

MON. **9**

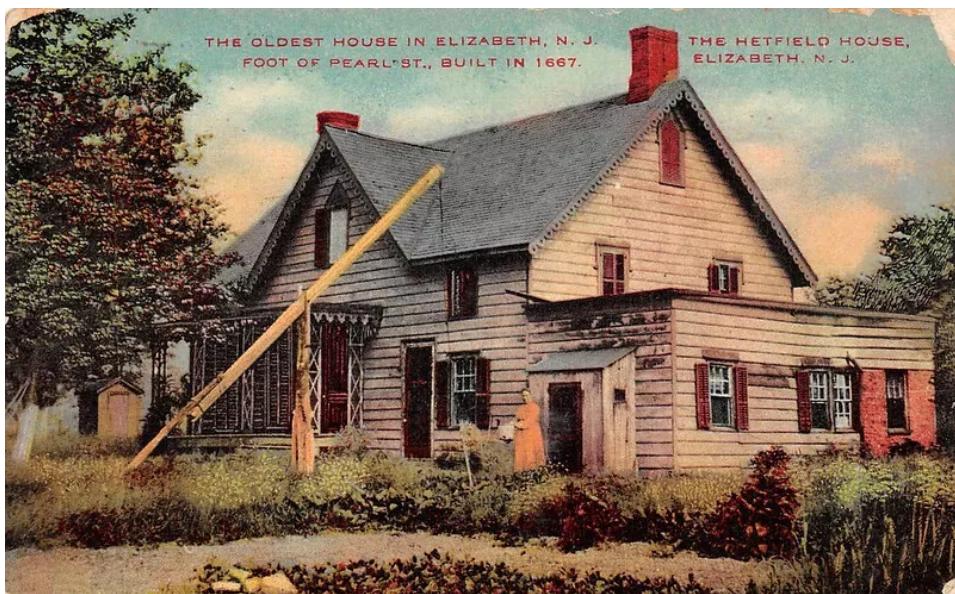
up early - start with SK
in trip) atl. Av. Ferry -
Staten Island - Port Richmond - chessy's
- Eliz. Ferry - walk thro' town - dinner,
explore - Hetfield House - complete circuit
in full light - Perth Amboy

Packer Rd. - walk - ferry to **TUES.**
Tottenville - train - N.Y. Ferry - **10**
Sabine - Tiffany - home - find SH -
discuss & retire - up late - worked on

1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

#69 | 10 MARS 1925



Hetfield House, la plus vieille maison d'Elisabeth, la ville du New Jersey contiguë à Staten Island, c'est l'expédition d'aujourd'hui, ne pas confondre avec la Hatfield House de Philadelphie, de 1760, une des plus belles maisons coloniales de la côte Est, celle de Moses Hatfield, la joie d'apporter une très humble correction à l'œuvre lovecraftienne collective puisqu'il y a une lettre (une simple et seule lettre !) à rectifier, pour une fois, dans la transcription S.T. Joshy du « 1925 diary » !

[1925, mardi 10 mars]

Up early — start with GK on trip — Atl. Av. Ferry — Staten Island —
Port Richmond — churchyards — Eliz. Ferry — walk thro' town — dinner
— explore — Hetfield House — complete circuit in twilight — Perth
Amboy — Parker Ho. — walk — ferry to Tottenville — train — N.Y.
Ferry — subway — Tiffany — home — find SH — discuss & retire.

Levé tôt. Parti en exploration avec Kirk. On prend le ferry Atlantic Avenue. Staten Island, puis Port Richmond. Cimetières. Ferry pour Elizabeth Island. Promenade dans la ville. Déjeuner. On explore. Visite de Hatfield House. Circuit complet jusqu'au crépuscule. Perth Amboy. Parker House. On revient par le ferry de Tottenville, puis train et ferry pour New York, métro pour finir. On s'arrête au Tiffany. Sonia est à la maison. On discute, puis couché.

Important, parce qu'Elisabethville n'est pas facilement accessible depuis Manhattan ou Brooklyn : il faut rejoindre Staten Island, traverser pour reprendre un ferry. Mais c'est une enclave coloniale que Lovecraft considère comme favorable. Du temps du magasin de chapeau V^e Avenue, lui et Sonia avaient même envisagé de s'y installer. La marche urbaine devient une fin en soi. Il y reviendra début août, même itinéraire ferry bus ferry, pour écrire *Lui*. Dans le journal, un épisode qu'on pourrait considérer comme comique : mais les rituels dans les forêts de Louisiane évoqués dans Cthulhu sont-ils si différents ?

New York Times, 10 mars 1925. De Kitchener, Ontario, 9 mars. Anna Reynolds, prêtresse réputée d'un culte connu à Toronto sous le nom de « Foi dans la lumière sacrée » a été écrouée aujourd'hui. On lui reproche d'avoir présidé à Bluevale, Ontario, un cérémonial nocturne aussi exotique que bizarre, dans lequel dix jeunes porcs ont été sacrifiés « en offrande aux esprits infernaux ». L'inspecteur-chef P C Whiteside l'a arrêtée sous le motif qu'elle était « mentalement irresponsable et un danger pour la société ». Earl Underwood, le fermier qui a fourni les pourceaux, a déclaré aux autorités qu'il « faisait tout ce qu'Anna Reynolds lui disait de faire », a été mis en garde-à-vue pour interrogatoire. Cette dame est une infirmière professionnelle. Elle est venue de Toronto à la ferme des Underwood il y a plusieurs semaines pour assister Mme Underwood lors d'une maladie, a déclaré l'inspecteur-chef Whiteside. L'histoire du fermier, telle que relatée par Whiteside, commence jeudi dernier lorsque la prêtresse a ordonné à Underwood d'élever un grand bûcher de rondins au centre d'un champ. Puis elle a ordonné à Underwood que dix de ses plus beaux jeunes porcs soient attachés sur le bûcher, ce qui fut fait. À minuit, la prêtresse mit le feu au bûcher. Comme les flammes des rondins d'épinette et de la graisse de porc s'élevaient vers le ciel, elle accomplit d'étranges gestes, prononça d'étranges incantations, supposées se mêler à l'odeur envahissante pour repousser les démons, dit Whiteside. À l'aurore, le bûcher fut

recouvert de terre, et il continua de brûler à feu couvert pendant trois jours, répandant sur tout le pays une odeur de cochon rôti. L'arrestation suivit après une plainte déposée par les voisins d'Underwood.

STUDENT ENDS LIFE IN SIX-STORY LEAP

Morbidly Depressed, He Plunges From Window in Columbia Dormitory.

LEFT A NOTE FOR MOTHER

"Act Necessary to My Happiness," It Read—Overstudy Believed a Reason for Deed.

While in a state of intense morbid depression, Henry Mead, 23 years old, a graduate student in English at Columbia University, committed suicide by jumping from a sixth-story window of Hartley Hall, at Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street at noon yesterday. Mead came to Columbia from the University of Michigan, where he had received a degree of Bachelor of Philosophy under his original name, Henry Meadows. When he came to New York he dropped the last two syllables.

Mead had no intimate friends among his fellow students. He roomed alone on the sixth floor of the college dormitory, and although several of the prominent students who frequented the university occupied rooms close by, they saw little of him. Walter Kopplisch, last year's football captain, and George Pease, the present captain of the eleven, lived on the same floor.

One of the dormitory maids had been in Mead's room a short time before his leap to death. At the time he was writing at his desk the door was closed and the room was locked. Several pedestrians were passing on Amsterdam Avenue when Mead's body landed.

When the door of Mead's room was unlocked, two people found the body were found on the floor and on the desk were four notes. One of these was to his mother, who lives in Fall River, Mass.

It read: "You might try to console yourself with the knowledge that I consider this act necessary to my happiness and that whatever pleases me should be pleasing to you."

Another note was addressed to Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, a neurologist of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, which read: "Dear Doctor: You have failed."

A third note to the college authorities read: "Dear Sirs: Harry Binkhoff, 1542 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, to take my possessions. If there should be any refund of fees, give that also to him." Other notes instructed Schrafft's and the Bowery Savings Bank that Mr. and Mrs. Binkhoff were his beneficiaries.

Mrs. Binkhoff is Mead's sister. She was notified by the college authorities, who had communicated with her brother in Fall River. The body will be taken there for burial.

It was said that Mead had been subject to spells of depression for some time. Wistful and melancholy are believed to have brought on the melancholia which seized the student yesterday.

HELD FOR SACRIFICING TEN PIGS TO 'DEVILS'

Toronto Nurse Is Accused as Priestess When Farmers Protest Over Wierd Pyre.

KITCHENER, Ont., March 9.—Anna Reynolds, reputed priestess of a cult in Toronto known as "The Faith of the Holy Light," was in custody today.

She was charged with having presided over a weird exotic midnight ceremonial at Bluevale, Ont., in which ten hogs were sacrificed as "an offering to devilish spirits."

Constable P. C. Whiteside arrested her on the charge that she was "insane and dangerous to be at large." Earl Underwood who furnished the hogs and who told authorities he "would do anything Anna Reynolds said to do," was in custody for questioning.

The woman is a professional nurse. She came from Toronto to the Underwood farm several weeks ago to attend Mrs. Underwood during an illness, according to Constable Whiteside.

The farmer's story, as related by Whiteside, is that last Thursday the priestess ordered Underwood to build a great pyre of logs in the center of a field. He did so. Then she ordered that ten of the farmer's choicest hogs be trussed upon the pyre. That also was done.

"At midnight the priestess ignited the pyre. As the blaze of pine logs and roast pig mounted skyward, she made queer gestures and uttered strange incantations, which were supposed to mingle with the ascending odors and thus drive away the devils," it was related by Whiteside.

At daybreak the pyre was banked with earth, so that for three days it smoldered, sending over the countryside the penetrating odor of roast pork.

The arrest followed a complaint by farmer neighbors of Underwood.

FIND ROYAL TOMB OF 5,000 YEARS AGO

Americans at Giza Open the Sepulchre of King Seneferu, 3000 B. C., or One of His Circle.

AT BOTTOM OF DEEP SHAFT

Alabaster Coffin and Many Objects Visible—Great Importance Attached to Discovery.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, March 9.—The Ministry of Public Works issued the following communiqué today:

"The Harvard-Boston expedition working among the Giza pyramids has found an important tomb. The burial chamber is at the bottom of a 150-foot shaft which passes through fissured rock and is not oversize and possibly will need strutting before the work of clearing can continue. No detailed examination is yet possible, but a plain rectangular alabaster coffin is visible with a number of poles, the tops whereof are covered with gold foil.

"By the side of the coffin is a plank, or at least something resembling a plank, with inlaid inscriptions, among which the Cartouche of Seneferu, first King of the Fourth Dynasty (about 3000 B. C.) and predecessor of Cheops, is distinguishable. Presumably the body within the tomb is of some member of Seneferu's family or one of the high officials, or conceivably that of the King himself.

"The floor of the tomb is covered by a quantity of objects, including alabaster bowls, a copper basin or ewer and remains of heavily gilded chairs. As all the wooden framework of the furniture has disappeared, the ornamentation is very fragile and the task of extraction and preservation will be long and delicate."

Dr. Reisner, head of the expedition, is at present in America and the good fortune of the discovery has fallen to the lot of his assistant, Allen Howe.

Egyptian and European officials of the Antiquities Department attended the opening yesterday. The great depth of the tomb shaft and the dangerous condition of its sides render inspection by the public impossible.

Budge Believes It Is King's Tomb.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—News of the discovery of the tomb at Giza, announced today, was received by Egyptologists in London tonight as of the highest importance. The unusual depth of the shaft is regarded by Sir Wallis Budge, formerly keeper of Egyptian antiquities at the British Museum, as reason for believing the tomb may prove to be of

Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, on the other hand, is not prepared to indulge this belief in view of the fact that Seneferu hitherto has been supposed to be buried at Meidum, where one of his pyramids stands.

Dr. Budge expressed the opinion that the shaft made it "quite likely" the tomb is that of the King. Also, he made a comparison between this and the discovery of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen.

"The world, he said, "will remember the excitement caused by that discovery and the joy of finding gilded chairs and couches inlaid with blue glazed porcelain. But these things blinded people to the fact that we have not recovered one historical fact from that tomb. Tut-ankh-Amen was a King of no importance, but in Seneferu we have certainly one of the master builders of Egypt, who may possibly be bracketed with Userkaf III. and Thothmes III."

EARTH'S DIAMETERS ACCURATELY FIXED

Measurements of Dr. Hayford of Northwestern University Accepted by International Congress.

7,926.678 MILES AT EQUATOR

Polar Diameter Is 7,899.964 Miles—Twenty-five Nations Will Use Figures in Their Measurements.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, March 9.—Director John F. Hayford, head of Northwestern University College of Engineering, has determined the equatorial and polar diameters of the earth with such accuracy that his figures have been adopted in all countries.

This triumph for American science was announced by the International Geodetic and Physical Union at their recent meeting in Madrid, Spain, it was stated today by Professor William H. Burger, Professor of Civil Engineering at the university. Director Hayford is seriously ill at his home in Evanston.

This decision of the international union means that every boundary survey in the world in the future will be based on the Hayford figures. Measurements prove the form of the earth is an ellipsoid, a sphere flattened at the poles. This is known as the ellipsoid of reference, for to it are referred all the computations, astronomical and geodetic, which employ the dimensions of the earth.

By working with measurements gained with the United States Geodetic Survey, Director Hayford has fixed the value of the equatorial diameter at 7,926.678 miles and the polar diameter at 7,899.964 miles. The difference between these two diameters is 24.694 miles and the ratio for the earth's flattening at the poles is therefore 1 part in 29,000.

In 1896 Reichen turned the attention of mathematicians to the earth's deviation from a spherical form. Since that time French, British and Germans have worked at the problem. Newton, late in the seventeenth century, computed that the earth as a revolving body, must take the form of a slightly flattened sphere.

Various values, chiefly those of Clark in 1896 and the earlier one of Bessel, have been used during the last century. It became necessary in order to coordinate the geodetic work of various nations, that they should all use the same ellipsoid of reference. The question as to the choice of an ellipsoid was raised in 1919. In 1921, when the first general assembly of the union was held in Rome, the section of geodesy charged the Executive Committee to fix and recommend as soon as possible an ellipsoid of reference common to all nations on the same continent. Twenty-one nations were represented at the Madrid meeting and the result was the decision:

"The Hayford ellipsoid, determined in his investigations in 1909 and 1910, upon the figure of the earth and isostasy, was the one which represented with the greatest precision all of the land surface of the earth. The values computed by him have about four times the weight of the other ellipsoids. These values, though deduced from observations made in the United States have been shown to apply equally well to other regions."

Dr. Hayford was presented with the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain in 1924 for his researches.

PAINTER CLASSES WOMEN BY NOSES

Spanish Artist Prefers the Retroussé to the Curved After Viewing Fifth Av.

ENRAPTURED BY BEAUTY

Moya del Pino Declares Feminine Pulchritude and Luxury of Dress Bewilders Him.

Moya del Pino, celebrated Spanish painter, who arrived here last Sunday with two other distinguished members of the Spanish court to give an exhibition of Velasquez paintings under the auspices and patronage of the King of Spain, was in raptures yesterday over the beauty of New York women he had seen on Fifth Avenue.

"I never saw so much luxury in dress," he said. "Their wonderful clothes and wraps, together with their beauty, actually bewilder me. I never saw anything to surpass it in Europe. So far I have divided them into two classes—women with curved noses and women with retroussé noses. I like better this retroussé nose. It is quite fascinating."

The artist heads what is known as the Spanish artistic mission, whose object is to foster appreciation of Spanish art and culture in America. The other two members are Francisco More de la Torre, a sculptor, and Gonzales de la Pena, an art critic and a cousin of the Duke of Alba. They are at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The collection includes, besides the forty-two copies of Velasquez, which Moya del Pino made in the Museo de Prado in Madrid, a recent portrait of King Alfonso, which the artist painted at the palace in Madrid several months ago especially for American exhibition purposes.

"The King is most desirous that the American people should see him and know him in simple attire, and not in military dress or in royal pompousness," said the artist. "It is a half-length portrait, and the King is wearing a black lounge suit, a semi-soft collar and a dark blue cravat.

"He posed for me for one hour at each sitting, in the tapestry room at the palace, sitting on an onyx-top table in true democratic fashion, and usually smoking a cigarette. He is the soul of simplicity, very democratic and the nicest man in our country."

The collection of paintings, which is owned by the Société Exhibiciones Velasquez, of which King Alfonso is the head, and the Duke of Alba and all the Spanish nobility members, will be shown first in Philadelphia, beginning March 26, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Forum. It will come to New York during the Easter season.

Alexander P. Moore, American Ambassador to Spain, will arrive in New York today from Florida to confer with the members of the mission about the exhibition here and in other cities. The mission will visit Washington, D. C. Several months ago Moya del Pino painted a fan which was sent through Ambassador Moore to the White House, as a gift for Mrs. Coolidge.



RICHMOND AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND, S. I., N. Y.



8:—Richmond Ave. Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

12842



Cartes postales années 20 de Port Richmond, au nord-ouest de Staten Island, là on reprend le ferry pour Elisabeth, côté New Jersey. Lovecraft déteste ça, Kirk probablement pas, mais moi j'aurais de toute façon craqué, dans l'attente du « traversier » pour quelques huîtres et une soupe aux clams, plus l'ambiance !



Le célèbre peintre espagnol Moya del Pino, débarqué hier à Manhattan, déclare concernant les femmes américaines qu'il les préfère nez retroussé à nez busqué. C'est parfait pour se faire remarquer, et obtenir un bon petit paquet de solides affaires. Représentant officiel de l'Espagne aux Etats-Unis à cause de la grande exposition Velazquez, il a eu l'intelligence de proposer d'y adjoindre un portrait du roi Alphonse... Encore un qui a l'âge de Lovecraft (né en 1891) mais ne mourra qu'en 1969... un peu détrôné par les Dali et d'autres.