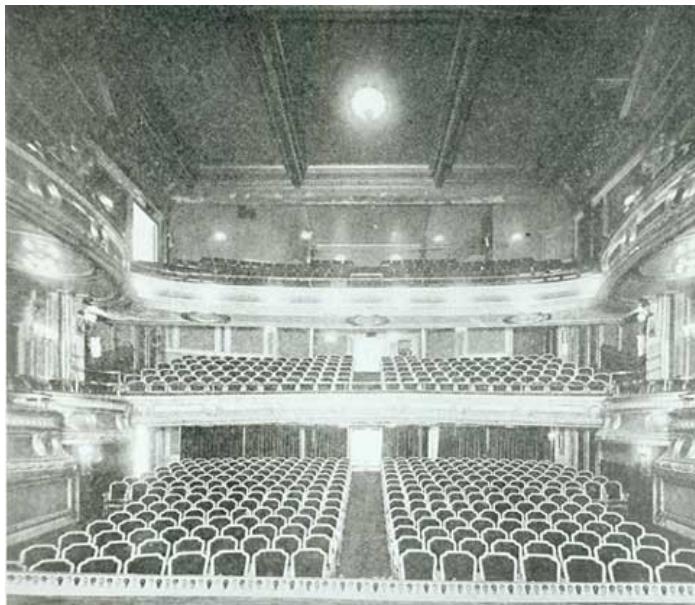


up 9 a.m. - cleaned room - out shopping -
 WED. / / / / off to Bellugi's - NOTE AEPG -
 13 / / / / good meeting - 1PM RICES
 early 10PM AL stay late
 subway home - read 2
 lecture in waiting

1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

#131 | 13 MAI 1925



Sam S. and Lee Shubert. (Inc.) Directors.	NAZIMOVA'S 39TH STREET THEATRE 29th St. & Broadway.	Matinees Wed. & Saturday. Even. 8:30. Mats. 9:30.
OPENING MONDAY, APRIL 4TH The MESSRS. SHUBERT Announce MME. NAZIMOVA IN LITTLE EYOLF Seats on Sale Thursday, March 31.		

*Rachat et démolition, 39^{me} rue, du théâtre
 d'Alla Nazimova, un petit bout d'histoire
 qui émerge dans la grande fresque instable,
 et même Douglas Fairbanks.*

[1925, mercredi 13 mai]

Up 3 p.m. — cleaned room — out shopping — back — off to Belknap's —
WROTE AEPG — ///good meeting — JFM RK SL GK lv. early HPL
& SL stay late — subway home — read — retire in morning.

Levé à 15h. Ménage de la chambre. Dehors pour des courses, et retour. Puis chez les Belknap. Suite de la lettre à tante Annie. Bonne réunion, Kirk, Loveman, Kleiner, Morton. Kirk repart de bonne heure, Lovecraft et Loveman bien plus tard. Retour métro. Lecture. Couché au matin.

Transcrire en quatre lignes complètes ce qu'il résume en moins de trois lignes : c'est déjà en proposer commentaire, en l'absence une fois de plus des lettres envoyées aux deux tantes. Lovecraft inverse progressivement ses heures, dormant le matin, écrivant la nuit. Cette régularité semble productive. Il faut se replonger dans les images du grouillant Brooklyn, de la fureur de New York dans ses années noires, pour s'imaginer en pleine journée l'homme qui dort, et qui seulement en début d'après-midi fera son ménage, puis descendra boire un gobelet de café au Johnson's avant de retrouver ses copains : la nuit, on examine l'histoire des livres fantastiques mais justement, l'horreur y surgit toujours de nuit. Peu probable que Lovecraft ait été concerné par la fin d'une salle de spectacle dans Times Square — pourtant, qu'on la démolisse au bout de quinze ans pour la remplacer par des bureaux, cela donne le rythme de la ville, et la disproportion de ce qui circule d'argent, selon qu'on est littérateur ou promoteur. Mais c'est une autre figure de l'imaginaire qui lève aussi brièvement de l'article du journal : quelle est la mémoire, quand la salle disparaît, de ce qu'a fabriqué le théâtre ? De Mary Young, Margaret Anglin ou Leslie Carter ? Si on se souvient du nom de Douglas Fairbankx, c'est à cause du cinéma. Ces tractations immobilières : l'émergence progressive de l'industrie culturelle, qui mangera plus tard le livre tout aussi bien. En cela aussi la bascule de la ville est bascule des temps.

New York Times, 13 mai 1925. A E Lefcourt, promoteur, a acquis hier le théâtre de la 39ème rue, un des symboles du spectacle dans Times Square. L Lefcourt possède le bâtiment adjacent à l'angle de Broadway et veut réhabiliter l'ensemble du site avec un immeuble de bureaux de vingt étages, pour un investissement de 7 500 000 dollars. Le théâtre a été vendu par ses propriétaires, les Shuberts, par l'intermédiaire de l'agence Harry B Cutner, et donne à l'acheteur le contrôle de quatre-vingt-dix mètres sur Broadway et d'un peu plus sur la 39ème rue, l'immeuble Potter qui fait l'angle,

anciennement hôtel Audubon, ayant été acquis par M Lefcourt il y a deux ans. Le nouveau bâtiment comportera des bureaux et des commerces et sera prêt à être occupé dès décembre 1926. Me Lefcourt est aussi le propriétaire et le constructeur de l'immeuble Lefcourt-Marlboro à l'angle de Broadway et de la 36ème rue, dont les locataires lui ont récemment offert un dîner, l'appelant le propriétaire idéal. Quand le théâtre de la 39ème rue sera laissé aux mains des démolisseurs, en décembre prochain, finira une des plus anciennes salles de spectacle de Times Square. On s'en souviendra comme du théâtre Nazimova de la 39ème rue, puisque c'est le nom sous lequel il avait ouvert ses portes le 18 avril 1910, avec Nazimova dans le rôle de l'Eyolf d'Henrik Ibsen. Il y a quinze ans, c'était la plus grande salle de spectacle du quartier. Il y avait alors seulement quatre théâtres sur la 42ème rue et cinq sur Broadway. Parfois appelé la salle favorite du défunt Diamond Jim Brady, le théâtre de la 39ème rue a accueilli de nombreux succès. En 1911, la production d'August Thomas, *Ainsi pense un homme*, ou *La seconde Mme Tanqueray* avec Leslie Carter, Margaret Anglin dans *Les bas verts* ou Mary Young dans *Croyez-moi, Xantippe*, un des premiers rôles de Douglas

39th Street Theatre, Scene of Triumphs, Sold to Be Site for an Office Building

A. E. Lefcourt, builder, purchased the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre yesterday, a theatrical landmark in the Times Square section. Mr. Lefcourt owns the adjoining corner on Broadway and will improve the entire site with a twenty-story business building, representing an investment of \$7,500,000.

The theatre property was sold by the Shuberts through Harry B. Cutner, as broker, and gives the buyer control of a plot ninety feet on Broadway by 107 feet on Thirty-ninth Street, at the northeast corner, valued at about \$2,500,000. The immediate corner is improved with the Potter Building, formerly the old Audubon Hotel, which Mr. Lefcourt acquired two years ago.

The new building will contain offices and showrooms and will be ready for occupancy about December, 1926. Mr. Lefcourt is the builder and owner of the Lefcourt-Marlboro Building at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, the tenants of which recently gave him a dinner calling him the ideal landlord.

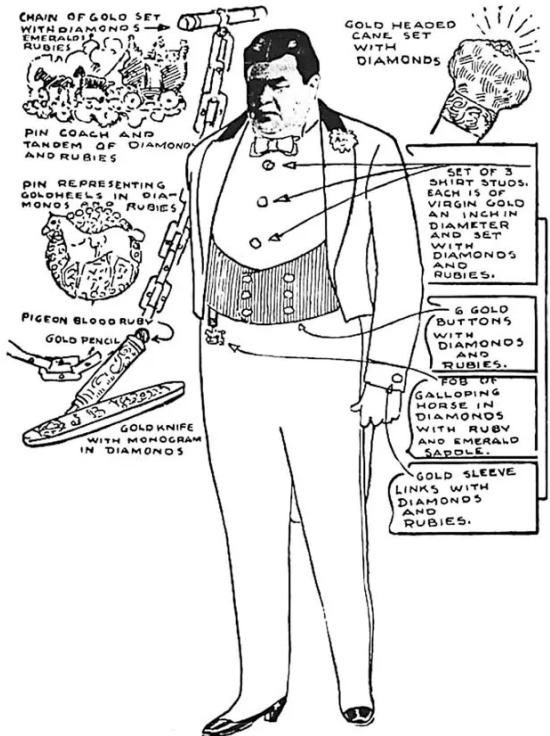
When the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre goes into the hands of the wreckers next December, one of the oldest playhouses in the Times Square district will have passed. It will be remembered as Nazimova's Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, as it opened its doors under that name on April 18, 1910, with Nazimova in the title role in Henrik Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." Fifteen years ago it was the largest

uptown playhouse. There were then only four theatres on Forty-second Street and five on Broadway. That was in the days when the New York Roof was known as the Moulin Rouge.

Sometimes referred to as the favorite playhouse of the late "Diamond Jim" Brady, the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre was the scene of many successes. Augustus Thomas's production, "As a Man Thinks," came to this theatre in 1911. Other productions seen there were Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Margaret Anglin in "Green Stockings" and John Barrymore and Mary Young in "Believe Me, Xantippe," a play in which Douglas Fairbanks appeared.

Blanche Ring, Frank Craven, Marie Dressler, Lew Fields, Lou Tellegen and Emily Stevens all had their important successes there, and Cosmo Hamilton's play "Scandal" had there the longest run of any play in the history of the theatre up to its time—thirty-nine weeks. The record for the shortest run in the theatre goes to play known as "A Little Bit of Fluff. The show opened and closed the same night. Other productions of note included "Butterfly on the Wheel," "The Blindness of Virtue" and "The Master of the House." "White Cargo" is playing there now.

Fairbanks.



*Et nouvelles associations :
Diamond Jim Brady... un des
rois du Broadway nocturne,
ouvrira plus tard un restaurant
pour célébrités...*



SCORE OF NOTED MEN TO FLY IN DIRIGIBLE

Advisory Board on Mobilization
Will Survey Philadelphia Area
From Los Angeles Friday.

PART OF DEFENSE PROGRAM

Party includes W. W. Atterbury, E. T. Stotesbury, Samuel Vouclain and Irene du Pont.

Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, May 20. The group advisory board for industrial mobilization in the Philadelphia district, comprising men prominent in finance, education and industry, will make a flight on Friday from Lakewood, N. J., in the dirigible, Los Angeles, the successor of Secretary Wilbur, over Philadelphia, Trenton, Wilmington and other cities to give them a complete visualization of the Philadelphia area.

Those invited to make the survey are: John C. Jones, Chief of the Philadelphia Ordnance District; W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; E. T. Stotesbury, founder; George Horace Lorimer, editor of The Saturday Evening Post; Churchill Williams, associate editor of The Saturday Evening Post; Samuel Vouclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Irene du Pont, President of the du Pont de Nemours Company; Eugene Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Dr. W. C. Eglin, Vice President of the Philadelphia Electric Company and President of the Franklin Institute; Dr. Charles Russ, Richardson, President of Lehigh University; J. W. Rawle, Vice President and general manager of the J. G. Brill Company; Atwater Kent, President of the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company; Josiah Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Elbridge Johnson, President of the Victor Talking Machine Company; Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Acting Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Felix du Pont, Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Company; Major K. V. Casey, director of military sales, du Pont de Nemours Company; Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; Colonel Harley E. Ferguson, Director of Procurement, U. S. A.; the Hon. Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War; H. H. Dravo, Chief of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District; Leonard Kinney, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania; Major J. S. Richardson, Director of the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Information Corporation; Captain W. K. Dittmar, executive assistant, Philadelphia Ordnance District.

Accompanying them will be Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War; Rear Admiral W. A. Moffatt, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Chairman of the General Board, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral C. C. Block, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, Director of Target Practice, U. S. N., and Captain J. T. Tompkins, Chief of the Navy Yard Division, U. S. N.

"This project is an important part of the army and navy mobilization program," said Secretary Wilbur. "The individuals comprising the advisory board are key men in the nation's scheme of national defense. Voluntarily they give to the Philadelphia district and to the United States services which the Government could not secure on a salary at any cost, however high." "Look out in the functioning of emergency industrial mobilization which these men must know. Not the least is a complete visualization of the Philadelphia area, which is of the greatest importance to the United States from a war-time industrial viewpoint. Aeronautical science has made it possible for this to be accomplished within the space of a few hours. The result will be an assembly aboard an airship unique in the history of aeronautics."



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TRUST DEPARTMENT

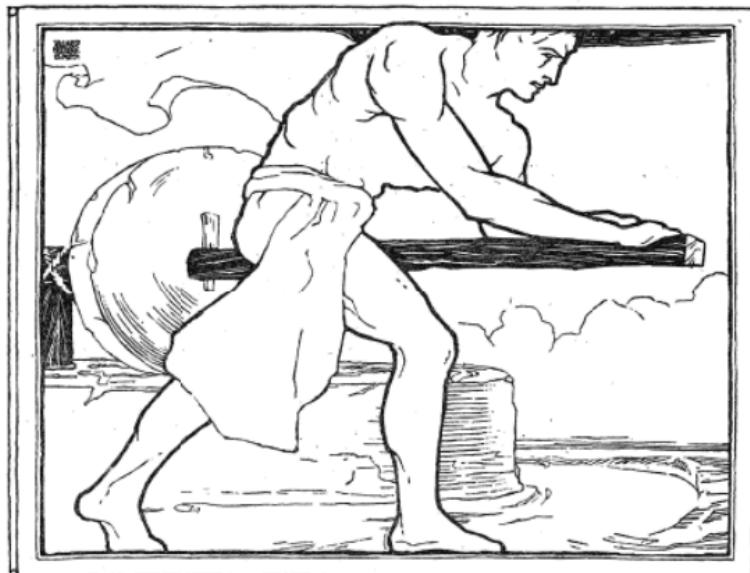
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