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

FATHERS AND SONS
Opening reception 14 March, 8:00 to 11:00 PM

14 March through 27 April 1986
THE EXHIBITION GALLERY  THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Portrait, Father and Junior, Hudson, New York, oil on canvas, ca. 1850. By an anonymous American artist [Art Museum: Gift of Edward Duff Balken, Class of 1897]

The illustrations used in the posters come from a drawing and sketch by the prolific and versatile American illustrator Felix O. C. Darley, 1822-1888, whose depictions of American scenes and characters were the most popular of his time. [Graphic Arts Collection]
Chesterfield's philosophy of education for his son drew heavily on John Locke's *Some Thoughts Concerning Education* (1693), which fostered a belief in the molding power of environment on character. It became a standing joke between father and son to describe the boy as a small quarto which his father had once published, but intended to reissue in progressively corrected editions. Worldly success a la Chesterfield required the cultivation of "the Graces"--learning, virtue, and manners--and flattery, dissimulation, and adultery were useful means to that end. While the son spent his formative years with his tutors, his father wrote letters that were more like essays, displaying in a witty, elegant, and cynical style the breadth of the older man's experience and knowledge. That his son failed miserably to live up to his expectations was certainly a great disappointment to Chesterfield. But none of his son's shortcomings could have prepared him for the discovery, after Philip's death, that his son had a wife and two sons: for all his yearning, Chesterfield never really won the confidence of the one being he loved most on earth.
Trenchfield, Caleb (fl. 1670s). *A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head: Or, The Father's Counsel to His Son, An Apprentice in London*. London, 1710. 5th edition. Chapters on fidelity, temperance, affability, the choice of company, the choice of recreations, setting up a trade, borrowing money, housekeeping, children and their education, etc.—each introduced with a "precept" in verse, such as

Hear much but little speak, a wise man fears,
And wilt not use his tongue so much as ears.
The tongue if it the hedge of teeth do break,
Will others shame, and its own ruin speak.
I never yet did ever read of any
Undone by hearing, but by speaking many.
The reason's this, the ears if chaste and holy,
Do let in wit, the tongue doth let out folly.

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

Akin, John (1747-1822). *Letters from a Father to His Son, On Various Topics, Relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life.* Written in the Years 1792 and 1793. Philadelphia, 1794. First American edition. The work is organized into thirty letters, each devoted to a particular subject or literary work—for example, "on attachment to the ancients," "on ornamental gardening," "on Buffon's Natural History." On the choice of a wife, Akin shrewdly observes: "The difference of opinion between sons and fathers in the matrimonial choice may be stated in a single position—that the former have in their minds the first month of marriage, the latter, the whole of its duration."
Portrait, George Washington, oil on canvas. By an American artist after a painting by Gilbert Stuart [Art Museum: Bequest of Mrs. Constance Earle in memory of her husband, Marion Eppley, Class of 1906]

Signed autograph letter by Washington to Reverend Jonathan Boucher, teacher of "Jackey" Custis, dated 27 July 1769. Washington writes that he will pay the bill for his stepson's education "with cheerfulness" as he is "more anxious for his Improvement than a little paltry saving"; he also asks Boucher to buy Jack a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles and a pair of silver spurs, and to restrain him "from going too frequently into the water, or staying too long in it when there; as she [Mrs. Washington] is apprehensive of bad consequences from either." [Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cahn, Jr., Class of 1933, in memory of DeWitt Millhauser]
Washington, George, 1732-1799

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

Custis, John Parke, 1754-1781

son of Daniel and Martha Custis; became Washington's stepson when Martha became Mrs. Washington in 1759, attended King's College (later Columbia) briefly, was fond of horses and clothes, succumbed to "camp fever" shortly after the Battle of Yorktown where he had gone as a temporary civilian aide
George III, 1738-1820
king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1760-1820; supported policy that led to the American Revolution; became blind and (after 1811) permanently deranged, his son (later George IV) acting as regent till his death

William IV, 1765-1837
third son, third child; became king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1830-1837; called "the Sailor-King," also "Silly Billy"; accepted as the eccentric member of the family, always in debt; had lengthy relationship with the actress Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, producing ten children

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

[John Wild Collection]
Ingersoll, Jared, 1749-1822

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

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

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

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

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

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

A North-West Prospect of Nassau-Hall, with a Front View of the Presidents House in New Jersey, copperplate engraving, 1764. Drawn by W. Tennent, engraved by H. Dawkins
Telfair, Edward, 1735-1807
American merchant, Georgia colonial legislator, Revolutionary patriot; member of the Continental Congress; governor of Georgia, 1786 and 1791-1794; brought about by his actions the passage of the Eleventh Amendment

Telfair, Alexander, 1789-1832, Princeton Class of 1807
youngest son, sixth child; became a plantation owner and manager; gave the centennial oration in celebration of George Washington's birth in 1832

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

Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 4 December 1805
Signed autograph letter by Richard Rush to his son Benjamin, dated 3 September 1819

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

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

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

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

Signed autograph letter by Benjamin Rush to his father, dated 24 December 1854. Rush's wife (Benjamin's mother) had died in the spring; hence, his father is spending Christmas alone at Sydenham, the family estate near Philadelphia, for the first time. A portrait of George III apparently accompanied this letter as a gift, as the son hopes it will "awaken on your walls associations of a period perhaps the grandest of your public career...it will equally recall to those of your children old enough to remember those days, a period memorable by some of the happiest hours of boyhood..."
Rush, Richard, 1780-1859,
Princeton Class of 1797

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

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

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

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

Signed autograph letter by Audubon to his son John, dated 20
September 1840, describing his unsuccessful trip through New
Hampshire and Massachusetts to gain subscribers for the new,
octavo edition of The Birds of America. He notes the people are
"used to hard work and [are] extremely tenacious of their money,"
though the postscript written on the cover the next day shows he
obtained seven subscribers that morning. Following lengthy
descriptions of Portsmouth and Marblehead, Audubon encourages
"Dear Johny [to] make beautiful outlines and proceed as fast as
you can with the Drawings..."—presumably, these were drawings for
The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, which had been
announced in the previous year. (John Audubon ultimately made
about half of the original drawings for that work.) In his
letter, Audubon finally turns to family affairs and wishes "that
our beloved Maria [Maria Bachman, the elder Bachman daughter whom
John Audubon had married in 1837] was once more able to travel and
that our own family Circle was again under one roof....kiss Maria
for me!...God bless you My Dear Johny, and may that God save and
reinstate to health our beloved Maria." (Unknown, of course, to
Audubon, Maria had died five days before.) Closing his letter,
Audubon prefices his signature with the terms "Father & Friend."
Audubon, Victor Gifford, 1809-1860
older son; became a business agent,
secretary to his father

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

Engraver's proof for Plate 44, The
Birds of America, "Summer Red Bird"
[Summer Tanager], showing Audubon's
color suggestions
Signed autograph card by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated Christmas 1867

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

Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Henry van Dyke, Jr., to his father dated "Monday night" [Sept. 1, 1873], in reply to his father's letter about his choice of profession. After graduation from Princeton in June, Henry half-heartedly had entered himself in Columbia Law School but did not matriculate, being more interested in writing. He was to spend the year tutoring children of a prominent Philadelphia family before entering Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1874. In this letter he addresses his father's points one by one, arguing that "there are some things, things fundamental and essential, very much higher than any considerations of training or gifts of speech or influential friends or money sufficient to obtain an education, things belonging to the inmost life, which are necessary to a call to the ministry; and these I do not, to my best belief, possess."
van Dyke, Henry Jackson, 1822-1891
American clergyman, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church

van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933, Princeton Class of 1873
oldest son, first child; became a clergyman, author, educator; minister of Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City, 1883-1899; professor of English literature at Princeton, 1899-1923; U. S. minister at The Hague, 1913-1916; prolific writer of such works as Little Rivers (1895), Fisherman's Luck (1899), The Other Wise Man (1896), The First Christmas Tree (1897), and The Blue Flower (1902)

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the Henry van Dyke Papers]
Signed autograph letter by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry dated 6 November 1873, on the occasion of his son's twenty-first birthday

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

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

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

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

Meredith, George (1828-1909). The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. A History of Father and Son. London, 1859. 3 vols. First edition. Deserted by his wife in 1858 and left with a five-year-old son, Meredith completed this, his first full-length novel, after a year of considerable toil. In the novel, Sir Austin Feverel, deserted by his wife, tries to protect his son Richard, training him at home according to his "system" of education, and planning to arrange an ideal marriage. His system of parental vigilance breaks down at adolescence. [Morris L. Parrish Collection]
Signed typewritten letter by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, dated 11 September 1914. Henry had brought his family with him to the Netherlands the previous year when he assumed his ministerial post at The Hague. His son helped at the legation, particularly after war was declared, processing the flood of home-going Americans and interviewing those who asked for endorsements on their checks and letters of credit. Shortly after this letter, Tertius and his mother returned to the U. S.

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


Photograph of Tertius van Dyke, undated

Autograph invitation by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, inviting him to his seventieth birthday celebration [1922]
van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933
American clergyman, author, educator, diplomat, ardent fisherman

van Dyke, Tertius, 1886-1958, Princeton Class of 1908
only surviving son, third child; became a clergyman, educator, author; headmaster of Gunnery School (Washington, CT), 1936-1942; dean of Hartford Theological Seminary, 1943-1954

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


Photographs of Henry van Dyke

Father and son on an unidentified fishing trip

"Henry Van Dyke, Fisherman"—Tertius' article about his fisherman father, published in the July 1, 1922, issue of *The Christian Work.* Signed carbon of the typed manuscript and the article as it appeared in print
Unidentified photo of father and son
Signed autograph letter by Joseph Ruggles Wilson to his son Woodrow, dated 25 September 1883. Engaged to Ellen Axson on September 16th, Woodrow had arrived in Baltimore two days later to begin post-graduate study in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University. Sensing a possible conflict, his father closes his letter with these words of gentle caution: "What you say of your future wife is of course very pleasing to me, who must be delighted with whatsoever delights one whom I love more than I love myself. But, my son, don't let this affection for her consume yr thoughts, as it is natural it should. Always remember how much depends upon this year's course at Baltimore."

Woodrow and Ellen were not married until 1885--after completion of Woodrow's course work,[Woodrow Wilson Collection]


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

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

Photographs of Woodrow Wilson, 1907 and undated
Wilson, Joseph Ruggles, 1822-1903

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

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

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

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

Photograph of John Tarkington in Indianapolis in 1915

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

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

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

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

Photographs of Booth Tarkington in later years (undated) and in 1873 at age of three or four
Tarkington, John Stevenson, 1832-1923

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

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

only son, second child; became a novelist, playwright, illustrator; his best-known books of childhood and adolescence include Penrod (1914), Penrod and Sam (1916), and Seventeen (1916); won the Pulitzer Prize for his novels The Magnificent Ambersons (1918) and Alice Adams (1921)
Signed autograph letter by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, U.S. minister at The Hague (in neutral Netherlands), dated 14 October 1915, asking for help in tracing his son John, who had been reported missing in the fighting near Loos.

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

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

"If"--autograph manuscript copy of the poem by Kipling, inscribed to Frank [Doubleday], dated April 1913, Paris, Hotel Brighton
Kipling, Rudyard, 1865-1936

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

Kipling, John, 1897-1915

only son, third child; became a soldier; joined the Irish Guards in 1914; killed in World War I at the Battle of Loos (France), September, 1915.
Photograph of young Rudyard Kipling and his father, John Lockwood Kipling (1837-1911), undated. Kipling's father was an accomplished artist, illustrated many of his son's works, and until his death performed the function of literary adviser for his son.

"Picture bubbles blown for Ruddy by Papa"—pen-and-ink drawing by John Lockwood Kipling for his son, undated. From a family album [Taylor Collection]
Cozzens, Henry William, 1866-1920

American sales manager of a printing-equipment manufacturer

Cozzens, James Gould, 1903-1978

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed autograph letter by Henry W. Cozzens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 15 April 1908, on the occasion of his son's forty-second birthday
At the end of Book II in Virgil's Aeneid, Aeneas escapes from burning Troy, carrying his aged father, Anchises, on his back, with his young son, Ascanius, at his side.

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

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

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

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

Photograph of Philip Wylie in 1931

Photographs of Philip Wylie in later years

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

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

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

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

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

Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 29 January 1943, replying to his father's letter about The Generation of Vipers
Wylie, Edmund Melville, 1875?-1955

American Presbyterian minister

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

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

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the Philip Wylie Papers]
Signed typewritten letter by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 4 May 1955, congratulating him on his new work, the novelette *The Answer*.

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

Photographs of Edmund Wylie, undated

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

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

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

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

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

The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father, engraving, 1814. By the American engraver Amos Doolittle (1754-1832) [Art Museum: Gift of Frank Jewett Mather, Jr.]
Photographs of James Ramsey Ullman
as a child and youth

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

Photograph of father and son taken at Niagara Falls, undated

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

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

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

Promotional pamphlet for The Men in White. The play won for its author, Sidney Kingsley, the Pulitzer Prize in 1934.
Ullman, Alexander F., d. 1943

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photograph of Richard Halliburton at Lawrenceville

Photograph of Wesley Halliburton as a young man, undated

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

Photographs of Richard Halliburton beginning his swim of the Hellespont in 1925, the boat that accompanied him across, the Abydos Peninsula toward which he swam, and the house at Abydos occupied by Lord Byron in 1818 at the time of his swim
Halliburton, Wesley, d. 1965

American civil engineer, realtor and land speculator

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

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

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the Richard Halliburton Papers]
Signed typewritten letter by Wesley Halliburton to his son Richard, dated 26 January 1931, on the eve of Richard's "Flying Carpet" adventure.

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

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

"The Wonders of the World I Want My Son to See"—autograph manuscript copy, corrected typewritten copy, and Memphis newspaper copy (April 21, 1935) of an article by Richard Halliburton. He never married and had no children.
Halliburton, Wesley, d. 1965

American civil engineer, realtor and land speculator

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

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

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the Richard Halliburton Papers]
Early photographs of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons: John ("Bumby"), the oldest; Patrick ("the Mexican Mouse"); Gregory ("Gigi"), the youngest

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

Other early photographs of Patrick Hemingway

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

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

Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 15 October 1942, from his home in Cuba. Patrick had just entered the Canterbury School that fall. The note about "scientific work" at the end refers to his activities hunting German U-boats in the Caribbean with his own boat, the Pilar, which he had secretly armed that year.
Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick, with Patrick's trophy, in Sun Valley, Idaho, the fall of 1946

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

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

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

Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons hunting in Sun Valley, Idaho, 1940 or 1941
Gosse, Edmund (1849-1928). *Father and Son: A Study of Two Temperaments*. London, 1907. First edition, published anonymously. Debarred from studying literature by rigid upbringing, Gosse describes his relations with his father, an eminent zoologist and Plymouth Brother, in this autobiography. It begins: "This book is the record of a struggle between two temperaments, two consciences and almost two epochs. It ended, as was inevitable, in disruption. Of the two human beings here described, one was born to fly backward, the other could not help being carried forward. There came a time when neither spoke the same language as the other...But, at least, it is some consolation to the survivor, that neither, to the very last hour, ceased to respect the other..."


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

to the Exhibition:

A Handout for Viewers
It is not flesh and blood but the heart which makes us fathers and sons.

--Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805)

A wise son maketh a glad father.

--Proverbs 10:1

FATHERS AND SONS:
An Exhibition of Manuscripts, Books, and Art from Princeton University Collections
• 14 March through 27 April 1986 •
The Exhibition Gallery The Princeton University Library

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

--Homer

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

--Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)
He that will have his son have a respect for him and his orders, must himself have a great reverence for his son.

--John Locke (1632-1704)

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

--Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)

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

--Lafcadio Hearn (1850-1904)

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

--Mark Twain (1835-1910)

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

--Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)
'Like father, like son'--this Latin proverb, familiar in English since the 14th century, receives a more modern interpretation in "Fathers and Sons," an exhibition of manuscripts, books, and art from Princeton University collections, held from March 14 through April 27 in the main Firestone Library gallery. Materials exhibited range from 1531 (the earliest edition of Andrea Alciati's Emblemata liber) to 1983 (Jason Shinder's anthology of father and son poems, Divided Light), but the majority are drawn from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. American and English historical and literary figures predominate, and the images and relationships of these selected fathers and sons are presented, for the most part, through original letters and photographs.

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

• Main Exhibition Case

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

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

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

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

Stanhope, Philip, 1732-1768

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

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

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

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

• 18th Century Books

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

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

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

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

• Washington, George, 1732-1799
  plantation owner, commander-in-chief of American forces in the Revolutionary War, first president of the United States

Custis, John Parke, 1754-1781
son of Daniel and Martha Custis; became Washington's stepson when Martha became Mrs. Washington in 1759, attended King's College (later Columbia) briefly, was fond of horses and clothes, succumbed to "camp fever" shortly after the Battle of Yorktown where he had gone as a temporary civilian aide


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

• George III, 1738-1820
  king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1760-1820; supported policy that led to the American Revolution; became blind and (after 1811) permanently deranged, his son (later George IV) acting as regent till his death

William IV, 1765-1837
third son, third child; became king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1830-1837; called "the Sailor-King," also "Silly Billy"; accepted as the eccentric member of the family, always in debt; had lengthy relationship with the actress Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, producing ten
children


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

- Early Princetonians

- Ingersoll, Jared, 1749-1822
  American jurist; member of the Continental Congress; delegate to the Federal Convention, 1787; attorney general of Pennsylvania, 1790-1799 and 1811-1817

Ingersoll, Charles Jared, 1782-1862, Princeton Class of 1800
oldest son, first child; entered Princeton in 1796, left in 1799; became a lawyer, Pennsylvania legislator and congressman, and author

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

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

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

- Telfair, Edward, 1735-1807
  American merchant, Georgia colonial legislator, Revolutionary patriot; member of the Continental Congress; governor of Georgia, 1786 and 1791-1794; brought about by his actions the passage of the Eleventh Amendment

Telfair, Alexander, 1789-1832, Princeton Class of 1807
fourth son, sixth child; became a plantation owner and manager; gave the centennial oration in celebration of George Washington's birth in 1832
--Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 9 August 1801. Apparently, this is his first letter to his son at Princeton.

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


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

• Rush, Richard, 1780-1859, Princeton Class of 1797
  American lawyer, statesman, minister to Great Britain, 1817-1824; had a major role in the founding of the Smithsonian Institution

Rush, Benjamin, 1811-1877, Princeton Class of 1829
  oldest son, first child; became a lawyer, diplomat, author

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

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

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

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

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

  --Signed autograph letter by Benjamin Rush to his father, dated 24 December 1834. Rush's wife (Benjamin's mother) had died in the spring; hence, his father is spending Christmas alone at Sydenham, the family estate near Philadelphia, for the first time. A portrait of George III apparently accompanied this letter as a gift, as the son hopes it will "awaken on your walls associations of a period perhaps the grandest of your public career...it will equally recall to those of your children old enough to remember those days, a period memorable by some of the happiest hours of boyhood..."

• Audubon, John James, 1785-1851
  American ornithologist, artist, author; best known for the paintings of birds he drew from life for his lavish opus, The Birds of America (1827-1838)
Audubon, Victor Gifford, 1809-1860
older son; became a business agent, secretary to his father

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

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

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

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

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* van Dyke, Henry Jackson, 1822-1891
American clergyman, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church

* van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933, Princeton Class of 1873
oldest son, first child; became a clergyman, author, educator; minister of Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City, 1883-1899; professor of English literature at Princeton, 1899-1923; U.S. minister at The Hague, 1913-1916; prolific writer of such works as *Little Rivers* (1895), *Fisherman's Luck* (1899), *The Other Wise Man* (1896), *The First Christmas Tree* (1897), and *The Blue Flower* (1902)
Signed autograph card by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated Christmas 1867 [Henry van Dyke Papers]

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

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

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

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

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

Undated photograph of Henry Jackson van Dyke

* van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933
  American clergyman, author, educator, diplomat, ardent fisherman

van Dyke, Tertius, 1886-1958, Princeton Class of 1908
only surviving son, third child; became a clergyman, educator, author; headmaster of Gunnery School (Washington, CT), 1936-1942; dean of Hartford Theological Seminary, 1943-1954

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

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


--Photograph of Tertius van Dyke, undated

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

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

--Unidentified photo of father and son


--Photographs of Henry van Dyke

--Father and son on an unidentified fishing trip

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

Wilson, Joseph Ruggles, 1822-1903
American minister, clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

Wilson, Woodrow, 1856-1924, Princeton Class of 1879
older son, third child; became an educator, statesman, twenty-eighth president of the United States

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


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

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

--Photographs of Woodrow Wilson, 1907 and undated

• Tarkington, John Stevenson, 1832-1923
  American lawyer, son of zealous Methodist circuit rider during the pioneer days of Indiana; called "Judge" Tarkington

Tarkington, Booth, 1869-1946, Princeton Class of 1893
  only son, second child; became a novelist, playwright, illustrator; his best-known books of childhood and adolescence include Penrod (1914), Penrod and Sam (1916), and Seventeen (1916); won the Pulitzer Prize for his novels The Magnificent Ambersons (1918) and Alice Adams (1921)

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

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

--Photograph of John Tarkington in Indianapolis in 1915

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

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

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

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

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

• 19th Century Books

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

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

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

• Kipling, Rudyard, 1865-1936

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

Kipling, John, 1897-1915

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Cozzens, Henry William, 1866-1920

American sales manager of a printing-equipment manufacturer

Cozzens, James Gould, 1903-1978

only child; father died when he was sixteen; attended Kent, a private boarding school in Connecticut, 1916-1922; admitted to Harvard, but dropped out after two years; became a novelist, storywriter; his works include S.S. San Pedro (1951), Ask Me Tomorrow (1940), The Just and The Unjust (1942), and By Love Possessed (1957); awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Guard of Honor (1948)

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

---Signed typewritten letter by Frederick Herbert Sill ("Father Sill") to Henry Cozzens, dated 21 October 1919, explaining the problems he was having with Jim at Kent. A member of the Anglican Order of the Holy Cross, a celibate missionary order, Father Sill had founded Kent to encourage "Simplicity of life, self-reliance, and directness of purpose" in his "fellows." Returning to start his fourth-form year, Jim had told Father Sill that he could no longer attend chapel because he did not believe in God. Years later, Jim would carefully describe Father Sill in the character of Dr. Holt in a series of short stories about the Durham School, which was obviously Kent.
- Signed autograph letter by Henry Cozens to his son at Kent, dated 24 October 1831, giving his till Christmas to shape up

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

- Photograph of James Gould Cozens, as a youth and as an older man

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

- Photograph of Henry W. Cozens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 26 March 1901, thanking him for paying his life insurance

- Photograph of Henry W. Cozens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 15 April 1908, on the occasion of his son’s forty-second birthday

- Classical Myths

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

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

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

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

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

- Biblical Stories


  - The Prodigal Son, engraving, 1792. By the English engraver Richard Earlom (1743-1822) after a painting by the Italian artist Salvatore Rosa (1615-1673) [Graphic Arts Collection: Gift of Dickson Q. Brown]

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

- Wylie, Edmund Melville, 1857-1955

  American Presbyterian minister

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

  Oldest son, first child; mother died when he was five; brother Max Wylie; entered Princeton in 1920, left in 1922; became novelist, essayist, social critic; best known for his "Crunch and Dust" deep-sea fishing stories, novels dealing with themes of the Atomic Age, and social criticism, particularly that of the institution of what he termed "Monism"; his works include Finley K een (1934), Salt Water Sally (1941), A Generation Lost (1942), The Disappearance (1951), The Earth of Crunch and Dust, and The Magic Animal (1966)

  - Photograph of Philip Wylie as eighteen

  - Photograph of Philip Wylie in 1931

  - Photographs of Philip Wylie in later years

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

  - Signed autograph letter (last page) by Edmund Wylie to his father, signed Philip, dated 13 May 1942, on the occasion of his 60th birthday

  - Signed autograph letter (with typewritten insert by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 8 February 1943) to Philip’s second wife

  - Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Philip to his son, dated 17 January 1943, detailing his son’s second wife

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

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

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


"The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father," engraving, 1834. By the American engraver Ammi Doolittle (1754-1832) [Art Museums: Gift of Frank Jewett Mather, Jr.]

Wylie, Edmund Melville, 1875-1955
American Presbyterian minister

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"Photograph of Philip Wylie at eighteen"
"Photograph of Philip Wylie in 1931"
"Photographs of Philip Wylie in later years"
"Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 30 April 1941 [Philip Wylie Papers]"
"Signed autograph letter (last page) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 13 May 1942, on the occasion of Philip's 40th birthday"
"Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 8 February 1944. "Ricky" [Frederica] is Philip's second wife."
"Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 17 January 1943, detailing his selection to Philip's A Generation of Vipers"

"Wylie, Philip. A Generation of Vipers. NY, 1942. In 1950 the American Library Association chose it as one of the most influential books of the first half of the 20th century."
"Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 25 January 1943, replying to his father's letter about The Generation of Vipers"
"Signed typewritten letter by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 4 May 1955, congratulating him on his new work, the novelette The Answer"
The 7 May 1955, issue of The Saturday Evening Post in which The Answer appeared—received widespread acclaim. In the story, atomic bomb tests by the Americans and the Russians bring down two angels. One had brought with it a golden book containing wisdom gathered from the whole galaxy for earth, written in every language. In this book, the American general reads "the answer" to the world's dilemma: "Love one another."

Photographs of Edmund Wylie, undated

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

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

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

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

Ulman, Alexander F., d. 1943
American businessman; dropped out of college, became a traveling salesman, joined his two brothers in racetrack bookmaking, and made enough to comfortably retire in his early forties

Ulman, James Ramsey, 1907-1971, Princeton Class of 1929
only child; mother died when he was ten; became a novelist, playwright, theatrical producer, adventurer, world traveler, and mountaineer (member of the first American expedition to climb Mt. Everest in 1963); his works include High Conquest (1941), The White Tower (1945), The Snows of Kilimanjaro (1935), and The Age of Mountaineering (1954)

Photographs of James Ramsey Ulman as a child and youth

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

Photograph of father and son taken at Niagara Falls, undated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photograph of Alexander F. Ulman, undated

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

20th Century Books

Lorimer, George Horace (1867-1937), editor of the Saturday Evening Post (1899-1936). Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. NY, 1902. An enormous success, translated into many languages and generally considered in its time as the best book ever written on American history. The book was a picture of Big Business in a series of letters from a fictional Chicago packing house "giant" to his son. It was followed by Old Gorgan Graham: More Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. NY, 1904. First
birthday and his co-production of the successful Broadway drama Men in White.

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

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

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

--Photograph of Alexander F. Ullman, undated.

--"My father was a baseball buff, and so have I been all my life...I remember...the day Dad took me to the second game of the 1923 World Series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland Indians. At Ebbets Field we had front row box seats, no less, and before the game, not six feet in front of us, there was whiskered Burleigh Grimes, the Dodger pitcher, taking his warmups. It was a coolish day, and Dad, for the first time that fall, was wearing a topper. In one of his pockets he found a mothball, and holding it out to Grimes, he said, 'For luck, Burleigh. Grimes took it, looked at it, smelled it, and put it in his back pants pocket; then went on to pitch a 2-0 shutout. For the rest of the series, the Dodger didn't do so well, but that was a day of glory for Alex Ullman's twelve-year-old son." --James Ramsey Ullman in his unpublished memoir The Way It Was.

--Lafferty, George Borden (1867-1937), editor of the Saturday Evening Post (1895-1934), Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son, NY, 1902. A number of entries, translated into more languages and not generally circulated in its time, any previous book of American authorship since Uncle Tom's Cabin, the book was a picture of big business in a series of letters by a fictional Chicago packing house giant to his son. It was followed by Old Gorgon Graham: More Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son, NY, 1904. First
Edition—Goose, Edmund (1849-1928). *Father and Son: A Study of Two Temperaments*. London, 1907. First edition. Published anonymously. Debarred from studying literature with his father, a eminent zoologist and Plymouth Brother, in this autobiography it begins: "This book is the record of a struggle between two temperaments, two consciences and about two epochs. It ended, as was inevitable, in disruption. Of the two human beings here described, one was born to fly backward, the other could not help being carried forward. There came a time when neither spoke the same language as the other... But, at last, it is some consolation to the survivor, that neither, to the very last hour, ceased to respect the other..."


Halliburton, Wesley, d.1965

American civil engineer, realtor and land speculator

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

Only surviving child, first born; younger brother died in 1917; attended Lawrenceville School, 1915-1917; worked his way to Europe aboard a Freighter in 1919; after graduating from Princeton, became a world traveler, adventurer, lecturer, and author; assumed drowned when the Chinese junk he was sailing from China to San Francisco disappeared at sea in 1939; his works include *The Royal Road to Romance* (1925), *The Grinston Adventure* (1927), *New World to Conquer* (1928), *The Flying Carpet* (1931), and *Seven Leagues Boots* (1935)

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

—Photograph of Richard Halliburton at Lawrenceville

—Photograph of Wesley Halliburton as a young man, undated

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

—Photographs of Richard Halliburton beginning his swim of the Hellespont in 1925, the boat that accompanied him across, the Aydos Peninsula toward which he swam, and the house at Aydos occupied by Lord Byron in 1826 at the time of his swim.

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

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

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

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

• Hemingway, Ernest, 1899-1961

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

Hemingway, Patrick, 1929-

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

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

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

—Other early photographs of Patrick Hemingway

—Signed autograph letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 2 December [1939], while at sea aboard the General Mezzinger on the way to his first African safari. Patrick was five at the time, staying with his grandparents in Piggott, Arkansas. [Patrick Hemingway Collection]

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

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


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

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--Other early photographs of Patrick Hemingway

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

--Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick at the Stork Club, New York City, spring of 1944
Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 15 October 1942, from his home in Cuba. Patrick had just entered the Canterbury School that fall. The note about "scientific work" at the end refers to his activities hunting German U-boats in the Caribbean with his own boat, the Pilar, which he had secretly armed that year.

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

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

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

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

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

Victor Brombert, Henry Putnam University Professor of Romance languages and Literatures and Comparative Literature, is among the 12 visiting scholars appointed by Phi Beta Kappa for 1986-87.

Dr. Ronald J. Grove, principal research physicist and manager of the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor, has received the U.S. Department of Energy's Distinguished Associate Award. Awarded on Grove for his leadership in the design, development, construction and operation of TFFT, the award recognizes his contribution to the project's significant scientific results.

The Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers has presented its annual Merit Award - to 1985 to Robert G. Mills, lecturer with rank of professor in chemical engineering and director of the Interdepartmental Program in Plasma Sciences and Fusion Technology.

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

For the second time this year, Robert Grable '85, forward on the University's basketball team, has been named Ivy League Rookie of the Week. Grable has been on the starting team for the 14th game of the season.

Carl E. Sherrick, senior research psychologist and lecturer in the Department of Psychology, has been named to the National Advisory Board of the State of New Jersey.
University collections supply manuscripts, books, photographs, artwork

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

"You will be pleased for the time to come," Washington wrote, "to charge for the upkeep of Jackey's horse," and for his Schooldom, proportionate to the expense, & your care & trouble in his Education, I shall pay it with cheerfulness, as I am more anxious for his Improvement than a little pate having and am glad to find that his diligence has met with a blow from the alteration of your management of him.

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

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

Princeton connections

There are a number of Princeton connections among the paars of fathers and sons. The exhibit features three Rushes who went to Princeton (Richard 1779 and his two sons, Benjamin 1829 and James Murray 1843), as well as two famous adventurers—Richard Halliburton 121, son of William and James Ramsey Ullman 129, son of Alexander.

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

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

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

In the case that features the Kiplings, there will be a pair of letters written during World War I. Culled from the collection of Van Dyke papers that also provided a "Fathers and Sons" display of three generations of Van Dykes (Henry Jackson, Henry 1873 and Terris), these letters were written by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, who was U.S. minister at the Hague in 1915.

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

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

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

Fathers neglected

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

He goes on to note that "A boy's best friend, excepting his mother, is his father. When he's in trouble, when he's in debt, when he's to lose his shoulder until the crisis is past."

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

Princeton Weekly Bulletin

(USPS 445-089)

Editor: Jacqueline Savard
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The Bulletin is published weekly during the academic year, except when the University is in recess and during examination weeks, and once in the summer by the Office of Communications.

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

Subscriptions

Anyone may subscribe to the Bulletin. Subscriptions for the spring term are $6.50. The amount is payable in advance to the Office of Communications, Princeton University, 410 Nassau Street, Princeton, N.J. 08544.

Deadlines

All news, photographs and calendar announcements for the Bulletin cover March 24 through May 20 must be submitted for publication no later than Friday, March 23.
Princeton University gives birth to a father and son exhibition

By RICHARD D. SMITH

It is the holder of a $100,000 scholarship in the arts who is responsible for the new exhibition of American art at Princeton University. The exhibit, which was organized by the Princeton University Art Museum, opens on April 27.

John Daniels, assistant director of the Fine Arts Department at the University, said that the exhibit was inspired by the work of the late artist, Andrew Wyeth, who is known for his powerful portraits of American life.

The exhibit features 20 works by Wyeth, including oil paintings, watercolors, and drawings. Among the highlights are "Christina's World," "The Highway," and "Christina's World, No. 2." The works are arranged chronologically, with the earliest pieces dating from the late 1930s and the most recent from the late 1960s.

The exhibit is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, and admission is free. For more information, call the Princeton University Art Museum at (609) 258-3758.

The Princeton University Art Museum is located at 411 Fine Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544.
(Continued from page 21.)

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

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

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

A MOST poignant letter is the October 14, 1915 note of thanks from Rudyard Kipling to a U.S. diplomat who had pressed a inquiry about Kipling’s only son John, a soldier in the Irish Guards who disappeared in the carnage of World War I. In a small hand, perhaps cramped by grief, Kipling writes: “...all the news that we have received from the wounded men in his battalion who have come home goes to show that he was at least badly wounded by machine gun or shell fire — perhaps both. I understand that he bore himself well.”

The more Mr. Delaney researched the papers of fathers and sons, the more he “tried to understand the context of the letters,” he said.

“A letter has a past and a future. I’ve tried to capture that.”

The exhibition gallery of Firestone Library, Princeton University, is open to the public and visitors are welcome. Turn right in the lobby. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

About half the subjects are Princetonians. There is a letter from Richard Rush 1797 to his son Benjamin 1829, Benjamin's 'report card' of April 6, 1829, and letters from another son, James Murray 1831, Henry van Dyke 1873 is well represented by letters and in a photograph with his two Titus vase, taken on a fishing trip. A letter from Woodrow Wilson 1879's father cautions his son not to let his engagement interfere with his graduate work. 'Don't let this affect your conscience of thought, as it is natural it should. Always remember how much depends upon this year's course at Baltimore.'

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When Booth Tarkington 1885 left home in Indiana to attend Phillips Exeter Academy, his father's first letter consisted of 75 questions, with space after each one for his son's answer. Most were designed to give the father a sense of how his son was spending his time. From mid-January to May of 1899 Booth was in New York editing his first novel, The Gentleman from Indiana, for serialization in McClure's Magazine. Booth's reply (painted) to his father's notes urging him to come home from New York is said to be a fairly good caricature.

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