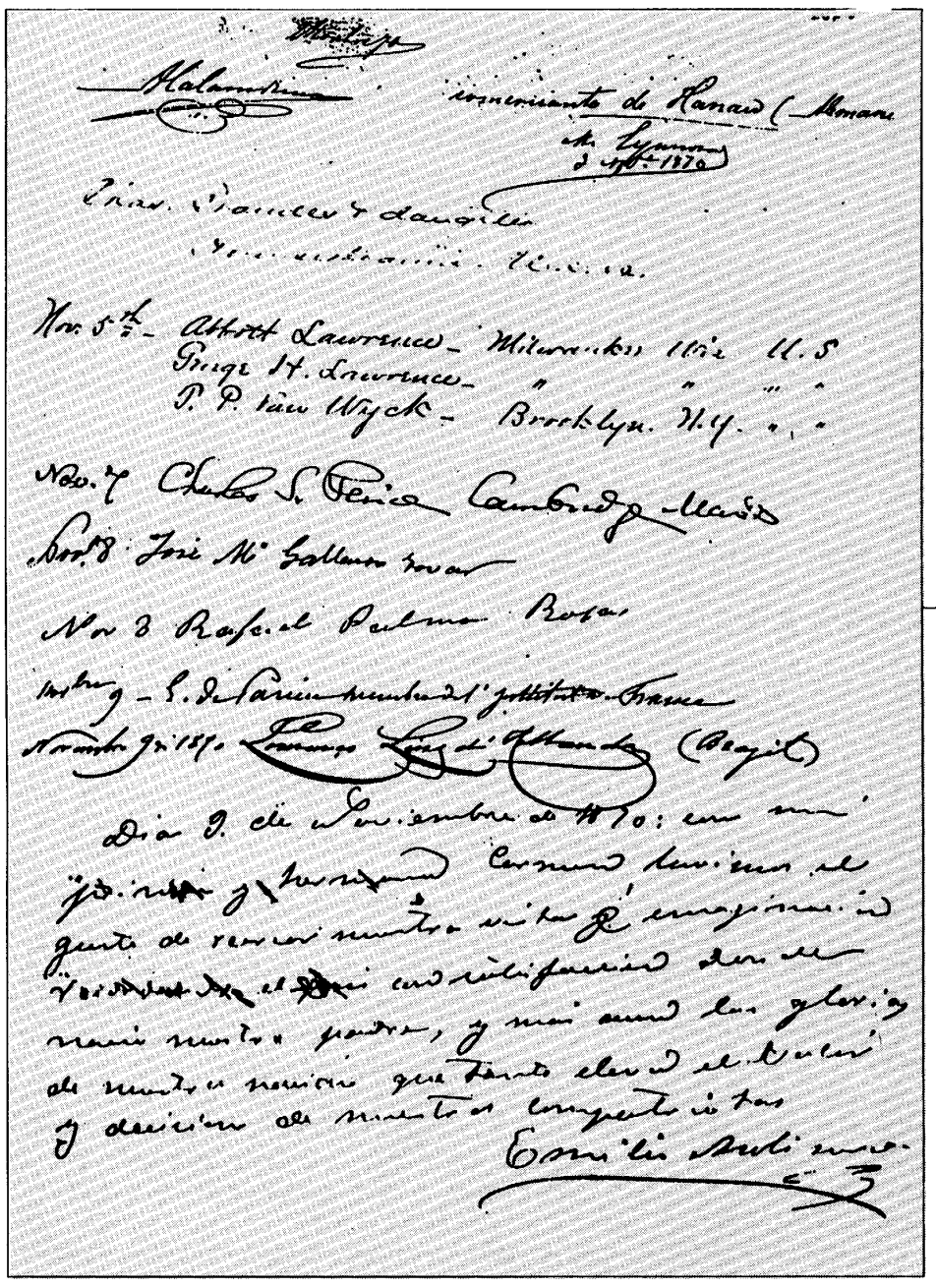
LOST REPORT— *Continued from page 4*

data from the gravity measurement sites; a handwritten draft of the report narrative and tables; and a typescript prepared directly from the draft. In January 1888, Peirce was pressured into turning over his report materials to the Coast Survey for review, which at that time included the reductions and at least part of the handwritten draft. In January 1889, lame-duck Superintendent Frank Thorn demanded another submission for review before he himself departed with the rest of the Cleveland administration's appointees. Peirce sent in the data reductions, the handwritten draft, and a blue carbon of the first typescript draft. The package was massive and, perhaps intentionally, difficult to break down into its component parts. Each leaf was coded on the verso with a series of blue (ascending) and red (descending) numbers running from 1 to 2038. Peirce eventually supplied a Rosetta Stone of sorts—a document which identified each leaf by subject and sequence in the blue series.[4]

During 1889, corrections to the atmospheric data led Peirce to rework much of the report; his final submission of November 1889 consisted of 48 newly-typed sheets interleaved with 80 of the old purple carbon sheets and 12 cut-and-paste sheets combining pieces of both the old and new typescripts. The handwritten draft, which a 5 February 1889 Coast Survey memo identifies as leaves 1776 through 1911 of the second submission, has never been found. Most of the first typescript (leaves 1912 to 2038 of the second submission) were used to construct the final conflated text, but a total of 18 unincorporated leaves from the first typescript survive in the Harvard Peirce Papers as MS 1096. Six handwritten draft leaves for brief narrative portions of the second typescript also survive in the Harvard Peirce Papers.



Libro de Firmas de la Alhambra, 9.V.1829–20.I.73

For *Writings* Volume 6, copy-text will be the final submission conflation of the first and second typescripts, which includes Peirce's corrections and revisions throughout. The unincorporated leaves of the first typescript (MS 1096) include a version of the opening narrative that is very close to the final form, but Peirce's decision not to incorporate these leaves into the conflated final report relegates them to pre-copy-text status. Significant passages from these draft materials will appear in annotations. The report's tables will be abridged to eliminate repetitive data reductions, but all of Peirce's narrative text will appear as submitted to the Coast Survey more than a century ago.

Jon Eller

---

1 An account of Coast & Geodetic Survey Supervisory Archivist Albert Whimpey's discovery of the *Lost Report* appears in "News & Notes," *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society* 5 (winter 1969), pp. [3]–4.

2 Mendenhall's testimony was printed in the 53rd Congress's publication, *Hearing Before the Committee on Naval Affairs, U. S. House of Representatives...on Bill H. R.* 6338 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1894), pp. 153–54.

3 Victor F. Lenzen, "An Unpublished Scientific Monograph by C. S. Peirce," in *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society* 5 (winter 1969), pp. 5–24. Mendenhall's Congressional testimony is summarized on pp. 20–21.

4 National Archives Record Group 23, Entry 22 includes Peirce's 1 February 1889 cover letter for 20 loose quarto books of working papers for the gravity report, his 2 February index of the blue verso number sequence arranged by gravity station and by the stages of calculations, and a 5 February internal memo identifying the two report drafts within the blue sequence.

PEIRCE IN SPAIN

We learned from Max Fisch's introduction to W2 that on 18 June 1870 Peirce sailed from New York for Europe to travel along the Mediterranean path of the total eclipse that would occur on 22 December 1870. Peirce's assignment for the U.S. Coast Survey was to locate suitable sites for eclipse observation parties. One of the countries Peirce visited was Spain, but not much is known about his time there. Fortunately, Professor Jaime Nubiola, from the University of Navarra, is filling out this story: see in particular his account in a recent issue of the *Transactions* (1998, vol. 34). Through Nubiola's efforts, we know that on 7 November, 1870, Peirce visited the magnificent Alhambra in Granada, where he signed the guest book—the only visitor to sign on that day (see the accompanying illustration). Years later, in his Cambridge Conferences Lectures of 1898, Peirce would remember with pleasure and awe the mathematical complexity and beauty of the decorations of the great 14th century Moorish palace. Thanks to Professor Nubiola for providing the indexical proof of Peirce's visit.

WRITINGS ERRATA

Roger Maddux (Iowa State) alerted us to some incorrect formulas in W4. On p. 340, the last line and also the 9th line from the bottom, the conversion cup has been omitted from the term on the left-hand side of each equation. On the following page, p. 341, the final el in the 3rd line from the bottom (the el in the 3rd formula down in the 3rd column of "twelve propositions" at the bottom of the page) should be complemented (should have a straight line over it). Prof. Maddux wondered whether these errors were Peirce's. It turns out that the missing conversion cups on p. 340 were not only in Peirce's manuscript, but were also in our printer's copy and galleys, but were dropped by the printer at some later stage. Unfortunately, we didn't catch the mistake in our subsequent proofreadings. The complement bar over the el, on p. 341, was left out by Peirce and, therefore, should be added in the text and to the list of emendations. Thanks to Prof. Maddux for these corrections.

We welcome corrections to the *Writings* and will pass them along to the readers of the Newsletter.