

wife - SC call 10:30 - out to
 cafeteria - SC hot - be home **FRI.**
 Post office - subway to ~~university~~ - **8**
 lunch for SC - Indian - Ispanick -
 general discussion - Shatto - By 3 down to
 153 - Curr - bookstall - automat -
 sub. to Downing - buy R.R. - wait - M&K -
 Penn Sta. - sub. to 169th ~~on site~~ -
 2 K - out to Trinity - home **SAT.**
~~WHITE LDC - return~~ **9**

1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

#126 | 8 MAI 1925



New York, Jumel Mansion, 1925.

[1925, vendredi 8 mai]

Write — SL call 10:30 — out to cafeteria — SL hat — he home, I boot black — subway to museums — lunch for SL — Indian — Hispanick — Jumel Mansion — Shelton — Bus down to 53 — Curio — bookstall — automat — sub. to Downing. find RK — wait — MK — Penn Sta. — sub. to 169 — write — RK call — out to Tiffany — home & WRITE LDC — retire /////

Écrit. Visite de Loveman à 10h30. Je le retrouve à la cafétéria. Son chapeau. On revient chez moi, mes chaussures noires. Métro pour les musées. Déjeuner pour Loveman. Galeries indienne, puis hispanique. Puis la Jumel-Mansion. Shelton. On revient en bus jusqu'à la 53ème. Antiquaires, bouquinistes. On mange à l'Automat. On rerouve Kleiner Downing Street, attente. On accompagne Karmin à la Penn Station, puis métro pour le 169. Écrit. Visite de Kleiner, on va au Tiffany. Puis retour et écrit à tante Lillian. Couché.

Tout en haut de Harlem, dans Washington Heights, au bord de la rivière Harlem et là où maintenant le bâtiment célèbre c'est le Yankee Stadium, la Morris-Jumel Mansion, du nom de ce colonel Morris, mais dont l'épouse, Mary Philipse, porte presque le même nom que celui du grand-père maternel de Lovecraft, s'y est installé en 1765 et c'est la plus ancienne maison de Manhattan (c'est toujours le slogan du musée actuellement : « il y a toujours du neuf dans la plus vieille maison »). Le colonel a fait le mauvais choix lors de l'indépendance : il a choisi les Anglais, et Washington en personne a fait de la maison, déserte en 1776, son poste de commande stratégique pour contrôler la presqu'île — quant à ce Jumel, planteur français d'Haïti, qui en devient le propriétaire en 1820, peut-être a-t-il contribué à l'idée de Roulet, ce Français diabolique de la *Maison maudite*. Quant à l'errance urbaine, la journée est exemplaire. Et Lovecraft a-t-il entendu, ou eu la curiosité de passer, à quelques dizaines de mètres de chez lui seulement, à Brooklyn, devant le Garfield Building en démolition ? Balzac, dans la *Cousine Bette*, a su faire de la démolition urbaine une matière de la fiction. La ville, en se reconstruisant sans cesse sur elle-même, devient vivante. L'idée de formes noires vivantes qu'on trouve sous les décombres est présente dans le *Commonplace Book* — mais Lovecraft ne franchit nulle part cette étape, d'utiliser le présent même de la ville comme rouage du fantastique : l'allégorie de l'horloge qui tombe, pour lui le lecteur de Baudelaire et Huysmans, était belle pourtant.

New York Times, 8 mai 1925. Cinq personnes légèrement blessées hier quand une gigantesque horloge, en train d'être démontée du haut de la tour du building Garfield, à l'angle de Court Street et Remsen Street à Brooklyn, s'est échappée de ses élingues et s'est écrasée à travers les étages du bâtiment au main des démolisseurs, pour finir à la cave. Les blessures ont été dues aux débris projetés depuis le bâtiment sur la rue. Le bâtiment était un des plus anciens immeubles de bureaux de Brooklyn. Il a été livré à la démolition il y a plusieurs jours. Après que la structure a été débarrassée de tous les petits équipements, les ouvriers se préparaient à démonter l'horloge qui a donné l'heure à tant de générations d'habitants de Brooklyn. Un trou de 3 m² avait été ménagé à chaque étage pour laisser le passage à l'horloge pesant plus d'une tonne. Les câbles ont glissé, laissant s'échapper la masse d'acier. Toute la masse est tombée d'étage en étage, emportant des morceaux de planchers et plafonds. Les débris qui en ont résulté montaient de la cave au premier étage. Le bruit de la chute a été entendu à des blocks alentour. De nombreuses personnes marchaient auprès du building à cet instant, et le petit parc en face de la mairie était plein. Le grondement a vidé la rue et en un instant le parc était vide. Quand le bruit cessa, un nuage de poussière recouvrait tout le voisinage, et on pouvait à peine y voir. Le bruit courut immédiatement



qu'un certain nombre d'ouvriers avaient été enterrés. On envoya des ambulances et des pompiers avec échelles, tandis que la police établissait un barrage autour du bâtiment. Une première recherche de la police et des pompiers établit qu'il n'y avait aucun corps dans les décombres, et le rassemblement des ouvriers prouva qu'aucun ne manquait ni n'était blessé. Sidney Davidson, domicilié 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, était dans son automobile garée au coin de la rue, les débris ont détruit la voiture et il a été blessé aux mains. Mme Ida Pressner, 22 ans, domiciliée à Manhattan, a été atteinte par les débris et contusionnée en plusieurs endroits du corps. Son oncle et sa tante, M et Mme Louis Nussbaum, domiciliés au 1219 de la 54ème rue, à Brooklyn, souffrent de contusions, ainsi que M Silverstein, domicilié au 59, Rockaway Parkway et plusieurs autres. En l'état actuel de l'enquête, et après interrogatoire des responsables du chantier et de certains des ouvriers, l'attorney du district, Charles J Dodd, a déclaré qu'il n'y avait aucune preuve de négligence.

2,000 POUND CLOCK CRASHES 7 STORIES

Slips as Wreckers Are Lowering It Through Garfield Building in Brooklyn.

FIVE INJURED BY DEBRIS

Roar Is Heard for Blocks as Old Landmark Smashes Through Floor After Floor.

Five persons were slightly injured yesterday when a huge clock which was being removed from the tower of the Garfield Building at Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, slipped from a cable and crashed through the floors of the building, which is in the hands of house wreckers, to the cellar. The injured received their wounds from bits of débris that fell from the outside of the tower to the street.

The building was one of the oldest large office buildings in the Borough Hall section. It was turned over to a wrecking firm several days ago. After the structure had been stripped of all small articles workmen prepared to lower the works of the clock, which had told the hour for generations of Brooklynites. A shaft ten feet square had been cut in the seven floors of the building for the clock, weighing more than a ton, to pass through.

The cables slipped and the mass of steel fell. As the weight fell from floor to floor it carried away sections of floors and ceilings twenty-five feet across. Débris followed the clock to the cellar and made a pile extending to the second floor.

The noise of the falling material could be heard for blocks. Many persons were passing the building at the time an the small park in front of Borough Hall was filled with louners. The roar sent pedestrians scurrying for safety and in instant the benches in the park were vacant. As the noise died away a cloud of dust settled about the vicinity, so dense that it was barely possible to see in it.

Immediately a report spread that a number of workmen had been buried. Ambulances were summoned, a fire call was sent in for hook and ladder companies and the police reserves from several precincts were called out. Police lines were established about the building. A thorough search by the police and firemen disclosed no bodies and a checking up of workmen proved that none had been killed or injured.

Sidney Davidson of 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, was in his automobile parked at the curb on Court Street when the clock fell. Bricks and a piece of mortar wrecked the car and cut his hand. He was treated and went home.

Miss Ida Pressner, 22 years old, of 21 Avenue C, Manhattan, was struck by débris and cut on the hands and body. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nussbaum of 1219 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aunt and uncle of Miss Pressner, suffered bruises. S. Silverstein of 58 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, also was bruised. Many others had narrow escapes.

Assistant District Attorney Sylvester Sabatino questioned the men in charge of the work and a number of workmen. At the conclusion of his investigation District Attorney Charles J. Dodd stated that there was no evidence of negligence. Superintendent of Buildings Albert E. Kleinert also is conducting an investigation into the cause of the accident.

PICTURES RADIOED HERE FROM HONOLULU

War Camera Photographs Come 5,136 Miles in Twenty Minutes Each.

TESTS CALLED MARVELLOUS

Gen. Summerville Says Wide Field of Military Communication Has Been Opened Up.

Photographs of the war games and tests and naval maneuvers of American combatants were transmitted by wire and wireless over a distance of 5,136 miles from Honolulu to New York City yesterday. The tests were conducted by the members of the Radio Corporation of America.

It took the transmitting machine just about twenty minutes to transform the details of each photograph into electronic signals. These signals, by wire and radio, the electrical impulses reproduced the detail in films in the Broad Street laboratory of the corporation in America. Within a very small fraction of a second after the last detail of the picture had been placed in the radio transmitter, messages from the radio station in Honolulu, it was registered again by the receiving apparatus in New York.

Each signal went through a long series of transmitters before it became a part of the picture in the office of the Radio Corporation of America in New York City. Each signal existed twice in the form of light, three times in the form of electric current, once in the form of radio waves and twice as radio waves. The exact route traversed by each signal was as follows:

Twenty-nine miles by wire from the picture-transmitter at Honolulu to the broadcasting station at Kalihiwai.

Two hundred and thirty miles by radio from Kalihiwai to the radio station at Nimitz, one hundred and twenty-nine miles by wire from Nimitz to the radio station at Manila.

Eighty miles by wire from Manila to the radio station at Rangoon.

Two thousand six hundred and forty miles by radio from Rangoon to River Head.

Two thousand six hundred and forty miles by wire from River Head to the Broad Street laboratory of the Radio Corporation of America.

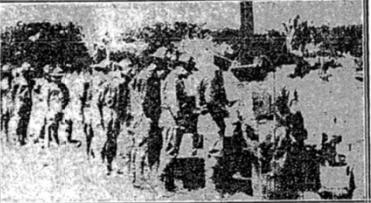
After the radio signal reached the

radio station at Rangoon it was sent through sunlight and static, the signals

reaching the radio station at River Head after starting.

Some of the signals

PHOTOS RADIOED FROM HONOLULU.



failed out. Some were blotted by static. But most of them got through in their original form. Gen. Summerville said yesterday that the picture-transmitting machine would become a military factor of the greatest importance.

"The marvelous demonstration of

wireless photography from Honolulu to New York," he said, "has opened up an entirely new field for military communications. By means

of this, the communication of the picture or message, a garbled mass of noise, which is now the case, would be totally unintelligible to persons who receive it."

"Maps showing in detail either our coast or the coast of the enemy would be shifted to intelligible form. They would bear no relation to any geographical formation."

"Signals would be shifted to intelligible points, and instead of mere dashes, the accurate dots and dashes."

Other possibilities of this experiment, which General Summerville has arranged at the radio station at Rangoon, go beyond anything yet conceived in signal communications.

Photographs of Officers.

Among the pictures transmitted yesterday were those of the commanding general of the radio station at Rangoon, Major John L. Hinckley, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N., the umpires in the war games; Major R. F. Furrington of Hawaii, three war game



Soldiers at mess at coast defense post at Pearl Harbor, and W. P. S. Hawk, superintendent of the Radio Corporation's plant at Honolulu.

scenes, rooms at mess, a big gun in action and the flagship Seattle of the Asiatic Fleet.

The picture-transmitter is a portable machine developed by Major Hinckley, the inventor of the process

which performs the sending of a picture yesterday, after sending a film into a cylinder and

then revolving it rapidly, the film

was then started revolving under a

light and the picture stopped the light and

the picture was sent out.

With varying intensity the light passed

through the film and the electrical impulses so controlled

the other preserved the pattern of the

picture.

MOTION PICTURES.



FRIENDLY ENEMIES

was a play of enormous appeal, heart-throbs and laughter. During its two-year run on Broadway it made thousands laugh and cry. The screen version, retaining all the sunshine and shadows of the original, has proved so extremely popular that it will be held over for a

SECOND WEEK

beginning next Sunday at the Colony. Great as has been their success on the speaking stage, creating a new and delightful brand of fun—in the stellar roles created by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman

WEBER AND FIELDS

have, through the medium of the motion picture, surpassed all their former triumphs. "Friendly Enemies" affords them very varied opportunities to display their abilities.

B. S. MOSS' **COLONY** B'WAY AT NOON TO 5 3rd ST. 11:30 P. M.

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES" is shown at 12:45, 2:30, 4:30, 6:15, 8:10, 11:00

Mats. 35c, 50c.
Even. 60c, 80c.
(Except New Year's
and Holidays).



New York, Shelton Hotel, 1925.