when they approach you
City of Stink-Stones
City of Dead Semen
with your Longfellows and your Lowells

Almost all of these volumes, however, are fierce mixtures of sun and fire, violence and sexuality, praise of the cultivation of madness and of anarchy. Over and over, the same images occur: the sun, fire, a male or female sun burning into the poet, an arrow losing itself in the sun. "I feel my eyes filling with fire. I feel the taste of fire in my mouth. I can hear fire." In a world without absolutes, Crosby's sun is an absolute, is the absolute.

On that basis, his suicide may not have been escape, but fulfillment, not weakness but strength, and Pound could be right when he says that Crosby's death was from "excess vitality. A note of confidence in the cosmos."

But this is probably giving poor Crosby too much weight and importance. Besides, as Pound says, truly mystical experience, like the flavor of a peach, can never be transmitted. Whatever Crosby's accomplishment as mystic, what is left of his life is the legend, the memories of friends, and the books of the Black Sun Press.

With the Black Sun Press, even though it grew out of Crosby's wish to see himself in print, the Crosbys earned themselves a place in the rank of patrons of one of the great periods in American literature. Sylvia Beach, who negotiated for Joyce when they produced a volume by him, remembered them as not only "among the most charming people I ever knew" but also "connoisseurs of fine books, but, better still, of fine writing." Two months before his death, Crosby writes that Black Sun is "editing six books all at the same time... this way is no fun..." Caresse carried on the work of Black Sun after her husband's death, and it produced fine volumes into the Thirties.

Black Sun usually produced fifty or so copies of each book in a very fine, numbered and signed edition on Japanese vellum, and a few hundred copies less elegant but still well-printed, well-designed, and on fine paper. The Woodward collection has three Black Sun books in addition to the five by Crosby. The Collected Poems of James Joyce, 1936, is one of those issued when Caresse was running the press alone. 47 Lettres Inedites de Marcel Proust a Walter Berry, a volume the Crosbys translated as well as edited, is one of the numbered copies, large, heavy, and quietly handsome. The eighth Black Sun volume in the Collection may be the most important they ever issued: Tales Told of Shem and Shaun: Three Fragments from Work in Progress by James Joyce. The book is notable not
only as early publication of part of what became *Finnegan's Wake*, but for the extra care that the Crosbys took to provide it with an introduction by the linguist C. K. Ogden, and a frontispiece, a portrait of Joyce by Brancusi. Caresse turned down Brancusi's first effort as too representational; the one in the book is three lines and a spiral. (The representational one, incidentally, can be seen on page 135 of Sylvia Beach's memoir *Shakespeare and Company*.)

Probably the two other most important books from Black Sun Press while Harry was alive were Lawrence's *The Escaped Cock* and Hart Crane's *The Bridge*. The Crosbys not only welcomed the opportunity to print Lawrence's daring continuation of the Christian story, but printed it under Lawrence's title -- since then it has been known, at another publisher's insistence, as *The Man Who Died*.

The Crosbys' connection with *The Bridge* is most fundamental of all. At the very beginning of 1929, as soon as Crane came to Paris, Eugene Jolas, editor of *transition*, brought him together with Crosby because, according to Crane's biographer, Crosby was "the one man in the world with the good taste, energy, money, and enthusiasm to bludgeon Crane into finishing *The Bridge*." Crosby and Caresse took to Crane immediately -- invited him to the country house for wild parties, which Crane made wilder; lent him their house and supply of Cutty Sark for weeks at a time; did not complain when Crane brought a chimney sweep home for the night, who left great black soot marks all over the room. Most important, they (particularly Caresse) convinced Crane to allow them to put *The Bridge* in print, as it was, without waiting for the finished version that, quite probably, would never have come.

At the end of the year, all three had returned to America temporarily. The Crosbys went to a party in New York at Crane's apartment, and arranged to meet him for dinner and the theater later. Harry didn't arrive. It was Crane who first received the news of the murder and the suicide, and it was Crane who broke the news to Harry's wife and mother.

When I am dead, I hope it may be said:
"His sins were scarlet, but his books were read."

Hilaire Belloc, 1870-1953
LITERARY MYSTERIES
OR
THE CASE OF THE MINIATURE MANUSCRIPTS

by Jack Bales

The Bronte family - an English family of Irish descent - is chiefly remembered today for producing three nineteenth century novelists: Charlotte (Jane Eyre), Emily (Wuthering Heights) and Anne (Agnes Grey and The Tenant of Wildfell Hall). Due to the success of their works that brought about fame and prestige (Charlotte in particular was lionized in London where she met Thackeray, Matthew Arnold and others), biographers and critics have penned reams of paper in tribute to the trio. One of the best known works is Elizabeth Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Bronte (823.81/B/G212), which was published a mere two years after Charlotte died in 1855; indeed, Mrs. Gaskell, being an intimate friend of Charlotte's, was privy to much primary source material which tremendously aided her.

But Mrs. Gaskell was not as thorough as she could have been. When Charlotte died, her biographer obtained hundreds of personal papers which she pored over. One bundle was of rather curious appearance; she described it as "containing an immense amount of manuscript in an inconceivably small space; tales, dramas, poems, romances, ... in a hand almost impossible to decipher without the aid of a magnifying glass." Mrs. Gaskell, however, deemed the tiny pages insignificant and when she finished her book simply returned all the material to Charlotte's husband, the Reverend Arthur Bell Nicholls.

Forty years passed. In 1894 Bronte enthusiast Clement K. Shorter visited the aged Nicholls at his home in Banagher, Ireland and purchased most of the Bronte manuscripts and letters he still had, including the bundle of miniature books Mrs. Gaskell had passed over. Shorter incorporated the letters in his Charlotte Bronte and Her Circle (1896; 828.81/B/Sh81) and The Brontes: Life and Letters (1908; 823.81/B/Sh816/1969). The rest he regarded as worthless and sold it all to his friend Thomas J. Wise, a noted bibliographer. Wise kept a number of interesting pieces for his own collection, then cast the rest to the indiscriminate taste of the auctioneer's gavel. Due to the books' association value, they were speedily seized by collectors on both sides of the Atlantic.
Fortunately for Bronte admirers, one such enthusiast was John Henry Wrenn, who bequeathed his collection to the University of Texas for the benefit of Bronte scholars. In the early 1920's, Fannie Ratchford was examining the items in the Wrenn collection when she chanced upon a small volume of thirty-five pages, barely measuring 7½ x 4½ inches. The transcription of Charlotte Bronte's miniscule handwriting covered over 100 pages, but multiple readings did little to clear the mystery surrounding the text. It was apparently a series of sketches, held together by common characters and a rather vague plot. Who were the characters? What was the setting? Finally Ratchford realized that the work was one installment of a long story, and in order to fit pieces of the puzzle together the other books and booklets would have to be found.

And thus began a painstaking search that was to last twenty years. Many of the volumes were found in the possession of Philadelphian Henry H. Bonnell, an ardent Bronte student. Others were located in public and private libraries in England and America. They ranged in size from a small octavo to barely more than an inch square, and though some volumes have still not been uncovered, Ratchford not only discovered the story's meaning, but was able to fill in many gaps concerning the adolescence of the Brontes. Preliminary research was published in her Legends of Angria (1933; 823.81/L2) and in 1941 the entire fascinating history was unfolded in her The Brontes' Web of Childhood (823.81/B1/R187).

The story began on the evening of June 5, 1826 in Haworth, England, when the Reverend Patrick Bronte placed beside the bed of his nine year old son Branwell a set of wooden toy soldiers. When the boy excitedly showed them to his sisters the next morning, each of them claimed one as her own, and from this occasion there evolved games and tableaux in which the four acted out make believe battles and military campaigns. Tiring of this, the youngsters - who were not permitted to have any friends and thus read voraciously - invented the Island of Dreams which was inhabited by thousands of children. A palace of pure white marble in the center could be seen for miles. Beneath it were dark cellars reserved for naughty children, rooms that were buried so far beneath the surface of the earth that the loudest screams could go unheard by those above.

For months the flights of fancy continued. Elaborate and complicated plots were devised that included an ever expanding cast of characters. After three years the Bronte children decided to become authors, and they began to put their games on paper, in books that the soldiers could read! Bound in simple household wrapping paper, the volumes became more and more sophisticated as the children matured and their reading widened. And though Emily, Anne and Branwell gradually ceased to take part in the play acting, Charlotte persisted to record the lives of the children in her imaginary world. In 1833, when she was seventeen years old, one of her efforts, a booklet of 34,000 words, was a scant 25 pages! Wherever Charlotte was, at Haworth or at school at Roe Head, what mattered most to her was not her physical surroundings but the day to day occurrences in her beloved fantasy kingdom. Not until 1839, when she was twenty-three, did she say goodbye to the dreamland that had occupied her attention for so many years.
The significance of the over 100 extant Bronte miniature books lies not in that they represent a prodigious amount of juvenilia. They do, however, provide a clear record for the study of a group of gifted children; moreover, from them scholars have elicited long sought after answers to many Bronte questions. They show that Charlotte's best known literary characters all evolved from the conceptions she imagined during her youth. Contrary to numerous critics' statements, an analysis of Branwell's literary contributions reduces to an absurdity the idea that he in any way inspired the writing of Wuthering Heights; indeed, his mental development virtually ceased when he was fifteen or sixteen. Writers who based their pictures of Emily on the romantic poems which were presumed to be autobiographical little knew that the works depicted specific situations in the children's fantasy.

And finally, biographers have painted the four Brontes as being frail and neglected, virtual prisoners in the parsonage at Haworth. Happily, as Fannie Ratchford points out in her The Brontes' Web of Childhood, the tiny manuscripts "show us singularly happy beings, possessed of an Aladdin's lamp through whose magic power [the children] transcended time and distance, walked with kings, and swayed the destiny of a mighty empire."

POETRY Added

Ezra Pound was Poetry's first foreign correspondent when the journal began publication in 1912. T. S. Eliot once remarked that "It [Poetry] is an American institution," and today the same is true.

Trinkle Library recently purchased volumes 1-8 of this prestigious journal which brought the holdings to near completion. When the few issues that are still missing are located they will be added to the collection so that the works may be read in their entirety.

Building Improvements

Library users will notice that the rotunda and Bibliography Room have been considerably brightened since last semester. Over Christmas vacation both areas received new coats of paint, with the accented trim sections lending an "antique" look to the library.
As evident from this month's column, Mary Washington faculty in these past few months have been active in organizations and are well represented in scholarly journals.

"Teaching History of Psychology Through Art and Music," an article by Denis Nissim-Sabat, Assistant Professor of Psychology, was published in Teaching of Psychology (Dec. 1980, vol. 7, #4, pp. 223-226).


Mr. Aniano Pena, Assistant Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, presented his paper, "La Popularidad del Don Juan Tenorio de Zorrilla," on November 4, 1980 at the inaugural meeting of the Fredericksburg Spanish Club.

Arp Schnitger, Organ Builder: Catalyst for the Centuries, is the title of Peggy K. Reinburg's first book, to be published in the Spring of 1982 by Indiana University Press. According to Ms. Reinburg, Instructor in Music, the volume covers the life, work and influence of Arp Schnitger, a major North German organ builder of the Baroque era.

The Trinkle Associates gathered for the final meeting of 1980 on December 2 at 7:30 p.m. in Lounge A, Ann Carter Lee Hall.

After reviewing the year's events, Dr. Gordon Jones called for the election of members to the Advisory Board to replace the three members whose two-year terms were scheduled to expire in December. The meeting recessed for refreshments while the ballots were tabulated. The election resulted in the reelection of Kathryn Ray and Dr. Gordon Jones and the election of Edward Alvey, Jr. to the Advisory Board, each for a term of two years.

The Associates reassembled to hear a delightful slide-lecture by one of its members, Professor Lawrence Wishner, on "The Chipmunk Conspiracy." The lecture was based on the research in which Professor Wishner is engaged in conjunction with the writing of a book that is scheduled for publication within the next two years.

Planning for the activities for 1981 got under way at the first meeting of the newly elected Advisory Board following the election of Francis Wilshin as Chairman and Lawrence Wishner as Vice-Chairman. Ruby Weinbrecht serves as Secretary-Treasurer as in accordance with the Bylaws.

The programs for the coming year, as tentatively scheduled, are listed below:

- March 17: Dinner meeting with J. Bryan III of Richmond as guest speaker.
- April 9: Wine and cheese party at Belmont honoring new members.
- September: Book collectors and their collections.
- October 18 or 25: Third Annual Book Fair to be held in duPont Hall.
- November: Tour of the Library of Congress.
- December: Annual membership meeting.

The Advisory Board authorized an expenditure of $1,500 to purchase books representing modern fine printing. A display of these books will be mounted when the selection has been completed.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary - Treasurer
In this issue of News and Views from Trinkle—the final number for the 1980-81 academic year—the Library staff offers congratulations to the graduating seniors and trusts that all students successfully weather final exams.

This month's "Current and Choice" column—with six annotations written by library intern Mary Peca—should review at least several books that can give a respite from last minute studying or paper writing. Richard Slotkin's The Crater is a historical novel centered on the famed Civil War battle in 1864. And for a history of a different nature, see Chrome Colossus: General Motors and its Time, written by Ed Cray.

Other features of interest in this issue include "Recent Periodical Literature," which highlights five new titles received in Trinkle Library, among which are Working Woman, Ceramics Monthly and The India Magazine. The "From the Woodward Collection" column focuses on a study of the New England Primer, from an article written by former MWC professor Catherine Howell Hook some months before her death. T. Conizene Jett provides an interesting history of MWC septuagenarian Willard Hall, and for students who may daydream a bit while studying for exams, they might like to visit a faraway land from the Dictionary of Imaginary Places, reviewed in the "Are You Acquainted With" column.

We hope you have enjoyed this year's News and Views. Have a pleasant summer vacation and we'll see you back again this fall!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


In the tradition of Watership Down, Adams has produced another magical book. This time it is a series of engaging folktales and stories, nineteen in all. The selections are usually short and accompanied by illustrations, and will probably be appreciated more by adults than children due to the settings. An excellent book in which to lose oneself.


"Of all the famous men who ever lived, the one I would most like to have been was Socrates. Not just because he was a great thinker, because I have been known to have some reasonably profound insights myself, although mine invariably revolve around a Swedish airline stewardess and some handcuffs." If you like this quote, or just like Woody Allen, here is the book for you. It is a new collection of his comedy covering a wide area of topics.


Christiaan Barnard, the pioneering heart transplant surgeon, holds the concept that the primary goal of medicine should be to alleviate suffering rather than to prolong life. In his latest work, a study in medical ethics, he discusses suicide and both active and passive euthanasia, relating them to what he feels are the rights of patients, families and doctors, when a good and vital life can no longer be maintained. "It is time to look at the dilemma in which medical technology has placed us--and to consider what can be done to return the human fact to homo medicus."

Blount has a lot of fun finding fault with Jimmy Carter and his family. Humor abounds as Blount, a fellow Georgian, uses both real and made-up family members to make you laugh.


A big and ambitious novel, Anthony Burgess’ Earthly Powers centers around two main characters. The homosexual novelist Kenneth Michael Toomey and the priest Don Carlo Campanati, who eventually becomes Pope Gregory XVII, are related not only through family ties but through their common understanding of mankind. Along with these two, actual literary and political personages people this latest fictional venture by the author of A Clockwork Orange.


"Producer of one out of every four automobiles manufactured in the world, six of every ten in the United States. Larger than Ford and Toyota—the second- and third-ranked auto manufacturers—combined." This is General Motors. Focusing on the corporate leaders from William C. Durant to Thomas A. Murphy, Ed Cray offers a combined business and social history of an important slice of American life. Perusal of the index leads the reader to ten references to Fredericksburg’s John Lee Pratt, an important figure in the General Motors story.


The title of one chapter in Jorgensen’s book perhaps sums up his feelings regarding retirement in America—"Social Insecurity." All the frightening aspects of what may face future American retirees are analyzed by a west coast insurance man who specializes in benefit and retirement planning.


While Justin Kaplan’s new biography of Walt Whitman does not offer any important new information about the poet, it benefits from the prize-winning author’s own distinctive approach to the study of a literary figure. Tracing Whitman’s life from youth to the last years of poverty, Kaplan’s narrative raises questions and speculations helpful towards understanding the many facets of the poet’s life and writings.
Somewhat unique in an area where little critical material is published, Selma Lanes' new book on Maurice Sendak is a useful contribution to the field of children's literature. In a heavily illustrated volume she combines the techniques of art history and biography for a study of the author-illustrator of such popular picture books as *Where the Wild Things Are* and *In the Night Kitchen*.

With the assistance of Katharine Kinderman, Ruth Lo has written a very personal account of the strife and ridicule endured by her family during the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Lo, herself an American-born teacher of English who was married to an American-educated Chinese professor, spent forty years in China, leaving in 1978. Much of her story centers around their last years together at Zhongshan University in Canton and is characterized by the Chinese saying "When things can get no worse, they must get better.''

Tracing Dos Passos' life from the early years spent in an odyssey between Europe and the United States to the later years in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Townsend Ludington's work is the first biography authorized by the Dos Passos estate. The author explores Dos Passos' childhood as the illegitimately-born John Roderigo Madison, his flowering as a political novelist, and his disillusionment with the left.

In her author's note Tui De Roy Moore describes her work as "an attempt at conveying the feelings that accompanied the discovery of a world of wild animals and plants, seashores and volcanoes; a personal voyage through life and through these largely unexplored islands." Moore, who lived in the sparsely populated Galapagos since childhood, includes captivating color photographs and an accompanying commentary which offer a unique view of these isolated islands off the coast of Ecuador. Iguanas, giant tortoises, assorted species of boobies, and frigate birds, among other wildlife, highlight the pages of the photographic essay.

A very timely work, Rubin's book will interest anyone attempting to gain a firm grasp on what has happened in Iran. Rubin, who is an expert on the Mideast, gained access to many documents on the subject which were previously unavailable. This study begins at the turn of the century and takes us up to July 1980 and the ordeal of the hostages. The relationship and actions of the two countries are explained well. An enlightening and very readable book.


Jean Strouse's *Alice James* is an important new work in the literature of feminism. Her scholarly account places nervously ailing Alice, the diarist, in the proper perspective within her remarkable family. New insights are offered on the older brothers—psychologist William James and novelist Henry James.


Based on the author's thirteen-part television series of the same name, *Cosmos* is a wide-ranging account of the history of the universe and its relationship to the development of human endeavor. Excellent illustrations accompany Sagan's speculations on subjects as far ranging as the human brain, galaxies, books and libraries, ancient civilizations, and life in other worlds. Sagan, a professor of astronomy and space sciences as well as Director of the Laboratory for Planetary Studies at Cornell, won the 1978 Pulitzer Prize for literature.


Focusing on the Battle of the Crater before Petersburg, July 30, 1864, Richard Slotkin's historical novel is an important contribution to Civil War fiction. Union forces build a tunnel running below Confederate lines and explosives are set off opening a pathway into the defenses of the city. Characters on each side, from every level of society and including historical persons, flesh out the narrative which is tied together through the use of actual battlefield dispatches.


This new volume of Sontag's essays, some of which previously appeared in various magazines, deals mainly with her impressions of seven artists and their works. The seven essays examine a variety of artistic fields, such as Leni Riefensthal's filmmaking, Paul Goodman's writings, and Walter Benjamin's critical works. An interesting collection written in very readable prose.
After interviewing people all across the country, Terkel has combined successfully the individual tales and has presented us with a masterful collage that is both refreshing and enjoyable. Through a wide representation of the country, Terkel has shown us that dreams still do exist in America.

Of value to those familiar with the writings of the late J.R.R. Tolkien, this collection of his unpublished narratives has been compiled by his son Christopher. Appearing in varied unfinished states, all relate to Numenor and Middle-earth. A reproduction of Tolkien's map of Numenor and the younger Tolkien's commentary, index, and expanded version of the map accompanying *The Lord of the Rings* enhance the volume.

Having for forty years been the Director of Mount Vernon, Charles Cecil Wall has been able to look at George Washington from a unique position. His narrative, while following major events in Washington's life, emphasizes Washington's love for and concern with the development of the house and property at Mount Vernon. Many letters, some published for the first time, that were exchanged between the General and his cousin and estate manager Lund Washington cast new light on activities at the Potomac River plantation. Illustrations are largely of items held in the collections at Mount Vernon.

Begun by the late Andrew McLaren Young of the University of Glasgow and completed by his colleagues, this two-volume catalogue raisonné of Whistler's paintings will be an important source on the artist and of nineteenth-century art. The authors' intent has been to catalog all the paintings--extant or not--begun by the artist, and to reproduce all of those still in existence. Many of the reproductions are in color. A bibliography, exhibition list, chronology and an index contribute to the work's usefulness.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,160 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Five newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Job-sharing is something more than part-time work. According to a recent article in Working Woman, a job-sharer takes on part of the responsibility for a full-time position, and makes equal contributions with another person in order to provide full-time job coverage. This growing trend frees those who feel that work alone does not provide fulfillment for more meaningful responsibilities in their lives. Employers are finding that job-sharing is more beneficial than one full-time employee for several reasons. There are two points of view on every question, two talents for the price of one, more concentrated effort, more job satisfaction and a lower rate of absenteeism and turnover than is true of full-time workers. The article continues with examples of problems and pitfalls as well as proven cases of successful job-sharing.

Working Woman focuses on subjects of interest to the 45,315,000 white-, pink-, and blue-collar female job holders in America. The usual twelve to fourteen feature articles in each monthly issue address topics that range from the rise of the household technician to interviews with top executives. The dozen or more regular departments deal with finance, legal issues, the job market and consumer advice.

The articles in this prestigious woman's journal which began publication in 1976 are accessible through the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Trinkle Library has been receiving Working Woman as a gift from the Career Placement Office on campus since the issue for August 1980 (volume 5, number 8).

Changing values, changing roles of women, dual career families and economic constraints are all factors that are affecting corporate decisions in regard to employee transfers. Companies are being forced to evaluate relocation decisions and find innovative ways to confront the increased employee resistance to moving. Several suggestions include home sale assistance, new location counseling and homefinding, and monetary incentives. This article that appeared in October 1980 is indicative of the types of problems and concerns that are dealt with in Administrative Management; The Systems Magazine for Administrative Executives.
This business journal which began publication in 1940 and is indexed in the Business Periodicals Index focuses on personnel and systems management. Regular features include office security, personnel problems, new products, technological advances and management news of government.

Administrative Management is a gift from the Office of Career Placement at Mary Washington College. The Library's holdings of this monthly publication begin with Volume 40, number 1 for January 1979.

Did you know that no Indian woman will step into her sasurat (in-law's house) for the first time on her left foot? That is one of a few superstitions described in the January 1981 issue of The India Magazine. The emphasis of this new general interest journal is on the people and culture of India.

The magazine's goals as outlined in the first issue (December 1980) are to explore the religious, historical, social, geographic, cultural and political aspects of the country's society. The format includes extensive illustrations and approximately ten articles. The contributors, although not all professional writers, are each actively involved in the areas of their own concern. The editors state the magazine's symbol is the banyan tree because the cultural roots of India are "deep, far-flung and many."

A representative sampling of subjects covered in the first two issues of The India Magazine include a description of paintings on glass that were commissioned in the eighteenth century by Indian nobility, the effects of the Indian spices on ancient world traders and the place of origin of polo.

This journal is made available as a gift to libraries that are involved in the periodical exchange program which is sponsored by Public Law 480.

Ceramics Monthly has recently been added to the holdings in the Library. This journal which is devoted entirely to the study of ceramics is highly recommended for academic libraries in schools that have pottery courses. Each issue includes about eight feature articles on topics that range from Sévres porcelain to plaited clay. The informative articles are interesting to the lay and crafts person alike. The regular departments furnish information on the itinerary of exhibitions, festivals and workshops, letters to the editor, new books and answers to questions.

The Library's holdings begin with Volume 29, number 2 for February 1981 and may be accessed through the Art Index and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China of the National Academy of Sciences publishes China Exchange News. This quarterly publication includes approximately four feature articles, information on CSCPRC programs, exchange and publication news, scholarly developments in China and a bibliography of works on China.

A recent issue (Volume 8, numbers 3-4) focused attention in exchanges in the arts including drama, dance and literature. Other feature articles have dealt with U.S. and China educational cooperation, and history and historiography in China.

Trinkle Library has just received this gift publication, and has copies of the journal beginning with the February 1980 (Volume 8, number 1) issue.
THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE IMAGINARY WORLD?

by Kari A. Tilley

Were you to visit Middle-Earth or Narnia, or accompany John Bunyan's Pilgrim on his Progress, what would you find? In preparing for such a journey, you would do well to consult the Dictionary of Imaginary Places, by Alberto Manguel and Gianni Guadalupi (R/809.33/M314d), for it is a travellers' guide to a thousand places found only between the pages of books.

Like any geography, the Dictionary includes territories of all kinds: places with whose names we have been familiar for years and places of which we have never before heard. Arthur's Avalon is here, and Alice's Wonderland; so is Gilbert and Sullivan's Titipu, ruled by the Lord High Executioner. The universe of the imagination contains places invented to suit every purpose or quirk of fancy.

The traveller searching for perfection may visit Utopia, whose inhabitants believe that they have been created to be happy, who value the satisfaction of contemplating the truth, and whose legal system is based on public commendation for good behavior. He might explore Islandia, an isolated, agricultural country whose society is based on the family, where the pace of life is symbolized by leisurely ambling horses, and where farms are seen as pictures, created by nature and those who came before, and farmers seen as artists. Or he might consider Erewhon, where the College of Unreason teaches Hypothetics, on the grounds that to teach merely that which exists is to provide only half an education. The universe might, after all, contain all sorts of things that haven't yet been discovered, and the best preparation for life is to be able to face any eventuality. Reason alone, the Erewhonians feel, is an insufficient guide to life.

In contrast to such places as these, there is Kosekin Country, located beneath Antarctica, where paupers are esteemed, kind treatment from others provokes an urge for revenge (in the form of a kindness) and the literature speaks of "lovers dying broken-hearted from being compelled to marry one another." And there is Meccania, which disinfects its visitors and where everything is controlled by the State, only the insane read novels, and the Department of Time keeps constant track of everyone's doings.

To explore lands where magic is commonplace, consider Earthsea. There, magic repairs broken utensils and controls the weather, yet it is also a serious philosophy, based on equilibrium and balance and knowledge of the
true names of things. There is the lake called Great Water, in which are islands where crops grow untended and people do not seem to age, and which indeed change their appearances frequently. Some of the inhabitants of Prydain can vanish from sight at will, a useful gift which nevertheless has the drawback of causing a painful buzzing in the ears.

In a lighter vein, the traveller might consider Looking-Glass Land, where time goes backward as well as forward, flowers can talk and mathematics includes dividing a loaf by a knife, resulting in bread and butter. In Dictionopolis and Digitopolis, rival cities of words and numbers, words are grown and marketed weekly (along with individual letters, for those who prefer to invent their own) and one eats one's words for dinner; numbers are mined, with those that get broken used as fractions, methods of travel include multiplying oneself to be in several places at once, and eating starts when one is full and continues until one feels hungry.

The Dictionary will be of great use to the armchair traveller as well. One with a taste for historical places may investigate Camelot, or the city of Atlantis, or Leif Ericson's "discovery," Markland. Those inclined toward literature will find a great many places to explore in the Dictionary. Scylla and Charybdis, first described by Homer; an island in the Mediterranean once inhabited, according to Shakespeare, by one Prospero; Treasure Island; Lilliput; Xanadu—these are only a few. The fancier of the eerie can find Dracula's castle in Transylvania, Sleepy Hollow on the Hudson River, or Bluebeard's castle, though he should realize the possibilities of suffering nightmares as a result of these investigations.

By providing descriptions of the geography and climate, the characteristics of the inhabitants, an outline of the history insofar as it is known, and highlights of sights to see for each place it includes, the Dictionary of Imaginary Places is an excellent guide to the traveller planning to visit exotic places, with or without armchair. (Those with no particular destination in mind are referred to the index, where they will find favorite authors listed, as well as those quite unfamiliar to them.) The Dictionary will also be useful to the hurried researcher in need of a brief treatise on places not covered by the standard works of geography.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona-fide occupational qualification).
The roots of the New England Primer—steeped in the tradition of unbending Puritanism—go back hundreds of years, when a primary manual of church service was called a prymer or primer. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the alphabet was added to many of these books, and this practice gave the name primer to all "first books" for children.

To Benjamin Harris goes the honor of producing in America the first New England Primer. In London, Harris had been a printer of many tracts and broadsides of a religious and political character. In 1681 he was fined 500 pounds and pilloried for Protestant Petition which he published against the Catholic-inclined government of the time.

Following the collapse of his London business, Harris came to Boston in 1686 where he set up a book and coffee and chocolate shop. Among other...

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1Editor's note: On February 1, 1980, "The New England Primer" was read to the members of the Fredericksburg Literary Club. In order that it could be included in this issue of News and Views, the lengthy paper was abridged and edited by Jack Bales. Its author, Catherine Hook, a leader in a number of organizations including the Fredericksburg Literary Club, collected children's books, and during her illness prior to her death she arranged to have her two rare editions of the New England Primer given to the Trinkle Library Rare Book Room. The New England Primer, Containing the Assembly's Catechism, the Account of the Burning of John Rogers, a Dialogue Between Christ, a Youth, and the Devil, and various other useful and Instructive Matter was published in Newark, New Jersey by printer Benjamin Olds in 1824 (Rare/372.4/N4205) and The New-England Primer, Improved; Or, An Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading was printed by S.A. Howland of Worcester, Massachusetts sometime in the 1830s (Rare/372.4/N42).
publishing ventures he started a newspaper called *Public Occurrences*, purported to be the first newspaper published in America.

At this time the need for a reader—a primer—was plainly apparent. There was no common understanding of the Bible to accompany the common ability to read it.

Harris was ready to meet this need and he produced the *New England Primer*. The general plan of his primer was old, but the compilation featured new inclusions, and the name lent an aspect of originality. The exact date of Harris' first book is unknown—but an advertisement in the *Boston Almanack* for the Year of the Christian Empire, 1691, carries the first known mention of a primer by the Harris name.

The *New England Primer*, also appropriately called the "Little Bible of New England," reveals the Puritan attitude of absolute faithfulness to God. Here we find instruction in reading, but solely for the purposes of knowledge and salvation. Indeed, the primer provided a rough road to achieve these goals. Its prose was as bare of beauty as the whitewash of the puritan churches; its poetry as rough and stern as their storm-tossed coast; the illustrations as crude and unfinished as their own glacier-smoothed boulders. Bound between stiff oak covers that were indicative of the contents, the lessons led the children, as Jonathan Edwards said, to be "stirred up dreadfully to seek God."

For a hundred years this book above all others was the school book of American dissenters. Every home possessed copies and they were for sale at all town and village shops. In Boston it was used in dame schools as late as 1806. Total sales of the *New England Primer* covering a period of 150 years averaged an annual sale of 20 thousand copies—approximately 3 million for the period.

Strangely enough, despite the prolific circulation of the primer, few have been preserved. All issued prior to 1700 have disappeared and only those printed at the zenith of the primer's popularity have survived. The oldest known copy was printed in Boston in 1735 which a Pennsylvanian teacher bought in 1893 for 12 cents. In 1903 he sold it to a New York dealer for $2,500. News of this sale precipitated a nation-wide search for copies of the almost forgotten little book. George Livermore, the first bona fide collector, spent over 40 years searching but succeeded in finding only two 18th century editions: one published in Providence in 1775 and another printed in Hartford in 1777. After years of diligent searching, Dr. Henry Barnard, Mr. E. Dwight Church and Mr. George Brinley collected ten representative copies of the books, several being in badly imperfect condition.

These private libraries have since been auctioned and now belong in some of the finest collections of the primer now in existence. One excellent collection in terms of condition and completeness was owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. This collection, now in the New York Public Library, contains the books from Mr. Brinley's library which were purchased for $612 in the 1930s.

The best description of the primer itself is a poem that John Rogers, a minister of the Gospel in London, purportedly left to his children before he was burnt at the stake in 1554. This poem—as well as a picture of the martyr and his family—appeared in every copy of the primer. The poem reads:
"I leave you there a little booke
For you to look upon
That you may see your father's face
When I am dead and gone."

Other contents of the various primers might include the "Apostle's Creed," Watt's Cardle Hymn," "The Lord's Prayer," and "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep."

My 1824 primer contains a long poem found in many editions entitled "A Dialogue Between Christ, Youth, and the Devil," and my 1830 primer includes these "Ten Commandments Put Into Short and Easy Rhymes for Children."

1. Thou shalt have no gods but me.
2. Before no idol bend thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain.
4. Dare not the sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents the honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean.
8. Steal not tho' thou be poor and mean.
9. Make not a wilful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's dare not covet.

Thus, the sole function of the New England Primer was to teach children to read in order that they might read the Bible. Legions were taught their alphabet and were catechised unceasingly so that they might find in the Bible only what the Puritans had decided it contained.

Stories appeared in 18th century primers with promise of entertainment to offset the lugubrious. But such "stories" proved only descriptions of priggish little boys, doing priggish little things and being severely punished--didactic stories to be sure, but ineffectively so!

Children were drilled on the 107 questions of the "shorter Catechism" and were expected to memorize all the ponderous answers. (They must have wondered what the longer one would be like!) At church and school the drill took place and ministers preached the Catechism. Country communities followed the custom of annual recitations of the Catechism in Church, three Sundays being set aside for the purpose with a portion being recited on each day. All children between the ages of 8 and 15 took part. Fortnight intervals were allowed between the Sundays to perfect their memory of the next portion of questions. Every answer must be said perfectly and old primers were looked up and new ones bought.

On these special Sundays, the boys would form one line in the broad aisle and the girls would form another. Parents and relatives crowded pews and galleries with solemn interest, tinged with anxiety lest their children should not acquit themselves with credit. From the pulpit the minister called out the questions, each child stepping forth in order to face the pulpit, "make his manner," and answer the question. To be prompted or corrected by the minister was dire disgrace. No wonder knees smote together, hearts beat fast, and voices shook among the little folk in those two conspicuous lines!
Scarcely less seriously was the Catechism treated in schools; teachers drilled their pupils in it as thoroughly as in spelling or other lessons. With primers so constantly used in the home, the school and the church, people could not escape saturation with its doctrines—and no book save the Bible did more to form the New England character than the New England Primer! In short, this humble little primer was the chief tool for making sure that children, or "young vipers" as Jonathan Edwards called them, should grow up into sober and Christian men and women, literate and straightlaced!

LITERARY MYSTERIES

or

THE CASE OF THE LADY BOUND BOOK

by Jack Bales

Most modern readers think of books as falling into two categories—hard-bound (cloth) and paperback. Bindings, however, have included material ranging from the curious to the peculiar to the bizarre. Several copies of Henry Slight's True Stories of H.M.S. Royal George were placed between ½" covers of wood taken from the wreck of this ship after it was blown up in 1840, and a volume of Robert Burns's poems was reportedly bound in wood taken from the bed in which he died. An exhibition of book bindings in 1554 included books bound in pigskin, snakeskin, goatskin, fishskin, lizard skin, sealskin and elephant ear skin.

But decidedly the most unconventional of all book bindings is human skin, and the stories associated with them are frequently more macabre than the books themselves. Witness, for example, the lurid tale of nineteenth century New England highwayman James Allen, who was sentenced to a twenty year prison term after trying to hold up John Fenno, a prominent citizen from Springfield, Massachusetts. Allen had served but two years of his term when he died of consumption in 1837. While confined, however, he had managed to write his autobiography and requested that after he died a copy of it be bound in his own skin and presented to Fenno as a token of his esteem for the man's stout resistance when he was held up. This volume is now in the Boston Athenaeum. (See

But a century old story even more intriguing centers around the famous "lady bound book" of French astronomer Camille Flammarion.* In 1882 a beautiful young French Countess, dying of tuberculosis, reportedly went to her doctor—a noted physician in Paris named Ravaud—with this request:

I have a confidential confession to make to you. I have loved Camille Flammarion, the brilliant young astronomer, with a flaming passion and now that I am dying I want him to have a souvenir from me.

It will astonish you to know that I have never been presented to him, or talked to him or even seen him, but I developed such an intense admiration of Monsieur Flammarion from reading his books and following his work that I secretly fell in love with him. I worshipped him day and night for five years.

I want to remain with him, and so I beg you that as soon as I die you cut a big piece of skin off my shoulders and send it to him as a binding for one of his books. I want my name kept a secret, however, and you must promise that if he comes and asks questions you will not reveal my identity.

The woman died that same autumn day, and no matter how apocryphal this deathbed confession might be, the doctor did as he was asked, and a 12"x18" block of skin was removed from the woman's shoulders, given to Flammarion, and was used to bind a copy of his Terres du Ciel. He had an inscription lettered in gold on the cover, the translation being:

Pious Fulfillment of an Anonymous Wish
Binding in Human Skin (Woman) 1882

The mystery surrounding the book and the identity of the young Countess who willed a famous astronomer her skin has never abated, and to this day the puzzle has remained unsolved. Speculation, however, has singled out several names. The December 2, 1944, Notes and Queries pinpoints "the French Countess de Saint-Auge" and the aforementioned article in the 1924 Boston Transcript affirms the woman to be "Countess St. Agnes, who was famous for her beautiful shoulders."

In 1927, Madame Camille Flammarion, the astronomer's second wife, was invited by an American astronomical society to deliver a series of lectures on her husband's and her own work (she too was an astronomer). She took with her some souvenirs of his, including the famous Terres du Ciel. In an interview she gave this account of the book**:

I often talked to my husband about this mystery before his death in 1925. He said that when he was living in the Rue Cassini, beside the Paris Observatory, in 1882, he returned home late one morning after a night spent in looking at the stars.
As he passed the concierge's lodge he handed him a little packet, saying that a professional looking man had come with it and left explicit instructions that it be given to him personally.

My husband said that he smelled a curious odor and had a momentary shiver, as though he sensed something ghastly, and when he reached his apartment he opened the package with nervous fingers, wondering what he would find. As he undid the wrappings of oiled paper and red ribbons he felt a sickening sensation come over him. He was so excited that the package dropped to the floor and a big piece of soft human skin unfolded before his eyes. He was amazed at first and then concluded that some medical students had played a trick on him, but as he looked through the wrappings a note dropped out.

The translation of the note reads:

Monsieur:

True to my promise, I have carefully carried out the request of the dead Countess who always loved you. She begged me to send you, the day after her death, the skin of her lovely shoulders. This is the skin and you must promise that you will use it to bind a copy of the first book you publish after her death. I have delivered this souvenir to you, Monsieur, as I faithfully promised.

Dr. Ravaud

Flammarion immediately hurried to see Dr. Ravaud, who refused to tell him the identity of the woman, only that "she was a marvelously handsome young woman, a member of one of the first families of France, and that she secretly adored you from the time she was a young girl." The astronomer pored over a list of fashionable young women who had recently died in Paris and discovered that three young Countesses had expired the day before he received his rather grisly surprise. Further questioning of the doctor revealed nothing, and when he asked why she had not made herself known to him, he was told that she did not wish to create any friction between him and his wife.

Flammarion later took the package to several friends who were skin specialists, and they agreed that it was undoubtedly removed from the back of a young woman. After it was tanned—the tanner took six months and reported that it was the most difficult material he had ever handled—the souvenir took on a creamy color. When Flammarion had Terres du Ciel bound with it, he kept the book on his desk at Juvisy Observatory, it being his most prized possession. The passing years never caused the skin to deteriorate in the slightest.

Although a Paris newspaper once reported that the astronomer knew the identity of the Countess, the second Madame Flammarion insisted that the woman's identity was never known.
"He would often sit for hours with the book in his hands, wondering if she had really been young and beautiful and why, if she loved him so deeply, she never had sought even a simple friendship with him.

"For forty years he puzzled over this question, and when he died at the age of eighty-four, almost his last words were:

"'I wonder who she was!'"

*Like today's Carl Sagan, Camille Flammarion (1842-1925) was a famous popularizer of science whose books were widely read. In 1887 he founded the French Astronomical Society, which was a model for all organizations aiming to interest the general public in science. Among his numerous writings is his 1880 best seller, Astronomie Populaire, which was translated into many languages. Trinkle Library has in its reference collection The Flammarion Book of Astronomy (N.Y.: Simon and Schuster, 1965; R/523/F612f).

**"Book Bound in Skin of Countess Will be Brought to America," New York World, August 21, 1927, sec. E, p. 15. All quotations concerning the Flammarion volume are from this article.

From The Archives

NO RETIREMENT FOR THIS OLD LADY!

by T. Conizene Jett

When the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg opened on September 26, 1911, there were only two buildings on the campus—those presently known as Monroe and Willard. Originally called "the dormitory building," Willard was later so named in honor of Frances (Frank) E. Willard, an early feminist and a colorful social reformer who lived from 1839 to 1898.

An account that previewed the opening of the Normal School which appeared in the Daily Star (predecessor of the Free-Lance Star) on September 14, 1911, described the dormitory as "commodius...modern in all its appointments..and
handsomely furnished," being "trimmed with mission effect." The first Bulletin of the Normal School describes Willard's wonders in detail. Parlors, reception rooms, offices, a kitchen, and a spacious dining room seating 250 were all located on the first floor. On the second and third levels were fifty-one sleeping rooms for the students, each "intended to comfortably accommodate two persons." Each of the sleeping rooms boasted two "inlet" closets, two iron beds (with ample bedding) and a stationary washstand with hot AND cold running water! The catalogue also suggests that a "generous supply" of both tub and shower baths were located on each floor. (There were in fact only six in the entire building.)

A small portion of the second floor was reserved as the infirmary and it contained a private bath. The laundry, the lighting plant, the heating plant and storage rooms were all listed as occupants of Willard's basement in the next Bulletin. A separate building was constructed for the heating plant and the laundry in June of 1918, emptying most of the basement. But in 1923 a tea room was "fitted up" and opened there and in subsequent years the basement also housed a carpenter shop, the campus post office, and an alumnae college shop.

Three students were assigned to some rooms as early as the 1912-1913 session and the catalogues that followed the initial one all stated or implied that Willard's rooms held three people. The ever-increasing need for dorm space was temporarily remedied in 1915 with the opening of the "new dorm," Virginia. The infirmary and offices were relocated to Virginia and the space in Willard was converted into dorm rooms.

Willard's dining hall (originally designed for 250) was "spaciously" seating 400 by the 1924-1925 term and relief did not come until the opening of Seacobeck in 1931. The tea room moved with the dining hall into the new building and the vacated area in Willard was remodeled into a recreation center. There was a main hall, some additional parlors and offices for the various clubs and organizations. The arrangement lasted until early 1953 when Ann Carter Lee opened as the student activity center. During the following twenty-five years Willard was strictly a dormitory, often holding up to 250 students between its ionic columns.

Willard's tired halls received a major face lift in 1979, at age 68. Physical and cosmetic surgery totaling over $1,095,000 restored to her some of the prestige and dignity that she originally held. The new Willard adhered to contemporary fire and handicapped regulations and was blessed with air conditioning, making it suitable for year round habitation. Although the colorful stairways would have been unheard of in 1911, the rooms still boast of inlet closets and stationary washstands with hot AND cold running water!

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There is more reason for saying grace before a new book than before dinner.

Charles Lamb, 1775-1834
"Alfons Paquet, Rheinischer Dichter und Verfechter des Internationalismus," an article by Vera Niebuhr, Assistant Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, was published in Archiv für Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst (No. 57, 1980, pp. 219-242). This is the annual publication of the Frankfurter Verein für Geschichte und Landeskunde, printed in conjunction with the History Department of the University of Frankfurt, Germany.

David J. Long, Assistant Professor of Music, wrote "The Wait," an original composition for percussion ensemble, which won first place in the Tennessee State Chapter Percussive Arts Society Contest. It was performed on February 23, 1981, by the University of Texas--Knoxville Percussion Ensemble. His composition for orchestra, "Nyiragongo," received the large ensemble category award in the 1981 Delius competition on March 5, 1981.

A second edition (1981) of José Zorrilla's Don Juan Tenorio, edited by Aniano Pena, Assistant Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, has just been published by Ediciones Catedra, S.A., of Madrid. The volumes included in the Literary Collection of this publishing firm have been adopted as textbooks by the Spanish Public School System.


"Robert Kitchen," an article by Joseph Dreiss, Assistant Professor of Art, was published in the February 1981 issue of Arts Magazine (p. 6).

L. Clyde Carter, Jr., Professor of Sociology, contributed a two-part article entitled "Fredericksburg Gun Manufactory" to National Defense. Part I is in the December 1980 issue (pp. 49-51) while the second half is in the January 1981 number (pp. 41-42+).

Human Resources and Demographics: Characteristics of People and Policy," Volume I of Special Study on Economic Change (Dec. 12, 1980), contained a paper by Richard J. Krickus, Professor of Political Science. This was entitled, "Growth and American Pluralism: Social and Political Factors Bearing on Growth in the United States" (pp. 252-281).
The Associates of Trinkle Library sadly marks the death of Mrs. Catherine Howell Hook on Tuesday, January 27. Mrs. Hook was a charter member of The Associates and had served on the Advisory Board as Vice-Chairman (Membership) since 1977 when the friends group was organized.

As a member of the Mary Washington College faculty from 1958 until she retired in 1977, Mrs. Hook was very interested in the E. Lee Trinkle Library and its collection. She was especially interested in children's literature and taught a course in that subject for many years. In keeping with these interests Mrs. Hook, just before her death, donated two rare editions of The New England Primer to the Woodward Collection. An abridgement of the paper she read to the Fredericksburg Literary Club on the primers appears in the "From the Woodward Collection" on page 11.

* * *

J. Bryan III, author and lecturer, spoke to 44 Associates and their guests on March 17 at Belmont. In his "Supplement to The Windsor Story," Mr. Bryan gave his listeners a fascinating behind the scenes look at the incredible life of The Windsors.

A Trinkle Associates membership drive is currently underway. If members know persons who would be interested in participating in the activities of The Associates, they should give the name(s) to Lawrence Wishner, Vice-President (Membership), or send them to the Trinkle Associates at Box 1038. A Wine and Cheese party honoring new members will be held in the Gari Melchers Studio at Belmont on April 9.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

Through and through th' inspired leaves,
Ye maggots, make your windings;
But O, respect his lordship's taste,
And spare his golden bindings!

Robert Burns, 1759-1796
Fall 1981 marks the beginning of a new academic year—and signifies News & Views' first decade of publication. A cordial welcome is extended to all students, both new and returning.

Whether your fancy is art, biography, fiction, science or history, you're sure to find a book that will catch your attention in this month's "Current and Choice." Halley's Comet--last seen in 1910--is due back for a repeat performance in 1986, and Nigel Calder's The Comet is Coming! relates "the feverish legacy of Mr. Halley." Sand Rivers by Peter Matthiessen shows the beauty of the wilderness still existing in Tanzania's Selous Game Reserve.

Past contributor to News & Views Dr. Gordon W. Jones has written this month's "From the Woodward Collection." A monetary gift from the Trinkle Associates has enabled the Library to purchase many books by and about fine printing, and Dr. Jones provides a historical footnote behind these and other significant works. The books will be on display in the Library for all to enjoy beginning October 1.


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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

Oversize
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The Armand Hammer Collection: Five Centuries of Masterpieces.

The Armand Hammer Collection, the private art collection of physician-businessman Armand Hammer, has already been shown about the world in traveling exhibitions and will eventually be dispersed in several public museums. This new and complete catalogue of the collection, edited and introduced by John Walker, Director Emeritus of the National Gallery of Art, includes hand-tipped plates in full color. Each is accompanied by commentaries written by experts knowledgeable in specific art periods. This extraordinary exhibit contains the works of artists ranging from Michelangelo to Andrew Wyeth, and Walker's introduction includes biographical information on its owner.

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Written during her early years in Africa, these letters of Isak Dinesen pre-date her well-known Out of Africa. Addressed mainly to her family, they are full of the enthusiasms and discouragements the young writer found after beginning her life on a Kenya coffee plantation. An introduction by Frans Lasson, a useful chronology and contemporary photographs enhance the collection.

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"It will swing around the Sun early in 1986, being at its most visible in the first few months of that year. Then it will climb away and few of us will see it coming back, yet again, in 2061." The event described by Nigel Calder is the forthcoming
arrival, or rather the next 76-year return, of Halley's Comet. His popularized account of Halley's relates its historical past and is interspersed with the many superstitions, related theories, and scientific facts of cometology.


Dabney, formerly the long-time editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, delivers his rebuttal to allegations regarding our third President and his slave Sally Hemings. His convincing text offers testimony contending that the original nineteenth century debunkers were wrong and that the late Fawn Brodie, in *Thomas Jefferson: An Intimate History,* and novelist Barbara Chase-Riboud, in *Sally Hemings,* have contributed to a myth regarding Jefferson's morals.


Two recent memoirs are based upon the authors' early lives spent in Nazi Austria and Nazi Germany.

Ingeborg Day, born in Austria in 1940, first came to terms with Nazism upon coming to the United States as an exchange student in 1957. She offers interesting commentary on the social history of the period and seeks an understanding of herself and her feelings of anti-Semitism.

Wendelgard von Staden, the niece of Hitler's first foreign minister and a teen-ager during World War II, offers a view of the War and the Holocaust from outside the concentration camps. Writing originally to satisfy her children's curiosity, she relates how disillusionment with Hitler came with the establishment of a camp in her native valley. The author is a former member of her nation's foreign service and is the wife of the former West German Ambassador to the United States.


Wed to the famous Leo Tolstoy at the age of 18, Sonya--Countess Tolstoy--bore him 13 children and dedicated herself to her husband's literary endeavors. In this account of their 48-year marriage, biographer Anne Edwards has utilized research in previously unpublished materials and personal recollections of family and associates.


Billed by its publishers as "a lost masterpiece of English fiction," G. B. Edwards' autobiographical novel recounts the life
of one Ebenezer Le Page of Guernsey in the Channel Islands. The narrator's voice, in the Guernsey patois, predominates this posthumously published work. What little is known about the author, a Guernsey native, is summarized in an introduction by John Fowles, who is considered the appropriate Edwards literary legatee.


In 1955 Rudolf Flesch wrote his original commentary, Why Johnny Can't Read, criticizing the methods used by the nation's schools in teaching reading. Here he continues his indictment of the look-and-say method and advocates phonics-first as a deterrent to the rising rate of illiteracy in the United States.


Set in 1647 at the end of the Thirty Years' War, a group of poets meet to strengthen the only remaining bond that holds a divided Germany together—its language and literature. This fictitious work parallels a similar meeting actually held at the end of World War II, and in both instances it was demonstrated that the honor of a nation was maintained by pens and not by weapons.


Introduced by preliminary chapters covering the war years since 1861, April 3, 1965, the day Richmond died, is recreated through the words of those who were there. Quotations from nearly 200 persons—famous, ordinary, military, and civilian—illumine the Hoehlings' account of the final agonizing hours of the capital of the Confederacy.


Treating the time of the Harlem Renaissance, David Lewis' new work of sociocultural history covers the most glorious days seen by that section of Manhattan. Lewis attempts to capture the effects of the accumulation of talent and hope found there before the Depression. Illustrations, full notes and an index enhance the publication.


America's rising rate of civil litigation has made it what Jethro Lieberman calls a litigious society. An attorney and legal affairs editor of Business Week, he offers a comprehensive study and analysis of the causes and results of the litigation explosion.
Sand Rivers, a combined effort by writer Matthiessen and photographer van Lawick, richly evokes in prose and photo the wilderness still extant in Tanzania's Selous Game Reserve. The Selous, large as the state of Maryland, is one of the earth's largest remaining areas still heavily populated with huge wild animals.

In his opening chapter, Edmund Morgan states that "Washington's genius lay in his understanding of power, both military power and political power, an understanding unmatched by that of any of his contemporaries." In this extensive essay, the distinguished historian seeks to circumvent Washington's heroic image and the reserve maintained by the General in order to understand this particular genius and its resulting effects on the Revolution and the young nation. Excerpts from Washington's letters to his colleagues supplement the essay.

Seeking a new approach to the history of dance, Walter Sorell has written a panoramic account of its development. Dance is shown as an art form evolving from the total environment and surrounding the cultural climate of the times. The author, a frequent reviewer of dance and theater performances, is Professor Emeritus at Columbia University and Barnard College.

Darconville, a young college professor, falls in love with Isabel, a student at Quinsy College in Quinsyburg, Virginia. From this setting, Alexander Theroux develops his comic tale, a tale of verbal dexterity and built of assorted narrative forms that include a diary, poems, essays and a sermon. Interestingly, the author formerly taught at the University of Virginia.

After working with a mapping party in the Grand Canyon, John Wilford was inspired to write this readable account of maps and mapmakers which has chapters ranging widely from the cartography of 6th century Babylon to mapping achieved through Mariner 9. Wilford is science correspondent for the New York Times.
**Recent Periodical Additions**

by Susan J. Webreck

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,170 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Six newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

"How bad were the seventies?" is a recent subject of an article in the July-August 1981 issue of Challenge: The Magazine of Economic Affairs. According to the author the 1970s did not represent a period of economic retrenchment for Americans, but rather a decade of economic advancement, and he presents arguments concerning the false perceptions of the declining economy.

Challenge, beginning with volume 23, number 5, is a recent addition to the Mary Washington College Periodical Collection. The bimonthly publication is accessible through the Public Affairs Information Service and the Business Periodicals Index.

The journal is an excellent general economics magazine for the educated public, and is written in a nontechnical style. Topical coverage is usually varied with up-to-date issues reflecting diverse points of view. Other features include book reviews and bibliographies pertaining to the subjects covered in each issue.

The summer issue of Challenge mentioned above includes a series of articles which deal with the complexities of economic policy problems in Poland, Germany and Japan. The editor points out that specific economic measures result from the social values and institutional arrangements of each individual nation, but successful techniques used in one country may not be applicable to another. The examination of these illustrations may serve as a springboard for the creation of new solutions.

* * *

Another recent periodical addition in the economic field is The Journal of Human Resources beginning with volume 16, number 1. The journal is published quarterly under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Research Institute and the Institute for Research on Poverty by the University of Wisconsin Press. The publication focuses on empirical studies that deal with education, manpower and welfare policies as related to the "labor market and to economic and social development."

The Summer 1981 issue contains articles concerned with differences in turnover rates in the workforce between men and women, faculty research activity and the quality of graduate training and wage differences by language group.
In addition to a section of articles and communications, each issue of The Journal of Human Resources includes book reviews and a list of books received. There are a wide variety of subjects that are covered in the publication and these are indexed in the Business Periodicals Index, the Social Science Index and Index Medicus. This new acquisition fills the requirement as a solid social economic journal.

* * *

Pandas have become international goodwill ambassadors in recent times, and Weiwei, the first performing panda from China, is no exception. World renowned at the age of eight, Weiwei captivates audiences with his antics. He is able to do a dozen forward somersaults in a row, ride a rocking horse, and eat with a knife and fork. The Chinese are proud of the friendship created among people of various nations because of the recognition gained by appearances by Weiwei, and from other more intrinsic accomplishments.

One means that the Chinese have to promote the progress of their country is through publications. China Reconstructs, a journal founded by Mme. Sun Yat-Sen and published by the China Welfare Institute, is an illustrated monthly with political overtones. The articles cover a variety of subjects such as cultural changes, education, economics and politics. One recent issue (volume 30, number 8) describes life on a quiet back street in Beijing.

In light of the emphasis that has been placed on gaining an understanding of how the Chinese society functions since its emergence into the world's view, Trinkle Library has added two journals to the holdings. China Reconstructs begins with volume 30, number 4 (April 1981) and China Exchange News starts with volume 8, number 1 (February 1980).

* * *

China Exchange News is a quarterly publication by the staff of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China of the Commission on International Relations, National Academy of Sciences. The journal records the current scholarly exchange with the People's Republic of China and marks scholarly developments. The bibliography of new publications about China is a valuable component of the publication.

Each of the journals is an excellent source for beginning or enhancing a study on China and its people.

* * *

There is a spiraling interest in computers which was recently evidenced with the installation of a new system in the Computer Center on campus. Computer enthusiasts and lay people are becoming excited about the wide range of achievements that are available or will soon be possible with all types of computers. The highest rise in interest though is with "personal" computers.

The Library started a subscription to Byte; The Small System Journal beginning with volume 6, number 6 (June 1981). This publication is designed for the knowledgeable computer buff, but some of the articles have less technical jargon and may be understood by an uninformed audience.
The August 1981 issue has a series of articles that describe the Smalltalk-80 language system. The language is "object-oriented" rather than "procedure-oriented" and, therefore, needs very little programmatic direction from the keyboard operator. With this system the user does not have to become a computer expert, and will probably make rapid gains in the personal computer field.

Other features of the journal include illustrations such as flow charts and circuit diagrams that accompany the text, a free classified advertisement section for readers and listings of new hardware and software. Byte is the definitive magazine for the amateur enthusiast and a good resource for students involved in any computer course.

* * *

It is reputed that during a stay at a cafe/motel on U.S. 66 near Santa Fe during the summer of 1952 Ernest Hemingway—who was in the midst of doing *The Old Man and The Sea*—behaved in a manner "beyond belief." He allegedly made passes at Indian women, treated his wife gruffly and mistreated his son. This account appeared in the Hemingway Newsletter (Number 2/July 1981) from a reader who had heard the story and was requesting verification.

The Newsletter is a publication of the Hemingway Society as is the Hemingway Review. The Review which is published bimannually offers scholarly contributions in the forms of symposia papers, research and analysis, book reviews, current bibliography and news for the collector. The first issue (Volume 6, Number 2) received by Trinkle includes five major articles ranging from topics on "The Hemingway Manuscripts: Papers Given at the Houston MLA" to "Hemingway, Stendhal and War." The journal is an excellent source to be used in a study on the life or works of the author.

A classic is something that everybody wants to have read, and nobody wants to read.

Mark Twain, 1835-1910
The Factors That Influence Our Defense Policy?

by Kari A. Tilley

National defense is currently prominent in the headlines. The Administration has committed itself to spending more money on defense. But how much more? Who will have the final say? A decision to sell arms to the People's Republic of China, the sale of fighter planes to Israel and radar-equipped planes to Saudi Arabia, have sparked debate. How is it decided to whom to sell arms, and the terms of such sales? What control ought we to have over the use of arms we have sold?

In U.S. Defense Policy: Weapons, Strategy and Commitments, 2nd ed. (R/355.033/C76u/1980), Congressional Quarterly Inc. treats the field of national defense to concise and rational discussion. Sixteen chapters, each devoted to a different issue, summarize the major developments since 1978. The necessary background is provided, arguments pro and con are informatively laid out, and the topical discussions are supplemented with texts of selected laws, speeches, statements and treaties.

Over the years, CQ has acquired a reputation for authoritative and unbiased reference works, based on objective treatment and a remarkable skill in distilling the vast quantities of information—an inescapable part of studying government-related matters—into clear and cogent form. CQ's concise and lucid summaries are especially useful in making sense of extremely complex issues, and never more so than in matters to do with the military, where any discussion is so littered with acronyms as to be virtually incomprehensible to the ordinary mortal.

Couched in jargon or not, the issues involved are an integral part of our government's operation. Understanding what they involve is essential: having delegated the responsibility of government to a select few, we must be aware of what they are actually doing.

From the beginning of the chapter on defense spending, it is apparent that, whatever the current furor over the size of the Defense Department's budget, pressure to increase it is not new with this administration.

The budgetary process is subject to a variety of political pressures, as the discussion of how the Congress deals with the budget makes clear. Profiles of the chairmen of key Senate committees such as Armed Service and Budget, and the description of how they control the legislation that falls to them, demonstrate
the political sensitivity of the military budget. And, as CQ points out, the technology involved changes with such rapidity that it is not a reliable predictor of future needs, since weapons—and policies—become obsolete before they are even implemented. Highlights of the budget show an eye-opening picture of the complexities of national defense, as do the summaries of national security legislation for 1978, 1979 and 1980 contained in the appendix.

Discussion of the international arms market begins with the flat statement that "every nation wants arms," since most nations of the world are interested in expanding and improving their military forces. The State Department's assertion that "arms transfers and security assistance generally are essential elements in our foreign policy"sums up the government's rationale for selling arms. The chapter outlines arguments in favor of doing so: that providing weapons allows the U.S. to exercise political influence and control regional conflicts, that it helps the domestic economy by providing jobs for American workers and reducing costs to the U.S. of producing weapons for its own arsenals.

CQ then describes some counter arguments: that military aid is of dubious value as a political tool, a notable recent instance being Iran; that supplying fancy military equipment to one nation invokes envy in its neighbors and thus stimulates arms races similar to the one Chile and Peru have kept up for years. And, the fact that the U.S. is not the sole purveyor of weapons to the world limits its ability to control conflict by controlling the supply of arms.

The demise of the SALT II Treaty is the subject of another chapter. Highlights of the Senate debates and an outline of the events that led to the eventual shelving of the treaty are supplemented with the text of the treaty itself.

Maintaining the military's manpower with the all-volunteer force, and arguments both for retaining it and for reinstituting the draft constitute a chapter, as does a discussion of how the military is coping with the expanding role of women in the armed services and the debate over whether or not women should serve in combat.

Speeches and statements on defense matters by Administration officials, along with excerpts from political party platforms and relevant legislation, are contained in the appendixes. Finally, there is a glossary of defense acronyms to assist in translating military jargon into English.
Each year more than 30,000 book titles are published in the United States. Almost as many are published in France each year. Other countries do as well. Printed books, thus, are so commonplace that we take them for granted. We forget that without them civilization as we know it would be impossible. Most books now are mass-produced, often poorly printed on acid-bearing wood pulp paper which makes them decidedly ephemeral. Some shabby books command high prices.

Printed books have not always been poorly produced. In the first days of printing in the West with movable type (1455-1500 A.D.) books of great beauty and permanence were produced all over Europe. Printers had to compete with scribes who laboriously turned out works of art—at great cost. So, books such as Ratdolt's Fasciculus Temporum (1480) are as easily read on paper practically as unblemished as when first used five centuries ago. By the sixteenth century the scribes had died off and then the printers had only to compete with each other. They cut corners more and more often, using cheaper, less crisp, or worn or broken type. The slow process of lowering printing standards continued, with fine exceptions, through the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century standards really went down. Cheap acid-laden pulp paper was introduced and few could afford to print on the good old hand-made rag paper any more. Millions of copies of nineteenth-century books, some with priceless content, are deteriorating beyond recall in the libraries.

Disgust with sloppy printing, poor paper, and poor binding led to the founding of the Grolier Club (not Grolier Society) of New York in 1884. The aim of the Club was to inspire people to create good books. It was named for Jean Grolier, a famous sixteenth century French book collector of great taste in books and distinctive bindings. Through the years since its foundation the Club has published many lovely books on books and printing which have become collectors' items. The establishment of the Grolier Club may be said to have been the catalyst for much of the fine printing done since then.

*This collection, purchased through a $1,500 donation by the Associates of Trinkle Library, will be on display in the Library beginning October 1.
It has long been my contention that every institutional library should have holdings illustrating fine printing and binding and the history of the book. Such a library should be able to teach all aspects of civilization of which book making (I do not mean gambling!) is surely one of the most important. It is thus with great satisfaction that I can report the gift to the Library by the Trinkle Associates of a fine group of eighteen books about books and histories of private presses and examples of good press work. Two of these are Grolier Club books, one on the American press at the end of the eighteenth century and the other a definitive history of the use of photography in book illustration.

In this century there have been many private presses which have used expensive eye-soothing type (12-point Lutetia, Garamond, Janson, etc.) on handmade acid-free paper. Many have lost money, most have broken even financially, and a few have been profitable. Examples are the now defunct Kelmscott Press (their Chaucer our College could not swing ten years ago when it was "only" $4,000), Stanbrook Abbey Press, Cuala Press, Dolmen Press, Doves Press, Grabhorn Press, Gregynog Press, and so on. Now most private presses are just hobbies or produce very expensive books. The Bird and Bull Press in this country is still active and makes money by publishing very small editions of exquisite books. Basilisk Press (London) books are very expensive, and some of their work is farmed out. The Limited Editions Club (is a run of 2,000 copies really limited?) publishes fine work but all their work is farmed out. You see, strictly speaking, a private press book is one printed well on good paper and bound on the premises. Relatively few private press books have had illustrations because that technique makes the job more difficult for one or two people to handle. In our new collection Janus Press, Corycian Press, Iguana Press, and The Perishable Press are represented. They are small items but significant as examples of superb printing. Probably a $2.95 paperback Gothic novel well printed by the folk at a private press would cost $295, if they lowered themselves to do such a job!

In the lot now given to the Library there are histories or reminiscences of great private presses and printers. We hear from Bruce Rogers and Stanley Morison, two of the outstanding men of printing in this century. We have a history of the Gregynog Press of Wales. This press did uniformly good work because it was run by a dedicated few who worked elbow-to-elbow in a limited space for 18 years: fine printing, fine paper, fine binding. It was broken up by the dispersal of its personnel during World War II. In this country the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco is a sterling example of dedication to excellence. It was run by Edwin Grabhorn and was utterly dependent for its excellence on his drive, presence, inspiration and personality. We now have well-done accounts of both of these presses.

I feel certain that since the death of Giovanni Mardersteig his Officina Bodoni, a private press of great distinction in Verona, Italy, has gone out of business. His was probably one of the few profitable private presses. Even during the War he was able to print well on hand-made paper which he found somewhere. There is a book of his recollections in the collection printed posthumously by another press.

Perhaps the oldest press still producing well (usually well) is the Cambridge University Press. The first University printer was Thomas Thomas who was appointed in 1583. Thus, for nearly four hundred years this press has been producing fine books. Some are really beautiful. But they are becoming big-time
now, running off 30,000 copies a week, and hardly can be spoken of any more as a private press. Four items in the new group touch on this very important press. One other university press which publishes beautiful books indeed, often at high prices, is the University of California Press. The Library already has their lovely 3-volume monograph on the plan of the Abbey of St. Gall. Our most recent item is by Jack R. Hillier and is entitled The Art of Hokusai in Book Illustration. Incidentally, the Japanese knew about the use of movable type long before Gutenberg introduced it to the West.

Very fitting for this beginning of a fine printing collection is the Iguana Press item which published the 1932 poem by Beatrice Warde, "This is a Printing Office."

This is a Printing office
Crossroads of civilization
Refuge of all the arts
Against the ravages of time
Armoury of fearless truth
Against whispering murmur
Incessant trumpet of trade.
From this place words may fly abroad
Not to vary with the writer's hand
Nor to perish on the waves of sound
But fixed in time, verified by proof.
Friend you stand on sacred ground.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bona-fide occupational qualification).
According to romantic legend, Ann Rutledge was Abraham Lincoln's first sweetheart. He assiduously courted her for months, and her death in 1835 plunged him into a state of mental depression from which it took him months to recover. As quaint as this tale may be to Lincoln admirers, however, its accuracy has long been questioned, and most Lincoln scholars have labeled this episode in the Great Emancipator's life as sheer fabrication, containing virtually no scintilla of truth.

Such was the situation concerning the Ann Rutledge saga in late June 1928, when the dignified Atlantic Monthly in Boston received a letter from Wilma Frances Minor of San Diego, who stated that she had written the true love story of Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge, based upon original letters handed down in her mother's family. Would the volume be eligible for the Atlantic's writing contest? Edward A. Weeks, head of the book publishing department, showed the letter to Atlantic Monthly editor Ellery Sedgwick. Both men were dubious, but after viewing photocopies of some of the letters, they invited Miss Minor to visit Boston as the guest of the magazine.

Wilma Minor and her mother, Cora DeBoyer, arrived in Boston in September 1928 and displayed the cache of Lincoln material to the Atlantic Monthly's full board of directors. Ellery Sedgwick and Wilma took to each other immediately, and an enthralled Sedgwick decided to publish Lincoln the Lover—which needed extensive editing—serially as well as in book form.

Of course, this promise hinged upon the authenticity of the letters and other manuscripts, and Sedgwick himself took up the task of verification. An analysis of the paper and ink showed that it was of the proper age, and he next consulted Lincoln scholars. In September he visited the Reverend William E. Barton, author of several books on the President. After studying photocopies of the letters, Barton said that they seemed "remarkably consistent and satisfactory," though he warned the editor that the historical information in them was all of a nature that could be gleaned from any Lincoln biography.

Sedgwick next showed the photocopies to Worthington C. Ford, editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who unhesitatingly pronounced the letters to be forgeries. Unfortunately, by this time Sedgwick was completely immersed in the project and was swiftly closing his mind to all negative opinions. Thus, he simply wrote Ford off as an unbeliever and consulted him no more.

However, the Atlantic editor found a more sympathetic ally in well-known Lincoln biographer Ida M. Tarbell. Having always possessed affection for the Ann Rutledge romance, she was ready to give credence to the Minor material, and
wrote Sedgwick on October 19 that "my faith is strong that you have an amazing set of true Lincoln documents." This was all Sedgwick needed, and he decided that the Atlantic Monthly would begin serializing Lincoln the Lover in its December 1928 issue, backing it with a strong promotional campaign.

All this fanfare certainly did Wilma Minor no harm. She received many speaking invitations, and autograph collectors and dealers clamored to purchase her Lincoln and Rutledge letters. Her euphoria was capped on November 26 when she received the December Atlantic with the first installment of Lincoln the Lover. The magazine had broken its longstanding rule against illustrations and had reproduced several documents. She immediately telegraphed Sedgwick: "Just read the December Atlantic. I am thrilled over the splendid arrangement of my material. A thousand thanks for everything."

Criticism was not long in coming. Worthington Ford was furious, bellowing to Sedgwick, "Have you gone insane or have I? You are putting over one of the crudest forgeries I have known." Sedgwick replied that such impetuous behavior did not become a "sober historian." Ford immediately prepared a press release that denounced the Minor documents and sent a copy to Sedgwick.

Other voices--more strident than Ford's--also chimed in, most notably that of Paul M. Angle, Secretary of the Lincoln Centennial Association in Springfield, Illinois. At 28, Angle was swiftly becoming a recognized Lincoln authority. Bright, ambitious and self-confident, he refused to tolerate shoddy research or pretentiousness in his pet area of research. A year earlier, he had published an article debunking the Ann Rutledge legend, and he now became the first critic to publicly attack the Minor papers. A special bulletin of the Centennial Association was printed with a copy sent to Sedgwick, and the Springfield Illinois State Journal gave his statements full coverage in the November 27 issue. Though the Associated Press killed the story in Chicago for fear of a libel suit, the Philadelphia Record carried it. As Angle gleefully chortled in a letter to his parents, "It's the biggest thing that ever happened to me. One doesn't get a chance very often to put the magazine of the country in the frying pan and cook it brown."

Ford's November 30 press release appeared in the New York Times on December 2. He affirmed that "a comparison of (the Minor letters) with known Lincoln letters shows a difference in handwriting so fundamental as to make it impossible that the same man could have written the documents printed by the magazine." In answer to Sedgwick's defense that the paper was of the proper age and the ink suitably faded, he replied that "genuine old paper may be had in any reputable bindery where it is hoarded for use in repairing manuscripts, or in the fly-leaves of books... As for the faded ink, you can take an ordinary pad of writing paper, write with ink on it, soak it in tea and treat it chemically, and you can get any quality of fade that you want."

The controversy achieved further notoriety a day later when Paul Angle's carefully researched critique—which also contained the statements of other Lincoln authorities—was published in a 4-column article in the December 3 New York Times. Along with other points of criticism, Angle noted that the Lincoln writing in the Atlantic Monthly was "cramped, uneven and rakish," while that in authentic Lincoln papers was "smooth, even and well spaced." Carl Sandburg, whose Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years had been published in 1926, came to
the editor's defense on December 4 with a statement that appeared in the New
York Times, affirming that the Minor letters "have come to stay in the Lincoln
record."

A day later Sandburg reversed his position, backing down in favor of Paul
Angle, whom he praised in the December 5 New York Times as a "formidable sleuth." Ida Tarbell, too, began to hedge, lamely protesting that she had never viewed
the papers as authentic, and William Barton publicly declared in the December 10 New York Times that the letters were fraudulent and that the "Atlantic has
been imposed upon."

Though Sedgwick still had faith in Wilma Minor and her Lincoln and Rutledge
letters, it was evident by mid-December that he had no scholarly support whatso­
ever. The proof sheets of the second installment of Lincoln the Lover came off
the press on about December 10 and copies, obtained by Sandburg, quietly circulated
among Angle, Barrett and Ford. At Angle's suggestion, the three men prepared a
press release that would appear upon publication of the January 1929 Atlantic
Monthly. The second installment, containing the heart of the Minor documents
with such material as letters from Lincoln to Ann Rutledge and extracts from
the diary of Matilda Cameron, Ann's closest friend, provided pitifully vulnerable
targets for the Lincoln experts to fire at. The New York Times carried the
story on December 23, and the counts raised against the Minor letters included
the following:

1) "Martha Calhoun, mentioned in a diary entry written presumably in
1833 or 1834, was not born until nine years after the diary entry."

2) "Matilda Cameron writes of boats from Springfield, whereas no
boats touched at Springfield, which was six miles from the Sangamon River."

By this time Sedgwick—though still believing in the authenticity of the
letters—had grown weary of the constant pressure and worry, and early in
January he left for Arizona to get some rest and to visit his son. Other members
of the Atlantic staff, however, were not as sanguine as Sedgwick and they quietly
started to take matters into their own hands. The magazine's publisher, Nelson
J. Peabody, hired the J. B. Armstrong Detective Agency in Los Angeles to investi­
gate Wilma Minor. A handwriting expert was called in who reported the documents
to be forgeries.

Evidence against Wilma Minor and her mother, Cora DeBoyer, began to snowball.
A handwritten note from Mrs. DeBoyer dated January 2 arrived at the Atlantic
office, and the staff members excitedly identified the handwriting as the same
as that on the Minor letters. When Sedgwick and Peabody confronted Wilma Minor
and Cora DeBoyer on the weekend of January 19-20, both women became frightened,
but denied that they forged any documents. After repeated questioning the two
agreed that a press release be issued withdrawing the series from publication.
"Sedgwick Drops Lincoln Articles" appeared in the New York Times on January 22,
and statements from both Wilma Minor and Ellery Sedgwick were included. Enroute
back to Boston, Sedgwick stopped in Chicago to confer with Paul Angle and Oliver
Barrett, and they decided that Angle should write a critique of the entire Minor
series for the Atlantic Monthly. (The February issue with the final installment
had just been published). Working swiftly and tirelessly, Angle finished in
thirteen days "The Minor Collection: A Criticism" that was printed in the April
issue and which remains today a classic example of scholarly and historical de­
tection.
Questions still remained unanswered, however, for the Atlantic still had no proof that Wilma and her mother forged the letters, and if they did, how did they obtain the paper, ink and needed historical background filler? Much was cleared up in April 1929 when James Ashe, head of a San Diego publishing company, told the magazine that early in 1928 Wilma Minor—a mediocre newspaper writer—had conducted a number of interviews with Scott Greene, a son of one of Lincoln's friends in New Salem, Illinois who was wintering in San Diego. The Atlantic's Edward Weeks traveled to Springfield in late April and readily came to the conclusion after talking with Greene that the interviews were the inspiration behind the forgeries.

In July, Wilma Minor wrote and signed a strange confession acknowledging her complicity in the whole affair. After her interviews with Scott Greene she was convinced that Ann Rutledge and Abraham Lincoln still existed "on another plane." Feeling that her purpose in life was to tell their story, she accumulated the details with her mother, who, while in a trance, was "the medium through whom the spirits [spoke] . . . Every word [was] written through my Mother as the medium. She would phone me that a 'message came through last night,' and I would go to see her, and she would give the message she had received in her handwriting."

The spirits, according to Wilma, told her to get flyleaves from old books on which her mother could write her "messages." As Worthington Ford suspected, the paper was soaked in tea and ironed until it was fragile and faded. Historical facts were garnered through reading well known biographies of Lincoln.

It took the Atlantic years to live down the humiliation brought upon it by the publication of the Minor papers, and coupled with the embarrassment two questions lingered: For what purpose was the forgery and who initiated it? The first question is not too difficult to figure out. If the Atlantic had published the letters in a book, Hollywood would certainly have beckoned, tendering a hefty contract.

The second—Who was the mastermind?—was never answered, and it probably never will be. Both Wilma Minor and her mother quietly disappeared from public view soon after the confession was signed, and no one at the Atlantic thought that either of them possessed the ingenuity to plan such an elaborate hoax. As for the Ann Rutledge legend, it has ceased to be considered a part of the Lincoln story and now occupies a most deserved niche in that unique literary purgatory to which are consigned such fables as Mason Weems' parable of George Washington and his father's cherry tree.

1 Excellent summaries of the controversy surrounding the publication of the Lincoln-Rutledge letters can be found in Edward Week's My Green Age (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press/Little, Brown and Co., 1973) and Don E. Fehrenbacher's "Lincoln's Lost Love Letters," American Heritage, February/March 1981, pp. 70-80. Unless otherwise identified, all quoted passages are from these two sources.

2 Among these men was Oliver R. Barrett, a Chicago attorney and the country's leading private collector of Lincoln manuscripts.

"Wrestling the World's Absences" is the title of an article by David Cain, Associate Professor of Religion, and Marlyne Cain, appearing in the April 1981 issue of Theology Today, p. 49-56.

Mary B. Pendleton, Assistant Professor of Art, received her PhD in August from Northwestern University.

Associate Professor of English Daniel A. Dervin published his "Splitting and Its Variants in Four Films Plus TEN" in the Summer-Fall 1980 Film Psychology Review (p. 251-266).

Aniano Pena, Associate Professor Modern Foreign Languages, was in Spain September 1-5 to deliver a paper at the First Annual International Colloquium of Hispanic Literature. His paper, "The Ethnopsychology and the Problem of Science in Spain," was presented on September 1 at the Palacio de la Magdalena of the International University of Menendez Pelayo, in Santander, Spain. Over 100 professors from around the world (28 from the U.S.) attended the conference, and 82 papers were read.


This summer Roger L. Kenvin, Professor of Dramatic Arts, studied movement with Moshe Feldenkrais of Israel in New York and took a playwriting course with Bart Whiteman of the Source Theatre Company in Washington.

Professor of Psychology Roy H. Smith was invited to address a meeting of the Behavior Genetics Association in Purchase, N.Y., June 18-21. The title of his paper was "Genetic Investigation of Evolution: Wild Mus. Musculus s a Tool." He has also written A Curriculum for Alcohol Education (University Press of America, 1981).

"Ethnic Relations in Student Groups" was a paper presented by Paul M. Zisman, Associate Professor of Education, and by Vernon Wilson at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association on December 4, 1980.

Los Angeles was the site of the 89th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, where in August Assistant Professor of Psychology Denis Nissim-Sabat delivered his paper, "Piaget's Philosophy: Dualistic and Eclectic."

Joseph Dreiss's latest article, "Leon Golub's 'Gigantomachies': Pergamon Revisited," was published in the May 1981 issue of Arts Magazine. (pp. 174-176). Dreiss is Assistant Professor of Art.

In May, Professor of Political Science Richard J. Krickus presented "White Ethnic Neighborhoods and the Social Good" at the Second Annual Green Bay Colloquium on Ethnicity and Public Policy, conducted by the University of Wisconsin.

This summer, Peggy K. Reinburg, Instructor in Music, completed her fourth organ recital tour in Germany. She performed recitals in Damme, Jever, Bremen, Kiel and Hamburg. Her fifth tour, almost fully booked, will take place in May and early June of 1983.

If the book be false in its facts, disprove them, if false in its reasoning, refute it. But for God's sake, let us hear freely from both sides.

Thomas Jefferson, 1743-1826
Over the summer the Library welcomed three new members: Mrs. Patricia Phipps joined the staff as Catalog Typist, Mrs. Margaret Mack assumed her duties as Circulation Clerk and Mrs. Patricia Potter joined the Serials Department as Serials Clerk.

The beginning of the installation of a smoke detection system in June brought a sigh of relief to those long concerned with the lack of fire protection in the Library. When the installation is completed the system will be connected with the Fredericksburg Fire Department.

The tables and chairs in the South Periodical Reading Room were refinished in place during the three-week summer session. The new front door installed during the remodeling for the handicapped reduced the opening, making it impossible to take the large tables out of the Library for the refinishing process.

The 1980-81 Annual Report of the Library is ready for distribution. Copies can be found on the table outside the Reference Room.

The article by Dr. Gordon Jones on Page 11 describes the collection of fine print that was purchased with the fund of $1,500 given for that purpose by the Associates. Beginning October 1 this collection will be exhibited in the rotunda. It is hoped that all members will be able to stop by to see this exciting collection of fine printing about books and printing.

The third Antiquarian Book Fair sponsored by the Associates will be held on Sunday, October 18 from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. in the duPont Galleries. Seven dealers will offer rare and out-of-print books, prints and maps. Admission is free for members of the Associates; $1.00 for others.

A visit to the Library of Congress is scheduled for November and the annual membership meeting will be held in December. Details of these meetings will be sent to members in the very near future.
First semester seems to have sped by all too quickly. Christmas—and 1982—will soon be here, but before you leave for the holidays, we hope you'll have time to read this issue of News & Views.

The books reviewed in "Current and Choice" can offer a welcome break from studying for final exams. Want a summary of "Reaganomics"? Check out Bruce Bartlett's Reaganomics: Supply Side Economics in Action. If you've been following Dumas Malone's exhaustive study of Thomas Jefferson, drop by the library to pick up the final volume, The Sage of Monticello.

Librarian Ruby Weinbrecht answers the question "Who is Mary Washington?" in this month's "Timely Topics" (with special logo by Deborah Snow and lettering by Pam Bowden, both library student aides), and Sue Webreck reviews five new periodicals in "Recent Periodical Additions." "Literary Mysteries" uncovers the scandal surrounding the forgery of over fifty nineteenth century "first editions"! And, a literary mystery of sorts at MWC is revealed in T. Conizene Jett's article, "Elopement and Outhouses".

Have the pre-holiday blues? Read this issue of News & Views for a change of pace. And best wishes to everyone at Mary Washington College for an enjoyable Christmas season!
THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

OVERSIZE
759.13
Av38m


Forty-eight full page color plates give a wide representation of the tranquil work of Milton Avery. They are accompanied by a commentary on the artist by Bonnie Lee Grad who organized and wrote the catalog for the 1977 exhibition titled Milton Avery Monotypes.

323.11924
Az18r


Mark Ya. Azbel, a respected theoretical physicist, offers an illuminating first-hand account of the scientific community and of being Jewish in the post-Stalinist Soviet Union. After being refused an exit visa for Israel, Azbel lost his position and was harassed by the K.G.B. As a result, he became a leading dissident whose activities finally led to an exit permit.

338.973
B284w


Now a staff member of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, and one of the Congressional staff members who helped draft the Kemp-Roth bill, Bruce Bartlett offers an exposition of what supply-side economics is all about. Emphasising higher production and lower taxes, he concludes with a four-point proposal for the revitalization of our economy.

915.81
C346j


Discarding their western ways and assuming the Afghan lifestyle, David Chaffetz and another young man spent four months traveling on horseback through Afghanistan. Chaffetz's book is a colorful account of this journey which took place shortly before the Soviet invasion of that land.

Scholarly in approach, Stephen Fox's new work is based on the only recently available personal manuscripts and papers of John Muir. The book, divided into three distinct sections, contains a biography of Muir, the Scottish-born American naturalist, a history of the American conservation movement, and a commentary on the place of conservation in American history.


Appropriately published in the year of the Yorktown Bicentennial, Sylvia Frey's scholarly study of the 18th century British common soldier in America offers important information on "his social origins and occupational background, his size, age, and general physical condition, his personal economics and daily existence." Frey's work is based upon research conducted in primary and secondary works located in both England and the United States.


What is the state of the contemporary black man in the New South? That is what young black reporter Chet Fuller, sometimes in disguise, sought to determine through several investigative tours. An award-winning journalist for the Atlanta Journal, he relates his findings--social, economic, and political--in *I Hear Them Calling My Name*.


A timely work on the current American scene is *Prime Time Preachers*, an overview of the rising religious and political influence of the television evangelists, their audiences, and the media power at their command. Included are minibiographies of the "elder statesmen" such as Billy Graham, Oral Roberts, Jerry Falwell, the "mainliner" Robert Schuller, and a number of newer faces. Authors Hadden and Swann are, respectively, a University of Virginia sociology professor and an ordained minister-radio station manager.


Park Honan's biography of Matthew Arnold, destined to be the definitive life of the Victorian poet and social critic, is based upon letters and journals previously unavailable to researchers. In addition to new light shed on the writer, it offers a unique view of Victorian Society.
"It has been my great privilege as a biographer to be intimately associated with this extraordinary man for many years. At the end of my long journey with him I leave him with regret and salute him with profound respect." This statement concludes Dumas Malone's introduction to the final volume of his definitive biography of Thomas Jefferson. Covering Jefferson's years as a private citizen, from the time he left the presidency in 1809 until his death in 1826, the text traces his activities through years of financial difficulty and chronicles important events such as the selling of his personal library for the Library of Congress and the founding of the University of Virginia.


Oates' thirteenth novel, set in Washington D.C., follows the action resulting from a pact made by the children of Maurice Halleck to avenge their father's death. The death of Halleck, a high government officer, was officially ruled suicide, but is believed by his offspring to have been the result of betrayal. The Halleck family being direct descendants of John Brown gives rise to the title *Angel of Light*, taken from Thoreau's appellation for Brown.


Setting out to write a general history of German World War II armaments, Albert Speer found such a wealth of archival materials on Heinrich Himmler's attempts to found an SS industrial empire that *Infiltration* was devoted to that story. Having been Hitler's Minister of Armaments and War Production, Speer, recently deceased, was in a position to offer unique insights on such inner workings and conflicts present in the Third Reich.


Chronologically arranged, dating from the spring of 1861 through late 1893, Tchaikovsky's letters to his family offer fascinating insights on his music and on the society in which he lived. Published for the first time in English, the letters have been translated by Galina von Meck, the grandniece of the composer and the granddaughter of Tchaikovsky's patroness Mme. Nadezhda von Meck. Biographical and place name indexes add to the usefulness of the collection.


In a sequel to *Rabbit, Run* and *Rabbit Redux*, John Updike brings his readers up-to-date on an old friend, Rabbit Angstrom. Rabbit, now middle aged, manages the family Toyota dealership, has achieved prosperity, and must now deal with the problems of mid-life arising amid the general events of 1979.
Recent Periodical Additions

by Susan J. Webreck

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,176 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Five newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Early Music has been added to the Trinkle collection beginning with volume 9, number 1 (January 1981). The quarterly publication is a historical music survey covering all facets of the field. Each issue contains a variety of articles of interest to the lay person and specialist alike. For example, a recent issue contains a fascinating story about musicians at the royal Danish court which refutes the notion that early musicians learned aurally from a master and were unable to read music. The excellent illustrations enhance the quality of the journal and make it a pleasure to read. Articles in this publication may be located through the Music Index and RILM Abstracts.

Econometrica, the foremost journal in the specialized field of econometrics, is published by the Econometric Society. The technical articles are contributed by authors from international academic institutions and research organizations. Each issue contains approximately one dozen articles that are oriented toward research in areas such as input-output analysis, income, market behavior, taxation, methods and models. Recent articles in this bi-monthly publication include "The Measurement of Deadweight Loss Revisited," "Short-Run Production Functions Based on Microdata," and "Optional Taxes and the Structure of Preferences." Regular features are "Notes and Comments" and "Announcements and News Notes". Social Science Index and Psychological Abstracts index the material in Econometrica. The Library's holdings begin with volume 46, number 1 (January 1981).

The Japan Economic Journal is a weekly business and economic tabloid which focuses on events affecting Japan and the Japanese economy. Each issue has a "Special U.S. Section" that deals with topics on American and Japanese business relations. News about Subaru's plans to start a new U.S. finance service or Utah's request that Japan help develop coal are typical examples of the information that is presented. The Japan Economic Journal, a gift to the Library, begins with volume 19 (September 1, 1981).

Federal Design Matters outlines the current trends in the renovation or creation of facilities that are federally supported and related to the arts. The National Endowment for the Arts sponsors this quarterly publication which is designed for people involved with architecture, urban planning, landscaping and interior or graphic design. Trinkle's subscription begins with the Fall 1981 issue.
The plight of Poland's economy and the road to recovery is condensed in an article on marketing opportunities in communist countries that appeared in the October 5 issue of Business America. The bi-weekly publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce is received as a U.S. Government depository item. It has been published under various titles since 1940 and reviews the activities of the Department as related to private enterprise. Each issue has four feature articles on national and international economic events or trends, and there is a regular column on worldwide business opportunities. The journal is indexed in the Business Periodicals Index, and is available in the Library beginning with volume 4, number 15 (July 1981).

The Quintessential Source of Music Information?

by Kari A. Tilley

Whether history, theory, or practice of music; whether for the development of an instrument or of a composer, The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 6th ed. (R/780.3/N42), may be depended upon to have the answer. Unquestionably the standard reference source in the field of music, the modestly-titled Dictionary is in fact an encyclopedic compendium of information on any and all aspects of music, from the thumb piano to the player piano, from Leroy Anderson to Pinchas Zukerman, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. Its 20 volumes attest to its comprehensiveness of scope and the depth with which its material is treated (one reviewer has estimated that, reading 300 words per minute, 55 minutes an hour, 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, it would take about 3 months to read the entire Dictionary).

In its 6th edition, the New Grove is a far remove from the 1879 1st edition. The editor of the 1st edition, Sir George Grove, was an engineer whose enthusiasm for music led him eventually to write concert programs that set a new standard of excellence for music commentary. From writing about music for his own enjoyment and understanding, Grove, an avowed musical amateur all his days, was moved to compile a work that would provide other "gentlemen-amateurs" with similar edification. Intended to be in 2 volumes, it occupied 4 by the time it was completed, a factual, honest, elegantly-written distillation of music information.
Subsequent editions upheld the work's reputation for quality and established a reputation for it as a standard music reference, though the passage of three-quarters of a century saw changes in the world of music scholarship such that the 5th edition, published in 1954, was a complete revision and vastly expanded. Even so, for all that its 9 volumes made it the largest music reference work in English, it failed to include much topical information and was quite limited in perspective and viewpoint.

The New Grove is cheerfully unconscious of girth and unabashedly inclusive of information and analytic views. Its content is a healthy mix of British, American and Continental music scholarship, with expanded coverage of standard topics such as early music and contemporary music, and the inclusion of material such as non-Western music, popular music and jazz. As befits an encyclopedia of such catholicity, the articles are of a variety of types and suited to a variety of users. The article on "Popular music", for example, is a 30-page survey of that music whose "appreciation presupposes little or no knowledge of musical theory or techniques," from dance halls through disco. It is literate, objective, and interesting to the general reader. The article on "Mode", conversely, consists of 75 pages of detailed discussion of the term, modal theory (in relation to medieval music, polyphonic music and folk song) and mode as a musicological concept. Equally literate and objective, it is of a style and erudition that are challenging to the serious, knowledgeable specialist, and aptly illustrates reviewer Anthony Burgess' assertion that "you have to be pretty far gone in music before you can use Grove at all." Such is the New Grove's diversity that both scholar and layman can use it to advantage.

In addition to its vast quantity of topical material, the New Grove is a mine of biographical information. The widest temporal and geographic range of composers, performers, musicologists, major figures and minor ones, receive honest, authoritative scholarly treatment that includes bibliographies and (for composers) extensive and accurate work lists. Academic posts, conductorships, performances and publications are included in a quantity and of a timeliness made possible by the use of computerised storage of the information.

Not merely solid music information, the New Grove is good literature as well. "If musicians write so well, and incidentally show so much knowledge of literature," said Anthony Burgess, "it seems in order to plead once again for literary people to know something about music." The combination of sound scholarship, range of coverage and eloquence of presentation will make it more than possible for the "gentleman-amateur" and the music scholar to learn "something" about music, most enjoyably.

Who is Mary Washington? The clever publicity brochure by that title issued by the Office of Admissions attempts to dispel bits of misinformation about the College and to offer accurate information.

Perhaps it is also timely to attempt to answer who is Mary Washington—the person for whom the College is named. Last May the Committee on College Affairs recommended that the College retain the name acquired in 1938 in honor of Mary, mother of George Washington. Perhaps, too, as with the brochure, it is necessary to dispel misinformation and attempt to acquire accurate information about Mary Washington.

It is surprising indeed that in spite of her prominence very few factual details of her life are known once the traditional glorification of her role as mother of George is eliminated. Even the date of her birth is not certain, but she was probably born in 1708 at Epping Forest, Lancaster County, the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball. Her mother’s name, it can be reliably stated, was Mary Johnson Ball, a young widow with two small children when she married Joseph, but little else is known for certain about her maternal forebears.

Mary was approximately three years old when her father died, leaving her 400 acres of land and other personal belongings. Within a year of his death her mother married for the third time, only to become in a short time, a widow for the third time. In 1721, when Mary was 12, her mother died of fever leaving Mary a full orphan.

What the next decade of her life was like or where Mary spent that period of her time until she married widower Augustine Washington of Westmoreland in 1731 can only be surmised. No doubt she spent some time in the household of George Eskridge, the lawyer under whose "tutelage and government" her mother’s will had placed her. It is a rather well accepted fact that she also spent some time with her half-sister Elizabeth, who had married Samuel Bonum.

*For those who wish to learn more about Mary Washington’s life, a bibliography of the materials used in writing this article is available at the Reference Desk.
That Mary was attractive is based on later verbal testimony, although the description of her as "The Rose of Epping Forest" and "The Belle of the Northern Neck" are sobriquets of creative imaginations. There is no authentic portrait of her on which to make an assessment of her physical characteristics. The efforts in the 1940s to have a commemorative stamp issued in her honor failed in no small measure because of the absence of an authentic portrait.

Although romantic interpretations of the union of Mary and Augustine would have us believe a fairy tale romance—-one even suggests a life-saving first meeting (made out of whole cloth) when both parties were visiting in England—it is far more likely that they met and courted in Westmoreland County, Augustine being the friend of her guardian George Eskridge. At 23, an advanced age for the time and place, Mary married Augustine, a widower with three children, according to the notations in his family Bible, on March 6, 1731. It cannot be explained why she had not long since married as was the custom for women of her day.

Eleven months after marrying Augustine, Mary Washington gave birth to George, her first born, on February 22, 1732. At intervals not much longer than a year, five children followed. During that period the family moved three times, the third move being to Ferry Farm where Augustine would be closer to the iron furnace which required more and more of his attention. The family had been located here only a few years when a short and sudden illness took the life of Augustine at age 49 on April 12, 1743.

It was as a widow with five small children (one died in infancy) that the character of Mary Ball Washington became known. Her detractors and admirers alike credit her with a prodigious sense of duty, and no one questions that she accepted the responsibilities for rearing the family without the slightest hesitation. George, the eldest child, was only eleven when his father died.

Sufficient records exist to document the strong and commanding character of Mary Washington, traits which her famous son inherited and which is one possible explanation why the relationship between them was less than affectionate at times. Although she was unable to dissuade him from serving in the French and Indian War, her refusal to permit the youthful George to enlist in the British navy certainly changed the course of his life. It is thus claimed that it was his mother’s resoluteness in this matter which was indirectly responsible for her son’s appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

In 1792 Mary Washington, at an advanced age, moved to a house in Fredericksburg located on what is now the corner of Charles and Lewis Streets. Her son George had purchased the house for her so that she might be near her only daughter Betty Lewis. Whether true or apocryphal, many fascinating stories abound of Mary’s life in Fredericksburg. It is known from letters that her complaints to neighbors were vexatious to her famous son. He continued to visit her whenever his travels took him near Fredericksburg, however. His last visit to her, just prior to his trip to New York for his inauguration, found her in the ravages of cancer, which not long thereafter took her life at the age of 81.
Mary Washington was buried on August 28, 1789, at the place of her choice (on what is now Washington Avenue) where tradition holds that she often went to pray and meditate. Business was suspended in the City of Fredericksburg for the day and crape was hung from houses. The mourning was general all over the country and members of Congress wore crape for thirty days. Although Congress passed a resolution to erect a monument to the mother of Washington, it would be more than 100 years before the monument was erected.

The building of a monument to this proud, tenacious, and determined woman is in itself an involved story. In 1830, after many years of neglect, a move was begun in Fredericksburg to erect a suitable marker. On May 7, 1833, the cornerstone for a new monument was laid in an elaborate ceremony attended by President Andrew Jackson. After the death of Mr. Silas Burrows of New York, the main promoter of the movement, the monument remained uncompleted. After much local efforts, the Mary Washington Memorial Association, a national organization, was chartered in 1890. It was this organization that was responsible for the erection of the monument which on May 10, 1894, President Grover Cleveland dedicated. The inscription reads simply:

MARY
THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

ERECTED BY HER COUNTRYWOMEN

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, natural origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
LITERARY MYSTERIES

or

THE CASE OF THE MASTER FORGER*

By Jack Bales

The science of descriptive bibliography is not familiar to many people, not even to those readers who are specialists in literary history and research. Usually practiced in the rare book trade, it involves the often eye-straining task of distinguishing one edition of an author's work from all other editions of the same book. The significance of this is readily apparent. Confronted with two seemingly identical copies of Ernest Hemingway's first book, Three Stories and Ten Poems, the bibliographer, by analyzing the typeface, type wear on the pages, the ink and paper, can discern between the first edition worth $2000 and the reprint which would be dear at ten. An exciting profession? Many would scoff at the idea! But through the efforts of two persistent bibliographers one of the biggest literary frauds of this century was uncovered.

In 1932, John Carter and Graham Pollard, two young men in the rare book business in London, pondered some of the vague rumors that had been circulating in book circles, rumors that certain long sought-after first edition pamphlets of various collectible Victorian authors were in fact clever forgeries. Intrigued with the booklets, representing such authors as A.C. Swinburne, Matthew Arnold and Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Carter and Pollard spent hours sifting through sales records and compiled a list of significant discoveries:

1) The pamphlets never appeared on the market singly, but in caches of multiple copies. This seldom occurs in the book trade. 2) Almost all of the supposed first editions were privately printed in very limited editions. This by itself is a normal practice, usually done so that authors can give copies to close friends in advance of publication. However, none of the pamphlets—invariably found in "mint" condition only—ever bore an author's inscription or even one by an owner. 3) None of the pamphlets had ever appeared on the market before 1890, even though some had been supposedly printed in the 1840s. 4) None were ever mentioned in the known papers and letters of their respective authors.

Clearly, the whole affair represented a serious matter. If the pamphlets were indeed spurious, then a considerable number of book collectors had lost even more considerable sums of money. Moreover, literary history might be dealt a severe blow, for after the booklets' appearance on the market, they had been duly recorded in bibliographies of the authors, and biographers had also taken notice.

Of all the pamphlets under suspicion, the one most prized by collectors was Sonnets by E. B. B., later published as Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese. Printed in Reading, England in 1847, the little item had commanded

*A display of volumes describing this literary scandal will be featured in the Library beginning December 1.
as much as $1,250 on the open market in the 1920s, partly because of the romantic story associated with it.

In 1847 in Pisa, during the first year of Robert and Elizabeth Browning's marriage, Mrs. Browning one day thrust a sheaf of papers into her husband's pocket and fled to her room, telling him to read the pages and to tear them up if he didn't like them. Rather than destroying the pages that had been written during the Browning's betrothal, he told her he wanted them published, proclaiming later that "I dared not reserve to myself, the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's." His wife was reluctant to publish this record of her intimate feelings, but finally consented to give them to her friend, Mary Russell Mitford. A small number of copies were printed in Reading in 1847 and Miss Mitford sent them to the Brownings in Italy for distribution to friends.

Although this story is essentially true, Browning himself told friends that the episode took place in 1849 in Bagni di Lucca, which is contrary to the date and place assigned by the pamphlet. Carter and Pollard next had to discover when the item first appeared on the market, which was simple enough to ascertain, since the then reigning lord of English bibliography, Thomas J. Wise, had recorded the romance in his exhaustive Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1918). After repeating the story behind the booklet, Wise related how Miss Mitford had given a number of copies to a friend, Dr. W.C. Bennett, and how in 1885 Bennett had sold some ten or twelve copies to Wise who had later resold them.

As plausible as the story seemed, especially with a man of Wise's immense prestige behind it, Carter and Pollard were unimpressed. Why was the manuscript sent to England when the Brownings could have had it printed much more easily in Italy? Why had Mary Mitford never referred to the sonnets in her published letter? Why had the Brownings never mentioned the pamphlets? Why was there no copy in Robert Browning's library when it was sold in 1913?

There was only one recourse for Carter and Pollard: put the pamphlet to scientific tests which would either prove or disprove its genuineness. After chemically analyzing the paper (an easy enough task in 1981, but quite a different matter fifty years earlier!) they concluded that the wood pulp present in the paper dated it no earlier than 1880. Yet the pamphlet bore a date of 1847!

An examination of the type style used in the booklet showed several peculiarities, such as a question mark with the dot off center. After poring over reference books on type founding the two men again concluded that the item could not have been printed before 1880.

These wearisome tests, applied to all the "first edition pamphlets," resulted in indictments against fifty-one of them. But who, then, was the forger? Carter and Pollard knew that the man not only was well acquainted with the rare book market but that he was careful, when copying the works of a living author, to select only those individuals who, for one reason or another, would not be in any position to ask questions about the work. For example, the forger's choice of John Ruskin was an admirable one; not only were Ruskin's works currently popular, but the author himself had comfortably lapsed into permanent insanity. At every turn of Carter and Pollard's task, all clues led them back to the one man whose sterling reputation would seemingly absolve him from any sort of chicanery in book collecting—Thomas J. Wise.
Wise was the final authority in any matter relating to books. He had spent years building up the renowned Ashley Library, the finest private collection of books and manuscripts in England. Hundreds of scholarly works had paid grateful homage to his unstinting generosity and aid. In any discussion of one edition having priority over another, his decision was one of virtual papal infallibility. As one contemporary once said of him, "I am sure that on the Day of Judgment Wise will tell the Good Lord that Genesis is not the true first edition."

Thus, it proved difficult for Carter and Pollard--mere striplings barely thirty years old--to imagine that the crown prince of bibliography was guilty. Still, they were meticulous scholars, adamant in their decision, and the two visited Wise in October 1933 and confronted him with what they had uncovered. An ailing man of seventy-four, Wise expressed ignorance and complete surprise concerning the forgeries. He told them that he would review his notes and get back to them, but they received not a word, and the next year their expose was published. An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets created a furor on both sides of the Atlantic, and was--and is--regarded as a classic work, not only in terms of bibliographic detection, but because of the authors' superb use of irony. Reluctant to name him as the forger in case of legal action (though positive that he was the culprit), the two Enquirers' delightful understatements managed to pillory Wise far more effectively than any forthright denunciation. For example, when they noted that the forgeries had been duly recorded in the indispensable reference work, The Ashley Library Catalog, (Rb/018.2/W754a197) a bibliography of Wise's own collection, they rebuked Wise for his carelessness, stating, "If Mr. Wise, one of the most eminent bibliographers of our time can be so extensively wrong, who can we be sure is right? In the whole history of book collecting there has been no such wholesale and successful perpetration of fraud as that which we owe to this anonymous forger."

Naturally, book enthusiasts across the world recognized Wise as the "anonymous forger" and reporters clamored for interviews. Though he managed several pathetic excuses, few people were fooled, and he eventually refused to talk about it. He died in 1937, his worldwide reputation irretrievably tainted.

A logical question--"Why did he do it?" can quickly be answered. Even before Wise became financially comfortable, he loved rare books, and bibliomania can become a disease when one is obsessed with building the finest collection of books in the country. Thus, if Wise could create his own first editions and slowly release them into the book market, the added income would greatly be a means to his end. When he no longer needed the money, he probably continued to sell the pamphlets for the pleasure of gulling unsuspecting dealers and collectors.

As sardonic as Carter and Pollard's book is, and as uncomfortable as Wise must have been while reading it, the ultimate in mockery must have hit him as soon as he turned the title page. For there the two young, brash Enquirers had placed an epigraph written by Wise himself, penned at a time when his own arrogance had puffed him up so that he was blind to the statement's almost prophetic significance:

The whole thing proves once more that, easy as it appears to be to fabricate reprints of rare books, it is in actual practice absolutely impossible to do so in such a manner that detection cannot follow the result.
ELOPEMENT AND OUTHOUSES

by T. Conizene Jett

The current Board of Visitors Minutes (kept on reserve in the library) includes a report from the President of the College. Recent presidential reports have dealt with items like the management of properties including Belmont and the James Monroe Law Office, the reorganization of the campus police department, and the feasibility of changing the college's name. What a striking contrast to the report of MWC's first President, E. H. Russell, to the Board of Trustees on December 13, 1911!

Recently "unearthed" from dusty files where it had been "lost" for decades, this report is especially important because it is the first one after the official opening of the college on September 26, 1911. The commencement of classes at the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg, as Mary Washington was originally known, was heralded as a milestone in Virginia's educational development. President Russell's report proudly announced that the "Normal" had "progressed with unusually fine results." The President regretted only that the two buildings on campus (Monroe and Willard) were still under construction when the students arrived, for which "the school was greatly embarrassed..." Russell added, however, that the state was to be congratulated on "having so good a building, at so moderate cost."

It was a mammoth task to furnish State Normal from scratch considering that every fixture, every piece of furniture, every book had to be purchased! Russell's report lists pages of original furnishings in articulate detail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 ft. range, 3 ovens, 3 fires</td>
<td>$166.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 qt. heavy oatmeal boilers</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range coal shovel</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grease brush</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish scaler</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spittoon</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 piece beds</td>
<td>687.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak chairs</td>
<td>172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white quilts</td>
<td>258.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pianos</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;the free&quot; sewing machines</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>croquet set</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawn roller</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shovels</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the time of Russell's report the school had received a total of "110 boarders and 16 day students." Discipline had been excellent with only one "Breach...worthy of mention." It seems that on November 18 a student from Warsaw was given permission to go shopping in the city with some other girls. While out she "executed a well laid plan and went to Baltimore, where she was married..." President Russell notes that it was most gratifying that the student body "resented" such conduct and he stressed that (of course) State Normal was in no way responsible "as the courtship antedated the entrance of the student into the school."

Looking to the future, the President made a number of suggestions including the location of roads and walkways on campus, the purchase of additional furniture and classroom supplies, and the acquisition of a team of horses and milk cows! Since the school had been "compelled to decline...from 25 to 30 students owing to lack of accommodations," Russell supported the immediate construction of a second dormitory. Other construction projects proposed in the report were the building of a home for the President, the erection of suitable quarters for "help" and the construction of a stable and outhouses!

Personnel

Mr. Mark G. R. McManus assumed the position of Head Cataloger on November 9.

Face-Lift for the Typing Room

The final phase of a major face-lift on the Typing Room occurred on October 21 when new typing carrels were installed. The new carrels, the draperies and the friendly paint job were made possible through the generosity of the Parent's Council which has assumed the responsibility for the upkeep and repair of the typewriters.

Trinkle Becomes a Depository for State Documents

The Librarian has just been notified by the Virginia State Library that E. Lee Trinkle Library has been granted status as an official depository for Virginia documents. Although many of these documents have been regularly acquired in the past, the new status will not only be a financial savings for the College but it will guarantee that the Library receives all documents issued by the Commonwealth.
Patricia P. Norwood, Assistant Professor of Music, presented a lecture, "Josquin Desprez", at the North Stafford High School on November 1, 1981. The talk was part of a series for S.C.E.N.E., Stafford County's program for gifted and talented students.

C.S. Lewis: The Art of Enchantment (Ohio University Press, 1981), is the title of a biography on Lewis written by Donald E. Glover, Professor of English.

Roy Smith, Professor of Psychology, delivered a paper at the First Annual Virginia Conference on Writing Across the Disciplines. Titled, "A Method of Teaching Writing in Psychology," the paper was presented on October 30 at the conference at George Mason University.

Associate Professor of English Daniel A. Dervin has published his article, "Hopper and Warhol at the Whitney: The Self in the Artist, The Self in the Art," in the Summer 1981 issue of Psychoanalytic Review (pp. 293-300).

Roger Kenvin, Professor of Dramatic Arts, was a participant in the Annual Fine Arts Leadership Conference held in Williamsburg, Virginia on October 28-30, 1981. The conference was sponsored by the Virginia Department of Education. Mr. Kenvin appeared in an all-day panel on "Have We Missed Something Here? Theatre Arts and Virginia's Gifted/Talented Program."

Director of Media Services Robert P. Hilldrup is the author of "Discovering Lost Battlegrounds," published in the October 1981 issue of Treasure.

Aniano Pena, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, attended the Seventh Annual Hispanic Literatures Conference at Indiana University of Pennsylvania on October 8-10 to deliver the paper "Ceneros Narrativos en el Quijote: Historia de Marcela y Grisostomo."


Professor of Religion Elizabeth Clark presented on November 13 a paper entitled, "'Humble Leadership': A Conflict of Values in Early Female Monasticism," in a session on Women and Monasticism at the Byzantine Studies Conference at Boston University.
Gregory Elftmann, Assistant Professor of Classics in the Classics, Philosophy and Religion Department at Mary Washington College, was selected to participate in the Conference on Teaching the Ancient World, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, October 26-28. Chosen from a field of over 650 applicants, 40 college professors of Classics, Ancient History, Philosophy, Biblical Studies and Religion gathered in Baltimore, Maryland for three intense days of seminars and discussions concerning new ways to teach courses covering the World of Antiquity.

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A group of 22 Associates participated in a specially arranged tour of the Library of Congress on Tuesday, November 17. After lunch, the group reassembled in the Great Hall of the Folger Shakespeare Library for another special tour of that Library.

The annual meeting of the Associates is scheduled for Monday, December 7. After the election of Advisory Board members, Jack Bales will present a slide-tape lecture on the life and works of rags-to-riches author Horatio Alger, Jr. Mr. Bales, who has edited the Horatio Alger Society's monthly publication Newsboy since 1974, is also the coauthor of Horatio Alger, Jr.: An Annotated Bibliography of Comment and Criticism, and is currently serving as a research consultant for an upcoming PBS special on Alger. Refreshments will be served.

Letters of membership renewals have been mailed. Members are urged to renew promptly in order that the programs for 1982 can be planned without delay.

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I like a thin book because it will steady a table, a leather volume because it will strop a razor, and a heavy book because it can be thrown at a cat.

Mark Twain, 1835-1910
Christmas vacation is over, classes have started, and studying begins anew at MWC. Between working on that assignment and building snow men (or snow women!) we hope you'll find time to read this issue of News & Views.

New books are always arriving at Trinkle Library and T. Conizene Jett reviews some of the latest in "Current and Choice." An incident that occupied much news attention in 1978-79 was the Camp David Accords, and Moshe Dayan's *Breakthrough* is "a personal account of the Egypt-Israel peace negotiations." And one of those can't-put-it-down books is *The Day They Stole the Mona Lisa* by Seymour Reit, which covers one of the most spectacular art robberies of all time.

Kari Anderson details the significance of the National Union Catalog in her column, "Are You Acquainted With?," and Sue Webreck reviews three new periodicals currently received in the Library. As you American literature enthusiasts may know, few authors have been the subject of as many biographical studies as Edgar Allan Poe, but a little-known period of his life is uncovered in "The Case of the Beautiful Cigar Girl," this month's "Literary Mystery."

Tired of reading those books on reserve—and too weary to have a snowball fight? Enjoy this issue of News & Views!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

Oversize
792.08942
B61r

As a part of its Golden Jubilee Celebration, the Royal Ballet commissioned Alexander Bland to trace the Ballet's growth. Season by season Bland presents a comprehensive and nostalgic account of how a tiny band of dancers in a workingman's theatre evolved into today's Royal Ballet.

821.91
Au23
Bc

W. H. Auden: A Biography is a vivid vignette of a great writer which captures Auden's "immense charm and extraordinary drive to become the poetic force he was destined to be." Carpenter has not written a book of literary criticism, but he has probed the connection between Auden's turbulent emotional life and his poetry. Captured is the complexity and ambiguity of the poet, a "political radical who never joined the Communist Party because he saw himself as irradically bourgeois; the homosexual who accepted both the traditional Christian strictures against his way of life and his own need to live that way."

956.94054
D334b

The success of the Camp David Accords in 1978-79 and the deliverance of peace to Israel and Egypt was quite an achievement. Because of his participation in the talks, Moshe Dayan, Israel's foreign minister, bequeathes life to the docudrama that even the skilled historian would be pressed to duplicate.

Several themes are presented in Breakthrough, but perhaps the most unexpected is the toughness and perseverance of Jimmy Carter--whom Dayan describes as a man with "fury in his cold blue eyes."
What do the words kaleidoscope, calliope, and calisthenics have in common? How did merrie olde England pave the way for modern slang? To what extent is our varied vocabulary indebted to ancient Greek? These answers await in From Greek to Graffiti, a genealogy of etymology that may change the way you view even the most common of words.


Man has always tried to abstract his intelligence, to isolate it, to rank it in relation to others' intelligence. The form of measurement has changed from nineteenth century craniometry (a literal measurement of the skull) to the modern I.Q. test, but invariably the results of these measurements have shown the oppressed and disadvantaged to be "worthy" of their status. This fatal flaw in the theory of human limitation is The Mismeasure of Man.


Growing Up Southern, from the editors of the liberal quarterly Southern Exposure, "is the most probing version of a Southern child's world since To Kill a Mockingbird." From the birth of a Louisiana Indian baby in 1774 to a modern North Carolina day care center, this collection of memories, stories and poems spans two centuries and is colored by "growing up" Jewish, black, white, gay, and poor, as well as Southern.


The Soul of a New Machine is written with a reporter's eye, a technician's understanding, and is as suspenseful as a good thriller. Kidder's story centers on a small team of electronic engineers who develop the MV/8000, a powerful minicomputer. Proving the old adage that fact is indeed stranger than fiction, Kidder's saga "provides a lucid description of computer engineering. More important, it is a surprisingly gripping account of people at work . . . a fascinating tale."


Bruce Lincoln used three centuries of rare and original Russian archival materials to illuminate The Romanovs. The Romanov Dynasty began in 1613 with the crowning of an obscure 16-year-old prince whose heirs included Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. At its height, the Romanov regime covered over one-sixth of the earth's surface. Great riches were juxtaposed against dire poverty, and modernization coexisted with backwardness. In short, the Romanov world was a divided and ambiguous one destined to end dramatically with the execution of the last of the Romanovs--Nicholas II, Alexandra, and their five children.
Emerging from The Pope's Divisions is a dispassionate warning that the Church is headed for a revolution from within. The election of Pope John Paul II, the Church's first "second world" Pope, and the transferral of power from Europe to Latin America and Africa are major assaults on orthodoxy. Hence the need for a "drastic realignment of material and spiritual priorities" within Catholicism and a commitment from the Church to work actively on solving the problems of racism, world violence and poverty.

"Why steal the Mona Lisa and sell it to only one larcenous connoisseur when, with a little effort, you can sell it to six?" This is the premise behind a subplot uncovered in The Day They Stole the Mona Lisa. According to Reit, the ultimate motive behind the painting's actual and infamous theft from the Louvre in 1911 was to take advantage of gullible millionaires. Vincenzo Perugia (who actually lifted the masterpiece off its hooks and carried it away under his carpenter's tunic) was a mere pawn.

After two years Perugia and the painting surfaced in Italy where the theft was defended as exalted patriotism. Criminal charges were nominal and the itinerant carpenter became a national hero for having restored one of Italy's lost treasures.

Isaac Bashevis Singer is one of today's most respected literary figures whose prolific output in various genres has earned him a large and devoted audience. Lost in America traces Singer's migration from Poland, his numerous love affairs, and his struggles as an immigrant during the Depression. Full of autobiography, adventure, and philosophy, Singer's book is "a form of fiction set against a background of truth."

Snow's book is a memorable and personal account of people, ideas, and politics all associated with the first fifty years of particle physics. His considered reflections point toward a crucial question. . . nuclear science holds the capacity for both good and evil--which direction is it headed?

During the 1980 election race Paul Tsongas gave an address at the National Convention of Liberal Americans for Democratic Action in which he called for a fundamental reexamination of liberalism by blending democratic compassion with a realistic assessment of its limitations. Tsongas' apparent repudiation of Kennedyan politics catapulted him to infamy. As a seven-year veteran, Tsongas had already earned the reputation of a diligent liberal legislator in political circles. The Road From Here expands both his speech and his audience.
Recent Periodical Additions

by Susan J. Webreck

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,177 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Three newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Christianity and Literature is published quarterly by the Conference on Christianity and Literature (CCL). The CCL is a "national organization of scholars interested in the relationship of christianity and literature and is dedicated to scholarly excellence and fellowship among college-level teachers of literature."

Each issue is comprised of four or five essays on varied literary works. A recent essay was entitled "Origen and Sweeney: The Problem of Christianity for T. S. Eliot." Another extensive section of the journal is devoted to book reviews, and a smaller one to poetry.

Christianity and Literature is indexed in Abstracts of English Studies and MLA Bibliography. Volume 30, number 2 (1981) was the first issue received in the Library.

Trinkle Library has recently acquired two new business journals on microfilm. Management Review and Personnel are among the best basic journals published by the American Management Association.

Personnel is a monthly publication that focuses on all facets of business administration including career trends, management and supervision, and other recent developments in the field. The contributors to the journal are businesspeople, teachers, management consultants and psychologists. Articles may be identified through Business Periodicals Index and Psychological Abstracts. Volume 57, 1980, is the first one that has been received.

Management Review is a monthly publication which "provides a quick overview of the current management literature for both students and businesspeople." It is a "reader's digest" for the business field since it condenses or reviews articles from other major business journals. The material in this source is indexed in Psychological Abstracts and Business Periodicals Index. The Library's holdings begin with volume 66, 1977.
The Bibliographic Wonder of the World?

by Kari Anderson

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints (in the hall outside the catalog office) must be so designated. Its 754 volumes make it the largest bibliography of roman alphabet entries ever produced and, in this age of the computer, a monumental publishing endeavor. It has taken over thirteen years to publish, although the final volumes are not yet off the press.

The idea for a national union catalog had its beginnings in the determination of a turn-of-the-century Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, to make information available to the public on the holdings of the Library of Congress and those of as many other important research libraries as possible. From this relatively small beginning (there were nearly a million books in the Library of Congress at the time) the catalog expanded, assisted by growing interest from the library profession, the participation of additional libraries, and a $250,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. By the 1950s it had reached such a size as to become unwieldy, and was divided in two, with 1956 as the dividing date. The National Union Catalog, published regularly by the Library of Congress, records in book form the material published since 1956. But it took another decade of discussion, planning and trial runs, before work began on publishing that part of the National Union Catalog that included all material published before 1956 in book form.

In a library, where the sight of entire walls of books can quickly become unremarkable, the shelves holding the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 that line the corridor outside the catalog office may be easy to pass by with little notice other, perhaps, that that the bindings all match. One does not, at first, grasp the impressive nature of the NUC.

Entered on its pages are books, pamphlets, maps, atlases, music, and some periodicals, serials and manuscripts. All have been cataloged either by the Library of Congress or one of the libraries reporting to it. There are more than 11 million author entries. All the materials are in languages that use the roman alphabet, Greek, or Gaelic; material in other alphabets is included if the Library of Congress cataloged it (so that uniformity of romanization is ensured.) Thus, the NUC, Pre-1956 includes all the materials within this scope that the Library of Congress owns or that have been reported to it: it is a catalog of the library resources of the entire nation.

The Library of Congress included every cataloged item it owns in the NUC; the other participating libraries reported their holdings only selectively. However, it is not likely that very many of the titles owned by U.S. and Canadian libraries have been excluded. It is possible, with this in mind, to begin to grasp its significance.
The NUC provides what is known as bibliographic control of the nation's library holdings; that is, it identifies published items to such a degree that a copy of any one of them may be positively identified. It provides this control in several ways. First, it is an extremely complete list of a given author's work. By designating the locations of materials, the NUC makes it possible for the scholar to have access to the material he needs. And, by providing each of the main entries with a unique identifying number, the NUC in effect gives a standard book number to a great many of the materials published before 1956 that are still in existence.

Publishing the National Union Catalog in book form makes its wealth of information on the research resources of North America much more widely available than when it was contained on 20 million cards in Washington, D.C. Tracking down the extent and locations of a writer's work, determining bits of bibliographical information about individual books, engaging in some bibliographical sleuthing involving individual libraries' holdings, can be done wherever there is a set of the NUC, Pre-1956. (And of the 1,350 sets sold thus far, more than two-thirds are in the U.S.).

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 is indeed a bibliographic wonder. As a monumental publishing endeavor, it is a remarkable combination of industry, technology and cooperation. As a monumental endeavor of bibliography, the last of the great book catalogs, it may well justify the assertion of one scholar that "all academics still posing as scholars, yet now admitting ignorance of the NUC, should be dismissed as imposters."

"And what is the use of a book," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?"

Lewis Carroll, 1865
Voltaire even built a little church on his estate, inscribing over its portals "To God Erected by Voltaire." "Two great names!" commented an enraptured visitor.

--Peyton Richter, *Voltaire*, 1980

* * *

Among all the free thinkers and independent spirits throughout history, few have been so praised and reviled, so lauded and scorned, as Voltaire, nî François Marie Arouet. While on one hand his rapier-like wit and keen intelligence brought him audiences with rulers across Europe, his satiric verses and ever present crusades against oppression nonetheless barred him for much of his adult life from Paris, his beloved home and the center of European learning.

But such was Voltaire. Brilliantly iconoclastic and devoid of any respect for authority, he is the author of scores of dialogues, articles, satires, pamphlets, books and plays. Among his nearly fifteen million printed words--enough to make twenty Bibles--is probably his best known work, *Candide* (1759), and his famous play, *Zaire* (1732). In 1717 he was imprisoned in the Bastille for allegedly writing a scurrilous poem against the French government. Though he was innocent, he judiciously used the peaceful time behind bars to finish his tragedy *Oedipus*, the success of which in 1718 made him the greatest French playwright of the time.

Although many of Voltaire's works aroused howls of criticism and denunciation from numerous quarters—the 1733 publication of *Epistle to Urania* brought accusations of atheism, for example—perhaps his most inflammatory work (pun intended) was his 1734 Philosophical Letters. Although its publication in England a year earlier aroused only mild interest, the French edition created a storm of indignation. The printer was imprisoned, and the book was officially burned by the Paris Parliament in June 1734 on the grounds that it was scandalous and contrary to religion and morality, institutions
long considered sacrosanct in France. Voltaire was attending the wedding of his friend the Duke de Richelieu in Burgundy when he learned that orders had been issued for his arrest, and he fled with his new mistress, Madame Émilie du Châtelet, to her country estate, Cirey, in northern Champagne. Voltaire stayed with Emilie until her death in 1749, and during this "Cirey period" Voltaire was gradually transformed from a poet to a philosopher. Many of his most important philosophical works were written during these years, such as *Micromégas*, *Mennon* and *Zadig*.

Trinkle Library is fortunate to have recently purchased a first edition of Voltaire's *Letters* for its Rare Book Room (Rare/843.54/Lex2). Written while Voltaire was in England under exile from France for quarreling with a nobleman, the volume contains twenty-four letters by Voltaire—later editions included a twenty-fifth—concerning his thoughts on the English people.

Voltaire's witty satire is prevalent throughout the letters. Religion—always a topic on which Voltaire could speak vociferously—was the subject of four of them. But rather than bluntly stating his views, Voltaire presents his ideas by describing the then new sect in England, the Quakers. At first reading, Voltaire appears to be intrigued with the Quakers' dress and manners. Beneath the surface, however, is his interest in religious tolerance. If it seems that he is occasionally satirizing the Quakers, he is more often noting characteristics that he finds commendable, such as their honesty, pacifism and lack of an elaborate theology. These were all traits that Voltaire admired and which unfortunately, he found lacking in his fellow Frenchmen, to whom his *Letters* were addressed. For example, on the subject of religious tolerance he wrote: "If one religion only were allowed in England, the government would very possibly become arbitrary; if there were but two, the people would cut one another's throats; but as there are such a multitude, they all live happy and in peace."

But more than just religion is discussed. Living in a liberal foreign country for three years, Voltaire soon discovered that the injustices he suffered in France would not have been allowed in England. In France he was twice imprisoned for his works, and neither his "friends" nor the police would support him when he was beaten by a nobleman's lackeys and forced to go into exile. In essence, it appeared to Voltaire that writers were viewed as subversive radicals because they encouraged people to think for themselves and not to accept authority without question. Letter XXIII, "On the regard that ought to be shown to Men of Letters," in part reads: "The English have so great a Veneration for exalted Talents, that a Man of Merit in their Country is always sure of making his Fortune. Mr. Addison in France would have been elected a Member of one of the Academies, and, by the Credit of some Women, might have obtained a yearly pension of twelve hundred Livres; or else might have been imprisoned in the Bastille, upon Pretence that certain Strokes in his Tragedy of Cato had offended some Man in Power."

Besides the men of letters, Voltaire focused on England's philosophers, including John Locke, Francis Bacon and Sir Isaac Newton. (Interestingly enough, it was Voltaire in his *Letters* who first recounted the now famous tale that Newton, by watching an apple fall in his garden, was led to his discoveries in 1666 concerning the laws of gravity). Voltaire sympathized with these men's independent natures, proclaiming that a sceptical and free-thinking mind was of paramount significance to the survival of any civilization.
Voltaire continued to write the rest of his life, wielding his pen as a sword against injustice, intolerance and religious fanaticism. When he returned to France in February 1778, the French people greeted him as their champion and protector. Though old and infirm, just mere skin and bones, he received unending streams of visitors. American Benjamin Franklin brought his grandson to be blessed by the philosopher, and Voltaire placed his hand upon the boy's head and pronounced the English words, "God and liberty."

The official government position towards Voltaire had not changed, however, and French officials, though they dared not touch him, refused to acknowledge his presence. But no matter. The Chancellor d'Aguesseau once asked his secretary what could be done with Voltaire. The man replied: "My lord, Voltaire ought to be shut up in a place where he can never lay his hands on pen, ink or paper. He is a man whose wit could ruin a kingdom." And to Voltaire—whose bust gazes penetratingly from its lofty perch atop a bookcase in the Bibliography Room of Trinkle Library—that is the highest compliment.


Personnel

Brenda D. Sloan joined the staff on January 13, 1982, as Readers Services Librarian (Circulation) replacing Sheila McGarr who left to accept a position with the Federal Government. Deborah S. Walters replaced June Crawford as Catalog Typist on January 4, 1982.
Devotees of the modern detective story whose bookcases overflow with the well-thumbed works of Raymond Chandler and Erle Stanley Gardner may not be aware that it was Edgar Allan Poe who gave us this literary genre. His 1841 tale "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" is the first detective story in American literature, and few other such works since then are without traces of his influence. Of possible equal significance is his "The Mystery of Marie Roget" (1842), for with it Poe attempted to solve a real mystery that was then baffling New York police. His solution proved to be identical with the one that was subsequently widely accepted, and Poe was lauded as a master of the detective mystery.

But was he? To the consternation of Poe aficionados, scholarly research has recently shown that Poe failed in his attempt to solve the gruesome crime ballyhooed in New York newspapers. Thus, as fascinating as "The Mystery of Marie Roget" was previously, the tale can now be appreciated in a different light—as a classic exercise in the pages of literary humbuggery.

A casual browser in any of the numerous tobacco shops that lined New York City streets in the mid-1800s could not fail to notice that the main attraction in all these stores was not the cigars or pipes in the display cases but the ubiquitous cigar girls behind them. Carefully chosen to attract male customers, a cigar girl was an indispensable fixture of any tobacco shop, and in 1841 one of the most beautiful in New York City was 21 year old Mary Cecilia Rogers. Mary was a favorite employee of shop owner John Anderson, whose store at 321 Broadway was a popular lounging place for the city's reporters and editors, as well as literati such as James Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving.

On Sunday, July 25, 1841, Mary left her mother's home, telling her that she was going to visit an aunt. Though she failed to return home that night, her absence was attributed to a sudden severe thunderstorm. By the next day, however, her mother and friends began searching for her, and on Wednesday, July 28, her bound and gagged body was found floating in the Hudson River near Hoboken. A coroner's inquest revealed that the death was due to strangulation after sexual abuse. The police spent weeks searching for the murderer(s), and though they questioned several suspects, none were arrested.

With a little help from young journalist Edgar Allan Poe, in 1842 Mary Rogers achieved fame as Marie Roget. Poe had been pleased with the reception accorded his detective hero the Chevalier C. Auguste Dupin in "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and he now chose an actual, current and unsolved case on which Monsieur Dupin could test his deductive powers. Poe possibly felt that there was no exceptional degree of skill involved in solving an imaginary mystery. Thus, it seemed appropriate for Detective Dupin to match wits with the New York Police.
Department, and the three part serial, "The Mystery of Marie Roget," appeared in the monthly Ladies' Companion from November 1842 to February 1843. The story was immediately viewed as a remarkable achievement in the field of crime detection, and its readers easily recognized that Poe was attempting to solve the mystery surrounding Mary Rogers' death; indeed, meticulous twentieth century research has shown that the "Paris" newspapers from which Dupin obtained his facts were almost completely based on the New York papers covering the 1841 killing.

Of course, the outcome of the tale would particularly provide excitement, and Poe carefully shielded the solution until the final episode. Incredibly, however, John Walsh notes in his Poe the Detective: The Curious Circumstances Behind "The Mystery of Marie Roget" (811.32/T4/W168) that there were two versions of the story! In the original, Poe wrote that Mary was secretly planning to elope with a naval officer (the day Mary disappeared in 1841 she was seen with a young man on a ferry), and the two were caught in a storm and had taken refuge in a thicket. "There, Dupin surmises, the officer had violated Marie in a fit of passion and had then murdered her in a frenzy of guilt." However, prior to the publication of the final installment containing the denouement, the New York papers reported on November 18, 1842 that Mrs. Frederica Loss, owner of a tavern where Mary Rogers was seen the day she disappeared, was accidentally shot by one of her sons. Before dying, she confessed that Mary met her fate while undergoing an abortion in her tavern, and that her sons later disposed of the body.

Although this widely repeated story did much to assuage the thirst of New Yorkers longing for grisly details of one of the nineteenth century's most dramatic crimes, subsequent investigation revealed that Mrs. Loss was delirious when she was "confessing" and that neither she nor her sons were involved. Accordingly, the New York Police were set back to square one. Not surprisingly, however, most of the followers of the Mary Rogers murder believed Mrs. Loss's deathbed ravings, and biographer John Walsh persuasively argues that a distressed Edgar Allan Poe went to New York from Philadelphia in late November to change the third installment of "The Mystery of Marie Roget" which was already set in type. Consequently, the final chapter was postponed from January to February, with Monsieur Dupin deducing that Marie died after undergoing an abortion attempt.

Walsh builds an impressive bastion of evidence to support his supposition that Poe visited New York to alter the outcome of his story, and gives examples from the text itself "where equivocation gleams fitfully through a tangle of verbiage grossly untypical of the usual Poe clarity... These changes, as well as others which are impossible now to trace, were makeshift, but they were undoubtedly the best that Poe could manage in the limited time available and in the grip of the unsettled situation. At least they saved him—and Dupin—from outright failure."

Unfortunately, there was little public reaction to the final chapter of Poe's detective tale, and like most magazine fiction, it quickly faded from public view. But no matter. Two years later its author was working on "The Raven" and other works, and the Chevalier C. Auguste Dupin—by now recovered from his near miss with the Marie Roget case—was immersed in a little matter of a purloined letter.

It seems doubtful that the mystery surrounding Mary Rogers will ever be unraveled. In 1891 a witness under oath claimed that a year before Mary died, tobacco shop owner John Anderson had paid for an abortion she had had, but Anderson disavowed any knowledge of the murder. One scarcely credible theory says that Anderson paid Poe to write the story to divert suspicion from himself. The man
seen with Mary the day she disappeared was never identified, though researchers have made intense attempts to track him down.

After "The Raven" achieved enormous popularity in 1845, Poe was invited to publish his short stories in bound form. But before reprinting "The Mystery of Marie Roget," the author made fifteen small changes in the story, all of which give credence to Detective Dupin's conclusion that Mary died at an abortionist's hand (which was the dubious but popular and accepted opinion of Mary's cause of death). Furthermore, Poe deserves the grudging admiration of his readers for his audacity to add detailed—and somewhat exaggerated—footnotes so that it would appear that he originally figured out the answer! To substantiate his claims, he included the confession of Mrs. Loss, which he affirmed was made "long subsequent to the publication that confirmed, in full, not only the general conclusion, but absolutely all the chief hypothetical details by which that conclusion was attained."

As impressive as the footnotes seem, about the only thing they "confirmed" was Poe's ability to think quickly. Most of them are embellished fabrications of existing facts, if not deliberate falsehoods. For instance, Mrs. Loss's confession was made while the story was running serially, not "long subsequent to the publication" as Poe averred. The notes did their work well, however, and by 1900 "The Mystery of Marie Roget" and its accompanying legend had established Poe as a superb detective story writer.

The annual membership meeting of The Associates was held on Monday, December 7, in Lounge A, Ann Carter Lee Hall. In the absence of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman Lawrence Wishner presided.

The first order of business was the election of members to the Advisory Board. Three members were re-elected: Harold Hasenfus, Miriam Houston and Francis Wilshin. Three members appointed for one-year terms by President Woodard were Lawrence A. Wishner from the faculty, Jessica Woodman from the student body, and Ruby Y. Weinbrecht, Librarian. Elected members serving the second year of their two-year terms include Edward A. Alvey, Jr., Gordon Jones, and Kathryn Ray.

Following a brief review of the year's activities by Mr. Wishner and the distribution of a written report by the Secretary-Treasurer, Jack Bales presented a delightful slide-lecture entitled, "Strive and Succeed: The Life and Works of Horatio Alger, Jr."

After the meeting adjourned, refreshments baked by the Trinkle Library staff were served.

Ruby Y. Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer
"Essential Social Studies Skills for High School Students," an evaluation by Robert P. Hilldrup, Director of Media Services, appears in the November-December 1981 issue of Curriculum Review.

Peggy Kelley Reinburg, Instructor in Music, is the Director of the Sacred Music Concert Series at the Universalist National Memorial Church in Washington, D.C. The first program, "Musica Antiqua," was held on December 13, 1981 and featured Advent and Christmas music from the Medieval to the Baroque. On January 17, 1982, Mrs. Reinburg performed on the harpsichord for the "Music of Georg Philipp Telemann." This program celebrated the 300th anniversary of Telemann's birth, and featured solo cantatas for the Epiphany season and works for oboe, flute, and harpsichord.

The Summer 1981 issue of Mosaic included the article "Play, Creativity and Matricide: The Implications of Lawrence's 'Smashed Doll' Episode," by Daniel Dervin, Associate Professor of English.

Professor of Political Science Lewis P. Fickett, Jr. presented a paper on "Brown Lung Compensation in Virginia" to the Toxic Torts Conference, sponsored by the Environmental Law Institute, held at the University of Virginia Law School on November 23, 1981. Professor Fickett was the sponsor of a legislative study resolution (H.J.R. 245) concerning the Brown Lung problem in Virginia. A subcommittee, chaired by him, held hearings throughout the state, and that committee has submitted draft legislations to the 1982 General Assembly.

"To the Finland Border" is the title of an article by Richard J. Krickus, Professor of Political Science, that appeared in the September 25, 1981 issue of Commonweal. Professor Krickus also received a grant from the Institute on Religion and Democracy (Washington, D.C.) to prepare a paper on the Lithuanian-Catholic human rights movement.
NEWS & VIEWS READERS' SURVEY

For ten years the staff of E. Lee Trinkle Library has regularly issued News and Views from Trinkle during the school year for students and faculty of Mary Washington College. We wish to learn how the publication can be made more interesting. We would therefore appreciate your filling out this questionnaire. Please return it by campus mail or leave at the Reference Desk. Signing your name is optional. We do, however, ask that you indicate your status as a reader.

Faculty or Staff Member       Student       Other

1. How frequently do you read News & Views?
   _____Every issue       _____Once in awhile       _____Seldom ever

2. Why do you read News & Views?
   _____For recreation and enjoyment
   _____For specific articles
   _____For library information

3. How thoroughly do you read each issue?
   _____Cover to cover
   _____Glance through it.
   _____Skim some articles; read others

4. Which columns do you enjoy most?
   _____Current and Choice
   _____Recent Periodical Additions
   _____Are You Acquainted With?
   _____Timely Topics
   _____From the Woodward Collection
   _____From the Archives
   _____Literary Mysteries
   _____News and Notes
   _____Faculty Writings and Research
   _____Trinkle Associations

5. Which columns do you like least?
   _____Current and Choice
   _____Recent Periodical Additions
   _____Are You Acquainted With?
   _____Timely Topics
   _____From the Woodward Collection
   _____From the Archives
   _____Literary Mysteries
   _____News and Notes
   _____Faculty Writings and Research
   _____Trinkle Associates

6. How can News & Views be improved?
   _____Other types of articles. Specify
   _____Different format. Specify
   _____Shorter articles.
   _____Other. Specify

7. How would you rate the effectiveness of News & Views as a means of communicating with the College community?
   _____Very effective
   _____Somewhat effective
   _____Somewhat less than effective
   _____Not effective

8. Comments

1/18/82
Winter finally seems to be over (unfortunately, so is spring vacation!), and amidst the frisbee tossing, baseball playing, sunbathing and, of course, studying, the Library staff hopes you'll find time to read this end-of-the-year issue of News & Views.

A showplace of E. Lee Trinkle Library is its small but notable Rare Books Room, and News & Views regularly features articles on some of the Room's more fascinating and intriguing volumes. A poet whose works are now very scarce is William Carlos Williams, and in this issue Professor of English Delmont F. Fleming offers a critical look at this man and his radical poetry.

As you browse through the New Book Shelf, keep this issue handy. The annotations in this month's "Current and Choice"—written by Renna Cosner with the aid of Library Assistant T. Conizene Jett—may help you choose from the myriad of titles that you see. Fantasy literature enthusiasts will enjoy The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien. For an expose of World War II, pick up At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor. And biographies abound in this month's column—with books on Agnes DeMille, Katherine Anne Porter, Edmund Ruffin and Richard Nixon.

The other regular columns are here also. It all adds up to an issue we feel you'll particularly enjoy—prior to final exams and summer vacation. Best of luck to all graduating seniors!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

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"The number of lives he directly saved is put at between 30,000 and 100,000." In July of 1944 when besieged Budapest's Jewish residents all seemed destined for Auschwitz and the Final Solution, Raoul Wallenberg was "a one-man army of peace." As a representative of the neutral Swedish government, he dispersed thousands of Swedish passports to the endangered, and bluffed fascist officers into surrendering their Jewish prisoners. Wallenberg's efforts were halted on January 17, 1945 when Russian troops arrested him, and his whereabouts as well as his fate remain a mystery.

Full of the author's wit and delightful recollections of his 22 years as General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera, Bing's book offers an inside look at the opera world in this sequel to 5,000 Nights at the Opera.

The shaping of Richard Nixon's character is highlighted by a study of his childhood, education, marriage and political career. What emerges is a "carefully documented record of the evolution of Nixon's lying...a portrait of a complex, divided man, a man who said one thing and did another...who used lies and massive denial to gain approval and to catapult himself into positions of increasing power,...who engineered his own destruction and survived even that."
Bathing in piranha-infested waters, eating monkeys and practicing limited infanticide are all part of the Auca culture. The origins of these South Americans, often labeled as "spear-murderers" and "jungle barbarians," are obscure and they seem to be "forgotten by time." Auca on the Cononaco is an authentic account in picture and prose of Indians who continued to exist "as they have done for thousands of years."

A complete catalogue of Blake's drawings, paintings and watercolors, this two-volume collection is divided into sections corresponding to the various stages of Blake's career. The relationship between his art and poetry is colorfully examined through the reproduction of all of his traceable works.

The African slaves of Surinam revolted in the seventeenth century and eventually became free to live deep in the rain forests. There their African culture has survived intact, and I Sought My Brother is the account of two black scholars' expeditions to visit and study their brothers in the country now called Suriname.

On May 15, 1975--exactly one month after her appearance as Mary Washington College's Distinguished Visitor in Residence--Agnes DeMille suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage. Her subsequent fight for life and her attempt to regain control over her partially paralyzed body are skillfully choreographed in this memoir. After a lifetime of prolific and creative accomplishments, Reprieve is a journal of the ultimate triumph and "a rare insight into the nature of serious illness."

Katherine Anne Porter was warmly received when she spoke on this campus January 8, 1954. She was more than halfway through a restless life which included "political intrigues in revolutionary Mexico and...Nazi Germany, three marriages, several affairs,...and a remarkable literary career that included...a Pulitzer Prize." Conversations is her own story--one of remembered people, passions, places and prose.
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"Of the extreme Southern nationalists known as 'fire-eaters' who preached their doctrine of secession in the antebellum period, none was as colorful or ultimately as tragic a figure as Edmund Ruffin." A pragmatic scientist and a religious skeptic, Ruffin also had the "notorious distinction of firing the first shot at Fort Sumter." So strong were Ruffin's convictions that when the war neared its end he opted for suicide rather than to submit to "vile Yankee rule."

This important new study of the Day of Infamy examines the happenings at Pearl Harbor from both the American and the Japanese viewpoints. The late author Gordon Prange served as Chief of the Historical Section in Japan under General MacArthur and had the opportunity to interview important source persons on both sides. As a result, this publication will probably be the definitive work for years to come.

"Can women be good soldiers?" Mixed Company follows the basic training of real female recruits in a "man's army." There are currently over 67,000 women who live and work in today's army and as the peacetime army becomes more integrated and career oriented, its women are being trained for almost all jobs. "The real problems of 'mixed company' are caused not by a lack of physical or mental capability, but by deep-seated attitudes and taboos."

Although much of her sixth book deals with time spent in China, Charlotte Salisbury focuses on Tibet and the unique travel experience she and her husband found there. Enchanted by this mysterious land, they were also distressed to see evidence of the atrocities and destruction wrought by the Chinese.

"By turns thoughtful, impish, scholarly, impassioned, playful, vigorous, and gentle, Tolkien was an indefatigable letter writer who poured his heart and mind into a great stream of correspondence to intimate friends and unknown admirers all over the world." Besides some offhand opinions and glimpses of his domestic life, Tolkien's letters provide a lot of material for academia—a group which Tolkien thought should not exist—insisting that "teaching and other academic duties were annoyances that kept him from 'serious work'."
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,177 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Three newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

The Utility Information Digest is a new publication designed to help identify energy-oriented documents, and is available under the Edison Electric Institute Library Grant Program. Each of the monthly issues contains 250-350 abstracts of current articles on energy or energy management. The abstracts are divided into ten subject categories, and then indexed and cross-referenced by source, subject, author and company. The Digest uses twenty-five journals that are available in Trinkle Library, thereby providing optimum benefit to those involved in energy related research. Volume 1, number 1 (January 1982) is the first issue to be received in the Library.

Two new business periodicals were recently acquired on microfilm. Each is indexed in the Business Periodicals Index which makes the material readily accessible.

Academy of Management Review is an important business journal specializing in theoretical and review articles. It is useful for synthesizing theory in the field and interpreting empirical research. The Library's subscription begins with Volume 5 (1980).

Management Accounting is a basic business journal that is concerned with the problems of daily activities ranging from computers and business machines to financial systems. The Library's holdings begin with Volume 59 (1977).
THE FINEST, MOST COMPLETE ONE-VOLUME WORLD ATLAS?

by Kari Anderson

The Times Atlas of the World (R/912/B2835t/1980) has consistently been recognized as such, and for good reason. The detail, precision, and beauty of its cartography qualify it as the best available atlas of the world, in the English language or in any other.

Maps are basic tools for specialists working in a variety of fields; at the same time, they can be works of art that the imagination may freely explore. Maps are, in fact, a fundamental form of communication. For the human mind to understand abstractions, to analyze, or to comprehend the associations among discrete objects or events, it must be able to conceptualize spatial relationships. Maps, which represent space and the objects within it, record these relationships. Through a map, one person's observations can be passed on to all who read it.

Making maps is thus one of mankind's oldest activities, and is closely associated with contemporaneous scholarship and technology. The reappearance in the fifteenth century of the idea that the earth is a sphere, first proposed by the Greeks, coincided with the surge of learning and technological advance that was the Renaissance, and contributed to the explorations of the great navigators. The ensuing Age of Discovery produced a flood of information which, incorporated into maps, was passed on to the generations that followed. The advent of printing made it possible to produce multiple copies of these many maps with equal accuracy. As their numbers increased, collections of maps bound together for convenience began to appear. From the illustration of Atlas (the Titan who, according to Greek mythology, holds up the sky) that adorned a sixteenth-century volume, the term "atlas" came to mean any such collection of maps.

The Times of London, known for half a century as the preeminent national newspaper of Britain, determined in 1895 to produce a major atlas for Great Britain. The work was commissioned from cartographers and printers reputed to be the world's best, and the resulting publication, produced with an attention to detail that remains unsurpassed, became a standard reference in its first edition. The advances of the twentieth century require the
redrawing of maps just as did the explorations of the sixteenth century. A new edition of the atlas followed each world war. Subsequent editions have appeared as shifts appeared in the political and economic influence of nations and as advances in technology added to our knowledge of the earth.

An atlas, at its best, is a well-integrated collection of maps that includes only such other material that contributes to the use of those maps. The maps and supporting data of The Times Atlas beautifully fulfill its aim of informing the scholar and the general reader as accurately as possible of the nature of the world at the time of the atlas's publication.

Thematic maps illustrate particular data, physical or abstract. A dozen thematic maps, depicting the world's mineral and agricultural resources, its climates and physical structure, its place in the universe, its populations and cultures, introduce the riches of The Times Atlas. The index to an atlas is its key, the first place consulted to answer the question "Where is it?" that most often sends one to an atlas. The index to The Times Atlas, with 210,000 names, is an excellent gazetteer of the world, the largest available in an atlas. In addition to plate and map coordinates, it provides coordinates of latitude and longitude for each place included.

The maps themselves are the heart of the atlas. They are drawn to a sufficiently large scale so that they incorporate quantities of political and topographic detail with great clarity. Elevations, boundaries, roads, waterways, and settlements are clearly distinguished and identified. Each map is drawn to the projection and scale that best suits the purposes of that map, another mark of care in the production of the atlas. By according major areas of the world equivalent space, and mapping them to approximately the same scale, The Times Atlas gives a representative and balanced view of the world, in addition to providing detailed mapping of all parts of the world.

The Times Atlas is a splendid cartographic achievement. The care with which it has been produced is exemplary. The attention to detail and to the inclusion of accurate, precise, and up-to-date information have produced that best of anachronisms: the ability of a page to provide, at one and the same time, information at a glance and the opportunity to study and absorb the details for hours.
From the Woodward Collection

WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS' WING-STRETCHING FLIGHTS*

by Delmont F. Fleming

There is more to William Carlos Williams than "a red wheel / barrow / glazed with rain / water." The rarefied room containing the Woodward Collection reveals the amplitude and the plenitude of his output. Here are shelved seven slender volumes of his radical verse--verse in which he makes his private assault on traditional poetry with its smooth lines untouched by the music inherent in actual speech, its predictable rhymes, its formalistic figurations. These volumes are the pale blue chapbook _The Pink Church_ (Columbus, Ohio: Golden Goose Press, 1949), the nearly stillborn _Spring and All_ (Paris: Contact Publishing Co., 1923), and the epical _Paterson_ (New York: New Directions, 1946-1958), published piecemeal in five separate books over a period of twelve years. Of these works, _Spring and All_ and _Paterson_ are major works with distinct connections and thus deserve extended comment.

_Spring and All_ nearly perished at the moment of its appearance in public print. The number of copies published was scant (300), and some of these were not distributed. Williams himself said: "Nobody ever saw it--it had no circulation at all." But it did survive (though in broken form) with its twenty-seven poems interlarded with passages of prose.

_Spring and All_ is a Janus-faced work. On the one hand, it looks back to Williams' earlier immersion in Imagism. Such poems as "The Red Wheel-barrow," "Quietness," "The Post of Flowers" show his mastery of what William Blake calls "minute particulars," and they embody all six articles found in Amy Lowell's Imagist manifesto (printed in the preface to her 1915 anthology entitled _Some Imagist Poets_): "to use the language of common speech," "to create new rhythms," "to allow absolute freedom in the choice of subject,"

*Due to space limitations, Professor Fleming's bibliography has not been included with his article. A copy is on file at the reference desk in E. Lee Trinkle Library.
"to present an image," "to produce poetry that is hard and clear," and finally to "believe that concentration is of the very essence of poetry,"

Yet, in Spring and All Williams is beginning to depart from Imagism, is beginning to experiment with extended "forms" that will culminate in his long quintuple-barreled poem Paterson. In short, he is beginning to stretch his wings for the long flight.

The signs of this switch from Piedmont Airlines to TWA are numerous. The twenty-seven poems are accompanied by passages of prose. The prose illuminates the poetry technically and thematically—offering literary principles which undergird the poems, offering disquisitions on certain themes which are rendered dynamic in the poems. Early in Spring and All, for example, Williams harangues in prose against the enemies of the new, emergent, experimental writing in American literature, impaling them with the epithet "THE TRADITIONALISTS OF PLAGIARISM"—that is, those who advocate holding an unimaginative mirror up to nature and those who advocate the unimpeachable sanctity of tradition in literature. When he writes in prose about spring, he describes a newly created literary world of which he is a part:

It is spring. That is to say, it is approaching THE BEGINNING. 3

Now at last that process of miraculous verisimilitude, that grate copying which evolution has followed, repeating move for move every move that it made in the past—is approaching the end. Suddenly it is at an end. THE WORLD IS NEW. 4

These assertions are immediately followed by the nontraditional poem "By the Road to the Contagious Hospital" wherein Williams describes with particular attention to local detail how "Lifeless in appearance, sluggish / dazed spring approaches." 5 So the struggle in nature (ending in triumph) is counterpointed by the struggle in literature. Other signs of Williams' wing-stretching in nontraditional ways in Spring and All are the obvious perversions of typography and "arrangement" of chapters. On one page a chapter heading appears upside down. 6 The numbering of chapters is not logically sequential; for example, "Chapter I" comes after "Chapter XIX," and both follow "Chapter XIII" (the inverted one) and "Chapter VI" and "Chapter 2." The form for the chapter numbering is inconsistent: sometimes Williams uses Arabic numerals and sometimes Roman numerals. In this blatant way, perhaps, Williams is showing his scorn for the hoary traditional principles of Aristotle regarding unity in terms of beginning, middle, and ending. The principles Williams seeks are not the stereotyped formulas or blueprints from the past.

Williams' reshuffling and fragmentation (and perhaps even annihilation) of traditional forms is most apparent in his epical, pentateuchal Paterson. This long poem clearly spills over all the convenient genre containers in which one might pour it. Even the term "epic" (the general label usually assigned to it) must be used loosely or extensively qualified if it is to have any relevance. The poem has been described as "a kind of pre-epic, a rough
and profuse start from which some later summative genius may extract and
polish,"7 as "a 'national' epic . . . in roughly the sense that Leaves of
Grass is sometimes called an epic,"8 as "a personal epic" with "a 'hero'
(i.e., a man of superior talents and/or sensibilities) making an odyssey
through the world,"9 as "a lyric-epic,"10 as an "epic in intent, if by 'epic'
one is willing to understand 'the sustained handling of a society-enclosing
subject matter,'"11 and as an epic in length. Obviously the term is not
very helpful.

What then is the design in Paterson? What are Williams' literary
strategies for synthesizing his multifarious vision of his world? Of course,
there are some who say that the poem collapses utterly under the weight of
its plenitude. Many critics are quick to praise lavishly individual sections
of the poem and equally quick to damn lavishly the overall structure. Randall
Jarrell, for example, spoke in glowing terms of Book I, but ridiculed the
overall structure of the poem, calling it the "Organization of Irrelevance"
and noting that "such organization is ex post facto organization: if some­
thing is somewhere, one can always find Some Good Reason for its being there,
but if it had not been there would one reader have missed it?"12 Certainly
Williams gathers into the net (or the "basket," to use Williams' own metaphor
from his italicized epigraph to Book I) of his poem a miscellany of material:

letters from the distraught Marcia Nardi; the urbane Edward Dahlberg;
Ezra Pound at St. Liz's; a semiliterate black woman; old, relatively
unknown or forgotten writers like Alva Turner and Fred Miller; and
young ones like Gilbert Sorrentino and Allen Ginsberg; excerpts from
medical journals, old newspapers, old history texts, texts on primitive
societies; Mezz Mezzrow's Really the Blues; National Geographic;
Symonds on Greek prosody; an old artesian well chart; a serio-comic
flyer advocating Social Credit; excerpts from a television interview
with Mike Wallace.13

And yet the poem has its structural apologists.

Certain organic features of the poem would seem to provide some degree
of unity. The setting of the poem—Paterson, N.J., on the Passaic River—
contributes to the shape and the flow of the poem certainly. Williams himself
comments on the fortuitous availability of such a setting:

Suddenly it dawned on me I had a find. I began my investigations.
Paterson had a history, an important colonial history. It had,
besides, a river—the Passaic, and the Falls. I may have been
influenced by James Joyce who had made Dublin the hero of his book. .
. . But I forgot about Joyce and fell in love with my city. The Falls
were spectacular; the river was a symbol handed to me. I began to write
the beginning, about the stream above the Falls. I read everything I
could gather, finding fascinating documentary evidence in a volume
published by the Historical Society of Paterson. Here were all the
facts I could ask for, details exploited by no one. This was my river
and I was going to use it. I had grown up on its banks, seen the filth
that polluted it, even dead horses. . . . I took the river as it followed
its course down to the sea; all I had to do was follow it and I had a
poem.14
One remembers here an earlier radical American writer (with an interest in American speech, too) who followed a river and found a masterpiece—Mark Twain and Huckleberry Finn. Still another unifying feature is the all-pervasive protean City-Man as hero and his female counterpart. John Malcolm Brinnin describes them in the following passage:

... one all-embracing figure, the Man-City, Paterson, Dr. Paterson, Noah Paterson, Paterson who is, first, William Carlos Williams and all the factors of environment, heritage, and history of which he is composed. In his mythological role, he is geological giant who lies sleeping on his right side on the bank of the Passaic River with the noise of the great Falls tumbling in his ear, facing the recumbent figure of another geological giant, Garrett Mountain, his female counterpart. The river flows between them, a stream of consciousness, a stream of language which, at the spillway of the Great Falls, speaks in torrential dialects which the poet must unravel, must comb "into straight lines/ from that rafter of a rock's/ lip."15

With the hero's attempt to understand the language of the symbolic Falls, there is a quest pattern for a redeeming language. Other patterns also emerge from the seeming morass of the poem—the present-past pattern with decadence and vulgarity set over against beauty and grace; the pattern of death and violence followed by birth and renewal; the seasonal pattern with the first four books representing spring, summer, fall, and winter respectively;16 the local-universal pattern with the local or particular as the sole source for the universal or general; and finally the prose-poetry pattern noted earlier in Spring and All. In Paterson the synthesis of prose and poetry into a total structure is more complete than in Spring and All. Here the prose passages more effectively add to thematic density as they vary theme, reinforce theme, introduce theme, and counterpoint theme. Their presence in the poem can be justified on still other grounds: the all-inclusiveness of Williams' Whitmanesque vision necessitates their presence; they provide an appropriate mode of discourse for the unpoetic, unlettered townspeople of Paterson.

Yet, despite these unifying features, the structure of Paterson still nettles the scholar and the average reader because it is nontraditional and experimental. Here one must remember that Whitman's epical Leaves of Grass—a 19th century experiment in language, in literary architecture, too—is still unsettling for both the scholar and the average reader. Such perhaps is always the fate of the literary pathfinder who wages a full-scale war against "THE TRADITIONALISTS OF PLAGIARISM."
Endnotes


3 Williams, *Spring and All*, p. 10.

4 Williams, *Spring and All*, p. 11.

5 Williams, *Spring and All*, p. 12.

6 Williams, *Spring and All*, p. 7.


In mid-nineteenth century London, one of the most respected scholars of Elizabethan history was John Payne Collier. By vocation a journalist, it was his tireless devotion to his avocation that earned him the respect of hundreds of Tudor and Stuart drama devotees. Contributing to his reputation was his 1831 work, *History of English Dramatic Poetry and Annals of the Stage*, which was a definitive study of Shakespeare and his theater.

His book brought him more than just mere huzzas, however. At this time, most of the primary source material relating to the Bard was buried in impregnable private collections of institutions or families. Much to the envy of Shakespeare scholars, Collier soon had free reign throughout a number of significant Shakespeare libraries, including the magnificent collection at the College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

This college was founded shortly after Shakespeare died by Edward Alleyn, a renowned actor in Elizabethan drama. He donated to the college all his personal papers, plus those of his father-in-law, Philip Henslowe, who had been the major impresario in the English theater of that period. Among the items was what is now called "Henslowe's Diary" (OS/920.942/H398), in which was also an account book of sorts. It contained listings of monies received from the various dramatic companies of which Henslowe had an interest, the records of the engagements of actors, and other memoranda. Although Edmond Malone (who had compiled the "Variorum" edition (R/822.33/J) of Shakespeare years previously) had published a few extracts from the Diary, Collier was the first scholar to study laboriously its hundreds of pages, and between 1841 and 1845 he published the findings of his research, much to the eagerness of grateful academicians.

In January 1852 the Athenaeum, the principal English literary weekly, announced his greatest discovery. Collier wrote that years earlier he had bought a ragged copy of Shakespeare's Second Folio (1632), which bore the name of Thomas Perkins on the cover. He never examined it until recently, he explained, but upon doing so he discovered that on virtually every page were seventeenth century annotations—substituted words, corrected punctuation, and added stage directions.

*A display of volumes describing this work and its history will be featured in the Library beginning April 1.*
As anyone familiar with Shakespeare's plays knows, careless copying from manuscripts and just as careless typesetting of first editions have necessitated the correction of thousands of lines. What Collier said he had located was a folio owned by a Thomas Perkins who had had access to either a more accurate text or else Shakespeare's own manuscripts! After comparing the editions, Perkins had made 30,000 marginal corrections, thus providing answers to questions which had puzzled scholars for over a hundred years.

However, not a few eyebrows were raised at this "find," particularly among those who had assiduously studied Shakespeare texts in preparation for new editions. Some annotations made little sense to even those most familiar with the playwright's language. Others had already been proposed by editors years before. Still more bore a marked similarity to the corrections made by John Collier in an edition published ten years earlier. Thus, heated battles, both verbal and written, raged on about the validity of the folio, with Collier never letting any of his colleagues have more than a cursory and superficial look at the book. He later presented the Perkins Folio to his patron, the sixth Duke of Devonshire, whose librarian similarly resisted all scholars' attempts to study it.

In 1859, however, Sir Frederick Madden, the Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, succeeded in borrowing the controversial book. Within two weeks after it was in his office, Museum staff member N.E.S.A. Hamilton noticed in the margins, where Perkins had made his "corrections," thousands of pencil marks. Attempts had been made to erase them, but many were still visible, and a microscopic investigation revealed others. All were similar in meaning to the "seventeenth century" inked versions, but the marks in pencil bore the unmistakably bold handwriting of a nineteenth century writer!

Hamilton and Madden referred the matter to British Museum mineralogist M.H.N. Maskelyne, who conducted one of the first scientific investigations of a suspected forgery. After a number of tests he confirmed Hamilton's belief that the pencil markings lay under, not over, the annotations in ink! Thus, someone (and no one doubted his identity) had pencilled in thousands of corrections, later erased them, then substituted in their place identical markings in ink, imitating a seventeenth century handwriting.

In July 1859 Hamilton wrote two letters to the London Times outlining his discoveries and conclusions. Naturally, these proved devastating to Collier, and though he vigorously denied any responsibility in the matter (and some scholars sided with him), he was never able to refute the evidence. Within two years of Hamilton's findings, Shakespeare experts discovered that a number of the documents that Collier had published while researching at Dulwich College were also forgeries. Twenty years later a scholar found genuine pages in the Henslowe collection altered and even destroyed by scissors. When an unrepentant Collier died in 1883 at the age of 94, his guilt was assured, for among his possessions was a transcribed copy of the famous Diary, containing
interlineations also found in the actual book. A thorough inspection of it revealed that the interlineations had been added to the transcript after the transcript itself had been finished. Evidently, Collier had first made an exact copy of the Henslowe Diary, then leisurely created his annotations which he inserted into his transcript and then into the original manuscript.

Ironically, it was Collier's boast that he was able to examine works never before studied that led to his irreparably tarnished reputation. As Samuel A. Tannenbaum noted in Shaksperian Scraps and Other Elizabethan Fragments (New York: Columbia University Press, 1933; 822.33/A/T157):

"... one naturally suspects every document or manuscript entry that he first called attention to, or that at some time passed through his hands without having previously been recorded by a person of recognized integrity. Even forgeries with which he may have had nothing to do are, by a spontaneous impulse, attributed to him" (p. xii). Fortunately for literati, and as John Payne Collier found out too late, one rule of scholarship that cannot be broken is that Clio must write the annals of history herself; her pen cannot be guided across the pages.

1 A second edition (with new interpretations) of Henslowe's Diary was published in 1961 by the Cambridge University Press in London (792.0942/H398/1961). In its Preface the editors note of its predecessor: "The monumental edition of 1904-8 by Sir Walter Greg has long been out of print and unobtainable." E. Lee Trinkle Library is fortunate to have both editions in its collection.

Let every bookworm, when in any fragrant, scarce old tome he discovers a sentence, a story, an illustration that does his heart good, hasten to give it.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
On February 6, 1982, William Kemp, Associate Professor of English, conducted a faculty development seminar on "Awarding Credit for Prior Learning" at Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi.

Associate Professor of English Daniel Dervin won third prize with "Coming Back" in the Short Story category in the Literary Contest sponsored by the Irene Leache Memorial. 180 stories were entered in the competition. Also, at the Conference on Ambiguities in Literature and Film, held in January at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Professor Dervin read a paper entitled "From Spider-God to Spider-Artist: The Ambiguity of an Image in Ingmar Bergman's Films." The Fall 1981 Journal of Psychohistory contains his "Trashing the Sixties: Defensive Reactions Within Psychoanalysis"(pp. 185-197). And lastly, his "Placing the Body in Creativity: D.H. Lawrence and the Occult" appears in The Psychoanalytic Study of Society (1982, pp. 181-220).

On February 25, Elizabeth Clark, Professor of Religion, gave a lecture at Colgate University on "The Poetry and Politics of Faltonia Betitia Proba." On February 27 she read a paper, "The Social Setting of Some Patristic Interpretations of the Song of Songs," at a meeting of the Virginia Association of Teachers of Religion at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia. Associate Professor of Religion David Cain was program chairperson of the meeting. In addition, Professor Clark and Diane Hatch, Associate Professor of Classics, are the authors of an article, "Jesus as Hero in the Vergilian Cento of Faltonia Betitia Proba," appearing in Vergilius, 1981, pp. 31-39.

Joseph Dreiss, Assistant Professor of Art, is the author of "Leon Golub," appearing in the January 1982 issue of Arts Magazine (p. 10).

Robert S. Rycroft, Assistant Professor of Economics, attended in March a meeting of the Southwest Society of Economists, where he presented a paper entitled "The Impact of Policy Makers on the Settings of Macroeconomic Policy Variables."

The third program of the Sacred Music Concert Series at the Universalist National Memorial Church in Washington, D.C. was held on February 21. It
featured compositions representing the major forms of the Christian choral tradition—the mass, motet and cantata—and were performed by an augmented Church choir under the direction of Peggy Kelley Reinburg, Instructor in Music.

Richard P. Palmieri, Associate Professor of Geography, acted as a reviewer and commentator for a number of papers submitted to and given at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers (SEDAAG). These papers were on a variety of topics which focused on the economic and cultural geography of the southeastern United States.

Monica Lindeman, Associate Professor of Public Administration, was invited by the National Park Service in Denver, Colorado to participate in its February 27 public hearing on the environmental impact assessment of the Maggie Lena Walker National Historic Site in Richmond. The Site was established by Congress in November 1978 to commemorate the life and career of Maggie L. Walker, a prominent black civic leader and businesswoman of Richmond, Virginia and the nation's first woman bank president.

Also, Professor Lindeman is a co-author of Policy Planning Document of the Webster Comprehensive Plan. This document will be used by the municipality of Webster, Texas to formulate policy in order to address the future needs of the city and its residents.

It is those books which a man possesses but does not read which constitute the most suspicious evidence against him.

Víctor Hugo, 1866
The newly elected Advisory Board of The Associates of Trinkle Library held its first meeting on February 9. Harold Hasenfus was elected Chairman and Miriam Houston Vice-Chairman. Ruby Weinbrecht serves as Secretary-Treasurer in accordance with the Bylaws.

Plans for the program for 1982 call for the following activities:

March 31  Cocktails and dinner at Belmont with Marcus McCorison, Director and Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, who will speak on "Isaiah Thomas and the American Antiquarian Society."

April 20  A visit to Battle Abbey, the library of the Virginia Historical Society, in the morning and a visit to Virginia House in the afternoon.

October 10 Antiquarian Book Fair.

November Wine and Cheese Party for authors at Belmont.

December Annual Membership Meeting

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

You can't get a cup of tea large enough or a book long enough to suit me.

C. S. Lewis, 1966
Although we are only a few weeks into the first semester, it seems that both students and faculty alike are particularly busy. The Library, too, is teeming with activity, but we wish to take the time to welcome everyone back to MWC. And to all newcomers, an especially cordial greeting is extended.

A new academic year also brings another volume of News & Views. Victoria Adamitis focuses on new periodicals received in the Library—including one for you computer buffs—in her "Recent Periodical Additions." Are you interested in a hobby or a particular political or social cause? Would you like to meet with similarly minded people but don't know whether an organization covers your interest? The Encyclopedia of Associations—the subject of Kari Anderson's "Are You Acquainted With?" column—covers some 17,000 widely diverse associations.

We are proud of our Rare Book Room, and one of the new acquisitions is John Griffith's Journal, donated by former faculty member Wayne W. Griffith. This month's "From the Woodward Collection" column consists of Professor Griffith's fascinating letter about his ancestor's life and journal. His gift is a much appreciated addition to the Library's collection.

Our other regular columns are here, including a "Literary Mysteries" that centers once more on the nefarious activities of Thomas J. Wise, who first appeared in these pages in December 1981. Enjoy this issue—and best wishes on the beginning of a new year!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

386.4809755
B812j

Alexander Brown's account of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal chronicles a uniquely historical and beautiful waterway of tidewater Virginia. Completed in 1859, this seventy-five mile link of the Intracoastal Waterway was, interestingly enough, originally proposed by William Byrd II in 1728. Reproductions of early woodcuts and more recent photographs help trace the part the canal has played in Virginia history. Once trafficked by war ships during the Civil War, it now serves commercial and pleasure craft.

977.177
D296h

"To understand America by going into one community and penetrating its society as deeply and widely as possible" was the aim of Peter Davis, the award-winning film writer/producer. Having sought out, through the Census Bureau, the ideal community, he visited the town of 63,189 over a period of six years. Hometown is the resulting account of life in that microcosm of America, Hamilton, Ohio, and of the disasions which split such a community from within even while it continues to preserve its traditional past.

982.00421
G76f

Born in Argentina, and a resident there for many years, Andrew Graham-Yooll has written an insider's account of the British in Argentina. A broad account of their cultural and economic influence, The Forgotten Colony is apropos reading in light of the recent Falklands conflict.
In contrast to Randolph Churchill and Martin Gilbert's scholarly multivolume biography, Pulitzer Prize winner Ted Morgan offers a faster-paced psychobiography of Winston Churchill's early years. Tracing his activities from birth at Blenheim Palace to failure after the Dardanelles Campaign in 1915, Morgan's narrative is useful background reading for an understanding of the future Prime Minister's mature years.

In a lively account which brings history to life, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologist Ivor Noel Hume describes the historically significant find and ensuing dig of the colonial Virginian settlement called Martin's Hundred. Established in 1619 and nearly wiped out by Indian attack in 1622, Martin's Hundred has produced shards, relics, graves and armor, casting new light on life in seventeenth-century Virginia.

Prior to her suicide in 1963 at age thirty, Sylvia Plath had written The Bell Jar, Ariel, and many poems. She was also a lifelong diary keeper, and this selection from her journals for 1950-1962 covers her years at Smith College, marriage to Ted Hughes, and her life in England. In a foreword, Ted Hughes asserts that The Journals "is the closest we can now get to the real person in her daily life."

Inspired by rereading Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America, Richard Reeves decided to retrace Tocqueville's 1831 route from Newport, Rhode Island to New Orleans and back and to interview modern day counterparts of those Tocqueville met. American Journey is his account of that venture, one in which he finds that Americans today are essentially the same as in 1831, although they live under an increasingly federalistic government.

Painter, sculptor, and portrayer of the cowboy, Indian, and U.S. Cavalry, Frederic Remington was not a westerner, but a product of upstate New York. The many facets of his art and character are examined in this new illustrated biography by noted Remington collectors and authorities Peggy and Harold Samuels.

*The Fate of the Earth*, a compilation of three essays which originally appeared in the *New Yorker*, contains Jonathan Schell's impassioned plea for the citizens of the earth to reconsider the nuclear predicament in which they find themselves. An important work, it defines the predicament, describes a complete nuclear holocaust, and reflects upon the resulting possibility of human extinction.


Following the writer Hannah McKarkle back to her hometown in West Virginia to search out the truth regarding the death of a brother, the narrative of *The Killing Ground* continues a saga begun in *Prisons* and comments on the search for identity and the independence of individuals. It is the final volume of Mary Lee Settle's *Beulah Quintet*. The author, who attended Sweet Briar College, resides in Norfolk, Virginia.


Based largely on letters she wrote her sister in the 1940s and 1950s, Eileen Simpson's *Poets in Their Youth* is an intimate memoir of the literary circle composed in part of John Berryman, R. P. Blackmur, Robert Lowell, Randall Jarrell, and Delmore Schwartz. Simpson, herself a psychotherapist and once the wife of Berryman, contributes much towards a new understanding of these poets in their formative years. Illustrations include many of the author's family photographs.


Containing both vital and peripheral correspondence between Igor Stravinsky and the likes of Jean Cocteau, Nadia Boulanger, and W. H. Auden, this collection is the first of three volumes. Appearing in Stravinsky's centenary year, it offers many new insights important to an understanding of the composer, his family, his music, and his acquaintances.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,314 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Three newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

The Library's collection of journals in the geological sciences has been strengthened by the addition of the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, a quarterly publication of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists. The journal presents scientific articles in the field of sedimentology. Specifically, the focus of the journal is upon the research of sedimentary rocks as applied to the petroleum industry. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology is indexed in Chemical Abstracts and Biological Abstracts. Our subscription begins with Volume 52 (1982).

For those interested in the practical application of computers in the work setting, Computer Decisions may be of interest. This magazine is directed toward managers who use computers. It contains feature articles and regular columns addressing such topics as systems, personnel management, news in the field, and new products. Received as a gift from the Computer Center, the Library has issues beginning with Volume 8 (1976).

Since the Library became a depository for Virginia Documents in May 1982, 120 new serial titles have been added to the periodicals collection. These titles represent the various functions and interests of state agencies and institutions.

A wide range of subject areas is reflected in the publications. Arts News, issued by the Virginia Commission for the Arts, is both a calendar of events and a newsletter for the arts of the region. Social services in the state are covered by titles such as Public Welfare Statistics, which presents statistical data on public assistance programs. Publications of the state institutions of higher education such as Inside UVA, James Madison News, and William and Mary News are available as well. A complete list of the Virginia documents we are receiving is available for your perusal in the Periodicals Office. Individual titles will be listed in the Serials File.
Since 1956, the Encyclopedia of Associations (R/060/En19) has had that distinction, and has earned for itself as well the designation of a landmark reference work.

Whether to solve problems, share interests, or improve their businesses or their lot in life, Americans join associations. This habit, as old as the nation, has no doubt been encouraged by the loss of extended family and immediate community as support groups, a consequence of the population's extreme mobility. Not until the middle of the twentieth century, however, did a comprehensive directory of these associations come to exist. In 1956 a marketing executive, frustrated by difficulties finding a list of businesses, left his job to devote his full time to compiling a directory of associations. Since direct contact with an organization can often produce more information about it than can searching through all the books and periodicals available, a directory that gives access to a variety of associations can be of enormous value to any number of people in need of information.

This "switchboard" function has remained the professed primary purpose of the Encyclopedia of Associations through seventeen editions. The first edition listed about 5,000 national, non-profit membership organizations, largely business-related; the seventeenth edition contains almost 17,000 associations. It has broadened its scope to include other types of organizations--such as for-profit, non-membership, foreign, and local groups—that the editors believe can provide useful information to the Encyclopedia's users. As the users' interests are of potentially infinite variety, so is the content of the Encyclopedia. As well as business and commercial associations, there are (among others) cultural organizations, government, health, religious, public affairs, hobby, and ethnic associations. Each group in the Encyclopedia is indexed by every significant word in its name, as well as by a keyword describing its major concern if its name does not make that apparent. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for example, can be looked up under every word in its name (except "Union"), and also by its keyword "Alcohol."

In addition to the basic information for each association—its address, membership, chapters, date of founding, staff, publications—the Encyclopedia describes the group's purposes and functions. These
descriptions have been written so that those unfamiliar with the subject can understand what the organization does, and it is the wealth of such information in these entries that so greatly expands the Encyclopedia's usefulness. One can pick up in passing much incidental knowledge. Perusing, for example, among the half-dozen associations for Parkinson's disease, in the "Health and Medical Organizations" section under the heading for "Neurological Disorders," one discovers associations for a number of other diseases. From the descriptions of these groups, one is introduced to the characteristics of an awe-inspiring variety of medical conditions. Time spent in the "Public Affairs" section, studying the activities of groups concerned with human rights, peace, nuclear power, political action, men's rights, and women's rights, can be equally fascinating.

As the definitive source of information, the Encyclopedia is unique. Its accuracy, assured by annual updating, is dependable. Its diversity, the amount and variety of information it contains, combine with these factors to produce in the Encyclopedia of Associations a true landmark reference work.

From the Woodward Collection

A SPECIAL PRESENTATION

The following letter, accompanied by a gift copy of John Griffith's Journal of the Life, Travels and Labours in the Work of Ministry of John Griffith (W. Alexander & Co., 1830), was delivered by Professor Wayne W. Griffith to the Office of the Librarian on Wednesday, August 25. Mr. Griffith, Professor Emeritus of English, is a familiar figure on campus, having been at Mary Washington since 1943 when he joined the faculty as Assistant Professor of English.

Professor Griffith came to Mary Washington after an outstanding education, having earned an A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.A. from Harvard, B.S. in L.S. from Drexel Institute and a PhD. from the University of Pittsburgh. His first teaching position was as lecturer
at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition to his academic experience he served as a general reporter and as a sports reporter on the Johnstown, Pennsylvania Tribune and the Johnstown Democrat.

Soon after his arrival Professor Griffith was asked, "What do you like most about Mary Washington?" Without hesitating he replied, "The girls." His enjoyment of teaching and working with the girls led to his accepting sponsorship of The Bullet his first year at the College. He can be seen frequently in Trinkle Library even though he retired from active teaching in 1973.

The letter from Dr. Griffith describes the life and travels of John Griffith, a forebear. Professor Griffith has given me permission to share it with you.

Ruby Weinbrecht

W. W. GRIFFITH
1709 SUNKEN ROAD
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA 22401

Dear Mrs. Weinbrecht,

I hope you will accept the book that accompanies this note as a gift from me to the Trinkle Library.

The author, John Griffith, was a younger brother of my great, great, great, great grandfather, Thomas Griffith. Their parents were Quakers. In 1726 Thomas, then eighteen years old, his brother John, thirteen, and their sister Martha, eight, emigrated from their native Radnorshire in Wales to Philadelphia where they came into the care of John and Hugh Morgan, brothers of their mother, and Mary Morgan Pennell, their mother's sister.

Thomas became an ordinary Pennsylvania farmer; Martha married a young Quaker, was the mother of two sons, and died when she was about twenty-four; John became a rather noted "Public Friend," that is, a traveling minister who visited Friends Meetings in the thirteen American colonies and in England, Ireland, and Wales, traveling literally thousands of miles during the course of his career which ended in 1776.

Like other Public Friends, he left an account of his life's work in a so-called journal, first published in London in 1779. Sidney V. James, in his book about Friends, A People Among Peoples, wrote, "There are a large number of Quaker Journals, most of them pretty humdrum... Among the important exceptions are the products of Thomas Chalkley, John Churchman, Job Scott, John Griffith, and, above all, John Woolman. John Griffith's A Journal of the Life, Travels, and Labours in the Work of the Ministry of John Griffith, Late of Chelmsford in Essex, in Great Britain,
Formerly of Darby in Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1780) is a more straightforward book giving illuminating comparisons of Quakers in England and America, as well as the aims of the reformers."

Our John was a friend and sometimes a traveling companion of both John Churchman and John Woolman.

The bulk of our John's Journal is made up of discussions of the spiritual state of the Society of Friends, which I find more than a little dull, but the parts of the book in which he tells of his travels are fascinating—he and his shipmates were once captured by French privateers and held captive in France for a time; he explained Quakerism to Yale undergraduates and was much impressed by their courtesy, a strong contrast to the rough treatment given Quakers by students at Oxford and Cambridge; with other passengers he fished for cod off the Newfoundland Banks; a ship on which he was a passenger once lodged on a sand bar off the west coast of England—a sailor offered to carry him ashore, but when they encountered quicksand the sailor dropped him, but both managed to struggle to safety, etc., etc.

Trinkle Library has the journals of Thomas Chalkley, John Churchman, and John Woolman—this one will be joining the company of some of its fellows.

Most sincerely,

[signed] W. W. G.

P.S. — About three months ago I managed to get a copy of the first edition of J.G.'s Journal (London, 1779) in Belfast—the cost was $75; the bookseller had a copy of this one (York, 1830) for which he is asking $55.

My alma mater was books, a good library. ... I could spend the rest of my life reading, just satisfying my curiosity.

Malcolm X, 1964
In the December 1981 issue of *News & Views*, this column focused on the incredible story of one of the most renowned literary scandals of the twentieth century. In the early 1930s, John Carter and Graham Pollard, two young antiquarian bookmen, began to investigate rumors that certain long sought-after first edition pamphlets of collectible Victorian authors were in fact clever forgeries. Through exhaustive chemical analyses of the paper and examinations of the type styles used, they concluded that the pamphlets were indeed spurious, and were manufactured by Thomas J. Wise, England's foremost book collector and a renowned bibliographer and scholar. Although Wise denied any knowledge of the forgeries, Carter and Pollard, assured of his guilt, sent shock waves throughout the book world on both sides of the Atlantic with their 1934 expose, *An Enquiry Into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets* (094.4/C245e). Wise died in 1937, his worldwide reputation irretrievably tainted.

But the saga continued after his death. Wise had spent much of his life amassing the Ashley Library, the finest private collection of books and manuscripts in England, and upon his death his wife and executors sold the Library to the British Museum. As Wilfred Partington noted in his 1946 biography, *Thomas J. Wise in the Original Cloth*: "Many of the Museum's rare Elizabethan first editions, copies of which Wise possessed in superb condition, were very much the worse for wear—hence the desire of the authorities to secure the Ashley Library's specimens."

Ten years later the reason for the Museum's poor copies—and for the pristine condition of Wise's—became apparent. (See D. F. Foxon, "Another Skeleton in Thomas J. Wise's Cupboard," *Times Literary Supplement*, October 19, 1956, p. 624). Due to the War and other circumstances, the Museum staff had been unable to examine the Ashley Library until 1956. It had been known from the beginning that a number of Wise's seventeenth-century plays were "made-up" or "sophisticated," that is, copies with missing pages were made complete by the addition of leaves from other copies and then rebound. This is a common practice among book dealers, and unless the "sophistication" is concealed no questions are asked. Usually the missing leaves are obtained from other incomplete books (just as automobile parts are retrieved from junked cars), with the result being that

*A display of volumes describing this literary scandal will be featured in the Library beginning October 1.*
the book collector has a complete text. While Museum staff member David F. Foxon was cataloging one of the Ashley plays—appropriately titled *The Case is Altered* (1609), by Ben Jonson—he noticed that four leaves had been inlaid, with paper added to each of the leave's cropped margins, thereby restoring the pages. Though the restoration of cropped pages is a common enough practice, Foxon's suspicions were aroused when he remembered that the Museum's copy of *The Case is Altered* was missing those same four leaves, and that its margins were similarly severely cropped! Also, rust marks on the last remaining page of the Museum copy coincided exactly with rust marks on the Ashley volume!

Thus began a thorough comparison between the Ashley Library and the holdings of the British Museum, a task made easy because Sir Walter Greg in his mammoth Bibliography of the English Printed Drama to the Restoration, published from 1939-1959 (Rb/016.822/G861b), listed the imperfections of all British Museum copies. Every imperfect volume was examined for mutilation, and when there was any suspicion the corresponding Ashley copy was compared. Foxon later reported that over 160 leaves were stolen from the Museum's seventeenth-century plays, the pages subsequently turning up in either Thomas J. Wise's personal collection or in books which he owned and later sold.

One of Wise's best customers was John Henry Wrenn, then head of the Chicago banking and brokerage firm that bore his name. The two met in 1892, just as the millionaire businessman was embarking on his book collecting career. They became warm friends, and until Wrenn's death in 1911, Wise acted as his literary agent and advisor, securing valuable and rare works for his collection.

Not surprisingly, however, Wise even blatantly cheated his best friend. After he replaced torn or ragged pages in his own volumes with stolen British Museum leaves, he frequently sold Wrenn the inferior ones. In addition, over a period of years he sold Wrenn every one of his worthless forgeries, for which the businessman paid over $3,000. Trinkle Library owns the *Letters of Thomas J. Wise to John Henry Wrenn: A Further Inquiry Into the Guilt of Certain Nineteenth-Century Forgers* (New York: Knopf, 1944; 098.3/W75i), and on May 23, 1901, Wise wrote that he had located a rare book (one of the forgeries), priced as a "bargain" at $440. He concluded his letter with the rather double-edged exhortation, "We shall have more bargains yet before we have done with book-hunting!"

The thefts occurred from the late 1890s to 1903, and one has to wonder how Wise so easily and systematically pillaged the great British Museum. Foxon admitted that it was a simple matter for Wise to steal the pages he needed. "It seems likely that he was treated with a certain amount of fear and respect by junior members of the staff and this would have helped him to secure a good deal of privacy." (D. F. Foxon, *Thomas J. Wise and the Pre-Restoration Drama*, London: The Bibliographical Society, 1959, p. 3). Foxon added that "there can be little doubt that a few other thefts of this sort will come to light, but my personal opinion is that the plays are probably the only class where thefts were widespread. . . . It may be mentioned here that photocopies have been made of all the stolen leaves and these will be inserted in the
appropriate Museum copies. The Ashley copies containing stolen leaves will be left as they are."

These revelations, coming some twenty years after the publication of Carter and Pollard's disclosures, dispelled forever any lingering doubts as to the guilt of Thomas J. Wise. John Carter, who devoted years to the study of "Wiseiana," spoke in 1959 at a ceremony at the University of Texas in Austin* "commemorating" the centenary of Wise's birth, appropriately held on All Fools' Day. In his address he asserted: "Wise's faults were many and gross and despicable... He was guilty of the systematic and cynical perversion of bibliographical truth for his own aggrandizement and his own profit. He was capable of every effrontery in the manipulation of evidence. He was vulgar, arrogant, and pretentious, a liar, a bully and a thief." ("Thomas J. Wise in Perspective," in "Thomas J. Wise: Centenary Studies," The Texas Quarterly Supplement, Winter 1959, p. 19).

Other judgments were as varied as Wise's career. The Times obituary was rather generous: "His manner tended to be abrupt; he was often aloof from terms of general conversation, but always showed himself acute and tenacious as to all that concerned his beloved books." The English Book Collector was even more savage than Carter, labeling Wise "this crafty, greedy, pompous old rascal."

Perhaps, however, the opening lines of Thomas J. Wise's entry in the dignified Dictionary of National Biography defines his niche in literary history as well as it will ever be defined:


*The University of Texas purchased the Wrenn collection after John H. Wrenn's death in 1911.
George M. Van Sant, Professor of Philosophy, completed a year's term of office as President of the Washington Philosophy Club this past summer. A highlight of this service was his presentation of the Presidential Address at the Annual Colloquium of the Club held at the University of Maryland on March 21, 1982. The title of his address was "The Morality of Legislative Institutions." The Washington Philosophy Club is a regional organization composed of philosophers from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, southern Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

"Does Taking Developmental Psychology Affect Students' Reactions to Aging?" is the title of an article by Thomas G. Moeller, Associate Professor of Psychology, that appeared in the April 1982 issue of Teaching of Psychology.

Aniano Pena, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, delivered a paper, "El Mito de Don Juan: Problemas Teologicos" ("The Myth of Don Juan: Theological Problems"), to The Georgia Colloquium '82 at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, during its annual meeting April 1-3, 1982. The Colloquium, sponsored by the University of Georgia's Department of Romance Languages, has as its topic, "Myth and Myth-making in the 19th and 20th Century Literature in French, German and Spanish." As a result of his paper, Professor Pena received an invitation to participate in the National Symposium on Hispanic Theatre at the University of Northern Iowa, held from April 22-24, 1982, where he delivered a paper, "Don Juan Tenorio: La Salvacion Por el Amor" ("Don Juan Tenorio: Salvation Through Love"). The National Symposium was sponsored by the Spanish Department of the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Greyhound, the title of a new play by Professor of Dramatic Arts Roger L. Kenvin, was given a staged reading at the Source Theatre in Washington, D. C. on April 6, 1982. It was directed by MWC graduate Roger Prine and included in the cast were MWC students Richard Bond and Timothy Michael Horn.

Associate Professor of English Daniel A. Dervin has certainly been active professionally the last few months. He participated in the Fifth Annual Convention of the International Psychohistorical Association, held from June 10-12, 1982 at Hunter College in New York City, where

"Pluralism in Eastern Europe" is the title of a lecture given by John M. Kramer, Associate Professor of Political Science, at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland on May 3, 1982. He presented another lecture at the Federal Emergency Mobilization Agency on June 23, 1982 at Emmitsburg, Maryland entitled, "The United States in World Affairs." "Internal Warfare: Perspectives on Guerrilla Warfare and Terrorism" was the focus of a series of lectures given from August 18-23, 1982 to naval officers from Third World countries at the United States Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

Personnel

Victoria Adamitis assumed the position of Readers Services Librarian (Serials) on August 9, 1982, replacing Susan Webreck who resigned to begin work on her PhD. The positions of Circulation Clerk and Catalog Typist were caught in the Governor's freeze of personnel, but now both positions are filled and the Library once again has a complete staff. Appointed Circulation Clerk on August 1, 1982 was Carol Heger. Janice Smith joined the staff on August 23, 1982 as Catalog Typist.

New Equipment Added

Due to the dramatic increase in the addition of microforms last year, the Library has purchased a microfiche reader/printer, which will
It seems that first semester began just mere days ago, but already the Christmas season is upon us. We at Trinkle Library hope that you'll have a pleasant holiday season--and that you'll have time to read this issue of News & Views before you head home for the holidays.

The Library continually looks for notable volumes for its Rare Book Room, and past articles in News & Views have detailed many acquisitions. This month's "From the Woodward Collection" is no exception. Five prized limited editions from the pen of Eudora Welty now reside in Trinkle Library, and Assistant Professor of English Carol Manning relates their stories.

Note "Career Clues" on page 12. This column has not appeared in News & Views since April 1980, and we hope now to make it a regular feature—one that will benefit many students at MWC. Another new column is "Excursions Through Literary History" (with artwork courtesy of MWC senior Pam Bowden), which will concentrate on intriguing incidents in the literary world. This month read about a fascinating biographical hoax that fooled historians for almost fifty years!

These columns plus the other old favorites offer the reader a wide variety of selections from which to choose. We hope you enjoy this issue—and your coming vacation as well!
THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

155.924

After eight years of research, Stephen Bank and Michael Kahn, clinical psychologists, compiled in The Sibling Bond their findings on sisters' and brothers' developmental relationships. Chapters on the emotional aspects of attachment and separation, identification, loyalty and caring, sexuality, and conflict offer new insights on the powerful emotional connections between siblings.

813.5

Probably one of the best pieces of fiction to come out of the Vietnam conflict, The 13th Valley is John Del Vecchio's first novel. Taking the reader deep within the combat world of the "grunts" and the "boonierats" (infantrymen), Del Vecchio, a combat correspondent in Vietnam, writes from firsthand experience in a real "13th valley" where American troops fought in 1970.

343.470143

In the summer of 1866, Leo Tolstoy served as counsel for the defense in the court-martial of a Private Vasili Shabunin, who was ultimately executed by a firing squad. Journalist Walter Kerr has unearthed many documents, most particularly those of the Moscow file, which shed light on the incident and the profound effect it had on the young author then in the process of writing War and Peace.
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Although understanding the need for new energy resources, missile systems locations, and housing for new residents, authors Richard Lamm and Michael McCarthy voice westerners' growing concern over these increasingly destructive uses of Western lands. A chapter entitled "The Dark Riders" provides an account of the Sagebrush Rebellion and the dissatisfaction with the use of public lands and eastern decision-making. Authors Lamm and McCarthy are Governor of Colorado and a Colorado journalist respectively.

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The Compass Rose, a new sampling of Ursula Le Guin's short stories, ranges far and wide, from science fiction to the traditional. In the author's words, "They take place all over the map, including the margins." The Compass Rose will prove useful reading for those of the Mary Washington community looking forward to Le Guin's scheduled campus visit in March 1983.

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In what becomes a broad discussion of the insanity defense in cases of criminal violence, Andre Mayer and joint author Michael Wheeler focus on the little publicized case of Charles Decker (name fictionalized). According to the authors, Decker's defense for his brutal assault on two girls was based on the theory that he "suffered from a lesion in the limbic system, a primitive portion of the brain that exists in both man and the crocodile." The Decker case sheds light on behavior that results from chemical and emotional dysfunction, on possibilities for its treatment, and on the future of the insanity defense.

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Recipient of the Bollingen Prize and the Pulitzer Prize for his poetry, W. S. Merwin here turns to the essay to paint word portraits of figures from his family, and the reader comes to know these residents of the Pennsylvania river valleys where the writer visited as a youth. Merwin, who in October 1981 gave readings of his poetry on the campus of Mary Washington College, is the author of nine poetry collections and three other prose works, as well as being the translator of twelve foreign language works.
Three new works on contemporary black leaders have recently appeared.

Stephen Oates, a professional biographer and a professor at the University of Massachusetts, used newly available records in compiling *Let the Trumpet Sound: The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr.* This is the fourth in Oates' quartet of biographies on individuals who strove to quell the fires of racial injustice in America. King's life, presented in the author's favorite storyteller's narrative, joins the earlier volumes on Nat Turner, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln.

Written by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Roger Wilkins' autobiography, *A Man's Life*, is a candid and very personal account of what it has been like to be black in America.

The grandson of slaves and the uncle of Roger Wilkins, the late Roy Wilkins completed *Standing Fast* shortly before his death in 1981. His is the life story of a man who rose through the organizational ranks to become Executive Director of the N.A.A.C.P. and of his long struggle for enactment of civil rights legislation.

Combining personal biography and scientific history, Abraham Pais, himself a well-known physicist, discusses not just the theory of relativity, but Albert Einstein's entire scientific work. For those more interested in only the personal life, the author has used italics in the table of contents to indicate appropriate sections of text. A post-World War II acquaintance of Einstein's at Princeton and one who frequently accompanied him on lunchtime walks, Pais is uniquely qualified to tell this story.
Recent Periodical Additions

by Victoria J. Adamitis

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,301 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Four newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

Trinkle Library has added the Journal of Marketing Research to its collection, beginning with volume 19 (1982). This journal, which is a sister publication to the Journal of Marketing (also held by Trinkle Library), presents the latest in marketing research methods. Although articles on research methodology dominate the journal, some articles on current trends in marketing research and psychological factors involved in marketing appear as well. The Journal of Marketing Research is issued quarterly and is indexed in Business Periodicals Index and the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin.

For those interested in public administration or personnel management the newly acquired Public Personnel Management is noteworthy. The journal continues the title Personnel Administration, and it addresses concerns of personnel managers at all levels of the government sector. The articles present practical "how to" information as well as current topics in public personnel management. Public Personnel Management is published quarterly and is indexed in Business Periodicals Index. Our holdings, which are on microfilm, begin with volume 10 (1981).

The Journal of the American Dental Association is now received as a gift from Dr. Ruth Friedman. Published monthly by the American Dental Association, the journal presents the Association's reports and policy statements, as well as professional news, letters, and commentary. Articles are primarily clinically oriented, although exceptions such as the article in the September 1982 issue, entitled "Attitudes of Dental Students and Faculty Toward Advertising," indicate that the journal can at times serve the needs of the student/researcher along with the dental professional. The Journal of the American Dental Association is indexed in Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and Index Medicus. The Library's holdings begin with volume 103, number 2, August 1981.

Savvy, billed as "The Magazine for Executive Women," comes to us as a gift from Mrs. Steven Czarsty. Published monthly since 1980, Savvy presents
articles designed to be of popular interest to female administrators and executives. The November 1982 issue has a cover story on the professional and personal alliance of William Agee and Mary Cunningham, and articles on career development, personal finance, and choosing your own micro-computer. Our holdings begin with volume 3, number 4, April 1982.

Are You Acquainted With...

THE PARAMOUNT DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

by Kari Anderson

The definition of "paramount" in the Oxford English Dictionary (R/423/M964o), "Superior to all others in influence, power, position, or importance; preeminent," precisely describes the OED's own place among English language dictionaries. The most famous of them all, it is the most accurate, most complete source of information about English words. It has lived up to its intention to give all the relevant information about every word in the language, from its earliest known use to the present.

Early dictionaries, developed from glossaries of Latin or other foreign language words with their English meanings, contained only difficult, less-known vocabulary. By the mid-eighteenth century, when Samuel Johnson produced his famed work, dictionaries contained a great variety of words, common and uncommon, with fuller definitions, etymology, and an attempt to prescribe their proper use. Johnson firmly established that a dictionary should include the entire vocabulary of the language, and that to establish words' meaning and to trace their history it is necessary to quote their use, be it literary, scientific, or popular. The OED is based on this foundation.

In the 1850s the Philological Society of London began collecting words with the idea of updating the available dictionaries. Convinced without much difficulty that this would be inadequate, given the state of English dictionaries generally, the Society soon determined instead to produce an entirely new dictionary. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles was finished some seventy years later; the Oxford English Dictionary is its corrected, updated version. The scholarship
explosion of the Victorian period and its concomitant belief in popular education not only had created the need for a new dictionary of English but also had provided the scholarly advances, in such fields as etymology and English studies, necessary to produce it.

The OED is a historical dictionary, tracing the development of words and idioms in chronological order. Its "data base" was some five million quotations, taken from all types and periods of English literature. This mass of material made it possible to illustrate the use of English words and changes in their meaning. The dictionary incorporates the whole of the language, from the Old English of Beowulf through Chaucer and Shakespeare to the present. (Supplements cope with words that have entered the language since the OED was completed.) It includes terms of unquestioned "Anglicity," literary and colloquial, modern, archaic, or obsolete, as well as words that have come into the language with scientific or technical backgrounds, from foreign sources or dialects, and slang. For each one, it gives pronunciation (with a British accent), origin, meanings, and relations to other words including compounds and derivatives. Every phase of a word's development is illustrated by a documented quotation, of which there are nearly two million.

The monumental result required the efforts of four editors (the principal editor, James Murray, was knighted for his work), scores of sub-editors, and countless hundreds of volunteer readers. It is a dictionary that is the supreme authority on the English language. Words are symbols, whose meanings do not remain fixed and can best be explained by showing how they have been used by the speakers of the language. This the OED has done for the whole of the English language.

The Oxford English Dictionary is an expression of pride in, and love for, the English language, offering to each of its speakers the opportunity to become acquainted with its heritage.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
During the latter half of the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, Jr. (1832-1899) was one of America's most popular writers of books for juveniles. He wrote over one hundred novels, scores of short stories, and numerous poems (new poems and stories are regularly discovered; for example, a cache of over eighty was unearthed in the files of an obscure nineteenth-century periodical just this past August). His books sold millions of copies, and with titles such as Strive and Succeed, Bound to Rise, Sink or Swim, and Shifting for Himself, he preached the idea that any boy could whip the neighborhood bully, and that hard work and determination invariably led to success. Today, 150 years after Alger was born, his name is still remembered. Magazine and newspaper writers often refer to a person's rags-to-riches career with statements such as, "His life reads like that of a Horatio Alger hero." One enterprising mail order clothing company, bemoaning the tendency of men's socks to sag, featured "Horatio Alger Socks" in its Winter 1982 catalog, proclaiming that "They Work Their Way Up."

Despite the recognition given Alger's name today, until 1961 his only full-length biography was a 1928 work by Herbert R. Mayes, who later became President of the McCall Corporation, Director of Saturday Review, and Editor of Good Housekeeping. In Alger: A Biography Without a Hero, Mayes portrayed the writer as the neurotic victim of a tyrannical father who bullied his namesake into joining the ministry. After young Horatio graduated from Harvard Divinity School, according to Mayes, he enjoyed the attentions of two Parisian paramours. (He subsequently wrote in his diary, "I was a fool to have waited so long. It is not vile as I thought"). Returning to the United States, he accepted a Massachusetts pastorate but later resigned to move to New York to write. In 1896 Mayes affirmed that Alger journeyed to Paris while engaged in a frenetic affair with a married woman. After she spurned him he returned to Massachusetts temporarily insane, where he lived with his sister until his death.

As ludicrous as Alger: A Biography Without a Hero sounds, it became in its year of publication the primary source for the Alger entry in the Dictionary of American Biography, and the rest, as the old saw goes, is

*A display of material on this subject will be featured in the Library beginning December 1.
history. Ordained by that canon, its veracity was virtually above reproach. To this day, entries about Alger in every major reference work, every encyclopedia from the Britannica up and down, contain "facts" first concocted by Mayes which through reiteration have obtained the force and luster of truth.

Not everyone, however, complacently followed Mayes' lead. As early as the mid-1940s, Alger researchers began noting the contradictions in his biography. For example, during Alger's supposed high old times in Paris after graduation, he was actually teaching at the Potowome Boarding School for Boys in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Mayes included a list of Alger titles in the back of his book; however, some of the titles, though sounding like ones Alger wrote (like Plan and Prosper and Ben Barton's Battle) had never been seen. The date of Alger's death was wrong, and available evidence indicated that he entered divinity school of his own volition and that his father did not coerce him. When scholars questioned Mayes about Alger's diary, from which he had quoted freely, he claimed that all his research notes, including the diary, had been turned over to the officers of the Children's Aid Society in New York (who later asserted that the material had never been in their possession).

Matters remained unchanged for decades. In the summer of 1972, however, Mayes admitted that his biography had been a hoax. In a series of private letters, written to an editor of Doubleday Publishing Company who was working on an article on Alger (William Henderson, "A Few Words About Horatio Alger, Jr.," Publishers Weekly, 23 April 1973, pp. 32-33), he told for the first time in print the complete story of how he baffled the literary world for forty-five years. One excerpt is particularly enlightening:

Not merely was my Alger biography partly fictional, it was practically all fictional. . . . Because there had to be a few facts, I corresponded with a handful of people, interviewed a few, and made a visit to South Natick [Massachusetts, where Alger died] (I think I was there for all of two days). The project was undertaken with malice aforethought—a take-off on the debunking biographies that were quite popular in the 20's, and a more miserable, maudlin piece of claptrap would be hard to imagine, though I surely could not have considered it so bad then as I did years later. . . . Unfortunately—how unfortunately!—the book when it appeared was accepted pretty much as gospel. Why it was not recognized for what it was supposed to be baffled the publisher (George Macy) and me. (Herbert R. Mayes to William Henderson, 3 July 1972).

Mayes explained that his reluctance to admit the truth in print stemmed from a desire to defend friends who had favorably reviewed the book in 1928. Mayes' letters were eventually published in Newsboy, the publication of the Horatio Alger Society (January-February, 1974). Time subsequently carried the story ("Holy Horatio!" 10 June 1974, p. 18), and United Press International sent notices concerning the hoax to newspapers
around the world. As Mayes admitted in an interview, "I told the Horatio Alger Society that they should give me a dishonorary membership. My god, the whole book was made up. It was supposed to be a serious biography, but I was young and I found out pretty soon it would take a lot of work, and from what I had read of Alger, he seemed like a damn dull idiot." ("Horatio Alger Club Forgives, Forgets," Chicago Tribune, 10 June 1974, p. 3).

A reasonable question now--some fifty years after the biography's publication--is, "Why was the book believed for so long?" One of the principal reasons is that no one bothered to question it. One of the book's original reviewers pointed out to Mayes in 1973 that if it had been about a significant historical figure, critics would have had some frame of reference for making a judgment. But since no Alger biography had previously been published, reviewers took it for granted that Mayes' book was a factual one. Also, the few who did research Alger's life found little information, as his family destroyed all of his papers upon his death, and little was written about him during his lifetime. Finally, Mayes' own reputation kept people at bay. Ending his formal education after four months of high school in 1915, he eventually became one of the top magazine editors in the country, publishing the works of Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, J. D. Salinger, and William Faulkner, among others. As one critic wrote: "It is hard to believe the king could do such wrong, even if it was in the days before he was a crown prince." (Edwin Hoyt, Horatio's Boys. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Co., 1974, p. 20).

Although Mayes' belated admission is laudable, his deliberate distortion of the facts about Alger's life has undermined serious consideration of the writer's influence upon American literary culture. For example, each of the other four Alger biographies quotes material originally appearing in Mayes' fictitious work. Readers of all five books may never trust a biographer again. And though Mayes' statements were published eight years ago, writers have continued to perpetuate his absurd myths. In 1974 a short piece on the Mayes hoax appeared in the Journal of Popular Culture (Jack Bales, "Herbert R. Mayes and Horatio Alger, Jr.", Fall 1974, pp. 317-319). Incredibly, three years later another article on Alger based almost entirely on Mayes' fiction appeared in the same periodical! (Eric Monkkonen, "Socializing the New Urbanites: Horatio Alger, Jr.'s Guidebooks," Summer 1977, pp. 77-87).

During the half century that has elapsed since the publication of Alger: A Biography Without a Hero, Herbert R. Mayes has read dozens of articles on Alger--none of which contain even a shred of truth--and watched scores of researchers hunt for the diary Alger never kept and the books Alger never wrote. While the writer of this article was visiting Mayes in New York years ago, we began reminiscing about his book and the impact it has had on Alger scholarship. "For years," Mayes said thoughtfully, "I've wanted to tell the story, especially to one reviewer who gave the book a bad review. He said it lacked imagination."
Over the past year, as a result of a generous donation by the Class of 1981, Trinkle Library has acquired an impressive collection of first editions by Eudora Welty, a novelist and short story writer whom many consider America's greatest living writer. Acclaimed for her vivid rendering of her native Mississippi and for her sensitivity to the interior lives of her characters, Welty has received numerous honors and awards during her forty-five-year career, including the Pulitzer Prize, the National Medal for Literature, the American Academy of Arts and Letters Howell Medal, three O. Henry prizes, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Housed in the Rare Book Room, the Trinkle acquisitions consist of five limited-edition publications, two of them signed by the author.

"A Flock of Guinea Hens Seen from a Car" is the most unusual of the five. It is a poem which Welty, a fiction writer, wrote and used as a personal holiday greeting in December 1970. The poem appears on fine brown paper inside a green card, on which is a drawing of guinea hens. Only 300 such cards were printed. In its two dozen lines, the poem exhibits Welty's characteristic wit and sharp eye for detail.

"Retreat," one of Welty's earliest short stories, was published in a little-known journal in 1937 and not again made available until a limited edition of 240 copies was brought out this year. Trinkle obtained number 95. The story proves itself to be inferior Welty—and interesting to literary scholars for that very reason.

There is nothing inferior about Three Papers on Fiction, a collection of three very readable and intelligent essays on the craft of fiction, including Welty's most famous essay, "Place in Fiction." Trinkle also has obtained a separately issued paper in which Welty discusses one of her own works. In "Fairy Tale of the Natchez Trace," written in 1975 for the Mississippi Historical Society, she describes her novella The Robber Bridegroom, a fascinating mixture of folk tale and fairy tale motifs, as "my historical novel."
While it may at first seem to have less scholarly significance than the other pieces in the special Welty collection, "Women!! Make Turban in Own Home!!" is a pure delight to read. First published in 1941 in Junior League Magazine, it is an informal personal essay reissued in a limited string-tied edition of 235 copies in 1979. It is wonderful both for its humor and for its autobiographical revelations. In it Welty, then 32, mocks her attempt one winter to make a "Hedy Lamarr turban"—and mocks at the same time the genre of "How To Do It" manuals. The essay is so delightful that one wonders that it has never been published for general circulation.

All of these limited-edition publications are much sought after and can only grow in value. We are very lucky to have them here at Mary Washington.

"What should I do after graduation?" "Should I consider graduate school?" "Studying abroad appeals to me, but where do I find out about the possibilities?" "How is the job market in my field right now?"

To many MWC students—both underclassmen as well as seniors—these and other questions may be particularly significant right now. Of course, job counselors, advisors, career experts and faculty members all provide guidance, but in the library there are dozens of volumes—many of them located in the Career Information Center in the Reserve Room—that can help students plan their futures.

The reference librarians are occasionally asked such questions as, "I want to spend my summer working at a country inn in England. To whom do I apply?" Or, "I'm greatly interested in conservation. Are internships available in this area?" Three well-thumbed books include Overseas Summer Jobs (R/331.1151/D628/1981), Internships (374/In8), and Study
Abroad (R/378.35/St94). They include names, addresses, procedures to follow, information on visas, how to find housing, etc. etc.

As exotic and romantic as these possibilities sound, perhaps you decide (reluctantly!) to further your education in your native United States. "What colleges offer graduate programs in Computer Science?" "I desperately need money. Are scholarships available?" Books that the librarians regularly refer students to include The College Blue Book (R/378.73/C686/1981), Peterson's Annual Guides to Graduate Study (R/378.1553/P442/1981), Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans (R/378.3/F327s), and The Student Guide to Fellowships and Internships (378.33/St94).

Probably the most asked question by students is, "What are the job possibilities in my field?" The periodical Occupational Outlook Quarterly offers in each issue in-depth studies on various careers, as does the Occupational Outlook Handbook (R/331.7/Un3o/1982-83). Both of these fine publications are published under the auspices of the United States Department of Labor, and they offer sound and blunt advice. For example, under "Employment Counselors," there is this passage: "Qualified applicants are expected to face keen competition for jobs through the 1980's. Employment in this small occupation may be adversely affected by cuts in Federal funding for the state, local and community agencies that provide job counseling." Another similar book is the Encyclopedia of Careers (331.7/En19).

And lastly, for the person needing information on how to find that one right job or for the individuals desperately wanting to write a resume that sets them apart from the rest, the classic book in its field is What Color is Your Parachute? (331.115/B638w/1978). Extensive bibliographies provide additional books and articles on all aspects of job hunting.

Future articles in "Career Clues" will focus on individual fields, giving employment prospects and other useful information for interested persons.

When I read a good book . . . I wish that life were three thousand years long.

Ralph Waldo Emerson
John M. Kramer, Associate Professor of Political Science, presented a paper, "The Environmental Crisis in Eastern Europe: The Price for Progress," at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, held in Washington, D.C. on October 16, 1982.

"Factors Affecting Children's Reactions to Broken Promises" is the title of a paper presented by Thomas G. Moeller, Associate Professor of Psychology, at the First Annual Virginia Forum for Developmental Research, held on October 23, 1982 at Old Dominion University.

Susan J. Hanna, Professor of English, is one of the authors of "Stylistics Annual Bibliography: 1979," appearing in the Spring and Summer 1981 issue of Style, pages 222-319.

Le Mystère du Monument Perdu ("The Mystery of the Missing Monument") is the first title in a new series of comic books called Educomics that are written in French. Assistant Professor of Classics Greg Elftmann wrote the story of Le Mystère du Monument Perdu, and he delivered a paper on the creation of this comic book at the Mountain Interstate Foreign Language Conference held at Wake Forest University from October 7-9, 1982. His paper, "Creating Comics for the Foreign Language Classroom," featured not only the full-color Educomic, but also short comic strips that he developed in Greek and Latin. The paper was part of a panel presentation on the many uses of comics in foreign language teaching.

Juliette B. Blessing, Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, also helped in the development of Le Mystère du Monument Perdu.

Everywhere I have sought rest and found it not, except sitting apart in a corner with a little book.

Attributed to Thomas á Kempis (1380-1471)
Personnel

Patricia Burdette joined the library staff on November 1, 1982 as Acquisitions/Cataloging Clerk.

Librarian Ruby Y. Weinbrecht attended a two-day workshop on Space Planning and Practical Design for Libraries (November 8-9); a one-day conference on On-Line Reference (November 10); and the Biennial Meeting of the Southeastern Library Association (November 11-13) in Louisville, Kentucky.

Trinkle Associates

KEEPING UP TO DATE

More than 50 Trinkle Associates and their guests attended the Wine and Cheese Party for Local Authors at Trench Hill on Monday, November 15. At this occasion six local authors of recently published books were honored: James Bales, Paula Felder, Donald Glover, Diane Hatch, Roy Smith, and Lawrence Wishner.

Membership renewal letters were mailed out on November 8. Members are urged to return the membership forms promptly in order that new library cards can be issued before the current ones expire on December 31.

The annual meeting of the Trinkle Associates will be held on Tuesday, December 7 in the Reserve Parlor of Ann Carter Lee Hall. The election of the members to the Advisory Board will be held at that time. Mrs. Mary Pinschmidt, Professor of Biology at Mary Washington College, will speak on the "Textbook Controversy Over the Theory of Evolution." Refreshments will be served.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer
"Curling up with a good book" is one way to spend a cold winter evening. Though E. Lee Trinkle Library has thousands of books from which to choose, we also recommend this issue of News & Views, the first for 1983.

The Library's Rare Book Room is the repository of numerous notable novels by American authors, and among them are several significant works by William Faulkner. William Kemp, Associate Professor of English, discusses the history of these, and offers some enlightening comments on the writer himself.

Ever hear of the song, "Eager Voices"? It was the predecessor of "High on Marye's Hilltop," and Library Assistant T. Conizene Jett--for the College's 75th birthday--relates the history of Mary Washington College's "school songs" in her article, "A Song for MWC."

These columns--and other favorites like "Are You Acquainted With...?" and "Recent Periodical Additions"--offer for both student and faculty member a respite from facing the winter weather outside. We hope you like them--and--Happy 75th, MWC!

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The books listed below are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


Based on readings of the published and manuscript letters of George Washington and his relatives found in the archival library at Mt. Vernon, Miriam Bourne's First Family brings to life a Washington often overlooked in the scholarly biographies. Direct quotes from the sources place a new emphasis on Washington as the caring son, husband, brother, and stepfather to his many valued, and often dependent, relatives. Two lists, one alphabetical and one arranged by relationship, identify the President's "intimate relations", and portraits of many of these appear in an illustrated section.


Witty, elegant, and author of fifty plays as well as numerous film scripts, short stories, and songs, Noel Coward was one of the most famous figures of the theater world when he died in 1973. Filled with a cast of celebrities—theatrical, political, social—his diaries covering 1941-1969 are a lively account of his prime years on both sides of the Atlantic.


Of prime importance to users of Trinkle Library's fine James Joyce collection is the new and completely revised edition of Richard Ellmann's definitive James Joyce, issued to coincide with the Joyce centenary year of 1982. The original edition, awarded the National Book Award in 1959, has, according to the author's new preface, been revised and expanded and makes use of much material that has only become
Ellmann, a professor of English literature at Oxford, has enhanced his publication with new illustrations, some of which have never been published.


An introduction by Kurt Weitzman followed by seven geographically related chapters written by Weitzman and other scholars trace the historical evolution of the religious art form known as the icon. Hundreds of illustrations, mainly in color, show icons of every artistic period and medium.


Although he was U. S. Chief of Staff during World War II and later Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall never wrote an autobiography; therefore, this new biography should be particularly welcomed by U. S. history enthusiasts. Mosley's readable account is popular in approach yet based on research in scholarly sources at the Marshall Foundation and elsewhere.


In contrast to early, hastily produced books covering the Jonestown tragedy, Raven is the first in-depth look at Jim Jones and his followers. A psychohistory, it makes use of hundreds of interviews and documentary research, conducted by authors Tim Reiterman and John Jacobs who, as reporters for the San Francisco Examiner, were already well-versed regarding Jones and the Peoples Temple. Jacobs took over their paper's coverage of the events in Guyana when Reiterman, an early investigator, was wounded in the crucial shootout at Port Kaituma.


Recounting personal experiences from both American sides of the Iranian hostage crisis, Barbara and Barry Rosen, with George Feiffer, tell of the trauma brought to one family. Barry, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Iran and Press Attaché to the American Embassy when taken hostage, was emotionally torn by his ties to and fondness for Iran. His wife, who became one of the most visible of the hostage spouses while pursuing efforts to free the hostages, was distraught by media exploitation. Their story offers new insights on what happened during the 444 day crisis.
Thomas E. Dewey, although defeated by both F.D.R. and Truman, was a major force in the development of the Republican Party. Richard N. Smith's lengthy new biography looks anew into the personality and achievements of this intelligent, capable man who so successfully served as a U. S. District Attorney for New York and as Governor of the Empire State, yet who lacked the spark to carry the vote in two presidential campaigns.

Stewart Steven, as Associate Editor of the London Daily Mail who specializes in political and diplomatic writing on Eastern Europe, has a Polish wife, and has had extensive opportunities to travel in Poland, writes of a country meaning much to him. Chapters focusing on women, the young, Jews, the press, intellectuals, the Church, Solidarity, the Party, the neighbors, and the queue cast new light on contemporary Poland, its people, and how it is changing.

In celebration of the centennial of the Wall Street Journal, retired journalist Lloyd Wendt recounts the growth of this nation's newspaper giant. Founded by Charles Henry Dow and Edward Davis Jones as Dow Jones & Company, and issued originally as a handwritten bulletin, the Journal today has a daily circulation of over two million. Wendt's narrative, enhanced with illustrations, traces the newspaper's development against related American business and political history.

The ever popular Graham Greene retells Cervantes' story in a modern comic version. In this, Greene's 22nd novel, Monsignor Quixote, a peasant parish priest recently made a monsignor, and his friend, the Communist ex-village mayor named Sancho Zancas, roam modern-day Spain in the Monsignor's car Rocinante.
THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,313 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Three newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

We begin the new year with a new subscription to Advertising Age, "The International Newspaper of Marketing." This weekly is primarily devoted to news of importance to the advertising world. There is much information on the media—television, radio, newspapers and magazines—and its relationship to advertising. Corporate news, product news, and news of business leaders and corporate executives also fill the fifty or more pages of this tabloid. Special issues of Advertising Age that appear during the year frequently contain a wealth of statistical data that can be used to gauge advertising effectiveness.

Our subscription to Advertising Age begins with volume 54, number 1, January 3, 1983. This issue contains a lead story on the Tylenol comeback efforts, as well as a feature on the top ten newsmakers of the marketing world for 1982. Advertising Age is indexed in the Business Periodicals Index.

The Library receives a number of journals at no cost through the Federal Government's PL-480 Program. We are presently receiving two new journals as the result of our participation, The Eastern Anthropologist and Third World International.

The Eastern Anthropologist publishes material on all aspects of Indian anthropology. Articles in the areas of Indian folklore, prehistory, and linguistics may appear along with many pertaining to social anthropology of the subcontinent. In evidence particularly are studies of class and tribal structure. Our most current issue, volume 35, number 2, April-June 1982, contains a paper entitled, "Socio-cultural Practices Among the Tribes of Middle and South India" and another, "Non-Food-Producing Nomads: The Ghorbat of Afghanistan." Each issue also contains several reviews of recent monographic publications in the field of Indian anthropology. The contributors are Indian; however, the journal is entirely in English. Our holdings for the Eastern Anthropologist begin with volume 35, number 1, January-March 1982. This journal appears quarterly and is indexed in Sociological Abstracts and the Guide to Indian Periodical Literature.
Third World International is billed as "A quarterly for developing countries." Published in Pakistan, the journal began in 1977, and our holdings begin with volume 6, number 2, April–June 1982. Articles in general relate to political, economic, and social concerns of Third World nations. Features on the cinema ("Film Making in Asia"), art and travel, multinational companies, as well as women in the Third World ("Women's Emancipation for Progress"), provide a well-balanced offering of subjects.

Are You Acquainted With...

THE DEFINITIVE GRAPHIC HISTORY OF U.S. CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION?

by Kari Anderson

The Historical Atlas of U.S. Congressional Districts 1789-1983 (R/912.1328/M336h; shelved in the atlas case) brings together maps of all congressional districts for every Congress from the first through the ninety-seventh, and lists all the members who served in each Congress. Data on congressional districts has long been available, but this is the first publication to contain accurate maps, drawn to the same scale, of every district for every congress, together with a comprehensive list of members.

The idea of geographic representation in a legislative assembly, a fundamental of modern free government, goes back at least to the twelfth century. Its application in the U.S. Congress is unique, however, in emphasizing that a large number of regional interests be represented, so that all can be heard yet no one of them gain an upper hand. Local interests have always been a tradition in American political history; indeed, regional differences are built in to the American system of representation by district. The House of Representatives was intended from the beginning to reflect local interests and to provide the individual citizen his voice in the national government. The small size of districts, the relative homogeneity of their inhabitants, and the practice of directly electing representatives every two years have assured regional interests a continued place in American politics. Geography, therefore, is an important factor in understanding American political history.
A congressman's actions will reflect the local interests that elected him in the first place. Since neighboring congressional districts share interests, and since a congressman's colleagues and his constituency most consistently influence his actions, the likelihood is great that congressional behavior will fall into noticeable regional patterns over time and on a national scale. The roll call vote, in which both a congressman's name and his vote are recorded, is an excellent data base of congressional behavior. It has been kept on major issues from the beginning of American constitutional history, and has been a major analytical tool for historians and political scientists. By charting the roll call vote, it is possible to discover and to study patterns of political behavior on a national basis. Given the size and diversity of the American nation, such national, geographic study is important to a full understanding of American politics.

However, mapping out congressional action on a national scale has until now been difficult if not impossible, since districts had not been systematically and consistently mapped. Only in 1960 did the Census Bureau begin to publish maps and data on each district, and the material available for earlier periods was erratic and incomplete. Districts in large cities, for instance, had never been mapped. In the 1930s the Works Progress Administration undertook to map roll call voting, drawing maps of congressional districts based on their legal descriptions in state statutes, and analyzing House and Senate journals and the Congressional Record for membership and voting record data. When World War II closed the WPA, the nearly-completed project was sealed and stored and forgotten. Thirty years later the maps and data were rediscovered by a graduate student in political geography who used them, ultimately, as the basis for the Historical Atlas.

The maps in the Atlas show the congressional districts for each state for every congress from the first through the 97th, including districts in large cities which are so small that they usually are left off national maps. Together with the legal descriptions of each district, and lists of the members for each congress and the total membership of Congress, the maps in the Atlas comprise a complete history of every congressional district in the U.S. As base maps for each congress, they are fundamental to charting and studying congressional behavior on a national scale, on regional and historical bases, and on any combinations thereof the researcher can imagine. Possibilities include, in addition to the votes of representatives, demographic features of the districts, political party affiliation, longitudinal party support, and characteristics of the representatives themselves. It is possible, too, to trace through the changes in the number of districts and in their boundaries how a state's representation in Congress was apportioned among its population, sometimes less than fairly, as the "gerrymander" demonstrates. Too, the Atlas' maps show at a glance the population spread westward and its general concentration at any time.

As a tool for researching congressional behavior, the Historical Atlas is a means to an end, rather than an end in itself. Because it assembles many hitherto-unavailable means of study between two covers, it is invaluable for a great deal of political, historical, and social
research of endless and fascinating possibilities. Through the powerful visual medium of the map, the Atlas is a concise and informative history of congressional development. The combination of historical information and basic data make the Atlas a reference work ably suited to the study and understanding of the geographic bases of American politics.

EXCURSIONS THROUGH LITERARY HISTORY:

or

THE UNEXPURGED NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE*

by Jack Bales

With the coming of age of the ultra-conservative factions of the American populace, the issue of censorship is being vociferously raised with increasing regularity in hundreds of communities around the country. School textbooks, short stories and public library novels are all denounced as "dangerous" reading matter, and the works under fire now include such titles as Charlotte's Web, Mary Poppins, Don Quixote, and The Wizard of Oz, which take their place alongside the more well-known books like Huckleberry Finn and The Joy of Sex.

Of course, writers of all literary epochs have had to confront the opinions—and ever-ready pens and scissors!—of literary "guardians of the masses," and even before the time of Homer (approximately 850 B.C.) authors and their works were questioned. Volumes could be filled with the singular exploits of strait-laced censors, and one of the most intriguing examples of expurgation centers on the journals kept by Nathaniel Hawthorne, with the prudish editor being none other than his wife!

Nathaniel Hawthorne began keeping a journal early in his career, when he discovered that it was difficult to concentrate on his writing during the summer months and that the time might be more profitably spent in travel. His journals developed into a series of notebooks, each filled with his detailed observations. After his death in 1864, his widow, Sophia, transcribed and published sections from these notebooks, first serially in the Atlantic Monthly (1866), and later in six volumes.

*A display of material on this subject will be featured in the Library beginning February 1.
Upon publication of the notebooks it became evident that they had provided Hawthorne with source material which he had used for sketching incidents and characters in his stories; thus, the books that his wife had published were of paramount interest to scholars wishing to trace the methods by which the author had transformed daily observations into polished works of literature. Although several critics thought they had detected differences between the writing style in the notebooks and that in Hawthorne's later books, most people believed his wife's statement in Passages from the English Note-Books (1870), in which she asserted: "I have transcribed the manuscripts just as they were left, without making any new arrangement or altering any sequence—merely omitting some passages, and being especially careful to preserve whatever could throw any light upon his character."

Nothing could be further from the truth. Over fifty years after Sophia Hawthorne edited and published her husband's notebooks, Professor Randall Stewart of Yale University began comparing the original manuscript volumes of the American and English notebooks* in the Pierpont Morgan Library with the published editions. Incredibly, as he noted in the introduction to his The American Notebooks by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1932; 813.33/02): "... the editor not only omitted portions which threw important light on Hawthorne's character, but also revised the notebooks to such an extent that the published version seriously misrepresents his character and literary genius." If a word or passage offended Sophia Hawthorne's sense of delicacy or propriety, it was systematically blotted out. Stewart soon discovered that she had anticipated that researchers would eventually try to decipher what was underneath the ink, so in some cases she supplied dots, crosses and letters above and below the lines to mislead prying eyes. But Stewart refused to give up the task of repairing her damage, and by carefully reading Hawthorne's sentences and reconstructing words whose beginnings and ends had been imperfectly inked out, he managed to rewrite most of the notebooks just as Hawthorne had first penned them. (Passages which were undecipherable beneath Sophia Hawthorne's heavy ink were read years later through the use of infrared light).

Randall Stewart was aghast at the changes and omissions. "Devil of a brunette" was changed to "mischief of a brunette." "Bottoms" (of chairs) was altered to "seats." Where Hawthorne had noted that he had "got into bed," his wife had substituted, "I composed myself to sleep." Other alterations included:

- "legs" to "limbs"
- "leg" to "knee"
- "rears" (of lions) to "backs"
- "female" to "wife"
- "females" to "women"
- "female children" to "little girls"

The word "bosom" was deleted, even though in one instance the bosom referred to was that of an Egyptian mummy. All references to

*The American Notebooks include five manuscript volumes, written from 1837-1853. The English Notebooks were written in England between 1853 and 1857.
Hawthorne's fondness for "common" people, liquor and tobacco were likewise expunged. Revisions for social or literary elegance were frequently made, such as "tea time" used in place of "supper time" and "remembered" substituted for "recollected." Hawthorne was naturally indolent, and his frank avowals of laziness were never transcribed by his wife. Stewart discovered this example which was never published: "On my return, I suffered the boat to float almost of its own will down the stream, and caught fish enough for this morning's breakfast. But partly from a qualm of conscience, and partly, I believe, because I eschewed the trouble of cleaning them, I finally put them all into the water again, and saw them swim away..."

Although twentieth-century readers may be indignant at Sophia Hawthorne's excisions and verbal changes, it must be remembered that the literary climate of the 1800s was far different from that of today. Randall Stewart raises this issue in the introduction to his The English Notebooks by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1941; 813.33/Q3):

It would be both an error and an injustice... to censure Mrs. Hawthorne... It should be remembered that editors in the Nineteenth Century--especially when those editors happened to be relatives or friends--often took similar liberties with the manuscripts which Fate entrusted to their care. Mrs. Hawthorne carried an enormously laborious task to completion in accordance, I have no doubt, with this high principle: to print no more than Hawthorne himself would have printed had he been revising the manuscript for publication, and to make such verbal alterations as he would have made.

Randall Stewart's careful examination of Hawthorne's notebooks has greatly altered scholars' impressions of this American author. An anecdote concerning a lengthy evening Hawthorne spent with Herman Melville belies biographers' impressions that the two men disliked each other. Clearly, too, Stewart's revelations showed that Hawthorne was more "human" in the best sense of the word than critics were previously allowed to think. However, not everyone welcomed this literary restoration. When the publishers of the new American Notebooks gave the press a somewhat sensational and exaggerated account of Stewart's discoveries ("Says Wife Censored Hawthorne's Notes," New York Times, Dec. 5, 1932, p. 15), reporters sought out the Hawthornes' son, Julian, then an old man of eighty-six living in California. He was only too pleased to give them an interview and condemn the book ("Son Denies Hawthorne Was an Indolent Man," New York Times, Dec. 6, 1932, p. 4), averring that if he were a young man he would like nothing better than to horsewhip Randall Stewart. Stewart made no rebuttal, thinking that he was safe by virtue of 3,000 miles and the man's age. He did think, however, that perhaps Julian Hawthorne was unjust in his criticism. "One would have thought," Stewart commented, "that he might have thanked me for taking the petticoats off his father."
Remember all that old furniture your grandmother threw away because no one wanted it when she closed her house? If you only had it now, you could sell out, close your own house, and retire prematurely on the proceeds. Such is the stuff dreams are made of, and one great truth about grandchildren is that we're never quite as smart as we're supposed to be.

One nice thing about libraries is that they tend to keep books instead of throwing them away. When the blood slows and the joints begin to creak, they just put up some more shelves, and hold, and hoard, and keep, and wait—until along comes someone who needs a book unread for twenty years. And there it is. When you're that person aren't you glad that libraries don't turn their shelf stock over the way department stores do?

And since some books are like some pieces of furniture, getting more valuable as they age, every library finds little treasures that have quietly matured on its shelves as they sat waiting to be read. This mysterious enrichment is unpredictable, but happens only to certain kinds of books—those written by obscure people who later become well-known, then famous, then very famous indeed. It does not happen to textbooks—transitory efflorescences of knowledge eclipsed by new texts, new knowledge. Not interest-bearing, to keep the metaphor.

A good example is William Faulkner's first novel, Soldiers' Pay, published by Boni & Liveright in 1926. Faulkner was a young man drifting through the bohemian literary world of New Orleans dominated by Sherwood Anderson, whose most notable books are Winesburg, Ohio and Dark Laughter. Since Anderson was married to Elizabeth Prall, for whom Faulkner had worked at the Doubleday bookstore in New York in 1921, the young man soon met the older one and they became good friends. When Anderson found out some months later that Faulkner was writing a novel, he purportedly said that as long he didn't have to read the thing he would send it to his publisher, and he did. Send it, that is. He also seems to have read some of it. But at the time he was working hard on Dark Laughter, so his remark about not reading Soldiers' Pay was less flippant than it seems.
Soldiers' Pay is not a masterpiece, and only with the advantage of hindsight does it reveal the kind of writer Faulkner would be. Critics nowadays point to the fragmented narrative as a sign of things to come, and note that the central story is about a wounded soldier returning home, a subject Faulkner would repeat in his first Mississippi novel, Sartoris (1929). One can also note Faulkner's deep interest in mythology; the main characters are as much types (wounded warrior, nurturing maiden) as roundly created personalities. And style dominates the book; it is lush, evocative, "poetic."

Boni & Liveright printed about 2,500 copies, bound in dark blue cloth stamped in yellow. The reviews were pleasant, and the book sank rapidly from sight. Faulkner spent some time in Paris, returned to Mississippi, wrote a novel titled Mosquitoes (1927) based on his New Orleans experience (Anderson appears under the name "Dawson Fairchild"), and after a brief fallow period discovered the "little postage stamp of native soil" which became the setting for nearly all his mature fiction. Both Sartoris and The Sound and the Fury appeared in 1929; As I Lay Dying in 1930; Sanctuary in 1931; Light in August in 1932. He published steadily to increasing critical recognition at home and abroad until his death thirty years later. He won the Nobel Prize in 1950.

By then Trinkle Library apparently had most of Faulkner's recent works but lacked the early, obscure books. So on November 12, 1952, it purchased a first edition of Soldiers' Pay from Seven Gables Bookstore in New York for $2.25. Today an excellent copy in dustwrapper is worth over $2000. Unfortunately, our copy isn't in excellent condition. It has been rebound in library green, the pages being somewhat trimmed in the process. Many pages are lightly marked in pencil, and others in ballpoint ink. Some corners are heavily creased or torn. Those years on the shelf were hard ones for this volume.

Still, it is more than nice to have. The library binding removes almost all sense of spirit from the book. You can't easily think to yourself, "what I hold now some unknown, curious person held in 1926 and used to discover America's greatest novelist." But as you sit with the book, read, and turn the pages, that image gradually builds in your mind.

Trinkle also owns a few other interesting Faulkner items. A numbered copy of Mirrors of Chartres Street dates from 1953; it contains a series of sketches Faulkner wrote for New Orleans newspapers while he was working on Soldiers' Pay. And a little pamphlet published by Equinox Cooperative Press in 1932 contains a Faulkner poem called "This Earth" which appeared the next year in Faulkner's second book of verse, A Green Bough. It also appeared in one magazine, Contempo, and two anthologies in the early thirties. The pamphlet is a pleasant little thing done as part of a series for the Christmas trade; it originally sold for a quarter, and the library paid $5 for its copy in 1957.

Under the title "My Epitaph," the poem surfaced on the day of Faulkner's funeral in 1962. As the real family gathered, Faulkner's public family gathered too--publishers, editors, writers, scholars. Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, took a young Virginia novelist,
allow patrons to obtain copies of microfiche pages for 10¢ each. This MicroDesign DC-580AE Reader/Printer is located in the microform reading area in the Reserve Room.

New Series Introduced

One of Trinkle Library's commitments is in the area of library instruction, and the staff continually strives to develop student awareness of the Library and its resources. To achieve these ends the reference librarians have published a new series of publications. These are designed to help students in their use of somewhat complicated reference books, and are aptly entitled, "Techniques from Trinkle: Library Resources Simplified." Works already covered in the series include The American Geographical Society's Research Catalogue, The Congressional Record, The Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and Biological Abstracts. "Techniques from Trinkle" join the "Basic Bibliography" Series and "Trinkle Time Savers." Copies of any of these publications are free for the taking and are on display in the Bibliography Room.

News and Views Survey Results

In an attempt to evaluate News and Views and to determine how the newsletter could be made more interesting or useful to its readers, a Readers' Survey was prepared and inserted in the February 1982 issue. Although the response was disappointingly small (30 faculty and staff, 5 students and 4 "others"), those who did respond overwhelmingly gave the publication high marks and considered it an effective means by which the Library staff can communicate with the College community. Several suggestions concerning the length of the articles and new art work will be considered for this year.

Trinkle Library Receives Excellent Rating

Trinkle Library's depository collection of Federal Government documents was inspected by a representative from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents on August 11, 1982.

A report giving the results of the inspection was received on September 20. Along with the summary of findings which rated the Library as excellent in all eight categories, a letter addressed to the Librarian from Raymond M. Taylor, Superintendent of Documents, contained the following paragraph:

"I congratulate you and your staff on achieving a standard of excellence in all areas of the depository library operation. This places your library among a vanguard of depositories which serve as creative models for documents service in the United States."
The Antiquarian Book Fair, scheduled for Sunday, October 10, has been cancelled because the number of book dealers who planned to come was insufficient to warrant the expense of holding the fair. At the present time The Associates expect to continue holding the fair annually in the autumn.

Monday, November 15 is the date selected for the wine and cheese party for local authors. The party will be held at Trench Hill from 5:30-7:30 p.m. Invitations will be sent to members early in November.

Plans for the annual meeting are being made. The date to be reserved is Tuesday, December 7. Details of the meeting will be sent to members later.

Ruby Y. Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

What a sad want I am in of libraries, of books to gather facts from! Why is there not a Majesty's library in every country town? There is a Majesty's gaol and gallows in every one.

Thomas Carlyle, 1832
William Styron, with him to Oxford, and there Styron met another Mississippi novelist, Shelby Foote. The two were standing in Faulkner's library when Foote pulled down a volume, opened it to "My Epitaph," and passed the book to Styron:

If there be grief, then let it be the rain,
And this but silver grief for grieving's sake,
And these green woods be dreaming here to wake
Within my heart, if I should rouse again.

But I shall sleep, for where is any death
While in these blue hills slumbrous overhead
I'm rooted like a tree? Though I be dead
This soil that holds me fast will find me breath.

Styron later quoted a slightly different version of the poem in his report of Faulkner's funeral published in Life (July 20, 1962, pp. 36A-42).

His account is a plain one, rich in detail. It simply traces the funeral party's day, beginning at Faulkner's house, going to the graveyard, and returning to the house. It was ferociously hot, Styron remembers, and all the stores in Oxford closed for fifteen minutes as William Faulkner passed through his town for the last time.

Trinkle also has a newly published version of Styron's account, titled "As He Lay Dead, A Bitter Grief." It is one of three hundred signed and numbered copies from Albondocani Press, printed quite beautifully and bound in hand-sewn French marble paper.

These accidents and juxtapositions are pleasing and appropriate. A battered but still worthy copy of the first novel by our nation's greatest novelist. A "collector's item" from the distant thirties containing a poem by that same novelist, printed as his reputation was coalescing. And a contemporary collector's item by that great novelist's chief inheritor. The serendipitous constellation is completed by the facts that Faulkner visited our campus once, on April 25, 1957, while he was writer in residence at the University of Virginia; and that Styron "remembers MWC fondly," from the days when he was training at Quantico and dating a Mary Washington student (a comment he makes in an autograph letter also owned by Trinkle Library).

The appeal of these things is irrational, and the unimaginative are impervious to it. So let them watch television. The rest of us can hold old books, and read them, and wonder at the serendipity with which these few pieces of intimately connected paper have found their separate ways to one library shelf at one small college in Virginia.
A SONG FOR MWC

by T. Conizene Jett

Purity and truth and goodness
Shine amid sin's blackest night.
May each girl as she leaves us carry,
As she goes, such blessed light.
--1913 Battlefield

Or, so goes the first known attempt at a "school song." Actually, the pride MWC pioneers had in themselves and their Normal School was not unwarranted since the opening of the institution in 1911 was considered a milestone in Virginia's educational development. The next school song, recorded in the 1914 Battlefield, demonstrated the fondness of MWC's first students:

Upon the heights so stately standing
The grove above--the grove above;
There may be other structures more commanding,
But these we love--these we love.

There were few fixed rules in the early days of the College, when according to various catalogues, students were "gentlewomen" from refined homes who "knew what was right" and were simply expected to act accordingly! These high standards are mirrored in the 1915 Battlefield:

How we honor thee! How we love thee!
Ne'er our lives shall thy teachings wrong!
Alma Mater! We praise thee ever!
Praise thee, honor thee in our song!

Written by Dora Dadman, Professor of English, these lyrics are the first to actually contain the words alma mater. Professor Dadman died the following year but her song appeared again in the 1916 Battlefield.

Interestingly enough, there seemed to have been a tremendous surge in school spirit of all types that year. There were class songs, class basketball songs and pep songs, and the seniors in their Song of '16 pledged
to "ever love our alma mater / for the blessing she has giv'n." Unfortunately, the simple gaiety of campus life was quashed as the threat of world war became a reality and as a massive flu epidemic waged a war of its own on the homefront. By the time the class of 1921 graduated they had nursed the sick, washed windows, grown their own food, and even unloaded fifteen tons of coal for the college heating plant--epitomizing in fact their class motto, "Deeds, Not Words." It was with hard-earned pride that they sang their class song:

We worked and lived through days at FSN
Our own beloved Alma Mater . . .
We've raised our standards high
For the best we'll always try
So then once more
Let praises soar
For FSN always.

Times improved. The campus had continued to grow. And sentiment returned in the 1922 Class Poem: Alma Mater: "Dear Alma Mater 'tis time to part. / A pain like the stab of an arrow's dart . . ." Despite the numerous attempts at writing a school song and the various references to alma mater, the first OFFICIAL Alma Mater did not appear until 1928.

"Eager Voices" was written by Sally B. Walker, class of '28, with music by classmate Mildred P. Steward, who later became head of the College's Physical Education Department. The full five verses of the song were printed in the 1928 Handbook (along with the staunch warning that students could not stand or walk on the streets with young men, nor could they sit with them in automobiles)! They could, however, if attending some approved function on campus, join in their:

Eager voices singing!
   Swelling high and clear!
Happy hearts their praises bringing,
   Alma Mater, dear!
Alma Mater, can you
   Hear us as we sing?
Praise to thee, dear Alma Mater,
   Loyal hearts do bring!

Giver of all knowledge
   Hear us as we pray:
God, our Father, bless our college,
   Hear our prayer today!
Alma Mater, can you
   Hear us as we sing?
Praise to thee, dear Alma Mater,
   Loyal hearts do bring!

As the official alma mater, "Eager Voices" was sung at convocations, meetings, receptions, and other events for over twenty years. During this time Ball, Custis, Madison, Westmoreland, Seacobeck, GW, and the Library
were constructed. Vast acreage was added to the campus. Academic standards were improved and enrollment continued to increase. Most importantly, the State Teachers College evolved into an accredited liberal arts institution as the women's affiliate of the University of Virginia.

Over the years a number of song contests had been staged with the idea of promoting school spirit and in 1946 an annual song contest was initiated. The rules for the annual event stipulated that each dormitory would compose two songs, an alma mater and a pep song, which would be presented at a special convocation. The winning dorm would receive a circulating plaque. In 1947, at the second annual song contest, the winning alma mater was "High on Marye's Hilltop."

All hail, dear Alma Mater,
We sing our praise to you,
High on Marye's Hilltop
You stand forever true;
Born in truth and honor,
You ever more shall be
The model of our future years
And all eternity.

Whene'er we have to leave you,
We never will forget
The lessons you have taught us,
And all the friends we've met;
And we your loyal daughters
Will hold your name on high,
So here's to Mary Washington;
Our love will never die.

Irene Taylor and Jeanne Crotty from the class of 1947 collaborated to write "High on Marye's Hilltop" which was an instant smash. (Taylor had written the winning pep song, "Fight! Fight! Fight!" the previous year). Marye's Hilltop (alias the Hill or Marye's Heights) owes its name to the Marye family who purchased the western hills about Fredericksburg in 1821, and refers to the historic ground upon which the College is built.

Almost immediately a movement began which aimed to dub "High on Marye's Hilltop" the official alma mater in lieu of "Eager Voices." Ronald Faulkner, Professor of Art and Music, drafted a sheet music copy of the song and it was sent to all the Alumnae Chapters for consideration. Most of the replies were favorable although a few of the older alumnae feared that changing the Alma Mater to ANY new song would result in a loss of tradition and integration. Perhaps the strongest opposition to the change came from Margaret Faulkner Griffin, '43, who complained that the older girls did not even have a chance to learn the new song. But even Ms. Griffin admitted, "There is no doubt, the new song is the better one." ("Letters Still Come In As Alumnae Weigh Pros and Cons of New Song," Mary Washington College Bullet, March 16, 1948, p. 3). The
Student Government continued to endorse the adoption and in the spring of 1952, "High on Marye's Hilltop" officially became the school song—just in time to be sung at graduation!

During the next twenty years, "High on Marye's Hilltop" witnessed the construction of Combs, Goolrick, Bushnell, Marshall, and Russell, which enlarged the campus to its present size. In 1972, when coeducation came to MWC, the line in the alma mater which read, "we your loyal daughters," was amended with the authors' permission to "we your sons and daughters." Today, some eleven years after the change, a few pre-'72 alumnae may still stumble somewhat over the "new" line just as their elders did over a whole "new song." But the arrival of more and more males on campus and the passage of time will eventually fashion "a song for MWC" that is as fully molded in tradition as its predecessors and—as equally loved!

HOW THE LIBRARY CAN HELP
THE CAREER-CONSCIOUS WOMAN
by Jack Bales

As increasingly greater numbers of women enter today's work force, dozens of publishers are reacting by printing books specifically tailored to the work related problems faced by women. Questions these publications address include legal matters such as, "How do I file a complaint under the Equal Pay Act?" as well as "how-to" issues like, "How do women manage a crew of male workers?" The myriad of titles can boggle the mind of any casual browser in a large bookstore; fortunately, E. Lee Trinkle Library has numerous volumes—many of them in the Library's Career Information Center—that are of interest to the working woman (or to the woman soon to be working).

What do you say when during an interview for an administrative position you are asked the question, "How fast can you type?" What should your reaction be when you notice that no women in the firm hold positions above the middle-management level? "Avoid These Bummers: The
Dead-End Beat Interview and the Dead-End Job," is just one chapter in Letty Cottin Pogrebin's Getting Yours: How to Make the System Work for the Working Woman (331.40973/P753g), that offers down-to-earth and sound advice for the woman in today's job world. Other chapters include "But What About the Children?", "A Little Bit Pregnant; A Lot of Aggravation," and "Re-entry: The Change of Life You Can Control (Without Hormones or Hot Flashes)"). A "Postscript" includes information on special career aids such as activist groups and counseling services.

"Before you ... Accept a Job, Ask for a raise, Get divorced, Go back to school, You had better read ... What Women Earn." So reads the cover of Thelma Kandel's 1981 work (331.421/K13lw), and besides answering her book's title in a variety of fields, she addresses other frequently asked questions, such as, "What will be the fastest-growing jobs in the next ten years." Graphs and tables are in abundant supply, and the woman interested in a specific vocation should not fail to study this volume.

But what if your mind isn't made up yet? Are you uncertain of the field that is right for you? Roberta Roesch's There's Always a Right Job for Every Woman (331.702/R629t) features interviews with one hundred women in one hundred different fields. A fifty page bibliography of "career resources" offers significant assistance to the person "getting started or progressing in the right job."

The aforementioned bibliographies are particularly useful to the woman interested in associations that provide career information, counseling services, education and training, scholarships, or job-finding guidance. One volume that is simply a directory of such organizations and other resources is Martha Merrill Doss' The Directory of Special Opportunities for Women: A National Guide of Educational Opportunities, Career Information, Networks, and Peer Counseling Assistance for Entry or Reentry Into the Work Force (R/331.4128/D74ld). For example, the woman needing financial assistance might be interested to know that the American Business Women's Association, an "educational association dedicated to the professional, educational, cultural and social advancement of working women," gave more than a million dollars in scholarships in 1980. The section in Doss' book on "Resources" lists books, newsletters, magazines, journals, newspapers and grants that women may find valuable.

These volumes are all shelved in the Library's Career Information Center in the Reserve Room, though of course the Library has other worthwhile books in its collection besides these. Subject headings to consult in the card catalog include "Women--Employment", "Equal pay for equal work", "Vocational guidance for women", "Wages--Women", and "Women--Executives". Also, material can be found under names of specific occupations and professions that interest you, plus under headings such as "Women in business", "Women in medicine", "Women in politics", etc. For the most current information available on a specific topic, consult the periodical indexes in the library, notably the Business Periodicals Index. In addition, two periodicals that the Library subscribes to that pay particular attention to the woman in today's business world are Working Woman and Savvy.
Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., Professor of Political Science, attended the Virginia Conference of Political Scientists at the College of William and Mary on December 4, 1982. He presented a paper entitled, "You Can Put Humpty Dumpty Together Again: The 1982 Virginia Senatorial Campaign."

Assistant Professor of Art Joseph G. Dreiss is the author of "George Bellows," appearing in the December 1982 issue of Arts Magazine, page 15.

Meg S. Kintzing, Assistant Professor of Health and Physical Education, was invited by the Virginia Association of Girls' and Women's Sports to participate in a panel discussion at the 44th Annual Convention of the Virginia Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, held on December 4, 1982 at the Fredericksburg Sheraton Inn. The topic of the discussion was "Coaching and Stress."

"Jean Perréal and Portraits of Louis XII" is the title of an article by Barbara S. Meyer, Associate Professor of Art, appearing in the December 1982 issue of The Journal of the Walters Art Gallery, pages 41-56.

Daniel A. Dervin, Professor of English, reviewed the book Father-Daughter Incest by Judith Lewis Herman in an essay that was published in the Summer 1982 issue of The Journal of Psychohistory.

On November 18, 1982, Shah M. Mehrabi, Assistant Professor of Economics, presented a paper at a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Research, Policy and Development in the Third World, held in Newport Beach, California. His paper was entitled, "Factors Preventing Financial Development: The Case of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan."

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
Personnel

Head Cataloger Mark McManus and his wife, Rebecca, are the delighted (but sleepless!) parents of a baby girl, Mary Frances Rusk McManus (8 lbs., 14 oz.), born on December 10, 1982.

On November 29, 1982, a group from E. Lee Trinkle Library visited the Newman Library at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for a presentation about and demonstration of VTLS (Virginia Tech Library System). VTLS automates many traditional library services and replaces most manual data files (including circulation files, of particular interest at Trinkle Library). Those attending were Charles Balthis and Mark McManus, Catalog Office; Brenda Sloan, Collection Management; and the Librarian, Ruby Weinbrecht. They were accompanied by Carol Martin, Director of the MWC Administrative Computer Center.

On December 7, Librarian Ruby Weinbrecht attended the reception at the Library of Congress marking the conversion of the National Union Catalog from hard copy to an on-line computer format.

Library Has Fresh Look

The Library was considerably brightened over the Christmas holidays by coats of new paint in the hallways and stairwells. As the Library will not be painted again for years, we encourage people to keep this beautiful building looking attractive by not marring it with scuff marks and graffiti.

Clinics and Seminars

This semester the Library will again be offering Library Resource Seminars and Term Paper Clinics which are designed to help students writing research papers find the best resources in the Library. During the seminars the reference librarian introduces the library resources of a particular discipline and helps the students use the material to begin research on a selected topic. To assure individual attention, each seminar is limited to ten students. This semester these seminars will be offered:
Term Paper Clinics will be offered from March 30 through April 7. They provide a student with an uninterrupted half-hour of individualized consultation with a reference librarian, developing a search strategy for a selected topic using the card catalog and important reference materials.

Further information on these events will be available at the reference desk later in the semester. Watch for it!

Trinkle Associates

KEEPING UP TO DATE

The Associates of Trinkle Library held its annual membership meeting on Tuesday evening, December 7, in the Reserve Parlor of Ann Carter Lee Hall.

In the absence of Chairman Harold Hasenfus, Vice-Chairman Miriam Houston conducted the meeting. After a brief review of the year's activities by Mrs. Houston, the election of members to the Advisory Board for 1983 was held. The three members elected were Mrs. Decca Frackelton, Dr. Gordon W. Jones, and Miss Kathryn C. Ray. The three members appointed by Mr. William M. Anderson, Jr., Acting President of Mary Washington College, include Mrs. Ruby Y. Weinbrecht, Mr. Lawrence Wishner, and Miss Jessica Woodman.

After a brief business meeting in which the Secretary-Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of $6,175.07, Mrs. Houston introduced Mary Pinschmidt, Professor of Biological Sciences at Mary Washington College, who spoke on the "Textbook Controversy Over the Theory of Evolution." The number of questions asked Mrs. Pinschmidt reflected the high interest in the controversial topic.

The program ended on a social note as members shared seasonal refreshments arranged by Kathryn Ray.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer
Winter seems to have come and gone swiftly (unfortunately, so has spring vacation!), and while you enjoy the weather outside, you might also relax under a tree with this issue of *News & Views*.

This issue is noteworthy for its new artwork by student Library aide Maura Pollin, as well as a new column by Readers Services Librarian Jack Bales, "The Search for Literary Treasures." Student input is also evident in "Current and Choice," as about half of the annotations were written by Library intern Pam Bowden.

The Trinkle Library collection never ceases to amaze us, as over the years dozens of rare books have been found sitting complacently on the open shelves. These have all been relocated to the Rare Book Room, and one such recently discovered volume is the subject of an article by Joseph Dreiss, Assistant Professor of Art.

This issue closes out *News & Views* for the academic year. Enjoy the spring weather—and the forthcoming summer vacation—and we'll see you back on campus in the fall!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance to the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


His narrative evoking the atmosphere of the Pacific Northwest, Bruce Brown recounts his search for the wild Salmon--be it Chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, or chum--whose ecosystem has been so much disturbed by modern man. This piece of naturalistic writing has found a place on the American Library Association's list of Notable Books of 1982.


The Path to Power, first volume of a projected three-volume set, chronicles the life of Lyndon B. Johnson up to 1941. Detailing his emergence on the political scene in the Texas Hill Country where he was reared, it follows his fluctuating career up to defeat in his first race for the Senate. Caro, the winner of a Pulitzer Prize and a Parkman Prize for an earlier publication, has with this volume begun what will probably serve for a number of years as the definitive work on the 36th President.


A small farm and the two twin brothers who live there over a period of eighty years are the focus of this novel. The brothers share each other's pains, pleasures, and work, deliberately missing opportunities to leave the farm of their parents (ironically named The Vision). Through them, the author charts the passage of the changing twentieth century.

Through interviews with Bergman, his friends, and colleagues Cowie presents a rounded portrait of the famed Swedish director. He focuses on the events, influences, and pressures which shaped Bergman's artistic development as well as presenting a critical appraisal of his films and directorial techniques.


This exhaustive study of one of the greatest conductors of our time treats the many-faceted personality of the man as well as his varied contributions to music in America. The author, a former vice-president of Broadcast Music, Inc. in addition to being a close friend and associate of Stokowski's for thirty years, relies primarily on quotations from memoirs, correspondence, and personal interviews to portray this artist from all angles.


In celebration of the centenary of his birth, Rockwell Kent: An Anthology of His Works offers the reader selections from Kent's writings as well as reproductions of over 400 of his art works. Representative of his enormous output, the selection is accompanied by Fridolf Johnson's biographical introduction which seeks to establish the accuracy of dates and facts often distorted in the past.


Published in time for the fiftieth anniversary of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first inauguration on March 4, 1933, FDR, according to the author, "is the first full-scale one-volume biography ... since that of Rexford G. Tugwell ... a quarter century ago." Though popular in concept, the text is enhanced with photographs (some previously unpublished) as well as notes, bibliography, and index.


The setting of most of the novel, Charleston, South Carolina, acts as a backdrop to the story of four black women: the three sisters in the title and their mother. Each has a unique approach to life, whether she is weaver,
dancer, or dreamer. The narrative includes music, poetry, magic spells, recipes, and choreography that vividly create the worlds in which the women live. This is the first novel by Shange, who has won earlier acclaim as a playwright and poet.


The result of seven years of research, Judith Thurman's biography of Isak Dinesen (Karen Blixen) traces the writer's life from Danish childhood, through years in Africa, to death in 1962 from emaciation. Chronological in approach, it is the first study to be based on Dinesen's archival papers and has won a place on the American Library Association's list of Notable Books of 1982.


Written by a former war correspondent and his wife in collaboration with Sadeo Seno, himself a Japanese suicide volunteer, *The Sacred Warriors* is an informative account of the Kamikaze and other suicidal missions carried out by young Japanese servicemen toward the end of World War II. Warner and his co-authors present the views of both sides, the cultural roots that spawned the formation of such unique forces, and their impact on the war's outcome.


The writer's credentials, which include being Vice-President for program development of a major network as well as being executive producer of a well-known newsmagazine, eminently qualify him to explain how TV news does its job. He relates the story of television journalism, explains the processes and routines used in compiling the news for broadcast, and discusses the issues of immediacy and accuracy. Additionally, he takes a critical look at the profession's present status and addresses its future.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
THE SEARCH FOR LITERARY TREASURES:

or,

INSIGHTS INTO EDGAR ALLAN POE AND WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

by Jack Bales

They appear almost weekly in the New York Times Book Review and similar publications. They are "Authors' Queries"--those small unobtrusive paragraphs randomly scattered throughout the magazine and all remarkably similar. "For a biography of John Doe," they read, "I would appreciate hearing from anyone with letters, anecdotes, reminiscences, documentary material, photographs, or other information."

Though some researchers may simply sit back complacently in their plush armchairs and smugly wait for stacks of mail to inundate their homes, it is safe to assume that much primary research material cannot be located in this fashion. Some distant relatives or descendents of the study in question may never even read the New York Times Book Review. Others--as Van Allen Bradley pointed out many times in his now defunct syndicated newspaper column, "Gold in Your Attic"--may not even realize that their attics hold such sought-after treasures. And lastly, some long-forgotten documents may be crumbling in storage buildings, vaults, or barns, untouched for decades.

But for those who are truly tenacious, the search can indeed be rewarding, and at times, financially profitable. Some of the works of Virginia author Edgar Allan Poe are particularly valuable. In 1925, Vincent Starrett wrote an article for the June 27 Saturday Evening Post entitled, "Have You a Tamerlane in Your Attic," in which he discussed the monetary value of Poe's Tamerlane as well as other literary treasures. After reading the article, a woman in Worcester, Massachusetts wondered if she had a copy in her attic. She went upstairs--and she did. She sold it for $17,500. In 1974, a copy sold at auction in New York City for $123,000.

Poe scholars have long been interested in the author's periodical contributions, and in the winter of 1917-18, Professor John C. French off-handedly told his class in American Literature at Johns Hopkins University that "if you find an old file of the Baltimore Saturday Visiter for 1833 you will have something that students of Poe have not been able to examine." French explained that Poe had won fifty dollars in a short story contest in 1833 sponsored by that newspaper, and that his famous
story, "MS. Found in a Bottle" was subsequently published there. After class, a student came up to French and told him that she knew two elderly ladies who were granddaughters of the original editors of the paper, and that they would undoubtedly be happy to let him look at the 1833 volume. Unfortunately, at the next class meeting she reported with some embarrassment that the women had been rather evasive about showing their grandfather's prized newspaper issues to outsiders. The student did, however, give her professor the name and address of one of the women.

Thus, French was faced with an age-old problem so familiar to so many researchers—how was he to persuade the owners to let him look at it? He recalled the incident years later in an interview:

I wrote to this lady, explaining the great interest the Visiter had for all students of Poe and begging for a chance to see it. I received no reply. It seemed like a case in which good manners might yield to literary interest; and on a chilly Sunday afternoon I went out into the suburbs and rang the doorbell at her home. As I had hoped, her native politeness was such that she could not turn me away, and I was permitted to see the bound volume of the Visiter for 1833. I worked in an unheated room and on a winter's afternoon with the light soon beginning to fade; but I never read a more interesting newspaper. . . . After looking over the announcement of the contest and the later printing of Poe's story, I turned other pages and found a short poem signed "Tamerlane" and then one entitled "Serenade" by E. A. Poe, and yet another very like Poe's style. All three were poems hitherto unknown! (Richard D. Altick, The Scholar Adventurers. New York: Free Press, 1966, p. 107).

In many cases similar to this one, owners of literary manuscripts refuse to allow them to be studied by individuals unknown to them. Occasionally mere prejudice is a factor. During the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the owners of an unpublished Thoreau journal refused to let a Columbia University professor examine it on the grounds that Columbia University was a den of New Dealers! Of course, sometimes there is good reason for reluctance. On more than one occasion have individuals cheerfully let scholars borrow their treasured family papers, only never to hear of the professors—or the documents—again. For example, over forty years ago then University of Minnesota Professor Tremaine McDowell traced the location of fifty diaries of William Cullen Bryant's mother to members of her family living in the Midwest. When his letters brought back rather chilly replies, he paid the family a visit, where he learned that years earlier another college professor had asked to see the diaries. After he copied some of them, he asked to take the remaining forty to his hotel room to examine. The family willingly agreed, that was the last they ever saw of both the journals and the professor, and to this day the diaries of William Cullen Bryant's mother remain lost. (See Tremaine McDowell, "Hunting Without Gun or Camera," Colophon, new graphic series, I (1940), pp. 87-92).
Admittedly, instances like these probably remain in the minority as most researchers are properly appreciative of the courtesies extended to them. Furthermore, since the financial rewards of most scholars are indeed meager, it is hoped that the serendipitous findings of significant documents will always rank among the special rewards that make literary research so fascinating and exhilarating. It is probably accurate to state that one of the joys of attending the Modern Language Association Convention each December is that bleary-eyed colleagues can gather in smoke-filled rooms at three in the morning, talk amidst tables littered with empty ice buckets and half-filled tonic water bottles, and turn to one another and ask, "Did I ever tell you about the time I...?"

IS GRADUATE SCHOOL IN YOUR FUTURE?

by Jack Bales

You're a senior at MWC, you're worrying about final exams, and as you sit down at your desk to study you suddenly think to yourself, "What am I going to do next year?" Although the various career options race through your head, you also realize that the possibility of graduate school has occurred to you before. But what are the best schools? Is financial aid available?

Let the Library help make some of your decisions! The five volumes of The College Blue Book (R/378.73/C686/1981) should be one of the first places you go for help. "I like skiing and want to go to the University of Colorado at Denver. Can I find information about the community environment as well as the college environment?" Volume One of The College Blue Book, entitled Narrative Descriptions, focuses on 3,300 colleges in the United States and Canada, covering facilities, costs and the college community. In answer to the query about skiing, this book observes that "Denver has become a great center for snow sports activities, with several of the best known ski areas located 55 to 85 miles from Denver in the Arapaho National Forest."
On the more practical side, information about enrollment figures, accreditation, and policies are included in Volume Two, Tabular Data.

"What schools offer Master's degrees in Forestry Science?" "How about PhD programs?" Volume Three, Degrees Offered by College and Subject, covers all your questions, as it tabulates degree programs offered by junior colleges, colleges, and universities. If you're interested in technical and semiprofessional jobs, Volume Four of The College Blue Book, Occupational Education, is the one to consult.

Of course, E. Lee Trinkle Library has other books that can offer advice and assistance. In the Career Information Center in the Reserve Room are the five volumes of Peterson's Annual Guides to Graduate Study (R/378.1553/P442). Book One offers a broad overview by describing accredited institutions offering graduate work. Books Two through Five cover the graduate programs in a variety of fields.

Although this may all seem like a pipe dream to financially strapped students, it should be made clear that financial aid is indeed available. Volume Five of The College Blue Book is entitled, Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants and Loans. This storehouse of valuable data is organized into broad subject areas (Medicine, Architecture, Biology, Performing Arts, etc.), and four indexes provide access to the awards available ("Title of Awards", "Sponsoring Organization", "Level of Education", and "Subject").

Another significant work is the Yearbook of Higher Education (R/378.73/Y32/1982-83). This is a directory of institutions of higher education in the United States, and one section, "Resources", provides information on student aid programs and loans.

The Grants Register 1981-1983 (R/378.34/G767/1981-83) is truly international in scope, as it aims to provide current data on financial awards for students around the world. Names and addresses of foundations, universities, government agencies, and international, national, and private organizations are all listed, and thousands of awards are noted in a multitude of fascinating areas.

One final note. The College Blue Book observes that "It is true that some type of financial aid can be found for nearly every educational need--vocational training, collegiate programs, graduate study, advanced professional training, or postdoctoral research. Unfortunately, millions of financial-aid dollars go unused each year simply because candidates are not familiar with the nature of the awards available or with the ways to apply for assistance." It is hoped that this article will dissolve some of this unfamiliarity.
The National Cyclopedia of American Biography (NCAB) styled itself so in 1891. Ninety years later, that designation still applies to this dictionary of American national biography. Begun by James T. White to be a history of the growth and development of the United States told through the lives of its builders, it continues today to publish detailed biographical sketches of America's community leaders, both living and deceased.

The first volume begins, appropriately, with George Washington. Yet, while by no means disregarding them, the NCAB incorporates far more than political and literary greats. James White believed that industry and commerce contribute as much, if not more, to the nation's advancement as do statesmen and writers, and with that in mind set out to produce a record of Americans' achievements comparable to the great European national biographies. Furthermore, White wanted to publish "living" biography, to profile the people who were currently influential in shaping their communities, as well as those whose influence the passage of time had firmly established. The set continues to pursue those goals today, in a Permanent Series (vols. 1-61) for deceased individuals, and a Current Series (vols. A-M) to cover persons still living.

Among the 66,000 biographies are business executives, scientists, educators, physicians, industrialists, government functionaries, religious leaders, performers, as well as quite a few people distinguished primarily for their service in one or another war, such as the 14 McCook cousins of Ohio, all of whom, together with their fathers (who were brothers), fought in the Civil War. They have established industries, written laws, presided over colleges. Francis Snow, Chancellor of the University of Kansas in the 1890s, saw no particular inconsistencies between Christian tenets and the theory of evolution.

These biographies, far from being dry academic lectures, are colorfully written to give a sense of adventure and, as well as the subjects' accomplishments and sterling qualities, often include their ancestry. Stonewall Jackson, for example, had an ancestress whose migration from England occurred right after an argument with her stepfather during which
she threw a tankard at his head. White believed that the ancestry of the nation's developers ought to be as interesting as that of Europe's gentry; in fact, it is enlightening less for pedigreed breeding than for occupational variety and inconsistency. There is, for example, the shipping merchant, by name Preserved Fish, whose father was a blacksmith. Many of the sketches are illustrated; these portraits, and the subjects' autographs, make the NCAB useful as much as a national portrait gallery as a national biography. A wing collar and bow tie are not what we generally envision David Crockett wearing, and he appears uncomfortable in them.

The NCAB is not in alphabetical order, so that an index is essential for its use. Most of the volumes have one, and a separate, periodically updated index covers both the Permanent and Current series. Justifying his decision not to follow the alphabet, White explained that even alphabetically-arranged encyclopedias eventually require indexes to cope with appendices and omissions. Furthermore, he could publish biographies of people as they became noteworthy, such as the current President, without having to wait till their places in the alphabet turned up. This timeliness is a unique feature of the NCAB.

From its outset the NCAB looked to profile people who were significant to the growth of their communities, to acquaint the rest of the nation with their achievements and their example. This objective gives the NCAB a broader range than other encyclopedias of biography. Many of its subjects will not be found in such detail anywhere else, including its originator, James T. White.

A factor shared by all the subjects of the NCAB is an inordinate amount of energy. They possessed it in abundance and expended it unstintingly; it would appear to be the secret of their success. By profiling just such energetic entrepreneurs as was White himself, the NCAB presents, through portraits of those who have done the work, a national portrait of American endeavor.

I feel I want to be wise with white hair in a tall library in a deep chair by a fireplace.

Gregory Corso, 1963
The last four years of Paul Gauguin's life were tragic ones. The artist went to Tahiti to paint a paradise of freedom and sensuality; what he found, despite the beauty of the islands, was a personal hell. Destitute to the point of starvation, he was at times forced to live on guavas, mangos and shrimps gathered by his own hands. His legs were almost constantly inflamed with eczema, a condition which denied him the tranquility of sleep and, for long periods of time, the satisfaction of productive work. A malady of the eyes kept him in constant fear of blindness. The paranoiac delusions which he suffered are but one indication of his loneliness. On May 8, 1903, Paul Gauguin was discovered dead in his hut, with one swollen leg hanging over the edge of his cot.

Paul Gauguin: Letters to Ambroise Vollard and André Fontainas, edited by John Rewald (San Francisco, The Grabhorn Press, 1943) recently "found" in the stacks and relocated to the Woodward Collection, gives the reader an intimate glimpse into the life and art of Gauguin during these final years. This limited edition not only provides the first English translations of Gauguin's letters to his dealer Ambroise Vollard and to the critic André Fontainas, but also includes ten quality reproductions of wood block prints with Tahitian subjects. John Rewald, whose History of Impressionism (759.914/R328h/1973) and Post-Impressionism (759.915/R328p) are standards in the field, annotates his translations with a lucid and erudite commentary that fills the reader in on the background essentials. Rewald also provides a succinct biographical sketch of Gauguin's colorful and unconventional life.

Ambroise Vollard was a Parisian art dealer who had the savvy to recognize the commercial potential of Post-Impressionist art before its acceptance by the general public. He held the first one-man exhibition of the paintings of Paul Cezanne in 1895 and represented Odilon Redon, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and many others. By his early recognition of these masters, he provided a valuable service for both the artists and the viewing public.
However, Gauguin's letters make it clear that he did not regard Vollard as a champion of the avant-garde, but rather as a money hungry scoundrel. In a letter, Gauguin warned his friend Daniel de Monfreid that in his opinion Vollard was "the most voracious kind of crocodile".

There is justification for Gauguin's attitude. Vollard paid a mere pittance for works by Gauguin that today would command fortunes. The dealer also delayed payments as the artist starved. Gauguin was suspicious of Vollard, irritated at his niggardly attitude, and frustrated at being in the humiliating position of depending on the art dealer as his primary means of support. The particulars of their pitiful business transactions and Gauguin's utter exasperation at Vollard's unscrupulous behavior come across graphically in these letters.

Gauguin's relationship with André Fontainas was more salutary. Fontainas had commented on Gauguin's art in a review of a Vollard exhibition published in Mercure de France in 1899. For the most part he praised the artist for "careful study of arrangements in his canvases" and the "glowing, bold and exultant colors." However, he also remarked that Gauguin's figures were often "dry, colorless and rigid" and that "the meaning [of his paintings] is doubtful and the expression arbitrary." Gauguin's response to this partly sympathetic critic is the most important letter to Fontainas published here.

The ten tipped-in reproductions of wood block prints by Gauguin, which date from 1894, 1899 and 1900, closely approximate the appearance of the actual artworks. The stark contrast of florid yellow and rose on black make Nave Nave Fenua (1894) the most striking of the group.

These high quality reproductions and the primary source material provided in this carefully made book put the reader in close touch with Gauguin's passionate mind and make the text a worthy addition to the Woodward Collection.
Associate Professor of Religion, served as a member of the Hindu-Buddhist-Muslim-Jewish-Christian panel, and provided the Christian response to Rabbi Kushner's presentation.

Manning G. Collier, Assistant Professor of Mathematical Sciences, attended the national annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society in Denver, Colorado, January 5-8. He presented the paper "Mean Growth of Harmonic Functions of Beurling Type."

"William Munford Tuck: The Organization's Rustic Rara Avis," is the title of an essay contributed by Professor of History William B. Crawley, Jr. to The Governors of Virginia, 1860-1978 (edited by Edward Younger and James T. Moore, University Press of Virginia, 1982).

The second edition of the Boy Scouts' Botany merit badge pamphlet was published and released for national and worldwide distribution in January 1983. Stephen W. Fuller, Associate Professor of Biological Sciences, helped with the revision of the 1941 edition, supplying updated information, text, drawings, and a photograph, and serving as a scientific editor. This manual is used as a source book of botanical information as well as a guide to fulfilling the requirements for the merit badge.

Aniano Peña, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, presented the paper "Etnopsicología y la Ciencia Española" on February 12, 1983 at the Southeast Conference on Romance Languages and Literatures. The Conference, held from February 10-12, was sponsored by the Department of Romance Languages of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.


David and Marlyne Cain presented a lecture-dialogue, "The Samaritan As Patient," at The Washington Hospital Center, Washington, D.C., on February 4, 1983. David, Associate Professor of Religion, provided theological reflection; Marlyne, a Chaplain-Supervisor and Instructor in Patient Counseling at Virginia Commonwealth University, considered specific cases. During the same visit, the Cains were guest participants in a case-study seminar in patient counseling.

Professor of Political Science Lewis P. Fickett, Jr. attended the 22nd annual meeting of the Southeast Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, held from January 20-22 at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. He presented the paper, "The Exchange of Nuclear Materials: Impact Upon Indo-American Foreign Relations."
Personnel

On February 21, 1983, a group from the Trinkle Library visited the Library at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia to hear Richard DeGennaro, Director of the Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, speak on "Perspectives On Three Decades of Library Automation and Networking." Those attending included Mark McManus, Catalog Office; Brenda Sloan, Collection Management; Kari Anderson and Victoria Adamitis, Readers Services; and the Librarian, Ruby Weinbrecht.

Jack Bales, Readers Services Librarian, addressed the Literary Club of Fredericksburg on February 18, 1983. His speech was entitled "Strive and Succeed: The Life and Works of Horatio Alger, Jr."

Three Library staff members attended a demonstration of the LAMBDA online catalog system at the Washington and Lee University Library on March 18, 1983. LAMBDA is the acronym for Local Access to and Management of Bibliographic Data and Authorities, and this service can provide an automated, online card catalog. Those attending were Mark McManus and Charles Balthis, Catalog Office; and Jack Bales, Readers Services.

Library Has Special Guest

The Library staff was especially pleased that Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin was chosen to speak at the Founder's Day Convocation on March 14, 1983. Following the Convocation, Dr. Boorstin toured E. Lee Trinkle Library with Ruby Weinbrecht, Librarian, and George M. Van Sant, Chairman of the Founder's Weekend Committee.
An organizational meeting of the Advisory Board of Trinkle Associates was held January 25 at 7:30 p.m. in the Rare Book Room of Trinkle Library. Mrs. Miriam Houston was elected Chairman; Dr. Gordon Jones was elected Vice-Chairman. Under provisions of the Bylaws, Mrs. Ruby Weinbrecht serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Planning for the programs for 1983 is underway. Among those activities that have been confirmed are a visit to Dumbarton Oaks Libraries and Gardens on April 19; a trip to the Folger Theatre to attend a matinee performance of "All's Well That Ends Well" on Sunday, May 8; and a rare book fair scheduled for Sunday, October 30.

During a champagne dessert reception at Belmont on Friday, March 4 at 8 p.m., Mrs. Miriam Houston, Chairman of The Associates of Trinkle Library, presented a copy of Shelley and Mary to Mr. William M. Anderson, Jr., Acting President of Mary Washington College. This rare and significant work was purchased by The Associates for the collection of E. Lee Trinkle Library to mark the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Mary Washington College.

How the work came to be published is a fascinating story involving the family's efforts to change Shelley's image which, at the time of his death, had become quite tarnished. With this aim in mind, Lady Shelley and her husband, Sir Percy, the son of Percy Bysshe Shelley, had privately printed in 1882 a compilation of the family's manuscript holdings which included Shelley and Mary's journal, letters, unpublished poems and other documents held by the family at the time of publication.

Professor Brown, a recognized Shelley scholar, has described the work and the circumstances leading to its publication in Demon or Angel? Shelley in the Nineteenth Century. His paper was printed as Trinkle Contributions No. 3, a series of publications issued from time-to-time by the Associates of Trinkle Library. A copy of Professor Brown's work has been distributed to the membership.

Trinkle Associates number 64 at the present time. For persons wishing to join, membership applications are available on the table outside the Bibliography Room in the Library.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer
Besides cool weather—which we all welcome most heartily—October also brings the academic year's first issue of News & Views, enhanced by new art work courtesy of Library student aide Maura Pollin.

In our efforts to provide faculty and students with significant research materials, new periodicals are often added to the Library's collection. Victoria Adamitis concisely describes four such titles in her regular column, "Recent Periodical Additions." Political science students will want to examine the multi-volume reference set, the CIS Annual, after reading Kari Anderson's description in "Are You Acquainted With...?", a column devoted to intriguing reference books in E. Lee Trinkle Library. Jack Bales details a literary hoax of sorts which began here in Fredericksburg one hundred years ago, in "Literary Mysteries," and also discusses the career of America's first professional novelist in "From the Woodward Collection."

As we begin a new academic year, returning students and faculty will view a new Chandler Hall. For remarks on "Chandler: Before, After, and During," see Theresa Jett's article in "From the Archives." Best wishes to all for a rewarding semester at MWC!
THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance of the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

853.91  
Ec71nxw  

Many levels of meaning pervade Umberto Eco's first novel, a bestseller and winner of prestigious literary awards in Europe. Set in the fourteenth century, the narrative focuses on seven bizarre murders that take place in seven days, and the subsequent investigations at a Franciscan abbey by Brother William Baskerville. The author, a specialist in semiotics, is a professor at the University of Bologna.

959.7043373  
G569c  

Sixty-five members of the First Infantry Division's Charlie Company are featured in this volume based on a Newsweek report which later became a TV documentary. The soldiers' average age during combat was only 19½ and through these vignettes the reader learns what it was like for them not only during the war, but also later when they returned to the United States.

307.720951  
H597s  

Continuing his account of revolution in a Chinese village, William Hinton's *Shenfan* (Chinese for "deep plowing") takes up where his classic *Fanshen* left off. Hinton's 1971 visit, complemented by more recent trips to the village of Long Bow, is the basis for his understanding of what the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and subsequent events have brought to one Chinese village and its people.

813.5  
C111  
Dja  

In 1979 a program commemorating the centennial of the birth of James Branch Cabell was held at Virginia Commonwealth University. This volume, consisting primarily of the lectures presented there, treats Cabell as a writer of fantasy, and also...
covers his relationship with his editor, the woman he loved, and the criticism of his works. A fully captioned photographic essay and a chronology enhance this new collection on this often neglected Virginia author.


In a sympathetic account, Bernice Kert brings to life the women important to Ernest Hemingway. From his mother Grace to wives Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gellhorn, and Mary Welsh, as well as others who served as prototypes for heroines of his fiction, Hemingway moved from one to another, always looking forward to falling in love and to finding one who would meet his demanding needs. The culmination of extended research, Kert's work has been enhanced by the fact that over the years, she was able to meet personally or use the letters of many of these women.


As a young reporter thirty years ago, William Manchester met Winston Churchill. His ensuing interest, research, and interviews led to this, the first volume of a two-volume biography. Focusing on the early years, and emphasizing the young Winston's personal life, The Last Lion is a fresh new look at one of the twentieth century's giant personalities.


"The Fed--The Unique Source of America's Financial Crisis", the title of Newton's first chapter, perhaps best characterizes his critical new work on this important government agency. Taking an inside look at the policies, the Board, and the Fed's leaders--Martin, Burns, Miller, and Volcker--the author offers the reader one financial editor's view of how politics and the Fed control, for better or worse, our economy.


In another provocative study, Jeremy Rifkin, author of Entropy, treats the changes in biological organisms being made possible through genetic engineering. His is a critical discussion of the moral responsibilities we face as well as what the results may mean for future humanity.

Narrated from Mr. Hooker's dog's-eye view, Leon Rooke's novel is a rollicking tale of Stratford-upon-Avon when Shakespeare, Anne Hathaway, and their children lived there prior to Will and Hooker's departure for London. The story of Mr. Hooker's busy life, centered on his Two Foot (Shakespeare), his favorite canine "girlfriend" Marr, and his competitor, the dog Wolfsleach, makes for humorous reading.


With poems such as "Smithfield Ham" and "Of Oystermen, Workboats" evoking memories of his younger life and Tidewater Virginia, Dave Smith's newest book also includes verses descriptive of a time spent in the Pennsylvania house of a former judge. The author, a resident of Richmond, Virginia, is a faculty member at Virginia Commonwealth University and has had two of his previous poetry collections become Pulitzer Prize finalists.


Having entered a video arcade to retrieve his son, David Sudnow later described the place. "Strangers of all kinds pack in tight along the walls, intensely engrossed in private behavior while browsers come close up from behind to watch. Rear ends are dark and faces flicker. Something vital is being dispensed." Thus began his fascination with the attempt to conquer the game Breakout. The author, a sociologist and musician, chronicles both his personal challenge and his thoughts on the social aspects of video games.


According to author Robert Weisbrot, Father Divine, charismatic leader of the Peace Mission movement, was not just a cult figure but one who made fruitful efforts towards civil rights reform and worked effectually in the fight against poverty and prejudice. Weisbrot's account, complete with bibliography, footnotes, and index, sheds new light on an interesting figure in American life of the Depression era.
recent periodical additions

by Victoria J. Adamitis

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,354 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Four newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

A number of new and significant journals have been added to the Library's periodical collection since last spring. We believe that many of you will find these journals helpful in your research endeavors or simply of interest for your current reading. We hope you will take the opportunity, as this new academic year begins, to visit the Current Periodicals Room to peruse the journals described below as well as other recent acquisitions.

A standard journal for the field of architecture can now be found in our Current Periodicals Room. The Architectural Record serves the interests of architects and engineers. Each monthly issue is divided into three major sections: Business, Design, and Engineering. The journal is visually satisfying because of the abundant use of excellent color photographs of both exterior structures and interior design and renovation. Those in the fields of building preservation, interior design and decoration, as well as the interested layperson, will find that The Architectural Record has much to offer in the way of information and ideas. Our latest issue (August 1983) features articles on library building designs and renovation. Architectural Record is indexed in Art Index and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Our recent holdings begin with volume 171, number 2, February 1983. The Library also has earlier holdings from the periods 1929-1931 and 1969-1974.

A highly specialized journal entitled the Journal of Beckett Studies was recently added to the collection. This publication focuses upon the significance of Samuel Beckett, a major twentieth century literary figure. Beckett, an Irish born playwright, novelist, and poet, is probably most readily identified for his contribution to the contemporary theatre of the absurd with his tragicomedy Waiting for Godot. Along with thematic articles, issues of the Journal of Beckett Studies include reviews of play and film productions of Beckett's works as well as reviews of books that have been published about Beckett. Students of both theatre and literature may have occasion to utilize the Journal of Beckett Studies. The Library's holdings begin with number 2, 1977, the most current issue being number 7, Spring 1983.

Due to the generosity of Mr. James Brodzinski, the Library has acquired a highly significant title -- the Journal of Communication. Published by the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, this is a key journal for the fields of communication, speech, media, and journalism. Particularly evident in this publication are articles pertaining to theories of communication. Issued quarterly, the Journal of Communication is indexed in Psychological Abstracts, the Education Index, Historical Abstracts, and...
America: History and Life. Mr. Brodzinski's gift has provided the Library with issues ranging from volume 12, number 1, March 1962 to the most current issue, volume 33, number 1, Winter 1983.

Those individuals doing research on topics pertaining to birth control, human sexuality, and contemporary families will find a wealth of information in Family Planning Perspectives. Published bimonthly by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, "A Corporation for Research, Policy Analysis, and Public Education", the journal contains articles of a serious, research nature documented by experts in the field. Many of the articles represent surveys and statistical studies and are accompanied by illustrative tables, graphs, and charts. The Library's latest issue, volume 15, number 3, May/June 1983, contains articles on the rise in first births among women over 30 during the 1970s, the impact of vacuum aspiration abortion on future childbearing; and how fewer people are living in family units because of the trend among young Americans to stay single longer. Family Planning Perspectives is indexed in Psychological Abstracts, Index Medicus, Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, and the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature. It is received free of charge. The Library's holdings are intermittent, but begin with volume 11, number 6, November/December 1979.

In the next issue of News and Views, several periodicals, acquired by the Library through an arrangement with the Center for Historic Preservation, will be profiled.

No gentleman can be without three copies of a book, one for show, one for use, and one for borrowers.

Richard Heber, 1773-1833
In the old churchyard at Fredericksburg
A gravestone stands to-day,
Marking the place where a grave has been,
Though many and many a year it has seen
Since its tenant mouldered away.
And that quaintly carved old stone
Tells its simple tale to all:--
"Here lies a bearer of the pall
At the funeral of Shakespeare."

Thus goes the first stanza of a poem appearing in the September 1870 issue of the Atlantic Monthly. It was repeated in a lengthy article in the October 20, 1884 issue of the New York Times, which began with the following sentences:

"Fredericksburg, VA., Oct. 16.--There are probably few more persons in this red mud town than out of it who know that in one of the graveyards here is a relic, rarely seen and utterly neglected, though hundreds of people pass near it daily, whose possession the British Museum might covet. It is a slab of red sandstone, on which may yet be deciphered these words: 'Here lies the body of Edward Helder, practitioner in Physick Chirurgery. Born in Bedfordshire, England, in the year of our Lord 1542—was contemporary with, and one of the Pall-bearers of, William Shakespear. After a brief illness his spirit ascended in the year of our Lord 1618, aged 76.'"

Is there such a tombstone? An inquiry at the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation brought simply a blank look, and a call at the Folger Library resulted in a similar reply. A little research, however, supplied the details surrounding this amusing piece of local history.

A cursory perusal of the epitaph reveals possible clues as to the stone's genuineness. One can't help but think that the word "contemporary" is a bit too modern for a 1618 burial inscription, and a check in the Oxford English Dictionary reveals no use of the word at that early date.

The New York Times article affirms that "there is preserved in town a copy of the Fredericksburg Gazette, published in 1784, which bears evidence that the stone was then a feature of the place ..." As pleasant as this historical romance sounds, a major flaw in it exists: no newspaper by that title ever was published in Virginia!

Although these holes poked in this little tale are enough to render it highly implausible, Moncure D. Conway thoroughly deflates any claims to authenticity in his "Hunting a Mythical Pall-bearer" (Harper's New Monthly Magazine,
January, 1886, p. 211-216). His many queries throughout his fascinating inves­tigation brought him a letter from a man who said that an article in the Literary World pointed out that Dr. Helder was buried near Potomac Creek, Virginia. Inspired by even this vague reference, Conway drove down numerous country roads until he came to a weathered house. When asked about the tombstone, the owner said that a huge stone was at one time nearby, but it was moved after the Civil War and left beside an old house. When the house burned, the chimney fell on the stone, and hot bricks burned its surface, obliterating the inscription. The man did, however, recall that the epitaph referred to a man named Helder!

Though seemingly at a dead end, a week after Conway located the stone, a correspondent informed him that when he was a member of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil War, he was once on guard duty on the railroad near Potomac Creek. While wandering around his post, he stumbled upon the old tombstone in question, and supplied Conway with the inscription: "Here Lies Intered The Body Of Edmond Helder, Prectioner In Physick and Chirurgery. Born In Bedfordshire. Obit March 11 1618."

The few remaining loose ends were soon neatly tied up. A resident of South Carolina, hearing of Conway's interest, wrote him to say that he had a Confederate diary in which on a fly-leaf was written the spurious epitaph. The two men conjectured that one of the soldier's correspondents had copied the epitaph correctly, and had probably added that "Dr. Helder was a contem­porary of Shakespeare, and might have attended his funeral." Furthermore, they reasoned, the correspondent might also have told him that the stone was at Fredericksburg, as that region was a military camp, and normal boundaries were commonly merged when laying out military boundaries. Since errors usually build upon one another, "a printer may have incorporated the comments in the epitaph, and some contemporary evolved the simple statement into the startling one." Thus, the poem was written for the Atlantic Monthly, the New York Times article created additional interest, and a hoax resulted which was probably never foreseen by the original individual who mistakenly served up a surgeon as a Shakespearean figure.

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
Are You Acquainted With...

THE ALL-ENCOMPASSING INDEX TO U.S. CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS?

by Kari Anderson

The Congressional Information Service's CIS Annual (Rb/015.73/C76c) is unequalled in its coverage of the hearings, committee prints, documents and reports that are the "working papers" of the Congress, and in the thoroughness with which it indexes them. Preliminary study of the issues involved in a piece of legislation or in the areas that concern a Congressional committee generates something like 800,000 pages a year. Almost all of them are available for public use, and the information they hold is of potential value to scores of researchers. Due to the inconsistencies of their publication, however, it has never been an easy matter to find and use this mine of information. Some materials have always been readily obtainable, while others remained virtually unknown.

From its beginning in 1976, the CIS has accumulated all of the publications of the Congress (except the Congressional Record) and indexed them in sufficient detail (with the help of a computer) so that a researcher can find the factual information they contain. Experts' testimony before committee hearings offers a wealth of information, often supplemented with detailed statistical analyses. These can be as diverse as the Federal Reserve Board Chairman's report on monetary policy objectives for the coming year, the half-dozen tabular analyses of nutrition accompanying testimony on school lunch program revisions, or the experiences of elderly victims of crime. Research that committees conduct or authorize, to keep informed in their areas of jurisdiction, produces some of the most useful—and most difficult to come by—of all Congressional publications. This might include a study of the implications for the U.S. of government decision-making in Japan, or—the end product of a Congressional "junket"—a report from a study mission on the issues in relations between the U.S. and western Europe. The section-by-section analyses of a bill, explanations of the reasoning behind a recommendation, the dissenting views and discussion of the related issues that often accompany a committee's report on a piece of legislation are further valuable sources of information to the researcher.

The CIS prepares abstracts for each publication, summarizing the subject or outlining its contents, providing a summary of the testimony given at hearings and of any supplementary material that the witnesses (who are listed) have provided. This detail reveals the workings of Congress as can little else: a House subcommittee investigating the effects of proposed budget cuts on child nutrition programs heard recommendations from first- and third-grade students on school lunch menus; another, considering legislation on
trade with Communist countries, heard testimony on the difficulties of determining what it actually costs the Poles to make golf carts. Four indexes, in a separate volume, make the information in these documents equally accessible to the researcher of topical material and to the seeker of particular documents, with detailed content analysis of the publications, including testimony and inserted material.

Publications of the Congress are unsurpassed in their value to the researcher, whatever his field of interest, due to the breadth of the Congress's own interests. The CIS Annual's thorough, complete and detailed coverage of those publications make it truly a one-stop source for unearthing the myriad facts and figures they contain.

In keeping with the library staff's interest in library automation, Brenda Sloan, Kari Anderson, Mark McManus and the Librarian attended the Virginia Library Association's College and University section's annual meeting on micro-computer applications in libraries, held at James Madison University on April 22, 1983. In May, Mark McManus and the Librarian attended the Directors annual meeting of SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network).

The Librarian has remained an active member of the Library Advisory Committee to the State Council of Higher Education. In June, she was elected to a subcommittee charged with updating the "Virginia Plan for Academic Library Cooperation." It is urgent that a revised plan be prepared in order that the State Networking Users Advisory Council, created by recent legislation HB430, might be aware of the interest, concerns, and recommendations of the academic librarians.

Jack Bales was promoted to Assistant Professor, effective July 1, 1983.

Carol J. Heger resigned her position as Library Circulation Clerk in July, and she was replaced by Diane S. Graber, who joined the staff on August 22, 1983.
CHANDLER: BEFORE, AFTER, AND DURING

by Theresa Jett

Chandler Hall opened in October of 1928, ten days behind schedule, with over 400 local students in attendance. Also known as the Training School, the Demonstration School and as College Heights School, Chandler housed primary grades and a Home Economics Lab on the ground floor. The second story contained grades 4 through 7 and some offices, and the top floor held science labs, administrative offices, and the high school. The College Catalogue boasted that the new student teaching facility was "modern in all its appointments," and contained special observation platforms, drinking fountains and lavatories!

Algernon B. Chandler, for whom the building was named, had assumed presidency of the State Normal School for Women at Fredericksburg in 1919 at a time when the Virginia School Board was initiating changes within the Normal School system. A strong emphasis was placed on solid, regimented teacher training programs. In compliance with this emphasis President Chandler had implemented many changes on campus but his long range goal was always the creation of a separate structure on campus for the sole purpose of training teachers.

Although the campus was greatly saddened by the President's untimely death in 1928, Chandler Hall continued to flourish. The Training School was staffed by an impressive team of supervisory teachers and was augmented by the regular college faculty (who incidentally were not paid for this additional duty). Because of this arrangement, the Demonstration School was able to offer an enriched program of studies at a time when most public schools were struggling with basics.

MWC was destined to outgrow its role as a state college for teachers and by October of 1938, the idea of a Training School on campus was forfeited for an apprenticeship program within greatly improved local public schools. College Heights closed its doors and when they opened again Chandler Hall had been transformed into an academic building—sharing that honor with Monroe, the only other academic facility on the grounds at the time. Chandler Hall provided classrooms for History, Science, and Home Economics. Construction and remodeling had also produced the four large corner rooms, the central hallway and the facade that now faces Ball Circle. The Tea Room moved from Seacobeck to the basement of Chandler and combined with the Supply Room to become the first College Shoppe—complete with a soda fountain and booths!
As new buildings arose on campus, the Science Department and the College Shoppe found new homes in less frail columns, leaving only Home Economics, English and Psychology in Chandler's aging halls. In 1975 Home Economics was eliminated from the curriculum. Noting the failing health of Chandler, the Board of Visitors opened bids on 23 April 1982 for renovation of the patriarch. The 1.6 million dollar cure for Chandler's infirmities included both major structural surgery and some cosmetic work. An elevator, a small auditorium, and air conditioning were included in the treatment. Vive la difference.

CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN: "THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN NOVEL"

by Jack Bales

Such is the sobriquet accorded Charles Brockden Brown by literary historians; indeed, on the strength of his several melodramatic novels, Nathaniel Hawthorne asserted as late as 1845 that "no American writer enjoys a more classic reputation." Born into a Philadelphia family of high standing in 1771, Brown grew up with advantages familiar to similar families of moderate wealth and social prestige. Unfortunately, money could not buy him robust health, and he spent most of his time sequestered in his family's South Second Street home, devouring books as other children consume candy. His parents, mindful of his slight frame and sickly pallor, shielded him from the rough games of neighborhood boys and allowed him to spend his days on a window seat engrossed in books. Years later he wrote that "I sought not the society of persons of my own age, not from sullen or unsociable habits, but merely because those around me were totally unlike myself. Their tastes and occupations were incompatible with mine. In my few books, in my pen, in the vegetable and animal existences around me, I found companions who adapted their visits and intercourse to my convenience and caprice, and with whom I was never tired of communing."

After attending school from ages 11-16, Brown became an apprentice to Philadelphia lawyer Alexander Wilcocks in 1787. Not willing to forsake a literary career, however, he gave up law in 1793, much to the dismay of his parents and brothers who presumed that they would now spend their lives supporting a
dilettante. After all, hitherto few Americans had devoted their lives to literature, and none had managed to support himself. Naturally, Brown intended to change all that.

The first book to come from his pen was Alcuin (1798-1799), and although from a literary viewpoint this is a rather poor book, it deserves study not only as it is the first major publication of America's earliest professional novelist, but because of the rather liberal views that Brown expressed nearly 200 years ago. The volume is a dialogue on the rights of women, with the subjects discussed including the right to vote, increased education for women, and a changing of the laws governing marriage and divorce in order that marriage won't "render the female a slave to man."

Charles Brockden Brown's major works were all published between 1798 and 1799; surprisingly enough, in one astonishing burst of creativity in 1799 he was working on five of them at once! Besides Alcuin, these include Wieland (1798), Ormond (1799), and Edgar Huntly (1799). Arthur Mervyn was composed in 1798 and published in 1799 and 1800. E. Lee Trinkle Library is fortunate to have two early copies of Brown's Clara Howard (Rare/813.23/P2) and Jane Talbot (Rare/813.23/S) in its Rare Book Room. These were originally published in 1801, and Trinkle's copies each bear an 1827 copyright date, with each being published by S. G. Goodrich of Boston. Although these, the last two books written by Brown, were at one time regarded as his weakest, increased attention paid Brown by scholars has drastically altered this line of thinking towards these "consensus losers." (Professor Sydney J. Kraus, writing in Critical Essays on Charles Brockden Brown, maintains that "from the beginning, Clara and Jane have had a bad rap.") Admittedly, since both are epistolary romances, the letters reduce to almost nothing the use of conversation and descriptive detail. Literary historians, however, point out that the two volumes are probably Brown's most mature works, noting that they are comedies of manners. Both involve young lovers who overcome numerous obstructions (family and society, among other impediments), to marry happily. Moreover, Clara Howard and Jane Talbot indicate more clearly than in Brown's other novels the dilemma of his own artistic career, particularly that concerning his own artistic ego. That is, in his previous novels he shows the folly of a huge, ascending ego, and it is likely that Brown associated these persons with the egos of literary artists and therefore with himself. He was notoriously sensitive to criticism of his works, and when his brother complained about the "excesses" of Edgar Huntly, Brown promised him that he would substitute "moral clauses and daily incidents in place of the prodigious or the singular." This resolution led to Clara Howard and Jane Talbot.

Since Charles Brockden Brown's novels brought him little money, a small business helped support him, his wife, and their four children. His niche in literary history, however, is not entirely due to the fact that he was the first American who tried to make a career solely by writing, or even that he was the first American novelist who enjoyed a reputation abroad. One critic asserted that "he could tell an absorbing, suspenseful story through the actions of psychologically believable characters; and, at the same time, he could make the physical movement of the plot the vehicle for an intellectual drama which has an interest of its own." Thus, his books stand on their own intrinsic literary merits, which enable them to be read today with considerable pleasure and enjoyment.
Roy F. Gratz, Associate Professor of Chemistry, spent ten weeks in Cleveland this past summer working at NASA's Lewis Research Center. He had received a Summer Faculty Fellowship administered jointly by Case Western Reserve University and Lewis Research Center, and his project involved research in the area of synthesis of materials suitable for use under high temperature conditions in aerospace applications. He plans to return to Cleveland next summer for another ten weeks to continue work on the project.

"John F. Peto" is the title of a review by Joseph G. Dreiss, Assistant Professor of Art, appearing in the April 1983 issue of Arts Magazine, page 19.

On April 8, 1983, Carlton R. Lutterbie, Associate Professor of English, delivered the paper, "The Image of the City as Projected on Prime-Time Television," to the Virginia Conference on the Humanities. He also presented a paper, "The Tyranny of Order in the Early Plays of Peter Handke," during the Eleventh Annual Twentieth Century Literature Conference at the University of Louisville on February 24.

Richard P. Palmieri, Associate Professor of Geography, is the author of "Pattern of Indian Pastoralism," which was published in India: Cultural Patterns and Processes (Allen G. Noble and Ashok K. Dutt, eds., 1983, pp. 325-336).

Karen Torjesen, Assistant Professor of Religion, presented on March 19 a paper entitled "The Apologetic Context for the Term Eucharistia" at the Annual Meeting, Southeastern Region, of the American Academy of Religion. David Cain, Associate Professor of Religion, presented at the same meeting his paper, "Arthur McGill on Death and Resurrection."


Susan J. Hanna, Professor of English, is one of the authors of "Stylistics Annual Bibliography: 1980," appearing in the Spring and Summer 1982 issue of Style, pp. 161-273.

The May 1983 issue of The German Quarterly contains a book review by Sammy R. Merrill, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages. The volume is Sigrid Weigel's Flugschriftenliteratur 1848 in Berlin, Geschichte und Öffentlichkeit Einer VolkstumlichenGattung (Metzler-Studienausgabe. Stuttgart: Metzler, 1979). Professor Merrill was one of twenty-six German teachers in the
country selected to receive grants for a three week seminar on German "Landeskunde" (culture and traditions) in Freiburg this summer. The grant was funded largely by the German Foreign Office, and the seminar was conducted by the Goethe Institute in conjunction with the Studienhaus Wiesneck.


After former Governor of Virginia Bill Tuck died on June 9, 1983, History Professor William B. Crawley wrote "'Big Bill' Tuck" for The Free Lance-Star, which was printed on page 15 of the June 17th issue.

Shah M. Mehrabi, Assistant Professor of Economics, chaired two sessions and served as a panelist on "Microeconomic Analysis" and "Economics of Education," at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Economic Association on March 4-5, 1983 in St. Louis, Missouri. He also served as a chairperson and discussant on "Labor Market Analysis" at the March 10-12, 1983 meeting of the Eastern Economic Association in Boston, Massachusetts.

Professor Mehrabi chaired a session on "Public Choice and Public Finance in Virginia" at the March 17-18, 1983 meeting of the Virginia Association of Economists in Lynchburg, Virginia. He also chaired a session and served as a discussant on "Economics of Education" at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Midwest Economic Association on April 7-9, 1983 in St. Louis, Missouri. He served as a panelist on "The Middle East: The Search Continues," at the June 2-4, 1983 meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development in Washington, D.C., and attended a workshop on "Developing Successful Grants-Seeking Systems for Your Institution" on June 30, 1983 in Arlington, Virginia. This workshop was sponsored by the American Council on Education.

Look Lucius, here's the book I sought for so;
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . .
Let me see, let me see; is not the leaf turn'd down
Where I left reading? Here it is, I think.

William Shakespeare, 1564-1616
Julius Caesar, act 4, scene 3
KEEPPING UP TO DATE

After a busy spring of varied activities which included a tour on April 19 of Dumbarton Oaks Garden and the Byzantine and Garden Libraries, and a trip to the Folger Theater to attend a matinee performance of "All's Well That Ends Well" on May 8, The Associates Board looked forward to an inactive summer schedule. The one exception, however, was an exciting one when The Associates and the Library staff served as joint hosts for a reception marking the accessioning of the 300,000th book for the Trinkle Library. The ceremony, to which all members of the College community were invited, was held in the Library rotunda on July 18. The book that was given the honored number was Printers' Choice, a limited edition to which The Associates had subscribed in September 1982 as a gift for Trinkle Library. At the reception Dr. Gordon Jones described the work, its significance, and how it complemented so well the collection of fine printing that The Associates had given Trinkle Library in 1981.

Fall activities for The Associates began on Wednesday, September 28 when Parke Shepherd Rouse, Jr. addressed a dinner meeting at Belmont. His topic, "Virginia Writers: More Famine Than Feast," was well received by 33 Associates and guests.

Plans are being completed for the Antiquarian Book Fair to be held in duPont galleries on October 30, 1983, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Other programs will be announced as plans become final.

Membership in The Associates reached its largest number ever when 71 persons were enrolled as of September 1983.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer
The MWC campus is always beautiful in the fall, and this past season has been no exception. Winter, however, is fast approaching, and with semester exams come the first blasts of cold air. If you prefer to postpone the inevitable forays into the chilly weather outside, let us recommend an evening indoors, relaxing with this issue of News & Views.

Although the semester may be winding down, the Library is always teeming with activity. Each semester the Reference Department offers "Subject Seminars" and "Term Paper Clinics," designed to aid all students understand and complete their course work. Many students took advantage of this help; watch for posted announcements next semester for these two services.

Next time you're walking around the rotunda upstairs, pause to admire the two newly arranged displays of Civil War items, courtesy of Library staff member T. Conizene Jett. The other two handsome display cases regularly feature book jackets of the numerous volumes the Library continually receives.

An article on the Library's Suggestion Board appeared in a recent Bullet. Although the Suggestion Board is always popular with Library users, remember that we can help you in other ways too. Don't ever hesitate to ask us!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance of the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

811.5  
An43s  

The multi-talented Maya Angelou has published her fourth collection of poetry, a group of twenty-eight short verses evoking autobiographical memories of her parents, the South, and love.

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An29zeb  

"How far can one man influence the history of his own country, and that of the world around it?" asks Martin Ebon in the opening sentence of his new book on Yuri Andropov. Following the line of this question, Ebon outlines Andropov's background, focusing on his years as the competent head of the KGB, and speculates on what will be his influence as the new leader of the Soviet government. The second half of the book, made up of two appendixes, consists largely of Andropov's speeches.

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B352zfj  

In post-World War I Paris, the world of Sylvia Beach revolved around the glittering gathering of literary greats who frequented her lending library and bookshop, Shakespeare and Company. Noel Fitch has used both the Sylvia Beach papers housed at Princeton University and interviews with many of the still living literary figures of that generation to enhance her account of Beach's relationships with Adrienne Monnier and James Joyce, as well as her struggle to publish Joyce's controversial *Ulysses*. Readers at Mary Washington College will be interested to know that in Trinkle Library's Woodward Collection there is a first edition of the Shakespeare and Company's *Ulysses*. 

2
Dian Fossey's *Gorillas In the Mist* is an account of her unique adventure in studying the habitat and behavior of the mountain gorilla. Her illustrated and documented story of thirteen years in the rain forests on the Virunga Mountains of Zaire, Rwanda, and Uganda bring to life the four families, three generations, and various individuals of a primate group living only in this small area of extinct volcanoes.

Barbara Matusow, a network news staff veteran, traces the thirty-five year history of the network news and the evolution of the news anchor. The developing history of the institution is also the story of the powerful influences wielded by the familiar voices and faces of Murrow, Swayze, Huntley and Brinkley, Reasoner, Walters, Reynolds, Mudd, Cronkite, Brokaw, Jennings, and Rather.

Having visited Poland eight times, it was only natural for James Michener to decide to write a novel about that country. Following the familiar Michener formula, he centers his narrative around the fictional village of Bukowo and the families Lubonski, Bukowski, and Buk, whose three lineages are woven throughout the dark Polish story from the thirteenth century to the present.

Taking his title Memory Babe from Jack Kerouac's unfinished genealogical novel by the same name, Gerald Nicosia traces Kerouac's life from his French Canadian-New England background through his alcoholic's death at the age of forty-seven. Nicosia offers his readers a massive account of Kerouac's turbulent life and the Beat Generation in what is, if not the most definitive work, certainly the most complete available so far.

Why is Florida the "State of Exiles", Kansas "The Eclipsed State", Colorado "A Tragedy in the Making", and North Carolina "The Newest Megastate", and why is the Old Dominion growing young? Neal Peirce and Jerry Hagstrom tell why in their analysis of the economic, political, social, and geographic influences contributing to the uniqueness of each of our individual states. Similar in scope to John Gunther's *Inside USA*, it can be read as a sequel to or update of that well-known 1947 publication.
Thirty years ago Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed after being convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. The recent release of government documents through the Freedom of Information Act led Ronald Radosh and Joyce Milton, who both originally believed in the Rosenbergs' innocence, to make a new, extensive investigation of the case. This thorough and objective account, coming as a subsequent result, offers their new conclusions: that indeed Julius Rosenberg was involved in espionage, but his wife was involved to only a minor extent, with her full prosecution being used by the government to bring pressure on her husband.

The year 1815 saw the massive eruption of Mount Tambora on the island of Sumbawa in the Dutch East Indies. The following summer of 1816 brought unusually cold and rainy weather to New England and Northern Europe. Henry Stommel, a scientist from the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and his wife have sought out information relative to the eruption. Although there is no positive proof, their research indicates there was widespread weather change, crop failure, famine, and change in disease patterns during the next few years. A final chapter suggests that the reader be the judge as to whether volcanic activity has any effect on the weather.

After the death of Bess Truman in 1982, over 1,200 letters to her from her husband were found hidden away in their house in Independence, Missouri. Given by their daughter to the people of the United States, over half have been edited and compiled by Robert H. Ferrell for publication in Dear Bess. Covering the years 1910-1959, they give a vivid picture of life in America during those times, and present testimony as to how hard Harry Truman worked to make his Bess proud of him.
recent periodical additions

by Victoria J. Adamitis

As promised in the October 1983 issue of News and Views, we are focusing in this issue upon a number of periodicals now received in Trinkle Library through an arrangement with the Center for Historic Preservation.

Twenty-two new titles for the field of Historic Preservation were added to the periodicals collection this past summer. They range from the very specialized--titles such as Antique Furniture Newsletter--to those with a broader research base, such as the APT Bulletin, issued by the Association for Preservation Technology.

The APT Bulletin, published quarterly, contains in each issue approximately six articles on subjects pertaining to the historical significance of architectural structures and interior design practices in regard to their preservation or restoration. For example, Volume 13, number 3, 1981, is devoted to articles on the history and conservation of glass. APT Bulletin is indexed in Historical Abstracts and America: History and Life. Our holdings begin with Volume 13, number 1, 1981. We have also ordered back issues of this title on microfiche; when received, our holdings will be complete beginning with Volume 1, number 1, 1969.

For those interested in a "how-to-do-it" approach for typical renovation problems in the older home, The Old-House Journal will be of interest. This journal includes articles such as "How to Repair an Old Roof" (Volume 11, number 3, April 1983) and "How to Design and Construct Gravel Walks and Driveways" (Volume 11, number 4, May 1983). The journal includes abundant photographs and diagrams. Our holdings for the Old-House Journal begin with Volume 10, number 9, September 1982.

Another journal that is provided to the Library by the Center for Historic Preservation is the Journal of Urban History. This quarterly focuses upon the history of cities and urban society in all geographical areas of the world and for all periods of history. Articles from our latest issues include "Urban Population Migration in Revolutionary America: The Case of Salem, Massachusetts, 1759-1799." (Volume 9, number 1, November 1982) and "Late Nineteenth-Century Spanish Progressivism: Arturo Soria's Linear City" (Volume 9, number 2, February 1983). The journal also includes reviews of key works published in the field of urban history. The Journal of Urban History is indexed in Historical Abstracts, America: History and Life, and Sociological Abstracts. Our holdings begin with Volume 8, number 2, February 1982.

Those individuals interested in these and other titles in the field of historic preservation should inquire in the Periodicals Office.
But the full extent of the fabrications to which [John Payne Collier] gave currency has never been ascertained. . . . His maltreatment of the collections to which he was given access was an abuse of confidence which nothing can palliate.


Such is the unanimous verdict that literary history has rendered to John Payne Collier. As detailed in the April 1982 issue of News and Views, Collier was a renowned nineteenth century Shakespeare scholar who discovered a Second Folio, covered with what seemed to be thousands of seventeenth century corrections. It was supposed that the Folio's original owner—a Thomas Perkins, judging by the name on its cover—had had access to either a more accurate text or else Shakespeare's own manuscripts and had corrected the numerous printers' and copying errors that riddle the Bard's works. After an examination of the volume by other Shakespeare experts, however, they concluded that the emendations and interlineations had been forged, and that the guilty party was none other than Collier himself. Collier died in 1883, his once impeccable reputation irreparably besmirched.

In my first article on Collier, I too judged him guilty of these nefarious crimes. One hundred years later, however, newly uncovered evidence leads at least one researcher to believe that Collier was innocent of any charge of forgery and that he was the victim of an elaborate frame-up. Professor Dewey Ganzel of Oberlin College presents this evidence in his Fortune and Men's Eyes: The Career of John Payne Collier (001.20924/C69zg). He began his research supposing Collier guilty, but as he gathered material he gradually altered his thinking and finally became assured of Collier's innocence.

Ganzel's lines of defense are meticulously drawn. A thorough scrutiny of the Folio (now at the Huntington Library) revealed that at least some of the markings made by the "Old Corrector" (the name given to the still unknown person who added the hundreds of notations) had to be present in the book before Collier acquired it. The Folio had been rebound in the eighteenth century before Collier bought it, and in rebinding, the pages were slightly trimmed, cutting through the corrections in several places. As Ganzel indicates, "There is no evidence of the bleeding or 'blotting' effect which the ink would have made at the end of the paper had the writing been made after the cut."

Ganzel also discovered that some of the Old Corrector's notations were derived from an authoritative source with which Collier could not possibly have been familiar. That is, twentieth century Shakespeare scholarship has
brought to light hundreds of errors in Shakespeare's texts which were not even known in Collier's time, and some of the emendations in the Perkins Folio actually correct passages that were not even questioned in the 1800s.

Probably the most damning charge against Collier was that made by Sir Frederic Madden, the Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, who maintained that pencil notes in Collier's handwriting lay under the ink notations. Madden declared that the penciled markings served as "guides" to Collier's ink fabrications. Ganzel attacks this denunciation by affirming that not only would Collier not even have needed a guide for any corrections, since the vast majority of the Old Corrector's notes are brief words and "ticks," but in the few places where a guide might have been useful—where whole lines of text had been inserted—no pencil marks were found. Furthermore, the only case where a pencil mark lay under ink involved a simple tick which has no connection with the emendation. After all, since early scholars often wrote in the books they consulted whether or not they owned them (such marginalia is properly called mutilation today), it is entirely possible that someone made the pencil mark in the seventeenth century and it was subsequently covered in ink by the Old Corrector.

Ganzel produces other significant and startling revelations which support his theory that substantial Shakespeare notations were forged—but not by Collier. Who had a long-standing feud with Collier? Who had sole charge of the Perkins Folio for a period of weeks? Who had the motive, the opportunity, the means, and the ability to insert hundreds of notations into the Folio? Through a number of logical deductions, Ganzel conjectures that Frederic Madden deliberately set out to trap John Payne Collier, irrationally blaming him for his (Madden's) failure in 1855 to succeed Sir Henry Ellis as Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

Ganzel had access to Madden's many diaries, and he found them liberally sprinkled with incriminating details. He surmised that since Madden could not remove this evidence without destroying the whole, he chose another way out: before he died in 1873 he left strict orders that after his funeral every book, every volume of his diaries, every scrap of notes or personal correspondence should be sealed, crated, and shipped to the Bodleian Library, there to remain unopened until 1920. He undoubtedly thought that the passing years would eradicate any interest people might have in the life of John Payne Collier. Little did the Librarian realize, however, that one hundred years after his death people would be interested in Collier's life—and the role Sir Frederic Madden played in destroying it.

Unlearned men of books assume the care,
As eunuchs are the guardians of the fair.

Edward Young, ca. 1727
BOOK PRESERVATION: A NINETEENTH CENTURY PRINTER FORETELLS A CONTEMPORARY PROBLEM

by Victoria Adamitis

Within the past decade or so, library professionals, bibliophiles, and others concerned with the fate of many library collections in this country and abroad have attempted to increase public awareness of the serious threat of book deterioration. In 1973, Frazer G. Poole of the Library of Congress stated that in excess of one third of that collection was in a condition too brittle to be used. Mr. Poole also noted that the majority of non-fiction titles would be unusable before the year 2000. If such deterioration were permitted to become complete, the loss to our intellectual, cultural, and social history would be unfathomable. Fortunately, albeit slowly, progress is being made on national and local levels to save and preserve library materials.

In light of the obvious urgency to take heed of the book preservation problem today, it is all the more interesting to ponder the foresight of a nineteenth century English printer named William Blades. In 1880, Blades published a work entitled The Enemies of Books, in which he identified all the primary factors that library preservation specialists today would still agree are the key threats to the conservation of collections—the potential for fire and water damage to materials, the destructive effects of heat, excessive humidity and light, and the threat of pests and vermin (mold, silverfish, bookworms, mice, etc.).

A first edition of The Enemies of Books, published by Trubner & Company, was recently discovered in the stacks of Trinkle Library. When found, it was encased in a twentieth century commercial buckram binding. Fortunately, however, no damage had been done to the original book, and an experienced hand binder quite wonderfully restored it to its original paper cover. The value of the book is increased by the fact that it is a presentation copy, signed by the author in October 1880. The pencil notations inside indicate that the book once belonged to Judge Francis A. Gaskill (1846-1909) of Worcester, Massachusetts. Judge Gaskill, at one time a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was also a scholar and an ardent bibliophile with a fondness for presentation copies.
But who was William Blades and why was he writing on a subject that took most of the rest of the world almost another century to acknowledge seriously? Besides being a skilled printer, William Blades (1824-1890) was also a book collector and scholar. His interest in the typography of the first English press led to exhaustive research on William Caxton, the printer who produced in 1475 the first English-language book on a printing press. Blades, in fact, is best known for his two volume work, The Life and Typography of William Caxton, published from 1861-1863. This monumental work is still considered to be the standard source for research on Caxton.

But by far Blades' most popular work was The Enemies of Books. Written in a witty and very readable style, it is easy to see why it was published in six editions in English and one in French. In it Blades identifies and devotes a chapter to each of the following categories of book enemies: fire, water, gas and heat, dust and neglect, ignorance, the bookworm, other vermin, bookbinders, and book collectors.

In discussing each enemy, Blades relates a number of anecdotes and makes comment based on personal observances. His remarks are astute and sometimes amusingly caustic. For example, in his chapter on bookbinders as the enemies of books, he duly criticizes them for their practice of trimming, which is the cutting off of the outer margins of the leaves to create a clean, straight edge. Trimming, however, can be dangerous because it is also possible to trim right into the text; moreover, it unnecessarily alters or destroys the original bibliographic form, and usually destroys the proportion of print to the page. The practice obviously angered Blades a great deal since he comments: Dante, in his "Inferno," deals out to the lost souls various tortures suited with dramatic fitness to the past crimes of the victims and had I to execute judg­ment on the criminal binders of certain precious volumes . . . I would collect the paper shavings so ruthlessly shorn off, and roast the perpetrator of the outrage over their slow combustion.

Blades devotes an entire chapter to the bookworm, a destructive pest that is no longer quite the threat to libraries that it once was. His curiosity about these creatures was so strong that he attempted to breed them, but was unsuccessful.

Interestingly enough, Blades identifies an intellectual rather than a physical enemy of books in the chapter he entitles "Ignorance." By this he means the intentional destruction of books as a means of censoring their intellectual content. Freedom of information is a controversial issue today as well.

Another exceptional aspect of The Enemies of Books is the fine plates contained therein. Several of them are etchings which depict various in­cidents of the destruction of books which Blades discusses in his text. A Woodbury type photographic print showing a Caxton badly riddled with worm holes, as well as a detailed seventeenth century engraving of a bookworm on an extended plate, are particularly noteworthy.
All of these qualities add up to a book that we are quite fortunate to have and quite obligated to preserve in the Woodward Collection. As William Blades reminds us in his conclusion to *The Enemies of Books*:

> It is a great pity that there should be so many distinct enemies at work for the destruction of literature... An old book, whatever its subject or internal merits, is truly a portion of the national history; we may imitate it and print it in facsimile, but we can never exactly reproduce it; and as a historical document it should be carefully preserved.

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**Are You Acquainted With...**

**AN EMINENT SURVEY OF AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUPS?**

by Kari Anderson

The diverse ethnic origins of the American people have been neatly compiled into the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (R/305.8/H261). Within its pages, the familiar Germans, Italians, and Mexicans rub shoulders with the less well-known Georgians, Icelanders, and Manx. As well as immigrant and racial groups—Afro-Americans, American Indians, and Indochinese are only a few—the Encyclopedia incorporates groups distinguished by religion, such as Jews, Amish, Eastern Orthodox, and Zoroastrians. It also includes such indigenous, "made in America" groups as Mormons, Appalachians, Yankees, and Southerners, people whose unique identity qualifies them as ethnic groups. "Ethnic" is by no means limited to "foreign."

What, then, is "ethnic?" The Encyclopedia's editors distinguished a dozen characteristics including common geographic origin, race, or religion; shared language, lore, values, or food preferences; common patterns of settlement and employment in America; common political interests or institutions. Shared in an amazing variety of degrees and combinations, these characteristics essentially define ethnic groups in America, whether they have remained distinct or have been all but forgotten by their descendants.

America is well known as a land of immigrants, the continent no less than the nation. Within the last decades, the children of a generation of women who would not wear a scarf tied under the chin since they looked as though they had just gotten off the boat became intensely interested in their ancestry and their ethnic heritage. The ethnic studies spawned by
this surge of interest produced quantities of literature on many groups and many aspects of ethnicity. The Encyclopedia, a logical capstone for this material, profiles 106 ethnic groups and addresses in 29 thematic essays such broader concepts of ethnicity as Americanization, language maintenance, prejudice, religion, and politics.

By digesting the social, cultural, economic, linguistic, religious, and political past and present of the components of American society the Encyclopedia serves two purposes. For less well-known groups it provides, often for the first time, basic information about their origins, including enough historical background to explain why they came to America, their settlement in America and their place in American society. For the better-known groups, this information nicely synopsizes the available literature and makes for an excellent introduction to those groups.

Since the article for each group covers, insofar as possible, its origins and migration, settlement patterns, economic conditions, social organizations, culture, religion, political involvement, and group maintenance, the Encyclopedia can be used very instructively to compare groups' places in and contributions to the heterogeneous American society. One can for instance discover why the Irish and Italians figure large on the political scene and why the Germans and French do not, or why the Finns are not particularly interested in maintaining ethnic identity whereas the Armenians are; compare the associations formed by Poles and Swedes, Norwegians and Dutch; learn that in addition to the Chinese the Greeks were exceedingly well represented in the restaurant business.

One can find among the thematic essays concise histories of U.S. immigration policy and of the record of discrimination and prejudice that has been directed at one time or another against just about everyone, and a fine discussion of education which is useful to compare with what the group articles have to say about schooling. The Encyclopedia's usefulness is multiplied by the bibliographies of important, standard works appended to each article and essay.

The Encyclopedia is thus of immense value for a number of uses. The researcher beginning study of an ethnic American group, the individual wanting to learn more about his own ancestral origins, the casual reader interested simply in gaining a better understanding of the human stuff of which America is made up—all can do no better than to begin with the solidly-researched and well-written articles in the Encyclopedia.

There are the men who pretend to understand a book by scouting through the index: as if a traveler should go about to describe a palace when he had seen nothing but the privy.

Jonathan Swift, ca. 1740
Ever since high school you knew you wanted to go to college. But now that you're here, you're not sure what you want to do when you finish. You know that there are books covering specific careers or on graduate schools—even books that help you to write a resume—but how about books that help you to decide what to do with the rest of your life?

Volumes in the Career Information Center in the Reserve Room of the Library can help you. One particularly useful book is Richard J. Pilder's How to Find Your Life's Work: Staying Out of Traps and Taking Control of Your Career (650.14/P641h). Chapters include "Career Planning," "Organizational Needs and Career Development," and "Reframing the Job Search." Of special value are the tests which help each person define his own career goals, plus the various chapters that emphasize to any job seeker the significance of networking.

Another similar volume is Howard Figler's Complete Job-Search Handbook: All the Skills You Need to Get Any Job And Have a Good Time Doing It (650.14/F468c). Although there are literally hundreds of career guidance books available today, this volume claims to detail the entire process that occurs when a person seeks a change in his career. This consists of using "career skills" not "job hunting techniques," which, according to the author, most career books neglect or take for granted. Twenty of these skills are outlined in Figler's book.

But what if you don't want to work for someone else but prefer to be your own boss? Do you think that you have "entrepreneurial character?" A book recently published is Dana Shilling's Be Your Own Boss: A Step-by-Step Guide to Financial Independence Through Your Own Small Business (658.041/Sh62b). How much money do you need? What about location? How do you manage the necessary bookkeeping and pay off Uncle Sam? Should you hire people to work for you? This book wonderfully answers these questions—and hundreds more—and is as quick to point out the negative aspects of owning your own business as well as the positive ones.

Of course, numerous other books in the Library focus on different topics pertaining to all aspects of career guidance. Be sure and ask the reference librarian for any assistance you might need.
Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages Vera Niebuhr organized and chaired a special German session, "Der entfremdete Mensch in der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts," at the Mountain Interstate Foreign Language Conference, held October 13-15 at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Key S. Ryang, Associate Professor of History, has written "John Ross, Homer B. Hulbert and James S. Gale's Contribution to the Modern Korean History: A Bio-bibliographical Study," for the Summer 1983 issue of the Korean Observer, pp. 172-184.

"The Environmental Crisis in Eastern Europe: The Price for Progress," is the title of an article by Associate Professor of Political Science John M. Kramer, appearing in the Summer 1983 issue of Slavic Review, pp. 204-220. Professor Kramer also contributed "Environmental Problems in the Soviet Union" to The Soviet Union Today (pp. 153-162), edited by James Cracraft, University of Chicago Press, 1983.

Stephen W. Fuller, Associate Professor of Biological Sciences, completed in October an exchange of herbarium specimens with Dr. Graeme N. MacRaild, Botany Department, University of Canterbury in New Zealand. Professor Fuller had sent specimens from the Atlantic Coast between New Hampshire and North Carolina. The specimens he received in return were on display in Combs Hall during October 1983.

David Cain, Associate Professor of Religion, participated in a discussion of "Values In Teaching," including values implicit in course syllabi, at a regional meeting of the Society for Values in Higher Education, Georgetown University, October 7, 1983.

Aniano Peña, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, attended the Symposium on the Brothers Machado at the University of Dallas in Irving, Texas, October 14-15. He presented a paper, "Etropsicología en Antonio Machado," which explained the impact of the German "Psychology of the Peoples" movement on the writings of Antonio Machado (1875-1939), whom some call the greatest poet of the Generation of '98. His paper will be published in the Boletín de la Institución Fernán González, a journal sponsored by the Academia Burgense de Historia y Bellas Artes, the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, and the Diputación de Burgos, Spain.

On October 21-22, Professor Peña attended the Ninth Annual Hispanic Literatures Conference at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania. He presented the paper "La Colmena de Cela y el Madrid de
de Postguerra," which explained the situation of the city of Madrid after the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) as reflected in Camilo José Cela's popular novel La Colmena, published in Buenos Aires in 1951. The conference was sponsored by the Department of Foreign Languages of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Robert Boughner, Assistant Professor of Classics, presented on October 2 "Catullus' Reception of Sappho" at the Fourth Annual Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies Conference, held at St. Joseph's College, North Windham, Maine.

"Fredericksburg's Urban History: A Reconstructed Residential Ecology," is the title of an article by Richard P. Palmieri, Associate Professor of Geography, appearing in the Fall-Winter 1982 issue of Virginia Geographer, pp. 1-21.

Margaret Holmes Williamson, Associate Professor of Anthropology, is a contributing author to two books recently published by the University of Minnesota Press: Middletown Families: Fifty Years of Change & Continuity (1982), and All Faithful People: Change and Continuity in Middletown's Religion (1983).

**News and Notes**

**Personnel**

We wish to welcome Sherry L. Wildman, who joined the Library staff as a Catalog Clerk on October 10, replacing Janice Smith who resigned on September 30.

Cataloger Charles Balthis attended on November 12 the fifty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Potomac Technical Processing Libraries at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. The topic of the meeting was "Two Challenges for the 80s: Contracting and Authority Control."

**New Class for Library**

The need to change the Library's classification from the Dewey Decimal Classification System to the Library of Congress Classification System has been apparent for a number of years. The Technical Services staff will begin the switch this Christmas vacation, and hope to reclassify completely the books in the Bibliography Room before the second semester begins.
KEEPING UP TO DATE

Five book dealers mounted their displays in the four duPont exhibition rooms early Sunday morning, October 30, 1983, in preparation for the day-long fifth Antiquarian Book Fair sponsored by The Trinkle Associates.

"Knowing William Faulkner" was well received on November 10 by an audience composed of members of the College community as well as by members of the Fredericksburg community. The program, arranged by The Associates, presented Jimmy Faulkner, nephew of novelist William Faulkner, and Professor Jo Marshall, an authority on Faulkner from Jefferson State Junior College. They wove incidents, places, and people from Faulkner's real life together with his literary works into a fascinating presentation.

The annual meeting of The Associates will be held on Monday, December 5 at 8 p.m. Three members of the Advisory Board will be elected. The program to follow will be presented by Mary and Bill Kemp and Stephanie and Roy Smith who will offer a fascinating look at animal communication in "The Great Chimp Chase: A Search for Animal Tongues."

Renewal notices for the 1984 membership year were mailed on Friday, November 11 to The Associates.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

I find people call it research nowadays if they ever have to look anything up in a book.

Margaret Lane, 1964
Snow and ice are currently blanketing the campus at the start of this "spring" semester at MWC. Gritty sand mixed with slush is also underfoot, and more than one person has remarked while walking into the Library that he wishes the temperature were 71° instead of 17.

Though we can't change the weather, we can certainly provide you with something to read while you await the balmy months of May and June. If the pressure of term papers is adding to your depression, we'd like to remind you that the reference department will again be sponsoring its "Term Paper Clinics" and "Subject Seminars." The Clinics will take place during the week before and the week after Spring Vacation in March--watch for announcements in the Library and around campus--and the following Seminars will be held in the Library: Religion, March 5; History, March 12; Art History, March 13; and Political Science, March 14. Each is scheduled from 3:30-5:00. See the librarian at the reference desk to sign up for these services.

Of course, there is no need to wait for a scheduled appointment to see the reference librarian; indeed, all the library staff members are here to help you. Just stop in and see us!

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance of the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.


The first volume of a two-volume set, this is Stephen Ambrose's fourth work on Dwight D. Eisenhower. Ambrose, who also was an editor of Eisenhower's papers, has used newly available original source materials for what may become the standard biography of the 34th President. Not intended as an in-depth analytical work, Eisenhower focuses on the personal man—especially his relationships with his wife Mamie, son John, and military driver Kay Summersby.


How important are the relationships between pets and people? In Beck's and Katcher's new book, based on research at the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society, they explain how truly significant they are. Their text explores the therapeutic advantages of pet ownership and how pets contribute to the mental and physical well-being of humans.


Special U. S. forces landed in Iran on April 24, 1980 in an attempt to rescue the American hostages. Now retired Colonel Charles Beckwith, who was commander of this unit called Delta Force, tells of the development of the army counterterrorist unit and its subsequent failure in the Iranian desert.

"A chemical leprosy is eating into the face of North America and Europe. This chemical leprosy is commonly called acid rain." These frightening sentences open this fundamental study on one of today's most serious environmental problems. The authors, a father and son team, explain the causes and effects and suggest some possible solutions to the problem.


James Lincoln Collier's *Louis Armstrong* not only offers a fresh new interpretation of the life of a musician who lived a rags to riches life, but also emphasizes the seminal importance of Armstrong's music--its unique originality and great influence on jazz and American music in general.


Former editor of the *Saturday Review* Norman Cousins speculates on the relationship between the emotions and the onset of disease and healing. Having suffered a heart attack late in 1980, he has been able to use his own body as a laboratory for understanding. Cousins previously wrote *Anatomy of an Illness As Perceived by the Patient* which dealt with an earlier personal illness, and he is now a member of the UCLA medical faculty where his special interest is emotional biochemistry.


For many years interested in the study of power, John Kenneth Galbraith has now investigated not the uses of, but the basic nature and sources of power. He defines three types of power and finds their sources "in personality, property, and organization."


Journalist Hillel Levin first met and interviewed John DeLorean in 1979. Within the next few years he began to question DeLorean's spectacular rise and soon wrote a magazine story--one which his subject particularly disliked. Using this background material and having pursued further research, Hillel attempts to bring to his readers an understanding of the enigmatic, dashing automotive engineer now under indictment for drug trafficking.
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Issued in the fall of 1983 to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, One Brief Shining Moment is a tribute to the successful moments of the President's life. The author, William Manchester, was a personal friend of the President and wrote two earlier works on the man—Portrait of a President and The Death of a President. His text is heavily supplemented with photographs of JFK and his family at work and play.

Our courts don't work, at least not the way we want them to, according to Richard Neely. They are hampered because individual interests determine what each person or group wants of the courts. Neely, the author of How Courts Govern America and a justice on the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, offers his ideas for reform in a book which he calls "a horseback ride through the entire criminal and civil court system."

Though born in Virginia and living most of her life in New York City, Willa Cather, according to author Phyllis Robinson, was always the Nebraskan she became at ten years old. Robinson traces Cather's life from the early years near Winchester, Virginia, to Red Cloud, Nebraska, and on to the successful New York literary years where she details the writer's relationships with Isabelle McClung, Edith Lewis, and Samuel S. McClure.

Using Richard Nixon's covert operations as an analogy, Joseph Burkholder Smith traces similar actions taken in 1811 by James Madison. In an attempt to gain Florida from Spain, Madison took action to instigate among the Florida populace an uprising against Spain. The plot, a failure, was disavowed in an early example of Presidential denial. Author of Portrait of a Cold Warrior, the author is a veteran of 23 years with the CIA.
recent periodical additions

by Victoria J. Adamitis

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,345 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Three newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

An important news and political opinion magazine, The Progressive, can now be found in the Current Periodicals Room. The journal is coming to us as a gift from the editor.

Considered necessary reading by several U.S. presidents including William Howard Taft and Jimmy Carter, The Progressive in its seventy-five year history has been recognized as an intelligent voice of the liberal viewpoint. The magazine has won several coveted journalism awards.

Established in 1909 as an organ of the LaFollette Progressive party movement, the magazine has admirably survived major financial crises. Sen. Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin led the Progressive party movement in the first quarter of this century. This third party movement promoted the enactment of liberal legislation and was particularly concerned about the needs of the agricultural and labor sectors.

Our first issue, volume 48, number 1, January 1984, features three articles pertaining to the U.S. invasion of Grenada and one on U.S. aggression in Nicaragua. Included are book and film reviews as well as music reviews by jazz critic Nat Hentoff. The Progressive is indexed in Readers' Guide and Book Review Index.

Complete holdings beginning with volume 1, May 1939, of the Latin American literary journal Revista Iberoamericana have been added to the periodical collection. These issues and subscription are a gift from the friends and associates of Mary Ellen Stephenson, former faculty member and chairperson of the Modern Foreign Languages department, and were donated in honor of her 1981 retirement. Revista Iberoamericana, a quarterly journal usually issued in two double-numbered issues per year, contains numerous articles on prominent Latin American literary figures and various literary topics. All articles are in Spanish except for occasional ones in Portuguese. The latest issue, numbers 123-124, April-September 1983, contains an article about the well-known short story "The Aleph" by Jorge Luis Borges entitled "El Aleph: Borges y la Historia." The issues also contain a large number of book reviews of works published in the areas of Latin American literature, literary criticism, and culture. Revista Iberoamericana is indexed in the MLA Bibliography. Our holdings are volume 1, May 1939 to volume 48, number 121, 1982 (on microfilm) and number 122, January-March, 1983 to date (in hard copy).
Another new periodical title in the Trinkle Library is Arts Review, published by the National Endowment for the Arts. Arts Review is received by the library free of charge because of our status as a U.S. Government depository library.

Published quarterly, Arts Review provides news and information about the National Endowment for the Arts, as well as articles about the arts world at large. Our first issue, volume 1, number 1, Fall 1983, contains an interview with actress Celeste Holm, an article about the arts in Baltimore ("Baltimore is Just a Beginning"), and an article about the relationship between the NEA and dance in this country entitled "The Dance Dilemma."

AVAILABLE AT THE RESERVE DESK:

1984 Tax Guide for College Teachers and Other College Personnel

The Library has obtained a copy of the above guide for current tax returns, placing it on reserve to assure its availability to everyone. It may be charged out from the Reserve Room for a period of three days.

Published by the Academic Information Service, Inc., in Washington, this offers specialized tax information tailored to the needs of both classroom faculty and other college personnel. It notes basic changes in laws applying to the tax returns now due, as well as other recent changes in tax rules.
Charles Wadell Chesnutt: America's First Black Novelist

by Jack Bales

Every time I read a good novel, I want to write one. It is the dream of my life--to be an author!

--Charles Wadell Chesnutt

Charles Chesnutt was twenty-three years old when he put to paper this fervent ambition. Born in Cleveland in 1858, his parents were free blacks who had moved from Fayetteville, North Carolina to the North before the Civil War. In 1866, however, the family returned to Fayetteville where his father started a grocery store and Charles attended school. Always an excellent student, Charles began teaching at age fourteen at the State Colored Normal School there, and in 1878 he married, settling in Cleveland five years later with his wife and children. To support them he secured a job as a railway clerk, later became a legal stenographer, and in 1887 he passed the Ohio bar exam with the highest scores in his class.

Chesnutt's dreams of becoming a published author were realized at this time, and E. Lee Trinkle Library is fortunate to have four first editions of his works in its Woodward Collection. These include The Conjure Woman (1899); Frederick Douglass (a miniature volume, 1899); The Marrow of Tradition (1901); and The Colonel's Dream (1905, with the author's surname misspelled as "Chestnutt" on the cover).

The Conjure Woman is a collection of seven pre-Civil War folk tales and is Chesnutt's first published volume. The initial story, "The Goophered Grapevine," was originally published in the August 1887 issue of the Atlantic Monthly and brought him to the attention of Albion Tourgee, George Washington Cable, and other writers, including Atlantic Monthly editor Walter Hines Page, a fellow North Carolinian who encouraged him to put together a collection of his stories. Chesnutt saw this as an excellent opportunity to write a work devoid of the usual Negro stereotypes which he detested so much. In fact, in a letter to Page dated March 22, 1899, the author referred to Harry Stillwell Edwards' "Chief," a caricature of a devoted ex-slave which appeared in that month's Atlantic Monthly, as "one of the sort of Southern stories that make me feel it my duty to try to write a different sort."
Frederick Douglass, a brief biography of the leading spokesman of American blacks in the 1800s, was written while Chesnutt was awaiting publication of The Conjure Woman. He greatly admired Douglass because of his strong will and determination, and wrote in his journal his one regret that due to space limitations, he could only "touch upon the salient features of Douglass's career."

Chesnutt, a fiery defender of Negro rights, was disturbed at the public's seeming indifference to the decline of blacks' status since the end of the Civil War. In 1890 he wrote George Washington Cable that most magazines seemed to want stories about "the loyal darky servant" or other stereotypical material. "I can't write about those people," he said, "or rather I won't write about them." His epic book, his challenge to Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, was published in 1901. The Marrow of Tradition is his explosive expression against race prejudice, and he painstakingly gathered data and research material for it by visiting several southern states. The novel takes place in Wellington—really Wilmington, North Carolina, where the famous Wilmington Race Riot took place on November 4, 1898—and explores the relationship between the families of a black doctor and a white newspaper editor. Chesnutt's dramatic concluding chapters reflect his own responses to racism and are a seething indictment of American society in the late 1800s.

Unfortunately, both critics and the reading public ignored The Marrow of Tradition, and Chesnutt decided to abandon some of his militancy and didacticism in favor of a less impassioned and what he hoped would therefore be a popular study of race relations. The Colonel's Dream is the result, a story of how a rich white man, Henry French, returns to his small hometown in hopes of reviving it, both economically and socially. Colonel French, however, offends the white citizens of the town by his "color-blind business practices," and in disgust, he eventually returns to the North and a new life.

Though Chesnutt's perceptive study of bigotry and small town life foreshadows later American novels such as Sinclair Lewis's Main Street, the novel was not a commercial success. With the upsurge of racism across the country, readers preferred the historical romances of such writers as the Reverend Thomas Dixon (The Leopard's Spots, 1902; The Clansman, 1905), whose theme of white supremacy was directly opposite the ideas of Chesnutt.

Although Charles Waddell Chesnutt continued to write and stay active in public affairs, his literary reputation diminished after World War I. Late in the 1920s, however, he was rediscovered, and novelists paid tribute to him in their books and articles. In 1928, four years before he died in Cleveland, he was awarded the prestigious Spingarn Medal. This award, established by Joel E. Spingarn in 1913, is made annually to the black who has made an outstanding achievement in his field. Even though little of his work had been published in twenty years, Charles W. Chesnutt was cited for his "pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggles of Americans of Negro descent, and for his long and useful career as scholar, worker, and freeman of one of America's greatest cities."
Are You Acquainted With...

THE TREASURY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE?

by Kari Anderson

The result of forty years of combing the world's geographical literature, the American Geographical Society's Research Catalogue (REFB/Z/6009/A48) is one of the great retrospective bibliographies of geography. Its riches consist of the books, pamphlets, journal articles and documents in the library of the American Geographical Society, which since its founding in 1852 has become one of the major geographical libraries of the world.

The character of the areas of the earth on which man lives is the focus of geographers' study. Whether their specialties are physical geography or economic geography, their interests politically, socially, or culturally oriented, narrow or widespread, they are first and foremost interested in places. With this in mind, the Librarian of the Society in 1923 began a catalog of its collection classified by a scheme based on geographic regions. This, he reasoned, would be of far greater use to geographic research than an alphabet-based dictionary catalog. In 1962, the cards of this classified catalog were photographically reproduced and the Research Catalogue, with 219,000 entries, was published.

The all-inclusive nature of its contents renders the Research Catalogue useful not only to the student doing a comprehensive literature search, the purpose to which it is particularly well-suited. Though he may be a bit intimidated at first by its size and format, anyone in need of geographical information—which includes nearly everyone—can find useful material within the volumes of the Catalogue. Vegetation patterns and land use, political boundaries and language distribution, scientific exploration reports and popular travel guides are just a sampling of the interests the Catalogue encompasses; for those so inclined there is material on imaginary travels, including a checklist of 215 eighteenth-century imaginary voyages.

It is as a retrospective bibliography of geographic literature, however, that the Research Catalogue truly comes into its own. The student of geography embarking on a research project knows that he must search through the corpus of the literature for all the relevant material pertaining to his topic, to ensure both a solid foundation for his own work and that he is not needlessly duplicating someone else's. To have the catalog of a renowned research library, whose holdings on his subject are comprehensive, available to him greatly simplifies this literature search. Too, the catalog format puts the resources of such a library at the disposal of many who, impecunious and far away, would not otherwise be able to use them. Through its classed arrangement, the Catalogue enables him to find journal articles and reports, scholarly treatises and popular descriptions in a multitude of languages, whether he is interested in agriculture in the Sahel of Africa, political boundaries in Europe, or land tenure patterns in Central America.
Beyond being valuable to the serious researcher, the Catalogue can also be useful to the student in need of less comprehensive, though not necessarily less specific, material. If he spends a short time studying its organization, he will be able to look for precisely his topic as well as for more general information, perhaps to discover a definitive article or fundamental book.

Indeed, the American Geographical Society Research Catalogue warrants investigation by all manner of geography students, the casual and the committed. The treasure of its contents includes worldwide geographical literature to meet any need, material made readily available by the unique system of the Catalogue's classified organization.

Career Clues

LIVING AND STUDYING ABROAD

by Jack Bales

Several students have asked the reference librarians about job or study possibilities in foreign countries. There are several books in the MWC Library that can help interested students not only make their decisions but save them much time and effort. A well-known book—now in its twenty-third edition—is Study Abroad (R/378.35/St94). As indicated in its introduction, "the reader will find in this volume details of international study programs at post-secondary levels offered by institutions in over one hundred countries and open to a wide range of applicants." It is divided into two parts. The first lists international scholarships and other forms of financial aid for study abroad, organized alphabetically by individual country and sub-organized by discipline (education, science, the arts, etc.). The second part lists international courses and study programs, and the arrangement is similar to the first section.

A handy directory from the Career Shelf is 1983 Internships (331.25922/In8). Though slightly out of date, this still provides "more than 1000 listings of companies, organizations, and institutions offering nearly 16,000 on-the-job training opportunities," and a special chapter is titled "International Opportunities: Internship Opportunities Abroad." Naturally, lists of addresses and all other necessary information is given.

The Learning Traveler: Vacation Study Abroad (R/370.196/L479) is for "one interested in broadening his or her educational experience by attending a study program abroad." The programs listed are sponsored by U.S. colleges and universities, foreign institutions, and private and governmental organizations and agencies. The book is arranged geographically, and introductory chapters list sponsoring institutions, specific chapters, etc.
And lastly, a basic and easy-to-use reference book is the sixth edition of the Whole World Handbook: A Guide to Study, Work and Travel Abroad (R/370.196/C66w). Divided into geographic sections, it "suggests some exciting possibilities for work, study, and travel that exist for you."

A fascinating characteristic of the book is the hundreds of quotations from student travelers that the editors pack into each chapter. For example, "At the pyramids outside Cairo, bargain for a camel ride around the great pyramid. At the Valley of the Kings at Luxor little boys will want to sell you parts of mummies. Be careful what you ask for, as they're quite capable of supplying you with a mummy's head."

Of course, other volumes in the Library can also help you. Be sure and ask the reference librarians for assistance—on any topic or question!

Mary Washington College does not discriminate in employment practices on the basis of race, color, religion, physical disability, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, sex, or age (except where sex or age is a bonafide occupational qualification).
Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., Professor of Political Science, attended the South­ east Conference Association for Asian Studies, held January 12-14, 1984 at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. He presented a paper entitled, "The Politics of Regionalism Revisited," which was delivered before the panel on "Politics and Development in Modern India."

"New Thermoplastic Polyimides Containing a Trifluorophenylethylidene Linkage" is the title of a paper by Roy F. Gratz, Associate Professor of Chemistry, published in the 1983 Final Report of the NASA-American Society for Engineering Education, Case Lewis Summer Faculty Fellowship Program. The Report was published in September 1983 by the Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Case Institute of Technology, at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.


Mr. Pearce served as one of the judges for the 1983 Preservation Awards of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Inc., and for 1984 he has been appointed to HFFI's Committee on Standards, the Executive Committee, and was made Chairman of the Preservation Education Committee.

Aniano Pena, Associate Professor of Modern Foreign Languages, attended the annual convention of the Modern Foreign Language Association in New York City on December 27-30, 1983. He presented the paper "Etnopsicologia. Vida y Muerte de Una Idea" (Ethnopsychology. Life and Death of an Idea).
Personnel

We wish to welcome Marvella McDill, who joined the Library staff on January 16 as Secretary to the Librarian, replacing Sherry Morgan who resigned on December 15, 1983. Also, Mrs. Esther Gilpin will work part-time in the Cataloging Department to help with the change from the Dewey Decimal Classification system to the Library of Congress system.

From Dewey to LC

Over Christmas break, the Library began a new classification scheme for its collection. All books now added to the Library will be classified under the Library of Congress (LC) Classification system rather than the Dewey Classification system. The books arranged by the LC system will be placed in what is now the Psychology Library. To make room for this new collection arranged by LC, the books now housed there will be shelved in what is now known as the Philosophy Library. In other words, the old Philosophy Library will contain all books classified under the Dewey numbers from 100-199. For the time being, the collection that is now in the stacks under the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme will remain where it is currently located.

During the Christmas holidays, the entire Bibliography collection once labeled "RB" was reclassified to the LC system and now has the location symbol of "REFB" over the LC number. All other books classified under the LC system will be shelved in the old Psychology Library, except for reference books which will be kept in the Reference and Bibliography Rooms, and on a bookshelf just outside the Reference Room.

Librarians Attend Meetings

Kari Anderson, Jack Bales, and Brenda Sloan (Readers Services Librarians), and Mark McManus (Head Cataloger) attended the conference, "Copyright: Your Rights and Responsibilities," on October 20, 1983 in Richmond, Virginia. Held at the Howard Johnson's Conference Complex, it was sponsored by the Virginia Library Association and the Virginia Special Libraries Association.

Mark McManus attended in November a workshop on "Retrospective Conversion," held in Montgomery, Alabama at the Alabama Public Library Service. This was sponsored by the Southeastern Library Network and the Technical Services Round Table of the Alabama Library Association.

Librarian Ruby Weinbrecht attended the annual meeting of the Virginia Library Association on November 17-18, 1983, where she presented the paper, "Impact of Networking on Academic Libraries in Virginia."
The Associates of Trinkle Library held its annual membership meeting on Monday, December 5 at 7:30 p.m. with Chairman Miriam Jones presiding. After a brief review of the year's activities by Mrs. Jones, the election of members to the Advisory Board was held.

The Nominating Committee, chaired by Lawrence Wishner, presented a slate of three names: Miriam Jones, whose term expires December 1983; Dr. James Machan; and Corrine Woodward. All three were elected. The appointments to the Board by President Anderson were Lawrence Wishner from the faculty, Donna Dye from the student body, and Ruby Weinbrecht, who serves as Secretary-Treasurer under the Bylaws.

At the brief business meeting which followed the election, the Secretary-Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of $6,031.46. Vice-Chairman Gordon Jones announced a membership of 71, the largest number ever enrolled.

Following the business meeting, Mary and Bill Kemp and Stephanie and Roy Smith presented, in slide/lecture format, "The Great Chimp Chase: A Search for Animal Tongues." The presentation dealt with animal communication, a subject which the four had studied and researched the previous summer as part of a research grant.

The program ended on a social note as members shared seasonal refreshments arranged by Decca Frackleton, Miriam Jones and Kathryn Ray.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

Howard Nolan, 20, an undergraduate at Brasenose College, Oxford, yesterday finished eating the 566 pages of a copy of the University Examination Statutes, which he began six days earlier.

--London Daily Telegraph, June 8, 1966
Has winter finally left us? It certainly seems so, and the campus is once again literally blossoming with color as the coming of spring brightens the college—and it certainly brings a smile to the faces of all those who are tired of cold, slush, and gloomy days.

We in the Library hope that this issue of News & Views is another day brightener. Though we’re busy changing from the Dewey Decimal Classification system to the Library of Congress system, all other work still goes on, the books keep coming in, and as always, selected new titles are reviewed in "Current and Choice" (with annotations this month written by Library intern Kay Bradshaw).

This April issue—with all the usual columns and features which should satisfy any literary appetite—concludes Volume 12 of News & Views. We'll see you back in the fall, but until then, enjoy the spring, summer, and vacation . . . and best of luck to all graduating seniors!

Contents

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THE BOOKS LISTED BELOW are selected from the numerous volumes that have been recently received in the Library. A selected display of new books is always available for your browsing pleasure to the right of the entrance of the rotunda. Books from this display may circulate.

D4 1983 In this historical novel--a psychological exploration of Che
    Guevara--Canto reviews the influence of Guevara's upper middle
    class but unconventional parents, his meeting with Castro, and the
    Bolivian campaign which led to Guevara's execution. The novel
    considers the forces that changed a privileged youth into a Third
    World radical.

PN 481 Delany, Sheila. Writing Woman: Women Writers and Women in
    .D4 1983 Delany studies women as fictional characters and as authors
    of fiction and nonfiction in medieval times and in the present
    day. She claims the study is not a feminist book, but she does
    point out sexist ordinances of medieval guilds and lingering
    present-day sexist attitudes. Since several chapters cover
    Chaucer's writings on women, this book will be of great use to
    medieval history and women's studies students.

PQ 6607 Delibes, Miguel. The Hedge. Tr. by Frances M. López-Morillas.
    .E45 1983 "My principle emotion is fear"--a quotation from Max
    Horkheimer--begins this novel, and throughout it the reader is
    never far from Orwellian nightmares. The Hedge is a satire on
    life in a totalitarian state. The protagonist, Jacinto,
    collapses in an office and is sent to a retreat where a hedge
    rapidly grows around him. Afraid to fight the hedge and afraid
    to die, Jacinto retreats for a bizarre encounter with nature.

QB 209 The Enigma of Time. Ed. by P.T. Landsberg. Bristol, Adam
    .E54 1982 The authors of fourteen essays struggle to understand the
    nature of time with an eye to physical science and philosophy.
    The essays, reprinted articles from 1930-1980, are not overly
technical, and Landsberg's introduction seeks to clarify difficult
passages. "Time in the Arts," the final section, is included to
balance the scientific essays. Excellent reading in preparation
for the Classics, Philosophy, and Religion department's forthcoming
"Mysterium Humanum Study of Time."

HF
5549.5
.E45
G74
1983
Griffith, Susan. Work Your Way Around the World. Cincinnati,

Everything from working a free passage to useful foreign
phrases is included in this realistic handbook. Griffith
discusses travel, board, and agencies that can help find jobs.
She includes tips from seasoned travelers and maps of countries
showing jobs to be had no matter what the condition of each region's
economy. From grape picking to movie doubling, jobs are available
around the world. Excellent reading before summer.

BR
332.5
.G74
1983
Gritsch, Eric W. Martin--God's Court Jester: Luther in

Eric Gritsch, Director of the Institute for Luther Studies
at Gettysburg, has written a scholarly study in honor of Martin
Luther's 500th birthday anniversary. The biography of Luther, the
radical Luther, and the writings of Luther are explored to give a
balanced picture of the theologian, with the author also constantly
reminding the reader of Luther's sense of humor. A time chart
and extensive bibliography are included.

NK
839
.W952
H5
Hennessey, William J. Russel Wright: American Designer. Cambridge,

Illustrations of Wright's dinnerware, ceramics, and entire
room settings accompany a study of Wright's work between 1930
and 1950, when he was most in demand. Wright's modern adaptations
of ordinary household furnishings were designed to be inherently
American. This catalog, issued in conjunction with a Gallery
Association of New York State exhibition, illustrates the
progression of Wright's revolutionary designs.

QA
29
.T8
H63
1983
Hodges, Andrew. Alan Turing: The Enigma. New York, Simon and

Computer intelligence and the German cipher code of World
War II showed Turing's brilliance. Homosexuality led to his
tragic death. Hodges writes a sympathetic and scientifically
accurate definitive biography of the man whose "Turing Test"
probed the knowledge, possible emotional responses and subtle
judgments of computers, and he carefully details how Turing
cracked the code of the German transmitter, the "Enigma."
Turing committed suicide after being "medically treated" for
homosexuality at a time when it was considered a criminal
offense. Includes index and plates.
President of the International Olympic Committee from 1972 to 1980, Killanin is an authority on top-level sports diplomacy. He examines especially the massacre at Munich and the Montreal and Moscow boycotts. This is a personal account of sports diplomacy from a man who believes that politics is overpowering sports. Includes glossary and index.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1883, E. E. Just might never have shown his brilliance because of racial oppression—a problem that haunted him his entire life. Just defied the odds, however, and as this sparkling biography shows, he distinguished himself as a marine biologist at Woods Hole, Howard University, and in France despite discrimination. Manning, an MIT historian of science, combines history of science and black studies in a superb biography.

One hundred years of grand opera is certainly celebrated in Mayer's history of the Metropolitan Opera. The liberally illustrated history covers the creation, development and continuing management of the Met, and Mayer remembers the stars and productions that made the Met the leading opera house in the world. He is critical of periods that showed the opera house as less than it ought to have been, but he also celebrates the leading conductors—Toscanini, Mahler, and Levine—and recalls how radio made the Met a national institution.

What kind of president would John Glenn make? Van Riper asks this question as part of an honest biography of the first American to orbit the earth. Glenn's war and flying records, space pursuits, business endeavors, and political record are all explored to give what the Washington Post Book World calls "... neither a puff piece nor a scissors-and-paste job."
recent periodical additions

by Victoria J. Adamitis

THE LIBRARY currently receives 1,344 periodicals covering a wide variety of subjects. Two newly acquired titles are briefly described below.

The controversy concerning the Mary Cate Carroll painting at Mary Washington College is covered in a news article in the latest issue of Christianity Today, a periodical which was recently added to the Library's collection. A magazine of national significance, with a circulation of 185,000, Christianity Today tends to speak for the Evangelical side of Protestantism. With a Biblical flavor, the magazine addresses many timely social and political issues. Along with the article referred to above, entitled "A Virginia College Bans an Antiabortion Painting" (p.42), the March 2, 1984 issue includes two articles on the subject of the death penalty, as well as an article entitled, "Embryo Transfer: A Woman Can Now Give Birth to Her Own Stepchild". Christianity Today is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and Religion Index One: Periodicals. Presently, our holdings begin with volume 28, number 3, February 17, 1984.

Another religion magazine that was recently added to the current periodicals collection, received free from the publisher, is entitled Liberty. Billed as "A Magazine of Religious Freedom," Liberty is a publication of the Religious Liberty Association of North America and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. The magazine focuses upon the struggle that minorities of all kinds face in respect to their religious beliefs and practices. Our first issue, volume 79, number 1, January-February 1984, features an article entitled "Anti-Catholicism in the 80's: Is it Heating Up?" Another, "The Church in China," is about the Christian Church under the Communist regime. Nat Hentoff's article, "Paying Dues," is about the Doris McDaniel case, a suit based on McDaniel's claim that her first amendment rights, specifically her right to religious freedom, were being violated by pressure to join a union. McDaniel won the case against her employer, Essex International, Inc., in December 1982.
Those persons interested in biographical research may wonder why the devoted scholar often searches for original letters written by his subject. "Why go to all the trouble?" they sometimes ask. "Aren't the published editions of a person's correspondence enough?"

In many instances they aren't, since the published versions are simply not always reliable; indeed, some scholars estimate that scarcely any volume of letters edited before the twentieth century can be absolutely trusted in terms of accuracy or completeness. In the eighteenth century, for example, some literary figures--such as Alexander Pope--rewrote their own correspondence in preparation for its eventual publication. And these changes, unfortunately, have drastically altered present day conceptions of literary figures.

An excellent example is the English poet Anna Seward (1747-1809), the so-called "Swan of Lichfield" and acquaintance of Samuel Johnson. Throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, an often-quoted authority about Johnson and his associates has been the six-volume Letters of Anna Seward, published in 1811. In these letters, it has frequently been noted, are decidedly unfavorable views of the famous "Great Bear." Although this published material has long been trusted, contemporary literary research has turned up some of the original letters and scholars have noted many disturbing alterations.

For example, in the original of a letter written in 1788 to Hester Lynch Thrale (Mrs. Piozzi), Samuel Johnson's closest confidante, Seward wrote: "Your book shows the great man in an infinitely more benign, tho' less resplendent point of view than any of his writings, or than any veritable record of his conversation cou'd possibly place him."

The published version reads like this: "Your book shows him in a more benign, though less resplendent point of view, than, perhaps, any other of his writings, or than he could appear from any veritable records of his conversation, since you have, doubtless, expunged the malignant passages from your benevolent attention to the feelings of many."

Further comparisons show more of Seward's deliberate venom, and scholars painstakingly studied the letters to determine why the supposed friend of Johnson disliked him so. This is particularly perplexing since in James Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson, originally published in 1791, Johnson is--if anything--complimentary to her. Eventually, however, the probable reason was uncovered--a bitter quarrel over one of Johnson's minor verses, plus an error in Boswell's Life of Johnson which was attributed to Miss Seward and which was corrected in Boswell's Corrections and Additions to the First Edition. In the
well-known contemporary periodical, Gentleman's Magazine (Trinkle Library has original volumes of this publication in the Rare Book Room), Seward defended herself and attacked Boswell, with Boswell later replying in the same magazine: "As my book was to be a real history, and not a novel, it was necessary to suppress all erroneous particulars, however entertaining."

In the March 1793 issue of the Gentleman's Magazine, there appears an exchange of letters between Seward and poet William Hayley. (L. F. Powell, editor of the famed 1934 edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, referred to the correspondence as "foolish letters that passed between Miss Seward and Hayley, a poet her equal in feebleness.") Seward writes in part: "You have seen Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets; they have excited your generous indignation; a heart like Mr. Hayley's would shrink back astonished to perceive a mind, so enriched with the powers of Genius, capable of such cool malignity. Yet the Gentleman's Magazine praised these unworthy efforts to blight the laurels of decided fame. That the venom may fall where it ought. That the breath of public contempt might blow it from the beauteous wreaths it was intended to wither!"

Other passages in the Gentleman's Magazine and excerpts from her published letters speak of "malignant passages" in Johnson's letters and writings and of his "malevolence." This was her revenge for real or imagined slights received at the hands of her former friend, and until all of her original letters are examined, the 1811 edition of her letters cannot be trusted for facts or contemporary opinions. Furthermore, since she also tampered with the dates of her letters, the six volumes cannot even be safely used for a chronology of the period.

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Are You Acquainted With...

THE ONE-STOP INDEX TO BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES?

by Kari Anderson

The most comprehensive guide to biographical information ever published, Biography and Genealogy Master Index (BGMI) (REFB/CT/214/.B57) is the source of first resort in a quest for information on a person's life. An index to more than 350 biographical dictionaries and directories, it serves as a key to data on over three million people, both living and deceased, of all occupations and nationalities.

Biographical data has a variety of uses for the researcher. These may be as simple as the verification of a date of birth or death or the spelling of a name, or as complex as the assessment of an individual's contributions to his society. His career accomplishments, awards he has won, services he has rendered to his community range between. The myriad who's whos and biographical dictionaries, with their distillations of data, are the efficient providers of information on, for example, an author's qualifications, his significance in his field of endeavor, or merely the address at which one may contact him.

With a comprehensive index such as BGMI, the search for such information is greatly simplified. Editorial inconsistency can make quite arbitrary an individual's inclusion in or exclusion from a biographical source, regardless of the scope of the source. This can be as true for the well-known as for the less well-known. BGMI lets the researcher know which sources to consult and which not to bother to check for the material he wants. It will also give him an idea of how much material is available about the subject of his interest.

BGMI is useful too in allowing the researcher to obtain a balanced view of his subject. Since many biographical sources write their entries from material submitted to them by the biographees, the information they contain is likely to be widely variable in relation to the individuals' modesty. The amount of space allotted a person may also vary from one source to another, often following no logic other than editorial whim. The researcher who can consult several sources can build an unbiased picture of his subject. BGMI is well suited to expediting such a quest by listing the several sources that include the searcher's quarry. George Orwell, for example, is indexed in thirty separate publications, including Who's Who in 20th-Century Literature, the Oxford Companion to English Literature, the Reader's Adviser, the Encyclopedia of Science Fiction, and the New York Times Biographical Edition.
BCMI, with three million names in eight volumes, is an imposing work. If for no other reason than its size, the seeker of biography is more than likely to find in it reference to his subject. As a good one-third of the works it indexes are of literary biography, it is an excellent source to use for assessing authors, though all occupations are represented. The combination in BCMI of many names covered in sources that are generally widely available serves to make a search for biographical information a much less onerous task.

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GEORGE ORWELL: NOVELIST OR PROPHET?

A happy vicar I might have been
Two hundred years ago,
To preach upon eternal doom,
And watch my walnuts grow.

But born, alas, in an evil time,
I missed that pleasant haven . . .

--From "Why I Write," by George Orwell, 1935

As predicted, January 1 of this year brought not only numerous headaches from the previous evening's celebrations, but the beginning of a barrage of articles, books, and commentaries on the life of British author George Orwell. Orwell, born Eric Arthur Blair in 1903, was a complex figure who once described himself as a "Tory Anarchist" because of his unique blending of radical and conservative beliefs and writings. A devout socialist yet anticommunist, he was dedicated to the philosophy that the writer has the privilege and the duty to influence and affect his society. Paradoxically, he was also convinced that any ideological commitment would negate a writer's power, arguing that "to write in plain, vigorous language one has to think fearlessly, and if one thinks fearlessly one cannot be politically orthodox."

Orwell's career, therefore, is represented by more than just his two
best known books, Animal Farm and 1984. It is a testimony to the unswerving principles of a moralist who tenaciously hung on to the ideals of integrity and social justice. We are indeed fortunate to have five significant editions of his numerous works in Trinkle Library's Rare Book Room, and we are particularly pleased to honor him this year.

The Library's copy of The Road to Wigan Pier (1937) in paper wrappers preceded the regular trade edition and on the cover is the admonition, "Not for sale to the public." With this book Orwell began to be identified closely with the aims and philosophy of socialism. The volume's first half is a study of the working conditions of the unemployed and lower working class in the coal mining districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The second half, however, is a somewhat idiosyncratic description of Orwell's "conversion" to socialism and how he is both committed to its ideals and adamantly critical of its aims. "Socialism," he maintains, "does not smell any longer of revolution and the overthrow of tyrants; it smells of crankishness, machine worship and the stupid cult of Russia."

Homage to Catalonia (first edition, 1938), centers on the Spanish Civil War and is Orwell's personal memoir of social revolution and political conflict. Despite, however, his anger at the stupidity of war, throughout the book it is evident that he was enthralled with the people of Spain, and this helped to further his belief in the essential goodness of ordinary people. This buoyant attitude and Orwell's vibrant descriptive writing helped make the volume one of his most popular books.

A little known work is the forty-eight page The English People, published in 1947. With eight color plates and seventeen black and white illustrations, and with such chapters as "England At First Glance" and "The Moral Outlook of the English People," Orwell attempted to convey to visitors "that the real England is not the England of the guide-books."

Volume I of British Pamphleteers was edited by Orwell and Reginald Reynolds and published in 1948. Trinkle Library's first edition is a "collection of pamphlets containing twenty-five specimens, reproduced either in whole or in part. They have been chosen for their representativeness as well as for their literary merit, and between them they cover the two centuries between the Reformation, with which English pamphleteering may be said to have started, and the War of American Independence" (Introduction). Such well-known works as Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" are included, and Orwell contributes the Introduction.

And lastly, an especially prized work in the Rare Book Room is our first edition with dust jacket of 1984, published in 1949. In it Orwell envisions a world in which privacy, friendship, and intellectual freedom have been eliminated. "The world is divided into three great powers, Oceania, Eurasia and Eastasia, each perpetually at war with the other . . . . In every room throughout the land, including the lavatories, a telescreen is installed, which can never be switched off, and by this means the authorities keep a check on your every action, word, gesture, or thought" (from the dust jacket).

With all the current fanfare concerning 1984 (including a series of
lectures given here at Mary Washington College) and the inevitable comparisons between life as depicted in the book and today's society, it must be remembered that the volume is not Orwell's prophecy of the death of civilization. (Indeed, he chose the year arbitrarily by simply reversing the last two digits of 1948, the period during which he wrote the book). Orwell's purpose was simply to magnify what he saw were disturbing conditions existing in the world at that time. He later responded to the many public misreadings of 1984 with this statement, concluding with a rather ominous warning which is occasionally repeated today:

It has been suggested by some of the reviewers of Nineteen Eighty-Four that it is the author's view that this, or something like this, is what will happen inside the next forty years in the Western world. This is not correct. I think that, allowing for the book being after all a parody, something like Nineteen Eighty-Four could happen. This is the direction in which the world is going at the present time, . . . The moral to be drawn from this dangerous nightmare situation is a simple one: Don't let it happen. It depends on you.

News and Notes

Personnel

Library users will now see two new faces as they enter the Library. Elizabeth S. Perkins joined the Library staff on March 1, 1984 as Library Assistant, replacing Tracyne G. Garner who resigned on February 15, 1984. We also welcome Jo Anna Mastin, Library Circulation Clerk, who began work on March 5, 1984, replacing Diane S. Graber who resigned on February 5, 1984.

More Changes to L.C.

Over Spring Vacation the Reference collection once labeled "R" was reclassified to the Library of Congress System and now has the location symbol of "REFB" over the LC number. All books classified under the LC system will be shelved in the old Psychology Library, except for reference books which will be kept in the Reference and old Bibliography Rooms.

"The Stability of Two Variants of the Andersen-Jordan Equation" is the title of a paper by Robert S. Rycroft, Associate Professor of Economics, which he presented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Economic Association, March 14-17, New York City.


Professor of Political Science Lewis P. Fickett, Jr. presented a paper entitled "Virginia: A Political Museum Piece Revisited" at the Symposium on Southern Politics, held at the Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina on March 29, 1984.

"Environmental Problems in the USSR" is the title of an essay by John M. Kramer, Associate Professor of Political Science, appearing in The Soviet Union Today (James Cracraft, ed., University of Chicago Press, 1983). Professor Kramer has also written "The Environmental Crisis in Eastern Europe: The Price for Progress," which was published in the Summer 1983 issue of Slavic Review, pp. 204-220, and in December 1983 he presented the paper "Soviet Energy and Western Security" at the Naval Post-graduate School in Monterey, California.

James D. Brodzinski, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, has recently contributed chapters to three volumes on computers. The publications, all edited by R.S. Barcikowski, are Computer Packages and Research Design, Volumes 1-3, published by the University of America Press, Inc. Professor Brodzinski's chapters are entitled "Three-Way Analysis of Variance."
At an organizational meeting of the Advisory Board on January 31, 1984, Mrs. Miriam Jones was reelected Chairman of the Associates of Trinkle Library and Dr. Gordon Jones was reelected Vice-Chairman. Ruby Weinbrecht serves as Secretary-Treasurer in accordance with the Bylaws.


Among the other programs planned for the coming year are the Antiquarian Book Fair on Sunday, October 28, 1984; "Collecting Miniature Books," a lecture and exhibit on November 12 by Caroline McGehee who collects miniature books; and a dinner with author and lecturer Ralph E. Fall on September 26.

The Board is planning a celebration in honor of the inauguration of President William M. Anderson on April 18. Announcements will be sent in the near future.

Ruby York Weinbrecht
Secretary-Treasurer

He uses statistics as a drunken man uses lampposts--for support rather than for illumination.

--Andrew Lang, 1844-1912