A SILVER ANNIVERSARY
The first 25 years of the KENNETH SPENCER RESEARCH LIBRARY
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LAWRENCE, KANSAS: THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, 1994
This catalogue of exhibitions mounted to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Kenneth Spencer Research Library recalls Helen Foresman Spencer and the countless others who helped build this great library at the crest of Mount Oread, and provides us with an occasion to thank them anew. Their dedication to learning and, in many instances, perseverance in the face of adversity speak eloquently to the commitment of the University of Kansas to support advanced study and research with collections of original records of human experience.

I look with confidence to the continued vitality of the Spencer Library, indeed of all of the libraries on the Hill, as we face old and new challenges in this electronic age. The University of Kansas Libraries and all who work with us remain committed to securing and making available great library and archival collections. I reaffirm this obligation to future generations so that all who come after us may be able to seek freely after truth and to keep faith with all who came before us.

William J. Crowe
Dean of Libraries
April 1994
Contents

Introduction, by Alexandra Mason, Spencer Librarian 9

Finders & Keepers: the foundation and building of the collections, by Alexandra Mason 11

Preserving our Heritage: the resources of the Kansas Collection, by Sheryl K. Williams 51

A Pioneer of the University: history from University Archives, by Edward Kehde and Barry Bunch 85
The Kenneth Spencer Research Library is the rare books, manuscripts, and archives library of the University of Kansas. Its three departments are the Department of Special Collections (established in 1953), the Kansas Collection (founded before the turn of the century by the university’s first librarian, Carrie Watson), and the University Archives (established in 1969), each with special resources and services to support the basic research and teaching functions of the University, and all sharing in the beneficence of a most uncommon donor.

In the mid-1960s, Helen Foresman Spencer, a woman of vision and a philanthropist already distinguished for her support of the arts and humanities in the Kansas City area, decided to build a library at the University of Kansas as a memorial to her late husband Kenneth Spencer. Her gift, a 100,000 square foot, four-story library building, was designed by Robert F. Jenks of the Kansas City firm of Tanner & Linscott, specifically to meet the needs of rare books, manuscripts, archives, and their users, and built by B.A. Green Construction Co. of Lawrence. The Kenneth Spencer Research Library was dedicated on 8 November 1968 with a speech by C.P. Snow and opened to the public a month later.

Mrs. Spencer’s interest in what she called “Kenneth’s library” did not end with the completion of the building. She remained a good friend to the Spencer Library until her death in 1982, visiting it frequently and demonstrating the most lively interest in its activities, particularly in the development of the collections and in the service it provided to students and other young researchers, and donating to it both her late husband’s and her own books and papers. By gift and bequest she provided it with the assurance of a continued modest income for acquisitions and made special provision for its physical upkeep.

Mrs. Spencer built her library for the future, with ample reading rooms, stacks and staff quarters, allowing the university to bring together the previously scattered special collections acquired over its first century and to pursue the growth of the collections and the establishment of new services. Because of her determination that this not be one of those unfortunate libraries which finds itself full within a few years of its building, the Spencer has also been able, during its first twenty-five years, to provide temporary assistance to the KU library system in housing overflow collections from other buildings in its expansion space, and its processing areas have served not only the needs of its own rare materials departments but interim grant-funded projects as well.

Now, after twenty-five years of active collecting the holdings of the three Spencer Library departments amount to around 350,000 volumes of printed matter—more than double the number held when the library was first occupied—while manuscripts and archives take up 31,000 shelf-feet, more
than ten times the figure of a quarter of a century ago. The building is beginning to reach its predicted first stage capacity. As we reach and celebrate our quarter-century mark it is time to embark upon the second stage of the library’s life: the completion of the planned 10,000 square foot stack addition, the reclaiming of stack areas now in use by other departments of the library, and making plans for the challenges of collecting research materials in the electronic age.

In celebration of our first twenty-five years in the Kenneth Spencer Research Library, the three departments are mounting a triple exhibition, each showing its own interpretation of its functions, each paying tribute in its own way to Kenneth Spencer, in whose honor the library was built, and to Helen Spencer, who built it.

ALEXANDRA MASON
To the memory of Joseph Rubinstein, 1918-1973, librarian, scholar, teacher, bookseller, friend

Finders & Keepers:
the foundation and building of the collections

A library is not just a building or a collection of books; it is a place where past and present are woven together in the timeless fabric of human thought and experience, where the efforts of writers, collectors, booksellers, librarians, and readers exist inseparable from one another, creating the future. It is this view of the library which the Department of Special Collections has selected for its Spencer Library celebration exhibition. Each book or manuscript shown has a history of people behind it, sometimes people with known histories, sometimes people whose only record is their ownership of a book. For every book shown, hundreds more must be imagined; for every donor mentioned, dozens more must be thanked; for every bookseller named, many more must be remembered—a whole world of people who built the library.
The beginnings


   The gift of William A. Phillips, the founder of Salina.

   In 1891 Carrie Watson, the University's first librarian, wrote “The first most noteworthy gift the library ever received was from Hon. W. A. Phillips, of Salina. It is one of our oldest books in two ways. It is among the first books of the library, and its date of publication, 1518, makes it the oldest book we have.”

   This great work of natural history is no longer our oldest book but it holds particular pride of place as the foundation gift of our rare books collection, a collection which is built in great part by gifts from such friends and has natural history as one of its strongest specialties.

The collecting of rare books and manuscripts at the University of Kansas long precedes the opening of the Spencer Library. It began within twenty years of the University's founding with the purchase from J.S. Crew & Co., a Lawrence bookseller, in June 1881, of Raleigh's *History of the World in 5 Books* (London, 1687) for $3.87, along with Johnson's *The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets* (London, 1781), 4 vols. at 63 cents each, and 30 other 18th century English imprints. By August 1886, donations of rare books had begun with the gift of Pliny's *Naturae historiarum libri xxxvii* from William A. Phillips, a Scottish expatriate who had come to Kansas in 1855 as a special correspondent for the New York Tribune and stayed to found the city of Salina.

These early acquisitions—all except one of the 18th century titles still in the library despite having been in the general stacks for nearly 80 years—eventually became the nucleus of a rare books collection with natural history and the English 18th century as two of its strongest specialties.

Natural history


   Plate 42, “Red Owl, Warbling Flycatcher, Purple Finch, and Brown Lark”, from a volume of the author's proof plates, inscribed on the front pastedown endpaper “This volume contains the first impression of Wilson's plates for his own use & correction.”

   The Ellis Collection also includes complete sets of the first edition of the *American Ornithology*, with the first volume in both first and second issues, and of seven later editions.
In 1945 the University of Kansas received its first gift of a major collection of rare materials with the bequest by Ralph Nicholson Ellis, Jr. (1908-1945) of his extraordinary collection of ornithological books and manuscripts: over 15,000 volumes, as well as several thousand pamphlets, letters, original drawings, manuscripts, and other materials, perhaps a third concerned purely with ornithology, including a great many items which are rare or in some way unique. Another third is devoted to voyages and travels (mainly scientific expeditions, including considerable ornithological data), and the remainder is made up of other natural history together with a useful bibliographical collection. Ellis, a California collector and ornithologist, formed his library from 1930 to 1945, with a particularly intense period of collecting in 1936 and 1937 in London where he worked with the booksellers Sotheran, Quaritch, and Wheldon and Wesley. His collecting continued up to his death, with many of his acquisitions coming from the California booksellers John Howell, Dawson's, and Zeitlin and VerBrugge, and from H.P. Kraus and the Anderson Galleries of New York.

While the most obviously striking items from the Ellis Collection are certainly the great illustrated folios such as Catesby’s *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* (present in five variant editions and issues), it is not for the beauty of the illustrative art but for their contribution to scientific knowledge that the books are valued in this collection. William Turner’s *Avium Praecipuarum ... Historia* (Cologne, 1544)—the earliest of countless books on birds written by Englishmen, the first serious criticism of classical ornithologists and the first scientific book on birds—and many other 16th through 18th century writers (Belon, John Ray, and Edwards, for example) represent the scientific spirit of the pre-Linnaean ornithologists. Notable examples from the post-Linnaean period are Alexander Wilson’s *American Ornithology* (Philadelphia, 1808-1814) which marks the beginning of serious American ornithology, Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species* (the first edition of 1859 and the five subsequent editions revised during Darwin’s lifetime as well as many later editions), and works of such scientists as Phillips, Max Fürbringer, and Benjamin Smith Barton. Work on a catalogue of the ornithological portions of the Ellis Collection was begun by Robert M. Mengel in the early 1950s; volumes covering authors A-D have been published.


Belon’s book is one of the four major ornithological works of the renaissance; the Ellis Collection has all four: Belon, William Turner’s *Avium praecipuarum ... historia* (1544), the third book of Conrad Gesner’s *Historia animalium* (1555), and Aldrovandus’ *Ornithologia* (1599-1603).

Collections cause collecting. This is one of the important additions made to the Ellis Collection by the Library, acquired by Joseph Rubinstein and added to the collection on 20 November 1957.

The extensive annotations by Gould on this drawing indicate changes of detail and positioning. Large letters like the “J” appear on a number of the drawings but their significance has not yet been discovered. The reference “3-4276” indicates the particular plate in *Curtis’ Botanical Magazine* which was used as the authority for the *Victoria regia* waterlily. Gould’s annotation “raise here and copy Photograph more” is somewhat puzzling—presumably in addition to the engraving from Curtis he used a photograph.

The technical problems of representing the iridescent colors of hummingbird plumage in his illustrations exercised Gould’s ingenuity until he developed a process involving the use of gold leaf which provides a remarkable glowing realism in his pictures. He displayed his own collection of mounted specimens of hummingbirds—his favorite birds—in a pavilion in the London Zoological Gardens during the Great Exhibition of 1851. 5,378 of his specimens, which his daughter said were forcing the Goults out of their house, were sold to the British Museum after his death.


Shown here is plate 358 in v.5, 1861 (published 1860). The name of this bird from the neighborhood of Bogota should be Poortmanni rather than Portmanni.

From the collection of Ralph Ellis, acquired by him from H. Sotheran.

Of particular note in the Ellis Collection is the remarkable collection of the works of John Gould, one of the 19th century’s most notable ornithological illustrators. In addition to all of Gould’s major works, the Ellis Collection has ninety percent of the world’s surviving Gould drawings and paintings—amounting to over 2,000 sketches, annotated drawings, water-colors (both rough and highly-finished), tissue drawings and tracings, and twelve lithographic stones, almost all acquired by Ralph Ellis from H. Sotheran in 1936/37. Significant additions to this archive have been made over the past 25 years by gifts and purchases from Dr. Gordon C. Sauer of Kansas City, a number of drawings acquired from Christie’s, and the purchase from H.P. Kraus of two volumes of Gould drawings once owned by Sir William Jardine, 1800-1874.


The first edition of Linnaeus’ epoch-making *Systema Naturae*. This remarkably fine copy in an ingenious binding (only half as wide as the paper, allowing the broadsheet book to be folded vertically for easy carrying), is one of approximately thirty surviving copies. During his lifetime, Linnaeus published twelve editions of this monumental work. By 1766, when the twelfth edition was published, the taxonomic text had grown from the seven broadsheets of the first edition to 2,300 pages.

Acquired in 1960 from the University of Helsinki Library through
The Department of Special Collections

that the next best collection of Linnaeus belonged to "a botany professor in Nebraska". The acquisition in 1953 of the botanical part of the collection of Prof. T. J. Fitzpatrick bore out Ellis's estimate, including Linnaeus holdings almost equal in number to those in the Ellis collection. The combination of the Linnaeus materials from these two collections—a literal combination in some cases, such as the 10th edition of the *Systema naturae* (1758-1759), the first volume of which is from the Ellis Collection and the second from Fitzpatrick—produced the best collection in the United States, not surpassed or equalled until the acquisition of Birger Strandell's wonderful Linnaeus library by the Hunt Botanical Library in Pittsburgh.

Today the Spencer Library Linnaeus collection, developed by the professional attention of Sally Haines, the department's botanical specialist, includes well over two thousand volumes containing a much larger number of individual works by and about Linnaeus. Nearly all of his major works are here in many editions, of which a hundred or more are first editions. Particularly notable are the various editions of the *Systema Naturae*, a complete set of the Linnaean dissertations in their first editions, a splendid copy of the *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1737), the first edition, first and second issues, of the *Species plantarum* (1753), the work in which Linnaeus first applied binomial nomenclature to botany, and the scarce first edition of Pehr Kalm's *En Resa till Norra America* (1753-1761). The collection also includes long runs of the journals published by the principal Linnaean societies, many biographical works, and early editions of works by Linnaeus' disciples and contemporaries.

7. *Inula helenium*, or *Fleabane* (Elenium), original woodblock designed and cut by Giorgio Liberale and Wolfgang Meyerpeck for the 1562 and 1565 editions of Pietro Andrea Mattioli's *Commentarii in sex libros Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbei de materia medica.*
This block is from the only surviving series of original blocks representing the great folio woodcut-illustrated scientific books of the mid-sixteenth century.

Gift of Katherine E. Stannard in memory of Jerry Stannard, professor of the History of Science at the University of Kansas. Acquired in 1989 from Alecto Historical Editions.

Shown with the block is its image as printed in T.J. Fitzpatrick's copy (exhibit 8) of the Commentarii (Venetiis: Ex officina Valgrisiana, 1565. Summerfield E696), acquired by Fitzpatrick in 1923 from Emile Nourry of Paris; with an 18th century pharmacist’s bookplate: Martin Apot. place aux Bleds.

In 1953, Robert Vosper, then University Librarian, learned from the Kansas City bookseller, Frank Glenn, of the availability of the library of Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick had been a botanist on the faculty of the University of Nebraska for many years, never
The Department of Special Collections

completing his Ph.D., always ill-paid (never more than $1800 a year), producing over 200 scientific articles and books, and building one of the largest private collections in the history of botany in America. His interests were not restricted to botany, but ranged into other scientific and historical subjects. When he died in 1952 at the age of 83, he left his executor with the nightmare of dealing with 90 tons of very precious paper. The 10,000 volumes of scientific books and manuscripts which the University of Kansas Libraries acquired included, in addition to his Linnaeus collection, an excellent small collection of the English natural historians John Ray and Francis Willughby; an important collection of the works of the American biologist C.S. Rafinesque, including a fine copy of his Caratteri di alcuni nuovi generi e nuove specie di animali e piante della Sicilia (Palermo, 1810), his rare single-issue journal, Annals of Nature (Lexington, Ky., 1820), and complete runs of periodical ventures such as his Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge (Philadelphia, 1832-1833); various works by Newton and many of the early herbalists. In American science the most notable holdings are in botany, the work of such men as William Darlington, Jacob Bigelow, Thomas Nuttall, and Stephen Elliot.

The department’s holdings in botany began with the Fitzpatrick acquisition but have not, especially in the case of the early herbals, stopped there. With the Fitzpatrick library we acquired Brunfels, Chabrey, a delightful hand-coloured Dioscorides of 1543, Evelyn’s Silva, Fuchs, Gesner, and Nehemiah Grew, to give only a few samples of the wealth of this acquisition. Our continuing interest is demonstrated by the presence in our stacks of the 1517 Hortus Sanitatis, the L’Ecluse Rariorum Plantarum Historia (Antwerp, 1601), many 16th century editions of Mattioli on Dioscorides, Dalechamps’ Historia Generalis Plantarum (Lyon, 1586-1587), L’Heritier de Brutelle’s Sertum Anglicanum (1788-1792), Horace Walpole’s Essay on Modern Gardening (1785), and very many others.

Vosper and Rubinstein

The acquisition of the Ellis and Fitzpatrick collections gave impetus for the appointment of specialized staff and the provision of separate quarters for the rare materials. In 1953 the Department of Special Collections was established and its first curator, Joseph Rubinstein, was appointed to develop and care for the University’s rare books and manuscripts. A native New Yorker, educated at the University of Arizona and the University of California, Berkeley, Rubinstein was a man of great erudition, with a keen memory, an unrivaled fund of bibliographical knowledge, fluency in several languages, and a thorough familiarity with the book market. An excellent teacher, he welcomed undergraduates to the department and established its dedication to the support of research and teaching. His ten years at KU shaped most of the Department’s major collecting areas for the future and he continued to help build the collections after he left the University for the life of an antiquarian bookseller.

Rubinstein’s appointment coincided with a period of great expansion in the activities of the entire library system under the leadership of a bibliophile chancellor, Franklin D. Murphy, and a remarkable librarian, Robert Vosper.


Named in honor of Robert Vosper, director of the University of Kansas Libraries from 1951 to 1960.

A leaf of this Book of Hours will be turned every Friday to protect its colors from excessive exposure to light and to allow frequent visitors to see more than just one of its openings.

During his nine years as Director of Libraries, Robert Vosper built the University of Kansas Libraries collections from less than mediocrity to near excellence. He founded and encouraged the Department of Special Collections and it was on his watch that our disparate beginnings became recognized as the foundation collections for a major rare book and manuscripts library. Such wide-ranging contributions made by a director tend to
The apparent disproportionate emphasis on manuscripts purchased from Bernard M. Rosenthal reflects the care which he has exercised in assisting us to build our collections over the years.

A chronicle history of Venice, written in the Venetian vernacular. The portrait in the initial P is of the Venetian doge, Andrea Dandolo, who wrote the Latin “Chronicon Venetum” of which this text is a continuation. The shield at the foot of the page is undoubtedly the arms of a former owner, as yet unidentified.

Acquired from Bernard M. Rosenthal.


This is an unfinished or defective compilation of various chronicles of English history from Severus through Uther Pendragon. The irregularly shaped columns (some empty) appear to represent different sources; the only one so far identified is Geoffrey of Monmouth.
The only illustrations are the pen sketches of dragons and fleurs-de-lis; presumably the finished product would have had portraits or names added to the empty roundels. At least one membrane is missing between the present first and second of the five membranes, pasted head to tail, which make up this chronicle roll.

Acquired in 1983 from Bernard M. Rosenthal through the Helen Foresman Spencer fund.

13. A proclamation from the building commissioner of Sabbioneta, ordering the final cleanup and rebuilding of houses damaged in a river flood of 1595, signed by Nicolo Dondi and issued on 16 July 1602

In the 1550s, Vespasiano Gonzaga Colonna, duke of Sabbioneta, near Mantua, began to turn the small village of Sabbioneta, which was the site of his summer palace, into a model city. The Sabbioneta Documents collection is a volume of 172 documents issued by or concerning this planned city from 1537 to 1778 but dating mainly from the 1570s through the early 17th century—proclamations, financial accounts, letters, contracts, payment orders, narratives, and official documents. They include a complete cost accounting of the Giardino della Fontana, a list of current expenses for the upkeep of the Church of the Incoronata, records of payments made to artists, stonemasons, freight-haulers, the Duke's German Guard and his courtiers. It is possible to determine from the records the source of materials for many public buildings in the city, the status of traveling players (housed at the same level of accommodation as carpenters), the administrative difficulties of extensive building in an occupied city (proclamations requesting people to keep off the streets which are under construction and forbidding them from stealing building materials), and a great many other details of this major project.

Acquired from Bernard M. Rosenthal.

14. A devil in the mouth of Hell, in a 17th century Russian manuscript of St. John Chrysostom. MS C76

Written on paper and bound in blind-stamped leather over wooden boards, with one of its metal clasps still attached, this manuscript has been very heavily read through the centuries. Its
many illustrations picture various events in the life of Christ, the conflict between Christ and the Devil, and the fate of sinners in Hell. Acquired from Bernard M. Rosenthal around 1960 at the instance of Oswald P. Backus, III, professor of History and Russian.

**Early printing**


Printed over 500 years ago, this broadside is a single-sheet advertisement of the “good German books” for sale by the Augsburg printer and publisher Anton Sorg. Printed on a piece of waste paper ruled for handwriting, it is almost certainly a printer’s proof and as such is unique.

Donated to the library in July 1993 by Sam Follett Anderson, emeritus professor of German and Slavic.

Within about 15 years of the invention of printing, printers began advertising their publications by issuing
Kenneth Spencer Research Library

lists of available books. Printed in the form of small posters (on one side of a single sheet of paper), these lists were widely distributed, handed out or posted on buildings. Few of them survived; only about thirty different advertisements are known, most of them from single copies accidentally preserved, often as reinforcement sheets in bindings.

In the late summer of 1939, just as he was leaving Hitler’s Germany, a student named Sam Anderson, who had been studying abroad, bought a packet of minor manuscript fragments from the Munich bookseller, Hugendubel. It was not until he reached home that he found a printed broadside among the leaves of manuscript.

This broadside proved to be a single-sheet advertisement of the “good German books” for sale by the Augsburg printer and publisher Anton Sorg. Like most publishers’ advertisements from that day to this, it was undated, but it is obvious from the known dates of the books listed for sale that it was published about 1483. It is known in two versions, the later version (known in five fragmentary copies existing in German libraries) including one more book than this first version. It is remarkable for the relatively large number of books listed and for its content—entirely books in the German vernacular and most of those heavily illustrated; it appears to be aimed at the general public rather than the learned classes. The Anderson copy, printed on a piece of waste paper ruled for handwriting, is almost certainly a printer’s proof and as such is unique. The only other known copy of this version, in the Lilly Library at Indiana University, is on good paper and must be one of those issued to the public.

In July 1993, Sam Follett Anderson, emeritus professor of German and Slavic, donated his Sorg broadside to the Spencer Library. On that occasion, the distinguished antiquarian bookseller Bernard Rosenthal wrote “The rarity and the significance of this broadside for the history of printing and publishing can hardly be overstated—a printer’s proof copy of the first advertisement devoted exclusively to German vernacular books. Your decision to assure the future safety and availability of this ephemeral piece of the early history of one of the foundations of modern civilization will benefit generations of students and scholars.”


Summerfield E255

This is one of the books advertised for sale in the Anderson broadside (column 1, fifth item from the bottom). Sorg described it as “ein hübsch büch von delmj concilio das zü constencz gewesen ist darinn man den hussen verbrennt hat ...” (a handsome book about the council held at Constance at which they burnt John Huss).

These illustrations show John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, being burnt at the stake for heresy and his ashes cast into the river Rhine. The execution took place on 6 July 1413 during the Council.

The Summerfield Collection of Renaissance and Early Modern Books was begun in 1957, supported in its first ten years by a grant from the late Solon E. Summerfield, a KU alumnus, and then by the Kansas University Endowment Association. It has no restriction of subject
The Department of Special Collections

beyond the common-sense avoidance of duplication with other collections in the neighborhood but only the restrictions of place and time: the books must have been printed on the continent of Europe before 1701. It is the collection to which we assign all European imprints before 1701. Preference is given to those works which have not been competently re-edited within the past hundred and fifty years or so and which must therefore be read in their original editions, such as the French humanist Guillaume Budé, most of whose works remain available only in 16th century editions, and the political theorist Jean Bodin, whose Les Six Livres de la Republique, of which we have the first edition (1576) and eight subsequent 16th century editions, is another essential work not existing in a modern critical edition.

Although we collect primarily for text—for the great varieties of the books used over the centuries by scholars, students, and readers, with particular emphasis on history, literature, law, science, theology, and the arts—the Summerfield books incidentally provide rich sources for the history of printing, bibliographical studies, the knowledge of provenance, and the study of bindings and illustration.


Two issues of the first edition of Cardinal Bembo’s dialogue on the nature of love, both in Aldus’ “pocket edition” format bound in contemporary Venetian black morocco over wooden boards. The larger of the two is the first issue, complete with the dedication to Lucrezia Borgia, which was suppressed for political reasons in the second and later issues, and with the uncommonly found errata leaf. The second issue lacks the dedication and the errata leaf.

Most of the purchasing of the Summerfield books is done title by title, thus preserving its intentional variety and breadth of subject, but a few large purchases made in the early years of the grant provided particular strength and influenced the shape the collection was to take. The first of these was the acquisition in 1957 of a thousand volumes from the library of the Archivist of France, Léon Dorez. Dorez’ great interest was in the Italian humanists and his library included both the famous and the obscure: Boccaccio, Petrarch, Tasso, Alamanni, Andreini, many editions of the writings of Cardinal Bembo, the most complete edition of Poliziano’s Latin writings (Basel, 1553), Palingenius’ Zodiacus Vitae, as well as numbers of 16th century Italian plays, the first Italian translation of Alberti’s book of architecture (Venice, 1546), the 1619 edition of the works of Serlio, such historians as Sabellicus, Guicciardini, and Sleidanus, and a few Greek and Roman authors.

19. Biblia polyglotta, Alcala de Henares: in Complutensi universitate, industria Arnaldi Gulielmi de Broccario, 1514-1517 [i.e., 1520 or 1521]. Summerfield G41

This copy of the great Complutensian polyglot Bible (in Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and Latin), edited by Cardinal Ximenes, is shown closed to display the ownership brands on the fore- and top-edges of the text block (see photograph on page 24). This particularly Mexican form of indicating ownership indicates that the six-volume set once belonged to the library of the Convento de San Agustin in Puebla de Los Angeles, Mexico.

20. The Torrelaguna manuscript, written at the Convento de la Madre de Dios, a Franciscan monastery in Torrelaguna, Spain, over many years beginning in about 1520. MS C238

Gift of the Helen F. Spencer fund; acquired in 1974 from Colin and Charlotte Franklin.

Cardinal Francisco Ximenes de Cisneros (1436-1517), who edited the Complutensian Polyglot, was born in the small town of Torrelaguna, some thirty miles north of Madrid, and founded the Franciscan monastery of La Madre de Dios there, beginning its construction in 1517. This manuscript, mainly concerned with the annals and business affairs of the monastery (including such matters as a dispute between the town and the monastery about the maintenance of an aqueduct built by Ximenes), contains as its first item an otherwise unknown biography of the cardinal.
Dorez' collection of the Italian humanists had its Spanish equivalent in a somewhat larger purchase of the following year. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, noted for his *The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V*, was a great 19th century British Hispanist and book collector. His library included a magnificent emblem collection (now at the University of Glasgow, with the exception of a dozen or so volumes which form the basis of the Spencer Library's collection of about 100 emblem books), a collection of books on art and design, and a working library of historical sources of the 16th and 17th centuries. It was this last section of over two thousand volumes which the University acquired from Lathrop C. Harper in 1958. They are Spanish, French, and Italian imprints for the most part, with a small but significant number of Dutch books. The rich accumulation of 16th and 17th century Spanish chronicles, many of which have not been republished in critical editions, is rivalled by the large number of contemporary tracts about Charles V, with the relevant histories and biographies. Beyond these and other smaller collections of Spanish city and town histories, there is a rich conspectus of Spanish literature, including a strong Cervantes collection, early editions of such authors as Juan de Mena and Jorge Manrique and a fine copy of the *Cancionero General*, Antwerp, 1573. Yet the solid value lies not so much in these high spots as in the hundreds of contemporary editions of the poets, travelers, theologians, historians, and bibliographers of the time. As one would expect, there are extensive materials on the Austrian and Dutch parts of the Spanish empire, including some important legal material.

The third of these early large purchases was nearly a thousand volumes of legal history acquired in 1963, continuing a trend begun earlier with the purchase of the 1475 Schoeffer *Codex Justinianus*—the collecting of editions of Roman and canon law and their commentators.

Significant additions have been made over the years to most of the subjects begun by the early major purchases, increasing our strength in French and Italian history and literature, history of science (with help from many booksellers—notably Zeitlin & VerBrugge, Wheldon and Wesley, Antiquariat Junk, Björk and Børjessen, and Martayan Lan), Dutch politics, Protestantism, geography and the history of art, and extending our interests to early Polish imprints (acquired mainly from Alexander Janta), Eastern Europe, and the great French Byzantinists.
The Department of Special Collections


A school text, printed with its lines widely spaced for convenience in note taking. It has been heavily annotated, as intended.

Bound with this are three manuscripts of works attributed to Aristotle, including the pseudo-Aristotelian work “De pomo”, translated from Hebrew into Latin by King Manfred of Sicily. It is clear from the presence of these four works together in their 15th century binding that, in the eyes of the original owner, a book is a book whether printed or handwritten and is important for what it says rather than for the form in which it was made. Following the modern separate appreciation and valuation of manuscript and printed books we keep this book with the manuscripts.


The collection has 127 incunabula, a relatively small number, and a study collection of separate leaves from 78 more. 15th century books especially worthy of mention are a beautifully illuminated Sveynheym and Pannartz Caesar of 1469, three Jensons (the Macrobius of 1472, the first edition of Landini’s translation of Pliny, 1476, and the 1478 Plutarch), the only known Western hemisphere copy of the Pachel and Scinzenzeler Vergil of 1487 (donated by Robert Aitchison of Wichita in 1964 as part of his Vergil collection), Sir Robert Peel’s copy of Aldus’ *Hyperrotomachia Poliphili* of 1499, Amerbach’s 1494 printing of Trithemius’ *Liber de scriptoribus ecclesiasticis* (the first modern bio-bibliography), the 1477 *Legenda aurea* of Johannes Baemler, and Marciletti’s *Doctrinale florum artis notarie* (Lyon, ca. 1490), one of two known copies.

Anglo-Saxon

22. The Legend of the Cross”, first half of the 11th century, Anglo-Saxon text with Latin glosses by the “tremulous Worcester hand”

*Praye MS C2:1*

Found as binding reinforcement inside the upper cover of a copy of the 1636 edition of *Barclay his Argenis* (C34).

This leaf is the only evidence for this early version of the Legend of the Cross apart from two narrow strips of vellum from the same manuscript now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Shown beside the manuscript leaf is the leather of the binding in which it was found, with some of the text in mirror image.

The Department of Special Collections has often attempted to acquire particular books for researchers; sometimes we have acquired more than we expected.

In 1957, at the request of Prof. Kenneth Rothwell of the KU English Department, the Department bought a copy of John Barclay’s *Barclay his Argenis* (London:
Printed for Henry Seile, 1636; STC 1392.5), from Pearson’s Book Rooms in Cambridge for 4 guineas. A very ordinary appearing book in an undistinguished binding, this copy seemed to have little history, only the names of Frances Appleton, Isaack Preston, and Jo: Coleman of Wodnesber (Wedgesbury?), scribbled on the endpapers with the date “1656”. However, this common book proved to carry some uncommon baggage.

Between the thin cardboard and the thick ill-pasted brown calf cover of both boards there was a leaf of manuscript used as reinforcement. Discovered by John Siedzik, then manuscripts librarian, these leaves were removed from the binding by Max Adjarian of the Grolier Bindery, Mission, KS. Once out of their hiding place, the two leaves proved not to be the usual castoff leaves of liturgical Latin but two leaves of 11th century Anglo-Saxon text, somewhat damaged, some of their text actually pulled off onto the leather, but still legible. They were studied, identified and published (Speculum 37:1, January 1962, 60-78), by Bertram Colgrave, Durham University, and Ann Hyde, University of Kansas, now Curator of Manuscripts in the Spencer Library. Both glossed by the 13th century figure known only as “the tremulous Worcester hand” from his shaky handwriting, the leaves were probably in their parent books in the library of Worcester Cathedral from the 11th century to the 16th and both were almost certainly removed and later discarded by Archbishop Matthew Parker (1504-1575), who owned a number of Worcester manuscripts, to end up on the same anonymous binder’s scrap heap, some time between 1636 and 1656.

Reinforcing the upper board was a leaf of the “Legend of the Cross”, an Anglo-Saxon text of the first half of the 11th century, with Latin glosses of the 13th century (Pryce MS C2:1). This leaf is the only evidence for this early version of the Legend of the Cross apart from two narrow strips of vellum from the same manuscript which are now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (C.C.C.C. MS 557; Ker 73). These were found in the bindings of two books dated 1563 and 1573, both formerly belonging to Matthew Parker.

Reinforcing the lower board was a leaf of a homily by Aelfric, abbot of Eynsham, De uno confessore, an Anglo-Saxon text of the late 11th century, also with glosses of the 13th century (Pryce MS C2:2). The parent manuscript (Hatton 115) of this leaf is now at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University, one of four important Worcester Anglo-Saxon manuscripts acquired by Sir Christopher Hatton in 1644 and left to the library in 1670. Our leaf had been removed by Parker or his secretary, John Joscelyn, before Hatton’s acquisition.
The Department of Special Collections

These two leaves, with a glossary leaf (Ker 240) from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, acquired from the Kansas City bookseller Frank Glenn in 1954 in "a lot of fragments", give the Spencer Library three of the baker's dozen of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts in the Western Hemisphere.


At least two printed states prior to the first edition reveal how the work was produced. As the sheets were printed, they were carefully compared to the manuscripts, which had been marked up to make proofreading as easy as possible. The states prior to the first edition show a progressive shift in punctuation to the Anglo-Saxon usage, the introduction of new passages, and the reduction of printing errors. The editor, John Joscelyn, added letters and extracts during the proof stages that increased the work by one-half and must have caused Day, already coping with the problems of an unfamiliar language in a new type face, considerable difficulty. The second edition, illustrated here, is a further corrected version which was probably set immediately after the first. The Spencer copy was acquired from Bernard Quaritch in 1972; it once belonged to Maurice Johnson of Spalding (1688-1755), librarian of the Royal Society and eminent antiquary and bibliographer.

In 1963, Merrel Clubb (professor of English at KU) asked the library to purchase a copy of Franciscus Junius' edition of *Caedmonis monachi Paraphrasis poetica Genesios* (Amsterdam, 1655; Clubb C 1655.1) from John Bryson, Librarian of Balliol. With this as a basis, Ann Hyde of the Spencer Library, working mainly with the Devon bookseller I. Morton-Smith, developed the Clubb Collection (named in honor of Professor Clubb and his son Roger) into not only the best known—perhaps the only—intentionally built collection of books printed in Anglo-Saxon typefaces but also an excellent source for the beginnings of English historical and textual scholarship. Now under the care of Richard Clement, also of the Spencer Library, the collection includes more than 300 volumes of the works of the great septentrional antiquaries.

The intensive study of Anglo-Saxon texts and the printing of them began with Archbishop Matthew Parker (1504-1575). Parker, moved not only by the motives of disinterested scholarship but by a political need to prove the antiquity of the English church, collected manuscripts assiduously (and unscrupulously) and in 1566 hired John Day to cut the first Anglo-Saxon types. This font is represented in the Clubb collection by three examples: Aelfric's *A Testimonie of Antiquitie* (London, 1566), the first book printed in this type and perhaps the first book printed in England in a font designed, cut, and cast in England by an Englishman, William Lambard's *Ἀρχαῖον σπέτον*, *sic* De priscis anglorum legibus libri (London, 1568), and Parker's edition of Asser's *Aelfredi Regis Res gestae* (London, 1574), a curious production—a Latin text printed in Day's Anglo-Saxon types. The interest in English antiquities aroused by Parker became a consuming one for the next two centuries and the printing of texts continued rapidly.

24. The printer's copy for part of Spelman's *Concilia, decreta, leges, constitutiones*, London: P. Stevens and C. Meredith, 1639.

The Spelman-Macro miscellany (MS E107) is a composite manuscript made up of a number of individual items, most from the 17th century. The first section consists of a fair copy in Anglo-Saxon of the Decrees of the Council of Eynsham (1009), probably made around 1630 for Sir Henry Spelman (15647-1641). It is marked by the printer. The second section contains copies of extracts from Latin language charters, chronicles, genealogies, and the like. The third part consists mainly of a heavily revised draft of Spelman's *Concilia* marked for the printer; and part four consists of a number of 17th-century poems—one of them on the comet of 1652—and prose. The Spelman items apparently came into the hands of Cox Macro (1683-1767) who bound up the papers with some of his own. The volume (bought by the Spencer Library from Theodore Hofmann in 1969) passed from Dr. Macro to John Patteson, thence by sale in 1820 to Hudson Gurney, and was in the library of J.H. Gurney in 1891.

The manuscript, the printer's copy for the *Concilia*, is open to the beginning of a section concerning the duties and position of a priest; in the printed *Concilia* (No. 25; Clubb E 1639.1) it begins in the middle of p. 586.

This copy (one of two in the Spencer Library—the other belonged to Thomas Hearne) bears the bookplate of one of the original subscribers, James Bertie, Esq., of Stanwell. The library acquired it from John Bryson, librarian of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1963.

Despite the opinion of her guardian, who thought that one language was enough for a woman to know, Elizabeth Elstob learned Anglo-Saxon from her brother William, an Oxford-educated scholar, who encouraged her to learn as many as eight languages, including Latin. She acted as his housekeeper, but in fact was his partner in scholarship. She worked on a number of texts and in 1709 published one of Aelfric’s homilies as *The English-Saxon Homily on the Nativity of St. Gregory* (London: W. Bowyer, 1709) with an English translation and a preface which secured for her a reputation as a linguist and a scholar. In 1715, she published *The rudiments of grammar for the English-Saxon tongue, first given in English: with an apology for the study of northern antiquities, Being very useful for the understanding of our ancient English poets* (London: William Bowyer, 1715), the first Anglo-Saxon grammar written in English rather than Latin. Miss Elstob explains in her preface that the *Grammar* is intended to instruct young ladies in the rudiments of the language, but in fact it was used far more widely. In America, for example, Thomas Jefferson made extensive use of it in his own investigations of Anglo-Saxon.

The Spencer Library owns, in addition to the *Homily* and the *Grammar*, one of Miss Elstob’s manuscripts (MS B93), a quasi-facsimile transcription of a 10th century Latin canticle with 12th century Anglo-Saxon glosses (from Salisbury Cathedral MS 150) and of a letter of Charles II to Paul Testard. This was made as a gift to her brother’s patron, the antiquarian scholar William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, and bears his note of receipt of the gift, dated Nov. 7, 1709.

Although texts continued to appear after the publication of the last great monument of Anglo-Saxon printing, Wilkins’ *Concilia* (London, 1737), the number diminished and in the early 19th century when interest rose again the use of Anglo-Saxon fonts was largely abandoned. One of the old fonts has been used in the present century: the Elstob types. These types, designed by the great palaeographer Humphrey Wanley for Elizabeth Elstob’s *Grammar* of 1715, to replace Bowyer’s earlier types (destroyed by fire) in which Miss Elstob had printed her edition of one of Aelfric’s homilies in 1709, were acquired by the Oxford University Press before 1764. In 1900 they were used by Horace Hart in some notes on typography, and in 1910 (after some modification) for Robert Bridges’ “On the Present State of English Pronunciation” (*Essays and Studies*, Oxford, 1910).

**Economic history**


Acquired from Il Polifilo, Milan, by Joseph Rubinstein on his European buying trip of 1957 to fill one of Howey’s desiderata; with
The Department of Special Collections

the ownership stamp of the Société de Lecture de Genève and inscribed on the title-page "Donné par Monsieur Plantamour".

The Howey Economic History Collection includes 59 editions, issues, and translations of what is widely recognized as the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought.

During the three-quarters of a century following the gift of the Pliny, growth of the rare books collection proceeded slowly under the care of particularly interested members of the faculty. The most notable of these, Richard S. Howey of the Economics Department, began his book selecting life in 1930, continuing through the Great Depression and the succeeding lean and fat years until 1989, well after his retirement, reading catalogues and handing his recommendations to the library for order placement year after year, book after book, always with an eye to both future research use and price, each purchase adding to the holdings of economic history, history of economics, and social history. The impact of these individual selections upon the development of the library in general and the Department of Special Collections in particular has been even greater than the acquisition of the 40,000 volume economic and social history section of the John Crerar Library which was accomplished through his efforts in 1954.

The pre-1850 imprints selected by Prof. Howey now form the basis of the Howey Economic History Collection in the Department of Special Collections. Establishment of the collection broadened our long-standing interest in these subjects in Italy and Great Britain to include most major European countries and their overseas possessions. The Department's holdings in economic history now include over 15,000 volumes of broadsides, acts, speeches, pamphlets, journals and books. They include major works and minor ones, famous writers and those so obscure that not even their names are known. Some indication of the remarkable strength of this collection can be gained by measuring it against the bench-mark collection for this subject, the Kress Library of Business and Economics at Harvard University—approximately 40% of the Howey holdings are not represented in that primary collection of economic history.

The Department also has very large holdings of manuscripts in economic history—for example, an Italian Renaissance Business Records collection associated with the Altoviti family and their connections (Landi, Sermatelli, Guicciardini) from Florence and Rome, 1542-1754; financial and legal papers of the East India Company, the Royal Fishery Company, the Bolton Company of Madeira wine merchants, and the Russia Company; the Fletcher of Saltoun collection of estate account-books, notes on agriculture, commonplace-books and family accounts, from Scotland, 1750-1806; partial archives of the notary Gaufridy, homme d'affaires to the Marquis de Sade, 1774-1800; and the Rubinstein collection (named for the first head of the Department of Special Collections and acquired through his generosity and that of Bernard M. Rosenthal) of legal papers, estate and business letter-books, account-books and inventories, and estate maps of the Orsetti family of Lucca, Italy, 1180-1874.

The 18th century

The 18th century, an area of interest to the Libraries as early as 1881, has become a period of particular concern to the Department. The collections of the Department include large numbers of English and French 18th century works, particularly in politics, economics, literature (particularly poems, plays, and English poetical miscellanies), and natural history. Our strength in English imprints of this period has made the Spencer Research Library a significant contributor to the international Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue, with records of some 30,000 books supplied to that census over the past few years.


Curll 1732-10F
Although Curll is not mentioned by name, at least three of the works being hung up to dry by the devils are Curll imprints—"Atalantis" is the almanac New Atalantis for the Year 1713 while "Cases of Impotency" and "Rochester's Poems" are both examples of Curll's 'soft porn' publications. Most of the other publications shown—"Fog's Journal, The Craftsman, Hyp-Doctor, The Examiner, Free Briton, Daily Courant, Post Boy, Daily Post, Applebee's Journal, Read's Journal, London Journal, and the Weekly Register—are present in the Bond or Realey collections.

Among the many colorful figures of the 18th century was "the unspeakable Curll," a most prolific publisher and bookseller with well over a thousand books and pamphlets to his credit or discredit, a man almost constantly at war with Swift, Pope, or another of his involuntary authors (he was singularly unimpressed by the concept of literary property), and a very successful businessman. In 1955 the Library acquired Peter Murray Hill's private collection of 500 volumes of Edmund Curll, now built to over 800.

Of Curll's unwilling authors the best known is certainly Jonathan Swift, whose Meditation upon a Broomstick (first printed by Curll in 1710 from a manuscript obtained by theft) is one of the puzzles of the collection—scholarship has not yet been able to discover which of the two versions in the Curll Collection is earlier, the 16-page two penny edition or the 30-page six penny edition. Trials, scandals, topical poems, poetical miscellanies, politics, British antiquities, travels and the classics make up this collection of the stock that Curll felt would move well or could be made to move by being re-issued with a new and up-to-date title-page.

29. Britannia Excisa, London, 1733. 18th century Q6

Cartoons and ballads against a tax proposal of Sir Robert Walpole (called Sir Blue String in reference to the ribbon of his Order of the Garter).

Acquired from Peter Murray Hill in 1985 through the Wallace Pratt fund.

Charles B. Realey, professor of history, bequeathed his library to the University and in 1963 his collection of Walpoliana came to the Department. The original two hundred volumes, now increased to nearly 500, provide a concentrated and remarkably full coverage of Sir Robert Walpole's administration (1721-1742). Complete sets of The Craftsman and of Cato's Letters, many clandestine and controversial pamphlets, and a sizable group of contemporary newspapers are particularly valuable additions to the Library's resources on the political life of the period.
30. An attack on "Cato’s letters", in a letter of 24 November [1721] from Thomas Gordon, one of their editors, to their other editor, John Trenchard. Part of the Trenchard-Simpson correspondence.  

John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, reforming Whigs, founded the London journal and published in it the extremely controversial and anonymous letters signed “Cato” from November 1720 to July 1723. Gordon later became a member of Walpole’s government.

This volume is mainly correspondence between Trenchard and Sir William Simpson, one of the barons of the Exchequer and an important political figure.

Phillipps MS 11763, acquired in the Sotheby sale of 15 June 1971.

The extensive manuscript collections of the department include much 18th century material—drafts of speeches by Queen Anne, correspondence such as that between John Trenchard and Sir William Simpson, military letters and reports, diplomatic notebooks, confidential diplomatic and secret service letters, and a variety of private papers.


The only known copy of the only known issue of this periodical.

From no other source can a researcher gain so vivid and detailed a picture of this period as from the newspapers and periodicals of the day, and few sources are so elusive. Survival does not come easily to an old newspaper. The collection of Richmond P. and Marjorie N. Bond (acquired by the Department in 1970 with the help of Henry L. Snyder, professor of history) is the result of years of patient and knowledgeable searching. Begun as a teaching collection—a group of representative items illustrating the development of the English periodical press—it has grown into a research collection of uncommon value.

Of the more than 900 entries in the Bonds’ original catalogue approximately one-fourth are concerned with Joseph Addison and Richard Steele—the Tatler and Spectator constitute the core of the collection, occurring in original form, in later editions, in varied formats. Letters, contemporary pamphlets, and other works connected with Addison and Steele add to the research value of this.
portion of the collection. Well over two hundred other journals published before 1800 are included, with many of the eminent journals in complete or good files and many other papers represented by a few issues. Ranging from the “newsbooks” of the Civil War period through the Popish Plot era (the *Observer* and others), the post-Revolutionary *Present State of Europe*, and the great age of the periodical, the 18th century, the collection includes almanacs, parliamentary debates, provincial papers, essay journals, review journals, and what can only be described as general magazines. Some items are very well known—the *Connoisseur* (the Bond copy has been annotated by John Boyle, 5th earl of Cork, one of the contributors), Dr. Johnson’s *Rambler*, the *Ladies Diary*, the *Flying Post*, the *Daily Courant*; many are obscure—Jopson’s *Coventry Mercury*, the *Lady’s Curiosity*; some are extremely uncommon—*News from the Dead*, *Free Holder*, *The General Magazine*.

The collection continues to grow, supported in great part by the continuing generosity of Mrs. Bond, increasing in variety, importance and usefulness. A few of the additions to the collection since its acquisition are *The Scottish Dove Sent Out, and Returning*, no. 44, 9-16 August 1644 (one of two known copies; from the Sotheby sale of the Fairfax Library, 14 December 1993), L’Estrange’s *Intelligencer* (a gift of the KU Friends of the Library), scientific journals such as *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* (begun in 1664 and still publishing), business newspapers such as *Lloyd’s Evening Post*, as well as many other journals which strengthen the original topics of the collection.

Perhaps the most common form of publication of the 18th century was the pamphlet. Every conceivable subject and nearly every 18th century figure of any note was discussed in a pamphlet, or more commonly in a series of pamphlets. We have, over the years, assembled large numbers of these invaluable sources—poetical, dramatic, political and economic, and religious pamphlets. We have generally attempted to obtain them unbound, with the secondary aim of using them for bibliographical study. Particularly important collections added to our 18th century holdings are the Robert D. Horn Collection of contemporary poems on the 1st Duke of Marlborough (over 150 satires and panegyrics, purchased from the collector in 1976) which complements the already very strong holdings on Queen Anne and her great general, and the Brodie of Brodie Collection, purchased in 1961, of about 1200 pamphlets (mainly 18th century, including many Scottish imprints) collected by the Brodie family of Elgin over some 150 years.


A contemporary hand has supplied the music for this dance in manuscript. Other known copies of this pamphlet also have the music in manuscript, suggesting that it was the publisher who was responsible for the addition.

From the Frank E. Melvin collection; acquired from Martinus Nijhoff in 1952.
The Frank E. Melvin Collection of French Revolutionary Pamphlets (named in honor of a member of the History Department) was begun in 1952 with a large acquisition from Martinus Nijhoff. The bulk of the ten thousand pamphlets was published between 1787 and 1800 and covers the struggles between the King and the parlements from 1787 to 1789, the reaction of the clergy to the religious reforms of the National (Constituent) Assembly, issues concerned with governmental finances and with the drawing up of the Constitution of 1791, the reorganization and financing of the army from 1789 through the period of National Convention, the trial of Louis XVI, the Thermidorian reaction, and the period of the Directory (1795 to 1799). There are many interesting editions of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Republican Calendar. The literary forms employed by the famous, obscure, and anonymous authors are almost as varied as the questions they treat: reasoned political essay, didactic narrative, verse, song, dialogue and drama—all are considered appropriate to political argument.

Supplementary collections of pamphlets concerning revolutionary activities in other parts of Europe at approximately the same date add several hundred items to this group of sources for the study of one of the most important periods of European history.

The Irish collections

33. James Joyce, Gas from a Burner, Flushing, Holland, 1912.

Proof broadside annotated by Joyce: "This pasquinade was written in the railway station waiting room at Flushing, Holland, on the way to Trieste from Dublin after the malicious burning of the 1st edition of Dubliners (1000 copies less one in my possession) by the printers, Messrs John Falconer, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, in July 1912."

The Esher-Randle-Keynes-Spoerri copy.

In 1953, with the acquisition of the James Joyce collection of the Chicago book collector James F. Spoerri, the library began what became one of its major collecting interests, Ireland.

The Spoerri Joyce collection was extremely strong in printed material in both book and periodical form, including all first editions of Joyce's works except five minor items printed for copyright purposes which exist in only one, two or three copies. Particularly uncommon items in the original collection, which has been considerably increased in the years since, were Gas from a Burner, the elusive Cleveland, 1931, edition of Pomes Penyeach, and a copy of the first edition in French of Ulysses, signed by Stuart Gilbert, who oversaw the translation, and inscribed by Joyce to his daughter Lucia on the date of issue.


No. 18 of 25 copies privately printed by Clement Shorter for distribution among his friends.

I write it out in a verse—
MacDonagh and MacBride
And Connolly and Pearse
Now and in time to be,
Wherever green is worn,
Are changed, changed utterly:
A terrible beauty is born.


The Rising in Dublin and Proclamation of the Irish Republic took place on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, and between May 3 and 9, Padraic Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh, Joseph Plunkett, John MacBride, Thomas Clarke and other of the leaders were executed. On 11 May, 1916, Yeats wrote to Lady Gregory from London, where he was then living: "The Dublin tragedy has been a great sorrow and anxiety ... I am trying to write a poem on the men executed—'terrible beauty has been born again' ... I had no idea that any public event could so deeply move me—and I am very despondent about the future." The poem is dated 25 September, 1916, but it would appear from the letter to Lady Gregory that Yeats had been working on it for some months.

35. Poblacht na h Eireann. The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to the People of Ireland, [Dublin, 1916].
portion of the collection. Well over two hundred other journals published before 1800 are included, with many of the eminent journals in complete or good files and many other papers represented by a few issues. Ranging from the “newsbooks” of the Civil War period through the Popish Plot era (the Observator and others), the post-Revolutionary Present State of Europe, and the great age of the periodical, the 18th century, the collection includes almanacs, parliamentary debates, provincial papers, essay journals, review journals, and what can only be described as general magazines. Some items are very well known—the Connoisseur (the Bond copy has been annotated by John Boyle, 5th earl of Cork, one of the contributors), Dr. Johnson’s Rambler, the Ladies Diary, the Flying Post, the Daily Courant; many are obscure—Jopson’s Coventry Mercury, the Lady’s Curiosity; some are extremely uncommon—News from the Dead, Free Holder, The General Magazine.

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32. La Triomphante, contre-danse nouvelle, dédiée a nos très-illustres et très-puissans seigneurs du Parlement de Bourgogne. A l’occasion de leur rentrée à Dijon, en Octobre 1788. Par Toppin l’aïné, musicien & maître de danse de Paris, [Dijon, 1788].

A contemporary hand has supplied the music for this dance in manuscript. Other known copies of this pamphlet also have the music in manuscript, suggesting that it was the publisher who was responsible for the addition.

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The Irish collections


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O'Hegarty Q8
The Easter 1916 proclamation of the Irish Republic.
From the P.S. O'Hegarty collection.

In 1955 the University of Kansas Libraries purchased from P.S. O'Hegarty his outstanding collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals of W.B. Yeats. The collection arrived here at KU just a month before O'Hegarty’s death in December 1955. Some time later his widow asked if we would be interested in buying the main part of his collection. We were, and on March 26, 1959, there came from the Library loading dock to the desk of the Director of Libraries a message reading “At about 8:20 a.m., 11 tons of books…”

The W.B. Yeats collection is a remarkably rich one: all of Yeats’ works in first edition except the very scarce Mosada (1886) and The Hour-Glass (1903), with many later and variant editions and printings; books edited or containing contributions by Yeats; several score of books from his personal library (including copies of his own works with his annotations) or having close association in one way or another with the Yeats family; runs of periodicals with which he was associated, such as Samhain, The Arrow, Shanachie, and Dana; many single issues of periodicals in which material by or about Yeats appeared, including particularly elusive journals such as the Kilkenny Monitor and the Irish Home Reading Magazine; and a substantial collection of correspondence between Yeats and his editor, A.H. Bullen, as well as a large number of family letters and the publications of other members of this talented family.

The University’s dealings with Mr. O’Hegarty began with a literary subject—the W.B. Yeats collection—and the acquisition of the remainder of his library showed that Yeats was certainly not an isolated literary interest. The collection includes books from Swift, Sheridan and Sterne to Wilde, Yeats, and Sean O’Casey—an author also represented in the Spencer Library by a collection donated by Franklin D. Murphy, former chancellor of the University—and much more from the Irish literary renaissance: many figures other than Yeats, the Abbey Theatre plays, an extensive group of over 160 Abbey Theatre programs ranging from 1904 to 1922, the plays of Synge and Lady Gregory, and the complete output of the Dun
Emer and Cuala presses, including the broadsides and other ephemera.

36. *Irish freedom; Saoirse na h-Eireann, no. 41, March, 1914, Dublin.* O’Hegarty H5, no. 41

A militant republican newspaper published by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and edited by O’Hegarty at one point; it was suppressed in December 1914. This issue includes no. 31 in a series of lectures on Irish history by O’Hegarty; an article signed "Sarsfield" may also be his. At the top of page one is a retailer’s stamp of Thomas J. Clarke, signer of the 1916 proclamation, executed on May 3.

Often when talking about a major library collection one mentions the collector or donor quickly in passing, perhaps because little is known about him or her, or because there is not enough to say that is relevant to the collection. In the case of P.S. O’Hegarty we know quite a lot about the man himself and we can see that both his life and his intellectual involvement in the building and use of the collection make him an essential part of the story. He may be taken as the type of the collector and the story of the building of his collection as a representation of what lies behind so many of the collections now in our library.

Patrick Sarsfield O’Hegarty was born on the 29th of December, 1879, at Carrignavar, Cork. He entered the British General Post Office service in Cork in 1897 and in 1902 went to the London headquarters office where he served eleven years. During this time he was active in many Irish organizations. In 1913 he returned to Ireland as Postmaster of Cobh, a port of some importance and a British naval station. Four days after the beginning of World War I in 1914, O’Hegarty, a known propagandist and rebel, was removed from this potentially sensitive location and moved to Wales. He was not permitted to return to Ireland for the duration of the war.

In 1918 he refused to take the British Oath of Allegiance and resigned his position, returning to Ireland to take over the Irish Book Shop in Dublin where he established something of an intellectual center. He became widely known in Sinn Fein and Gaelic League circles; he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood for a number of years, and served on the Supreme Council of the IRB at the time of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921.

In 1922 he was appointed Secretary of the Irish General Post Office, and when the Department of Posts and Telegraphs was formed he became its Secretary, the equivalent of Postmaster General, and retained that position until his retirement in 1944. He was elected a member of the Irish Academy of Letters in 1954, and died on December 17, 1955.

O’Hegarty was a life-long book collector. He frequently wrote in his books the date on which he acquired them. The earliest of these dates noted so far is January 1903, written in a copy of John Dillon’s biography of John Mitchel. He also added notes on the endpapers of books, pointing out and indexing matters of particular interest, and especially of Irish interest. Very many periodicals, anthologies, and the like have extensive manuscript notes indicating Irish authors and themes.

In addition to collecting books, O’Hegarty was himself a productive author. His first book, in 1917, was a biography of John Mitchel, followed by four other books of political interest and, finally, his major work *The History of Ireland under the Union, 1801-1922,* published in 1952. He also edited a number of periodicals—*An t’Éireannach* (The Irishman) for the Gaelic League in 1913, *Irish Freedom* for the Irish Republican Brotherhood from 1913 until it was suppressed in 1914, and *The Separatist* under the sponsorship of the IRB Supreme Council in 1922—and maintained a flow of articles in other periodicals and newspapers, and compiled a large number of individual author bibliographies, including those covering the leaders of the 1916 Rebellion.

Although O’Hegarty’s collecting interests included many subjects the real strength of the P.S. O’Hegarty library lies in the Irish material and within that in the political history of the 19th century. There are only a very
few items in the collection from the 17th century, a period of little printing in Ireland. The 18th century is a different matter however, and the collection has around a thousand examples. The great majority is from Dublin, but there are also examples from Cork, Limerick, Newry, Waterford and Belfast. The eighteenth-century holdings include Dublin editions of English authors, and Dublin piracies of London editions, histories of the theatre in Dublin, very many plays, and a number of poetical miscellanies, as well as the expected preponderance of political material. It is at the very end of the century that the real strength of the collection begins to become obvious with the several editions of Richard Robert Madden’s *The United Irishmen, their life and times* (concerning the revolutionary movement, founded in 1791, which was responsible for the 1798 Rebellion and the subsequent 1803 rising) and transcripts of the trials of Robert Emmet and other rebels of 1803 as well as materials concerning Daniel O’Connell, winner of Catholic emancipation and fighter for Repeal of the Union—everything from general biographies to copies of funeral orations given in Rome, Dublin and New York.


This collection of poetry of the Young Irelanders was signed at Clonmel Prison on 13 November 1848 by Thomas Francis Meagher, Terrence Bellew McManus, Patrick O’Donoghue (who adds “The day on which I was sentenced to be hanged”), and William Smith O’Brien. All four were in fact sentenced to death for their part as ringleaders in the 1848 rising but the sentences were commuted to penal servitude and transportation.

O’Hegarty collected examples of the posters advertising shipping which brought so many Irish to this country at the time of the great potato blight famine of 1845 to 1849, when a million died and a million and a half emigrated. His collection also includes O’Rourke’s history of the famine, a curious pamphlet published in 1847, entitled *The potato blight famine: questions and replies between two travellers, on its causes and results* which stresses the dangers attending on reliance upon a single crop, and material from yet another poorly organized and quickly aborted rising, that of the Young Irelanders in 1848.

A confidential police report of the activities of Ribbonmen (an agrarian secret society), Orangemen (a Protestant society with a history of sectarian violence), and Fenians (a militant republican organization) in 1864
serves as preface to the 1867 rising, which, as O’Hegarty writes, was “an almost bloodless failure.” The collection includes reports of the trials of participants, and material on the Manchester Martyrs, three Fenians executed for the murder of a police sergeant during the jailbreak of the leaders of the rising.


Inscribed by Mitchel, 23 September 1874; with a note from P.S. O’Hegarty identifying this as “John Dillon’s copy. Signed by Mitchel evidently on his first visit home in 1874, when he stayed some time with Dillon”. Dillon was the only non-relative present at Mitchel’s deathbed, just six months later, 20 March 1875.

The first book O’Hegarty wrote was his biography of John Mitchel, and a biography of Mitchel was an early acquisition of his, back in 1903. The collection is strong in Mitchel material: the *United Irishman* (his newspaper which advocated passive resistance and perhaps stronger methods in agrarian conflict, and which led him to a treason-felony prosecution), the report of his trial, his *Jail journal*, a classic of prison literature, and his history of Ireland. There is much about Parnell: the Special Commission proceedings, the biography by his widow, attacks from Catholic partisans, cartoons, a measured and anonymous assessment which concludes “that Mr. Parnell’s death seems something of a providential character,” and the sale catalogue of his library ten years after his death.

O’Hegarty was very close to the events of the new century, although he was virtually deported for the war years. His collection includes works by Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein; John Redmond, the carry-over from Parnell and out of step with prevailing ideas; Erskine Childers, author and patriot, involved in gunrunning into Howth in 1914, and eventually executed by Free State forces during the Civil War in 1922; James Connolly, founder of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, and signer of the Proclamation of the Republic in 1916; Patrick Pearse, commander-in-chief at the Easter Rising; and surely the most important and exciting piece of paper in modern Irish history, a copy of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic that was distributed on April 24, 1916.

In spite of O’Hegarty’s especial involvement and interest in the political history of Ireland, the scope of his collection extended to everything Irish. There are works on the history of religion, particularly significant in Ireland, the topography and resources of the country, many accounts of individual families, towns and parishes, and a rich representation of periodicals.

Not all the collection was of Irish interest, for O’Hegarty had a catholic taste in books. He was interested in “penny dreadfuls,” the weekly or monthly part-publications popular in Britain during the second half of last century, and notorious for lurid plots and illustrations, in boys’ magazines, and in standard boys’ fiction of the latter half of last century, such as G.A. Henty (at least 72 titles), R.M. Ballantyne, W.H.G. Kingston, and most of the major authors of this genre.

**Popular literature**


The opening page of No. 1 of this series of penny dreadfuls devoted to the career of Charles Peace, “thief, master of disguises, and murderer,” which was published within weeks of his execution in 1879.

The preliminary page facing page 1 of No. 1 includes Peace’s scaffold speech and a list of “Books for the Million. Price 2d. each” available from the same publisher.

From the Kevin Carpenter collection.

The Spencer Library’s popular literature collections were strengthened by the purchase in 1987 of the Kevin Carpenter collection of some 550 titles of British dime novels and penny-part novels, along with single issues and runs of thirty-five similar periodicals. The collector is
The Tom Swift adventure series (one of many such series in the children’s book collection) was written mainly by Edward Stratemeyer, using the house pseudonym, Victor Appleton. Gift of Henry Fullenwider, professor of German.

The Children’s Collection is not a selective collection of great children’s literature but deliberately inclusive, attempting to provide a cross-section of what was available for children to read. Built almost totally by gift, this strong collection of over 8,000 children’s and young people’s books, mainly American and English 19th and early 20th century, includes enlightening works to be read at home after school with examples of piety to rival the mediaeval saints offered as models of conduct—one poor early 19th century child lived a life of sin and expired in affecting repentance at the tender age of four—as well as more entertaining fare such as E. Nesbit’s unsurpassable fancies, Tom Swift’s scientific adventures, and the exploits of Nancy Drew, girl detective.

   Bequest of James H. Stewart, a member of the Wichita Bibliophiles.

   In 1965 the Library received by bequest the library of James H. Stewart, one of the founding members of the Wichita Bibliophiles, who was particularly interested in fantasy fiction. The Stewart Collection includes most of the novels and short stories of Arthur Machen and a fine run of the fantasy magazine *Weird Tales* as well as a valuable collection of bibliography and modern fine printing.

   Gift of the Larry Friesen fund.

H. Beam Piper, whose popularity remains almost undiminished thirty years after his death, committed suicide in November 1964. His long-time agent, Kenneth S. White, to whom Piper dedicated Little Fuzzy, had died suddenly, carrying his business records, which he had kept in his memory only, into death with him. Piper was left destitute—he had been reduced to shooting pigeons from his window to supplement his diet—and depressed from the rejection of a third Fuzzy novel, unaware that White had recently sold some of his work, and convinced that his writing career was over. Piper's estate was left in such confusion that his works were allowed to go out of print. Their appeal to science fiction readers and collectors remained, however, so strong that, from early 1965 until 1976 when Ace Books finally acquired copyright and began publication, the few copies which could be found brought as much as 100 times the original cover price.

Founded in 1969, with the first installment of an annual gift from an alumnus, Larry Friesen, for the purchase of science-fiction paperbacks, the Department's collection of science fiction is its most active popular literature collection. James E. Gunn, emeritus professor of English and founder of the KU Center for the Study of Science Fiction, has not only supported the collection by generous gifts of books and periodicals and the deposit of his own papers but has persuaded others to support it as well. Through his efforts the library became a North American repository for World SF (the organization of overseas science fiction writers and publishers, which has presented us with science fiction from Europe, Latin America, Israel, and the Far East), the official repository for the archives of the Science Fiction Research Association, and one of the recipients of new science fiction books from the Science Fiction Writers of America.


The first magazine devoted entirely to science fiction. Science fiction became popular in pulp short story magazines like this one, of which the collection has dozens. Its initial success can be attributed almost solely to the efforts of the first and most persistent of its magazine editors, Hugo Gernsback, for whom one of the most important science fiction awards was named.

Built almost entirely by gifts (both materials and funds), the collection has grown very rapidly, developing remarkable strength in science fiction periodicals dating from the 1920's to the mid-50s—derived largely from the collections of James Gunn, John Ryley, Ben Jason, and...
Lee Killough, a science fiction writer who is an X-ray technician in the Veterinary School at Kansas State University, Manhattan, is particularly scrupulous in working out the physical environments in which her science fiction is set. Among the most intriguing items of her papers are her extensive "background books", detailing the geography, zoology, social structure, meteorology and other details of the setting.

Deposited by Lee Killough, October 1986.

The Department's largest groups of science fiction manuscripts are the entire surviving science fiction archives of Cordwainer Smith, and the papers of James Gunn and Lloyd Biggle. Biggle has not only deposited his own science fiction archives in the library but arranged for the gift of literary manuscripts of T.L. Sherred and J. Hunter Holly, and brought us several hundred oral history tapes from the Science Fiction Oral History Association. Lee Killough has made us her official archival repository and many other authors, including Theodore Sturgeon and Thomas A. Easton, have committed papers to the Spencer Library.


From the Heliconia archive, a collection of letters, drafts, and other papers representing all stages of preparation leading to the publication of Brian Aldiss's Heliconia trilogy (published in London by Jonathan Cape and New York by Heinemann, 1982-1985) organized to show how the Heliconia concept evolved, from the earliest attempts to develop the idea through to the critical reception of the three books, and the work as a whole.

Acquired in 1990 from Bertram Rota, with support from the English Department.

American literature

47. Mark Twain, "Tom Sawyer, Detective", 1895.

Typescript, with Mark Twain's manuscript corrections and additions, of the first ten (of eleven) chapters of the story which was published in Harper's Magazine, August and September 1896.

Gift of Milton F. Barlow.
In December 1982, Milton F. Barlow of Kansas City donated his Mark Twain collection to the library. Some sixty books in all, the collection was made up mainly of first editions of Twain, such as *The Celebrated Jumping Frog*, his anti-vivisection tract *The Pains of Lowly Life* and the very ephemeral *Speech on Accident Insurance*, his appearance in periodicals such as the December 1866 issue of *Harper’s* which contains Mark Swain's [*Forty-three Days in an Open Boat*], and even a piracy, the Toronto edition of *The Prince and the Pauper* with its pointed preface justifying piracy. In addition it included the typescript of the first ten chapters—the eleventh and last is at the Bancroft Library—of "Tom Sawyer, Detective". A notable piece of supporting material was Merle Johnson's interleaved copy of his *A Bibliography of the Work of Mark Twain*, 1910, with many manuscript additions.

48. Mark Twain's patent scrap book, New York, 1877?  
   An advertisement for one of Mark Twain's inventions, a "self-pasting scrapbook".  
   Gift of Milton Barlow.

One unexpected consequence of Mr. Barlow's gift was the discovery that the library already owned far more than we had realized of Mark Twain's works, some five dozen items, including a copy of his 1873 patent for an improvement in scrapbooks and an example of the scrapbook itself.

   First edition, second printing, issue A (BAL 3369).  
   Gift of Sallie Casey Thayer, July 1926; previously in the collection of Merle Johnson.

One of the University's most generous donors was Sallie Casey Thayer, remembered chiefly for her donations of art to the infant KU Museum of Art but also a benefactor of the library. Her copy of the second printing of *Tom* remains our earliest despite serious searching for the first printing, which we feel Mr. Barlow's standards require must be in the original cloth.

50. X-ray portrait of H.L. Mencken, 1921, by Dr. Max Kahn, an early radiologist.  
   Gift of Elizabeth Morrison Snyder. This print, showing an uncommon view of Mencken (complete with his collar-studs), was acquired by Mrs. Snyder in December 1964 from the bibliographer, Matthew Brucocci.
Annotated on the back "An X-Ray photograph of H. L. Mencken, the critic and editor of Smart Set. Thought to be the first use of the Roentgen rays for portraiture. June—1921."


A selection of the letters to Driscoll which inspired Mrs. Snyder to begin collecting Mencken.

Gift of Elizabeth Morrison Snyder.

Elizabeth Morrison Snyder of Shawnee Mission, Kansas, began her Mencken collection in 1951 with the acquisition of a substantial collection of letters from H.L. Mencken to Charles B. Driscoll (an alumnus of the University of Kansas and once the editor of the Wichita Eagle) and a group of inscribed editions of Mencken's works, including a fine set of the American Mercury with Driscoll's bookplates, from Driscoll's library. In the two decades which followed, working with Herbert West, Allen Schultz of Smith's Bookstore in Baltimore, John Van E. Kohn, Jake Zeitlin, and other booksellers, she built a collection of remarkable balance and completeness, with some 250 Mencken letters, 75 inscribed editions of his books, files of The Smart Set and The American Mercury, and an extensive collection of ephemera written and published by Mencken.

52. H.L. Mencken, Ventures into Verse, with illustrations and other things by Charles S. Gordon & John Siegel, New York: Marshall, Beek & Gordon, 1903.

Extensively annotated by Mencken, e.g., "This is so bad that I am reduced to silence! M", and with his presentation inscriptions first to Charles Gordon and later to Frank Hogan. According to Gordon, this was the first copy off the press on 6 June 1903 and was taken by him to Mencken; only 100 copies were printed, 50 being turned over to Mencken and the press retaining 50, 35 of which were burned up in the great Baltimore fire of February 1904.

Presented to the Library in 1971 and increased since by further gifts from Mrs. Snyder, the Mencken collection includes such rarities as Ventures into Verse of 1903 (two of the 37 known copies), George Bernard Shaw: His Plays (1905), A Little Book in C Major (1916), and extensive files of Mencken's newspaper columns.

Mrs. Snyder is also the founder and supporter of the Snyder Student Bookcollecting Contest, a competition first announced in 1957. Many of the alumni of this student contest are now still collecting and some came home two years ago to help Mrs. Snyder celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the contest.


Number 1 of Terrence Williams' broadside series "T.Wms."

Presented to the library by the author.

Begun in 1963 by Terrence Williams, then a member of the department, and Edward F. Grier, professor of English (to whom we are also indebted for his development of our Walt Whitman holdings), with the intention of preserving the ephemeral productions of the local anti-establishment poets, the New American Poetry collection has solidified under the attentions of Robert W. Melton, the KU Libraries' English and American literature bibliographer, into the collection of a particular set of movements in contemporary American poetry. Often taking a fugitive and fragile form but sometimes coming out as fashionable limited editions, the publications stem mainly from four schools: the Black Mountain College group, the poets of the San Francisco Renaissance, the New York "Beats", and the Kansas Connection. The several thousand items of the collection include issues of over 500 separate little magazines and the productions of many small presses, including Terrence Williams' own.


No. 44 of 300 copies, signed.
The Department of Special Collections

A 28-card adjustable verse, issued in a cloth bag in a plexiglass case. Acquired from the publisher by the English Department.

While attempting to provide as broad and representative a selection as possible, we place special emphasis on poets who have had some connection with the local scene—Kansas poets such as Michael McClure, Charles Plymell, Ken Irby, William Stafford, Ronald Johnson, and the adopted Kansan, William Burroughs, and frequent visitors such as Allen Ginsberg.

The most recent addition of a Kansas poet to the collections is the library of Max Douglas, a promising young KU poet who died in 1970 at the age of 21. The Douglas Collection, presented to the Library by the poet’s father in 1982, is strong in the Black Mountain and San Francisco poets, and includes Douglas’ own posthumously published poems.


The department also collects the manuscripts and papers of post-WWII American poets, not all writing in the same genres as those of the New American Poetry collection although our strongest holdings do come from those schools. We have, for example, letters of Allen Ginsberg, large groups of the papers of Ronald Johnson and of William Burroughs, and notebooks of Gregory Corso. Three who do not fall into those categories are Robert Peters, an academic and dramatic poet working in the Los Angeles area, whose papers (acquired through funds from the English Department) include massive correspondence with almost every American poet working today, Larry Eigner, and Kirby Congdon, who designated the library the official archives of his papers years ago and sends frequent shipments of his work.

Tennyson and the Pre-Raphaelites


Tennyson’s first book, written with his brother, Charles. The “Advertisement” states “The following Poems were written from the ages of fifteen to eighteen, not conjointly, but individually”. No authors’ names appear in the publication, but Charles Tennyson, to whom this copy once belonged, has provided an attribution for each poem by annotating the table of contents “A” or “C” (Alfred or Charles).

Bequest of W.D. Paden.

In 1979, the Department was bequeathed the library of Prof. William Doremus Paden of the KU English Department, completing a gift begun in 1972. Particularly important in the Paden gift are his remarkable Tennyson collection with its rich resources for the bibliographical history of Tennyson’s publications, and his strong holdings in the Pre-Raphaelites and A.E.W. O’Shaughnessy.

The Tennyson collection begins with his earliest published work, Poems by Two Brothers (1827). It includes a complete run of In Memoriam in all its numbered editions (1-20) and many subsequent unnumbered ones as well, many in multiple states. It also contains an impressive array—beginning with the first state of the first edition—of the various transmogrifications of the Idylls of the King, nicely illustrating both the literary and the bibliographical evolution of this monumental sequence of poems. Seven variant issues of the first edition of Enoch Arden provide examples of the fine distinctions of binding stamps, broken letters, sewers’ marks and publishers’ catalogues bound-in which are the material of the descriptive bibliographer’s craft. Accompanying these is what the eminent bibliographer Thomas J. Wise called the “prepublication state”, entitled Idylls of the Hearth and now known to be a Wise forgery. It is perhaps this publication which turned Paden’s attention to the career of Wise, on whom he published extensively.
57. Letter of William Holman Hunt to John Everett Millais, 12 May 1858.  
Hunt discusses plans for submitting pictures to the Liverpool Exhibition, offers his hospitality when Millais visits London, and includes “a design for the principal compartment of a frieze to decorate the new clubhouse” (a cartoon sketch of Millais as a child with Hunt as a fostering adult).
Bequest of W.D. Paden.

In addition to the central Tennyson collection, W.D. Paden’s library was rich in the Pre-Raphaelites, including a large number of letters and memorabilia of the painter Holman Hunt. Hunt was a founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848, a close friend of the Rossettis, Millais and Ruskin, and moved widely in artistic circles.

Cover designed by the poet.
In 1862 Dante Gabriel Rossetti buried the manuscript of his poems in the grave of his wife, Lizzie, and turned to painting instead. In 1868 he began writing love poems again. He dug up the manuscript of his early poems in 1869, and in 1870 he published both sets in his first volume of poems, which was reasonably well received.
Gift of W.D. Paden.

In this letter to Frederic Shields, Rossetti discusses his health (insomnia and the remedy, chloral and whisky, to which he had become addicted), his painting (problems with “models who cannot be got or do not come”), his return to writing, and “Tennyson’s new volume [which] does not enlist my sympathies, except a second *Northern Farmer* which is wonderful”.
Of his own writing Rossetti says “I have been doing a good deal of work in poetry and shall publish a volume in the Spring. I have got 230 pages in print & want perhaps to add about a 100 more” and refers to it as “the best work of my life such as that has been.” *Poems* of 1870, to which he is referring, ended up with 282 pages.

The Paden bequest, combined with the department’s previous (and subsequent) Pre-Raphaelite acquisitions, has given us very substantial holdings, both printed and manuscript, in this poetic and artistic movement. Among the most substantial of the manuscript materials are the numerous letters of the Rossetti family and other members of the Pre-Raphaelite circle to the artist, Frederic Shields, and the Pauline Trevelyan journals and sketchbooks.

60. A sketchbook of Lady Pauline Trevelyan, 1848.  
One of seventy volumes of Lady Pauline’s journals and sketchbooks acquired in 1963 from Emily Driscoll.

Lady Pauline Trevelyan, wife of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, was the center of a coterie of Pre-Raphaelites who often visited her home, Wallington Hall—Ruskin, William Bell Scott, Swinburne, Millais, and others. She took an intelligent interest in art, literature, science and technology, and was a good amateur artist herself. She spent much time traveling in Great Britain and Europe, particularly in Italy, and kept journals full of detail, with small sketches in the text. Her sketchbooks are scattered between 1834 and 1866 and complement her journals to some extent.
Emily Driscoll, from whom the library acquired the collection, was one of the booksellers who worked most closely with Paden.

Architecture

61. Two photographs by Maynard L. Parker of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Barndall Hollyhock House, Los Angeles, 1917.

   Gift of Elizabeth Gordon Norcross.

The Frank Lloyd Wright Collection has been built largely through the efforts of Curtis Besinger, a Taliesin Fellow from 1939 to 1955 and now KU Professor Emeritus of Architecture. Since the collection was begun in 1969 he has been an extraordinarily generous donor, has advised us on the development of the collection, and persuaded others to contribute as well. The collection is made up of books by and about Wright, over a thousand photographs (most of them the gift of Elizabeth Gordon Norcross, former editor of *House Beautiful*) of his buildings and of life at Taliesin (particularly Taliesin West), a great many clippings and rare printed ephemera, such as *Taliesin Eyes*, the little newsletter printed by the Taliesin Fellows, and architectural drawings made by Curtis Besinger when he was a member of Wright’s staff.

62. Front exterior elevation of the Kansas City Community Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., 1940, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, drawing executed by Curtis Besinger.


63. Exchange of correspondence between George M. Beal and Frank Lloyd Wright, January and February 1934.

   Part of the Taliesin Fellows papers, donated by George M. Beal, Professor of Architecture, June 1970.

   In 1934, George and Helen Beal became the first husband and wife team of Taliesin fellows. Mrs. Beal was adopted as surrogate big sister or aunt to a whole generation of the Fellows and they continued to correspond with her, and with Professor Beal to a lesser degree, for decades. The extensive collection of letters reveals Frank Lloyd Wright and his teaching methods through his students’ eyes—rather a different view from that of the official biographies.

Maps and travel


   View of Fort Vancouver and a northwest Indian burial canoe.

Captain (later General) Warre traveled across Canada to Puget Sound and Vancouver in 1845 and 1846 in company with officers of the Hudson’s Bay Company. His sketches, including lively views of buffalo hunting and prairie fires as well as the landscape of the Northwest, were published on his return home.

For many years the collecting of voyages and travels, maps and atlases has been a leading interest of the
Travel accounts, atlases, and geographies can be found in almost every collection in the Department while maps occur both as illustrations in books and as separate sheets. Our earliest printed map is the “T-O” map of the world (the oldest known printed map) in the 1472 edition of Isidore’s Etymologiae, while our earliest map showing any part of the Americas is the Johan Ruysch map of the world in Ptolemy’s Geographia (Rome, 1508). The collections include many atlases such as the Ortelius Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of 1612, a Blaeu atlas of China of 1655, books of cities and collections of city plans such as the handsome Civitates Orbis Terrarum of Braun and Hogenberg (Cologne, 1572-1618) and collections of voyages like Purchas His Pilgrimes (London, 1625-1626), De Bry’s Reisen im Occidentalischen Indien (Frankfurt, 1590-1630), and the first collected edition of Dampier’s voyages (London, 1729).

65. Travel notes made by James Watt in his guidebook, Louis Dutens’ Itineraire des routes, Paris: T. Barrois, 1788. MS B28
Watt (the inventor of the steam engine) was particularly observant of the state of commerce and manufacturing in France; he seems to have been strangely unaffected by the political unrest of the time save for one or two enforced detours.
The gift of Kenneth A. Spencer.

66. A Portuguese ‘calero’ or ‘calash’, as sketched by Henry Smith in his “Journal” in Spain, 1809-1810. MS C214
Henry Smith was an English attorney who killed his man in a duel and had to flee the country. In Portugal he joined the army under Wellington for a short time and then returned to England for his trial; he was discharged. His diary is filled with observations of Portuguese and Spanish customs (which he tends to compare unfavorably with their English counterparts) and nicely done watercolors of architecture, people in their working costumes, and military structures, with some careful battle plans.

The collection includes many reports of individual journeys such as Wied-Neuwied’s Travels in the Interior of North America (London, 1843-1844) with its magnificent Bodmer illustrations of North American Indians, Herberstein’s Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii, of which we have five 16th century editions; and Breydenbach’s Peregrination in Terram Sanctam (1486) with its folding views of
notable cities of the Mediterranean area. A special emphasis has been placed on collecting travel and expedition diaries, ranging from a 15th century Alpine-crossing itinerary to 20th century scientists' expedition notebooks.

A significant portion of the natural history collections (Ellis, Fitzpatrick and Linnaeus) is concerned with voyages and travels, especially with the great voyages of the 18th and 19th centuries. The emphasis is on those expeditions which produced some contributions to natural history, like Pehr Kalm's travels in Europe and North America (1747-1749), the voyage of the Beagle (1832-1836), the circumnavigation by Bougainville (1767-1769), the French expeditions in search of La Perouse (1791-1829), Sir Hans Sloane's visit to Jamaica (1687), and the voyages of Captain Cook.


Caldcleugh's account of his South American travels is filled with comments on the political and social state of the places he visited as well as scientific observations and accounts of adventures such as a hazardous crossing of the Andes.

Gift of Deane and Eleanor Malott in honor of Marc Law, KU '20. Former KU Chancellor Deane Malott has also donated funds for the collection of South Pacific whaling voyages.

68. Parts of the North African coast (Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, and Alexandria) from a manuscript of Gregorio Dati's "La Sfera", Italy, mid-15th century.

This basic geographical text of the early renaissance, a poem about the nature of the physical universe, is apparently the only work known to have been illustrated with a series of maps closely related to the portolan type of chart, including landmarks and sailing distances.

From the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps (part of Phillipps 3542); acquired in 1968 from H.P. Kraus.

Our collection of separate sheet maps began in the late 1920s with a gift of some 160 early maps from Dr. Otto Vollbehr, well-known as a collector of 15th century books. The Library, with the advice of Thomas R. Smith, emeritus professor of geography, has supplemented these by gifts and purchases over the years, building a collection of over 800 sheet maps illustrating the development of cartography, particularly that of the Americas before 1800. Maps of the world showing the Americas range from a first issue of Ortelius' famous Typus Orbis
Kenneth Spencer Research Library

Terrarum of 1570, to early nineteenth century maps published in France, Germany and Britain. Included in this group is the most unusual printed map in the collection, the Bologna, 1680, edition of the De Wit planisphere.

69. Nicholas Comberford, Portolan chart of the Mediterranean, “Made by Nicholas Comberford dwelling at the Signe of the Platt neare the west End of the Schoole House in Ratcliffe”, 1666. MS 7:1

This beautiful four-panel vellum chart, still on its hinged oak boards, with loxodromes in green, red and brown, and gilded compass roses, is one of three Comberford charts in the collection—the other two show Great Britain and the adjacent coast of Europe.

Little is known of Nicholas Comberford. His shop was in Wapping, east of the Tower in London and twenty-one of his charts are known to exist, dating from 1646 to 1670.

Acquired from John Howell in 1959.

The collection includes three globes: a small terrestrial globe by Blaeu (Amsterdam, 1602) and larger celestial and terrestrial globes by Joshua Loring (Boston, 1841 and 1846). All three globes are in their original mountings of wood and cast-iron respectively. Some insight into the making of globes can be gained from the engraved globe gores from Vincenzo Coronelli's Libro dei Globi (Venice, 1697) which are included in a copy of his Isolario (Venice, 1696-1697). These handsome engravings are part of a work intended to illustrate the production of one of the foremost globe-makers of the 17th century.

Afterword

There are many donors, booksellers, and other friends whose names have not appeared in this exhibition—space permits only so many objects to be shown and whole collections remain unmentioned. George C.A. Boehrer, professor of history, arranged for our acquisition of a remarkable collection (acquired in 1968 from Américo F. Marques of Lisbon and named for Boehrer after his death) of manuscripts from the Liberal period of Portuguese history. In 1982 the Library acquired from William Griffith, also of the History Department, his collection of Guatemalan imprints and manuscripts from the late 18th century to about 1920, the fruits of forty years of collecting in Guatemalan history and culture,
The Department of Special Collections

with particular emphasis on printed ephemera, regional Guatemalan newspapers, and the history of education.

Paul G. Roofe, of the Anatomy Department, arranged for the gift of the archives of C. Judson Herrick, founder of the American school of neurology. Jonathan Hill, Jordan Luttrell, Jeremy Norman, Edward A. Quigley, and many others of the younger generation of booksellers have found wonderful books for us in recent years to add to the prizes provided by E.P. Goldschmidt, Giorgio Capucci, Maggs, Renzo Rizzi and dozens of other dealers. Our list of individual donors and supporters of the department would extend to several pages. This exhibition and the celebration it memorializes are intended to thank all of them.
Preserving our Heritage:
the resources of the Kansas Collection

All history, so far as it is not supported by contemporary evidence, is romance.
Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784
Sketches and impressions of a surveyor on an expedition from Fort Leavenworth in 1876—the World War I diary of a Kansan heading off to war—photographs of the Kansas City Monarchs Baseball Team—a report on the Kansas response to the AIDS crisis

These are just a few of the items available for consultation and research in the Kansas Collection. Home to thousands of manuscripts, over a million historical photographs, and 107,000 books, serials, and pamphlets, as well as numerous maps, architectural drawings, and audio and video tapes, the Kansas Collection preserves and makes available materials that document the social, cultural, economic, and political history of Kansas and the Great Plains.

The Kansas Collection traces its beginnings to 1891 when Carrie Watson, the first University Librarian, purchased a collection of 100 volumes about Kansas from the Reverend J.W.D. Anderson of Baldwin, Kansas. Through the dedicated efforts of Watson, and later Mary Maud Smelser and Laura Neiswanger, the Collection continued to grow, with the addition of significant books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and photographs. An effort was made to acquire everything written about Kansas, in Kansas, and by Kansans—one important part of the work was the collection and preservation of all official Kansas state documents. While some of the materials acquired were purchased, much was obtained through the generosity of donors interested in state and local history. This remains true of the Collection’s development today.

By 1950 the Kansas Collection had grown to include 15,000 bound volumes, a large number of manuscripts and maps, and a significant collection of photographic images from Junction City, Kansas (the Joseph J. Pennell Collection, consisting of approximately 30,000 glass negatives and 4,200 prints). A new library wing in Watson Library provided space for a Kansas reading room, and a closed stack area for Kansas Collection materials. In the same year Mary Maud Smelser, the Library’s Accessions Librarian, was appointed as the first Curator.

Since 1950, the Kansas Collection has continued to grow, with increased emphasis on the acquisition of manuscript and photographic materials. The collecting focus has been broadened to cover the immediate region, but without losing the original emphasis on Kansas history. Staffing has expanded to include seven full-time positions, including specialized support to collect and make available African American resources and the photographic collections.

Chief among Kansas Collection functions is the preservation of materials needed for research. Kansas Collection staff are actively involved in seeking out such materials, searching for items that might lie tucked away and sometimes forgotten in attics, basements, or closets of individual homes, offices, and businesses. Once acquired, the materials are processed and cataloged, with special attention given to their physical needs, to insure their availability for the future.

Historical materials face many enemies that threaten to destroy them. People are often the biggest offenders, and much damage can be caused to materials through well-intentioned but uninformed handling and storage. Folding up letters and documents, using paper clips to keep materials together, using tape or glue to affix mate-
The Kansas Collection

The quality of the paper used in documents and publications often poses a serious preservation problem. In the mid-nineteenth century increased demand for paper necessitated finding a more readily available source of raw material for its production, and manufacturers switched from rag fiber to woodpulp. Unfortunately the methods generally used to break down the woodpulp did not eliminate lignin, a natural constituent which causes paper to become yellow and brittle. Libraries throughout the country are faced with the challenge of preserving hundreds of thousands of volumes that are turning to dust. In Kansas this problem is especially alarming because the history of our state (established in 1861) is largely documented in publications and documents that were produced after the switch to woodpulp was made.

Historical materials deteriorate because of both inherent characteristics and external factors. External factors that threaten the materials include inappropriate levels of temperature and relative humidity, sunlight, fluorescent lighting, air pollutants, including mold spores, vermin, and natural disasters. While there is little that archivists or librarians can do to alter the inherent characteristics of historical materials, much can be done to control their environment, and thus slow down their deterioration. The Kenneth Spencer Research Library was designed with this purpose in mind. Throughout the Library constant and appropriate levels of temperature and relative humidity are maintained to help insure the future availability of the resources housed here.

Lighting levels are also controlled in the building. Windows, always a problem because of the damaging effects of sunlight, are kept to a minimum. Fluorescent lighting is filtered in storage and exhibit areas and reading rooms to screen harmful ultraviolet rays.

Preservation activities within the Kansas Collection also focus on providing a safe environment for materials. Processing and cataloging routines, storage of materials, procedures for retrieval of items for patrons, and use policies all reflect concern for the careful handling and use of potentially fragile materials.

The Kansas Collection supports teaching and research at the University. Without an active, organized collecting program, much that is important to the study of our past would disappear through the ravages of time and nature. Many an important collection in private hands has gone into a trash can simply because the historical value of the material and the need to place it in a specialized library was not recognized. Kansas Collection staff actively work to identify potential resources important to the history of Kansas and the region, and to acquire those materials for researchers to use. This entails visiting with many potential donors across the state and region, climbing into attics, sorting through storage areas, packing and transferring papers and other materials from a variety of settings to the Spencer Research Library.

The collecting program of the Kansas Collection is broadly defined to include acquiring materials that reflect the economic, social, cultural and political history of the state and the Great Plains. For many years the papers of well-known Kansans have been sought, and the Collection includes representation of many Kansans who have made names for themselves in the arts, politics, communication, the sciences, and business. While the papers of the famous continue to be important to acquire and make available, collecting efforts have focused in more recent years on acquiring materials needed for the study of social history: materials that reflect the interests, activities, and thoughts of everyday people leading everyday lives. It is just this type of material that can easily be overlooked and discarded. Emphasis has been placed on acquiring personal papers, collections of family correspondence, the records of voluntary organizations, churches, and schools, all of which can contribute to the documentation of society.

Also important to our collecting program is the need to include all segments of society. The experiences of
minorities, women, and children are often inadequately reflected in historical repositories, and special efforts are made to insure that we collect materials that reflect their activities and concerns.

Recognizing that the experiences of African Americans within the state and region were not well represented in area repositories, the Kansas Collection joined with the University’s Department of African and African American Studies in 1985 to develop a more formal collecting program in this area. A three-year federal grant provided funds for staff to travel throughout the state to identify and collect the papers of individuals, and the records of African American churches, businesses, and other organized groups. Many papers and photographs were acquired for the Collection, and in recognition of the continuing need for this collecting activity, the University provided a full-time field archivist position in the Kansas Collection.

The Kansas Collection has been active in collecting materials that document the experiences of women in the state and region. In addition to individual collections of women’s letters, diaries, and personal accounts, the Collection contains the records of many organizations, such as the Whittier Club of Leavenworth, and the Ladies Literary League of Lawrence (both of which have been in existence for over one hundred years). Other organizational records document women’s activities in public and private life, such as those of the League of Women Voters of Kansas. A segment of the photographic collections portrays women at home and in the workplace.

While many of the resources of the Kansas Collection date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Kansas Collection also collects contemporary materials. What happened yesterday is potentially of as much interest to a researcher as the events of one hundred years ago. It is imperative that we be as diligent in our collecting of materials that reflect the present as we have been with those of the past. In documenting contemporary life we have a special challenge. Rapidly changing technology is dramatically affecting the nature of records that are created in the course of business and daily life. While we have not yet become a paperless society, record keeping and even basic day to day communication is often electronically transmitted and stored. Archivists in many repositories are currently faced with the challenges involved in appraising electronic records, and providing for their long term preservation.

In preserving the documentation of Kansas’ past the Kansas Collection provides access to materials in a variety of formats, each of which has its own requirements for preservation and use. A visitor to the Kansas Collection can, for example, make use of books analyzing some aspect of the history of the state or region; first-hand accounts, such as diaries or letters, of life in Kansas; photographs taken a hundred years ago; maps that show the geographic boundaries of states and counties, and the location of cities; or architectural records that provide detailed information about our built environment. This exhibition offers examples of some of the different types of material available to both the serious researcher and the casual reader interested in the history of this state and region.

**Manuscripts**

The manuscript holdings of the Kansas Collection total approximately 10,000 linear feet of material. Manuscripts provide researchers with first hand information, the raw data on which research can be conducted. They include the personal papers of individuals and families, as well as the records of businesses, local government, schools, churches, and other organizations. A collection may consist of a few items or several thousand, and contain a wide variety of material, such as correspondence, diaries, speeches, class notes, ledgers, account books, scrapbooks, certificates, and legal documents.

Personal papers document the activities of individuals, both the famous and the less well-known. By using these papers researchers can trace the experiences of
The Kansas Collection

such nineteenth-century Kansans as James Denver, who was territorial governor and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Hugh Skinner, who made an overland trip from Minnesota to California in 1849. More contemporary collections of personal papers shed light on the lives of such people as Kansas businessmen Kenneth Spencer (memorialized by this Library) and Henry Bubb, politicians U.S. Senator James Pearson, U.S. Congressman Larry Winn, Jr., and former Kansas Governors Robert Docking and Robert Bennett, journalists Ben Hibbs and Peggy Hull Deuell, Kansas City, Kansas community leader and lawyer Elmer Jackson, and the distinguished writer Langston Hughes, who lived in Lawrence as a child.

Family papers reflect the detail of day-to-day life, familial relationships, and societal attitudes. Collections often include correspondence, scrapbooks, diaries, household records, and genealogical data. The Kansas Collection includes many such collections, including several whose materials span an entire century, like that of the Hansen and Bales families of Logan, Kansas.

The Kansas Collection serves as a repository for the archival records of Douglas County, Kansas. Information on the transfer of land, the history of property, and the settlement of disputes tried in district court can be gleaned from such county records as tax rolls, court journals and dockets, deed and mortgage records.

The records of churches, and clubs, societies, and other voluntary organizations provide much information about the history of those organizations, about the interests and concerns of the people who join them, and the role of those organizations in the community and in society. Minute books, accounts, membership lists, scrapbooks, yearbooks, programs, by-laws and constitutions, and correspondence, all contribute to the wealth of research materials.

Business records in the Kansas Collection document the economic and social history of the people of the region. Banking and finance, lumber, milling, retail trade, and the mortuary profession are represented by business records held by the Kansas Collection. The largest single collection of manuscripts in the Kansas Collection is that of J.B. Watkins, a nineteenth century Lawrence banker and investor, who established the J.B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company. This collection contains Mr. Watkins' personal correspondence as well as that of his offices in Lawrence, Dallas, London, and New York, extensive ledgers that trace the loan and mortgage aspects of his business, and the records of numerous other businesses in which he was involved, including canning and sugar companies, a railroad, a bank, and a promotional newspaper.

Manuscripts come into the Kansas Collection in various states, some dog-eared from use, others faded, torn, folded, or tightly rolled. While staff cannot enhance faded handwriting, strengthen weakened paper, or reverse the deterioration caused by acidic paper, we can and do insure that they are handled, stored, and used in the safest manner possible. Folded manuscripts are opened up and stored flat. Particularly fragile items are encapsulated between two pieces of chemically inert clear polyester, so that the items can be handled without causing further damage. Paper clips and staples (which rust and damage paper) are routinely removed from correspondence and other documents.

Some materials that are particularly fragile have been photocopied or microfilmed. Library patrons use the copies rather than the originals. Preservation microfilming is an expensive activity and one that requires careful attention to the arrangement and description of the materials to be filmed. Occasionally the library has sought outside support for this work. For example, a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission provided money to microfilm fading letterpress volumes of correspondence from the J.B. Watkins Papers.

The sample of manuscripts shown in the exhibition represents the rich diversity of materials that are preserved in the Kansas Collection and available for use.
Carl Julius Adolph Hunnius came to the United States from Germany in 1861. After serving in the Civil War with the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, he served as a civil engineer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Missouri, working out of Fort Leavenworth. His duties included surveying and map-making, and he traveled through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and northern Texas. He took part in two expeditions which surveyed the Red River and its sources in Indian Territory and northern Texas. This diary is from the second expedition in which Hunnius participated. It contains observations on the flora, fauna, terrain, weather conditions, and the progress of work. Hunnius also includes a number of pencil sketches, drawn along the way. Pictured here is “Camp on Fourth Commission Creek, Indian Territory, May 4 and 5th, 1876.”

This document provides an accounting of the sale of slaves owned by John Bartleson, Jackson County, Missouri, listing the total and individual prices realized for each slave by name, and the auctioneer’s charge for providing the service to the Court. The slaves were sold as part of the settlement of the Bartleson estate.
The "Neuer Ansiedlungs Verein," an association of German immigrants, was organized in Chicago with the goal of settling somewhere in the west. In March, 1857, a committee was formed to look for a suitable site in the west for establishing a town. The committee searched for locations in Missouri and Kansas, and selected the present site of Eudora, securing a tract of 800 acres from the Shawnee Indian Tribe through Chief Pascel Fish. The townsite, named Eudora in honor of the Chief's daughter, was incorporated as a city under territorial laws in February, 1859.

These City Council minutes, written in German, are part of a larger collection of Eudora city records in the Kansas Collection. Included are ordinances, additional minutes, municipal court proceedings, tax rolls, treasurers reports, and cemetery records, covering the period from 1854 to 1924.

4. Simmons and Leadbeater steamboat bill of lading, St. Louis, Missouri, Aug. 29, 1857.
Daniel Vanderslice Collection  RH MS 136:3

A bill of lading, showing the amount and weight of goods transported aboard the steamboat Meteor from St. Louis to Quindaro, August 29, 1857. These goods were possibly intended for either the Great Nemaha Indian Agency which governed the activities of the Chickasaw, Iowa, Sac and Fox, and Kickapoo Tribes, or for the Highland Mission, which served the Iowa, and Sac and Fox Tribes.

5. Payroll voucher, Sac and Fox of Missouri, April 3, 1861.
Daniel Vanderslice Collection  RH MS 136:4

The voucher documents payments made, both individually and in total, to members of the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri for the sale of land. The payments were made by Daniel Vanderslice, who was the General Agent for the Great Nemaha Indian Agency from 1853 to 1861.

6. Sarah Catharine (Kate) Warthen was born in Indiana and moved with her family to Cherokee County, Kansas, in 1883. In 1885 three of her brothers homesteaded in Hamilton County, and she followed their example, filing a claim in 1887. Kate, a teacher and writer, was elected County Superintendent for Hamilton County in 1890, and continued in that position until she married in 1894.

In a letter to her future husband, E.C. Searcy, written in September, 1892, Kate described the process of running for public office:
I know that in Tennessee the County Superintendent is appointed by the County Court. In Kansas the people elect, as other offices are elected. The Republicans of this county have adopted what is called the Crawford system of primary elections to take the place of nominating conventions. It is this nominating election which has just been held. For Superintendent 207 votes were cast, of which my competitor received 62. All my friends said it was unnecessary for me to make a canvass as I was certain of nomination, but I chose to do so to make myself more certain . . . I do not like real electioneering, but I do like riding over the county and meeting my friends. Everywhere I was welcomed as a guest would be and not as an objectionable politician.

6a. Hamilton County, Kansas, certificate, Nov. 7, 1890. 
Kate Warthen Searcy Collection  RH MS 34:2.1
Certificate presented to Kate Warthen stating her to be the winner of the election for County Superintendent.

6b. Photograph of Kate Warthen as a young woman. 
Kate Warthen Searcy Collection  RH MS-P 34.3

6c. Teacher’s contract for Kate Warthen, School District 49, Hamilton County, Kansas, March 2, 1889. 
Kate Warthen Searcy Collection  RH MS 34:2.7

7. Charles Scott, a prominent attorney in Topeka, Kansas, was born in 1921. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, and later graduated from Washburn Law School. He joined the law firm established by his father, Elisha Scott, Sr., a well-known trial lawyer in the region. During his early years in practice Charles Scott and his father were successful in securing racial integration of elementary schools in South Park, Johnson County, Kansas. With his brother John H. Scott, he represented plaintiffs in several cases that sought to establish the right of access to swimming pools, theaters, and restaurants in Topeka for African Americans.

In 1954 Charles Scott was one of several attorneys who filed and presented the initial case for the plaintiffs in the landmark Supreme Court case “Oliver Brown versus the Topeka Board of Education.” He also appeared as counselor for the plaintiffs before the United States Supreme Court, whose ruling ended segregation in public schools.

The Scott Collection includes personal and professional papers that reflect Mr. Scott’s lifelong pursuit of civil rights issues.

Charles Scott Collection  RH MS 494:2.20
This letter written by Charles’ father mentions hometown and family news, and expresses his fervent hope for peace and the concern that so many families felt about loved ones overseas: “I haven’t heard from you for some time but you know what my prayer is, that you are alright . . .”

Typed on poor quality paper typically used for carbon copies at the time, the letter is now quite fragile. In order to make it possible to handle without causing damage, Kansas Collection staff have encapsulated it in two layers of inert polyester.

7b. Letter to Elisha Scott, from Charles Scott, March 16, 1945. 
Charles Scott Collection  RH MS 494:2.20
This letter is an example of “v-mail”, a format used by men and women in the services overseas during
World War II. The letters were microfilmed for transmission, to cut down on valuable air transport space, then printed out at about 30% of the size of the original letter form for delivery in this country.

In this letter Charles is reassuring his father that he is all right, although he is not allowed to reveal his location overseas. Interestingly he notes “I can say one thing [—] the Negro soldier is highly respected. There is very little prejudice & discrimination over here.”

7c. Telegram to Charles Scott, from Thurgood Marshall, April 6, 1955.

Thurgood Marshall, then serving as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, contacted Scott to receive confirmation of a timetable for desegregation of Topeka schools, following the Supreme Court decision.


Wint Smith was born in 1892 in Mankato, Kansas. In 1917 he interrupted his studies at the University of Kansas to accompany U.S. forces under the command of General Pershing on an expedition into Mexico against Pancho Villa. He kept this diary while a young officer with the American Expeditionary Forces in England and France during World War I. The diary begins with Smith’s departure from New York City aboard the troop ship Mongolia. The diary is quite detailed and anecdotal, and ends with Smith convalescing from a knee operation. While recuperating he mentions an unexpected meeting with a wounded pilot, who turns out to be an acquaintance from his KU days.

His entry for Sunday, Sept. 30, 1917, documents the mood and feelings of these young men as they traversed the Atlantic not knowing where they were going or when, if ever, they would return.

Right in the midst of the “sub” zone we are now in our greatest danger and will be until sometime tomorrow morning about 10 o’clock. It has been a study to watch the attitude of the men on board. Most of them might just as well have been in New York for all the concern they showed; others were nervous and restless, while a few walked the decks impatiently with life preservers on and over coats over them. A few didn’t eat any dinner or supper because they were dubious about going into the dining room because they said it was right over the engine room.
Well, in my way of thinking this afternoon will be like a pleasure jaunt compared to what we will have to go thru with before we are back safely in good old U.S.A.

Wint Smith did indeed return from service in World War I. He became an attorney and practiced law in Salina and Kansas City. He served in the Armed Forces during World War II, and in 1946 was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, a position he held until retirement in 1961. His collection of papers documents primarily his activities while a member of the U.S. Congress.

9. Lucy Isabel Jones was born and raised in Lawrence, Kansas, attended the University of Kansas, and after graduation left Lawrence in 1909 to teach high school German and English in Columbus, Kansas. There she met Wayne Townley, a local druggist whom she married in 1914. Their daughter was born in 1915. Lucy died in 1917 at the age of 32, from complications related to pregnancy.

Her collection (RH MS 491) consists of letters written to a fellow teacher and dear friend, Ethel Lowry, during her student days and early married life, a diary kept by Lucy during a trip to Europe, an unpublished biographical account written by her daughter, and family photographs. The letters and other writings provide insight into Lucy’s career as a teacher, her day-to-day activities, her friendship with Ethel, her role as a mother, and her hopes and expectations for the future.

9a. Portrait of Lucy Jones as a young woman, undated.

9b. Letter to Ethel Lowry from Lucy Jones Townley, June 12, 1916.

In this letter Lucy reports on the progress of her daughter, mentions family activities, and outlines her work routine:

I've been some working lady this morning. Got up at 5:30—the washing—scrubbed all the porches—breakfast—cleaned up the house—made two cakes—I got dinner and dishes over.

9c. Letter to Ethel Lowry from Lucy Jones Townley, Sunday p.m., 2:15, ca. 1916.

In this letter Lucy jubilantly proclaims that her baby has taken her first steps.

9d. Photograph of Isabel, daughter of Lucy Jones Townley. This snapshot was enclosed in the letter to Ethel Lowry (item 9c).


Mrs. J. W. Jones Memorial Chapel Collection 88-04-76

10b. Mr. J. W. Jones in front of his funeral home, 440 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, ca. 1901.

Mrs. J. W. Jones Memorial Chapel Collection 88-04-76

The Mrs. J. W. Jones Memorial Chapel, Inc. is one of the oldest continuously owned and operated African American funeral homes in Kansas, founded in Kansas City, Kansas in 1900 by John W. Jones, and his wife Mary. Mr. Jones came to Kansas from Kentucky and operated a grocery store, which he later sold in order to establish the Kansas City Embalming and Casket Company. He also operated a livery stable next door to the funeral home, and rented horses for heavy hauling, house moving, and funeral services. On Mr. Jones' death in 1917 Mrs. Jones took over operation of the business. Funeral records are of value not only for the information they provide on individuals, but for the data they provide for social history.
The Kansas Collection

Named after the poet John Greenleaf Whittier, the original purpose of the organization was to provide educational opportunities for the benefit of women who had completed high school. The first club members selected topics in U.S. history and American literature as the focus for their programs. Evelyn Dudley served as the first president of the organization.

This minute book (like others in the collection) describes the meetings conducted, highlights the programs held, and identifies officers and program presenters. Miss Ada Bond, Secretary, noted in her minutes for the meeting of March 20, 1889, that “the principle subjects of discussion were the state and the U.S. courts, and the judges thereof . . .”


John G. Whittier wrote the Whittier Club in 1887, after Evelyn Dudley had written, informing him of the club’s organization under his name. He extended to the club his good wishes, and expressed gratitude for the use of his name. In his letter, which he signed as “thy friend,” he also expressed his happiness that Kansas had succeeded in its “brave and successful struggle to keep its territory free from the curse of slavery.”

Photographs

The Kansas Collection contains over a million photographic images. These visual resources provide researchers with a unique opportunity to study the life and character of Kansas and the region. While a single photograph may provide a great deal of information about its individual subject, collectively photographs can provide a whole gamut of information on the social history of the time and place.

The photographs in the Kansas Collection cover a great number of subjects relevant to the history of our state and region, and to life in the late nineteenth and
early twentieth centuries. Subject strengths include small town and farming life, architecture, Native Americans, railroading, the African American experience, and women at home and at work.

The Collection includes both the work of professional photographers and the casual snapshots taken by amateur enthusiasts who recorded family activities, trips, and special events for the family album. The Collection is also a source for the study of many different types of photographs, reflecting the development of photography from daguerreotypes and ambrotypes to modern day negatives and prints.

Photographs are delicate objects which require special care and handling. Especially sensitive to sunlight and fluorescent lighting, they need to be stored in the dark in a cool, dry environment. The emulsion layer (the side that contains the image) must be protected from rough handling. Even fingerprints can be damaging to photographs since oils from the skin can attack the emulsion, and accordingly staff and library patrons alike handle all photographs with white cotton gloves.

Most photographs are supported by some form of wood, paper, cardboard, or other material, each of them subject to chemical breakdown, causing degradation or destruction of the image. Negatives pose a range of preservation problems depending on the materials of which they are composed. Glass negatives are subject to breakage, especially if stored without due attention to their weight and fragility. Diacetate film is unstable because the backing shrinks, causing the emulsion to buckle and separate. Nitrate-based film self-destructs due to inherent chemical instability.

The photographs included in this section of the exhibit have been chosen to illustrate some of the different subjects and physical forms available for use in the Kansas Collection.

12. Opening day, Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, Oct. 30, 1914.

This photograph is one of approximately 4,000 in a collection documenting the construction of Union Station in Kansas City. The station, built between 1910 and 1914 in beaux arts style, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. It is second only to Grand Central in size in the United States. Also included in the collection are architectural plans and drawings, and business and engineering records relating to the construction and operation of the station and its surrounding complex of viaducts and tracks.

When the collection was acquired, an early review of its contents indicated that approximately 1,500 nitrate negatives urgently needed preservation attention. With the generous support of the donor, The Kansas City Terminal Railway Company, the Kansas Collection was able to have all the nitrate negatives copied onto a more stable modern negative base, thus avoiding serious deterioration problems in the future.

The particular image on display exhibits much wear along the edges. When not on display it, like all the other
images in the Collection, is stored vertically in a pH neutral folder.

   Miscellaneous Photograph Collection 94-03-2
   Rock salt was first discovered in Reno County, Kansas, in 1887, and within a year ten salt plants were in operation around Hutchinson. The Hutchinson-Kansas Salt Company was formed by the consolidation of two earlier companies in 1899. This photographic print is in good condition, but the mount, typical of its time, is highly acidic.

14. Portrait of Chief Red Cloud, Sioux Tribe, ca. 1872, believed to be by Alexander Gardner.
   Photographs from the Indian Territory RH PH 7.13
   Chief Red Cloud was a member of the Snake family, born in 1822 at the forks of the Platte River, Nebraska, and rose to power through his own ability. He was prominently involved in plains warfare and was one of the chiefs who signed a peace treaty with the U.S. government in 1868.

   George Allen Collection RH PH 137:A.13

15b. Stereographic view,”Across the Continent on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division series,” View of Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas, with cattle in foreground, 1867, Alexander Gardner, photographer.
   George Allen Collection RH PH 137:A.11

Stereographic views were produced from the early 1850s to the late 1930s by commercial and amateur photographers. Each card was made up of two almost identical images placed side by side. When viewed through a stereoscope the image appeared to be three-dimensional.
This form of entertainment became extremely popular and stereoscopes, both hand-held and cabinet styles, were to be found in many homes and libraries.

The subjects of stereographic views were often tourist attractions or exotic, faraway places. In 1867 Alexander Gardner followed the westward progress of railway construction by photographing along the Union Pacific route, and marketing the views as part of the “Across the Continent on the Union Pacific Railway” series.

   Daniel B. Dyer Collection RH PH 5:23

This view of an Osage camp is a part of a small collection of photographs collected by Daniel B. Dyer, an Indian Agent at the Quapaw Indian Agency from 1881 to 1884, and later at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in Darlington, Oklahoma.

The Kansas City Monarchs were a prominent African American baseball team: many Monarchs, including such greats as Satchel Paige and Ernie Banks, went on to play in the major leagues. This photograph is from the papers of Thomas Y. Baird, owner of the team for many years. The collection is made up of photographs, scouting reports, player sales information, travel records, and correspondence, mainly from 1948 to 1956.

18a. Photograph, Counts Shoe Shop, Junction City, Kansas, 1915. 
   Joseph J. Pennell Collection RH Pennell 2807

18b. Photograph, Threshing in Tom Dixon’s wheat field, Geary County, Kansas, 1913. 
   Joseph J. Pennell Collection RH Pennell 2648

18c. Photograph, Sergeants Hill and McManus (US Cavalry), Fort Riley, 1900. 
   Joseph J. Pennell Collection RH Pennell 571.6
18d. Glass negative, Sergeants Hill and McManus (US Cavalry), Fort Riley, 1900.

Joseph J. Pennell Collection  RH Pennell 571.6

In 1950 the Libraries acquired a major collection of 30,000 glass negatives that represented the life work of a professional photographer from Junction City, Kansas, Joseph J. Pennell. The images in the collection provide an excellent view of what life was like in a Midwestern town at the turn of the century, and documents its transition from the "horse and buggy days" to a more modern period. They show Junction City businesses, street scenes, events, agriculture, leisure activities such as picnics and parties, formal portraits of individuals, all manner of images of people at work and at home, and military life at nearby Fort Riley.

Glass was widely used for photographic negatives from the 1850s until well into the 20th century, for both studio and outdoor photography. Until a dry plate process was developed in 1879 photographers wishing to make photographs outside their studios had to travel with chemicals, glass plates, and a darkroom tent, in order to coat, sensitize, expose, and develop the image while the plate was wet.

Photographs 18a, 18b and 18c were printed from glass negatives in the collection. 18d has lost a corner, with the effect seen in the corresponding contact print. Fortunately this break did not seriously affect the image. Broken plates can frequently be carefully fitted back together and sandwiched between two other sheets of glass to preserve the image.

In 1983 the Kansas Collection received funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities to preserve and provide increased access to the Pennell Collection. While previous efforts had been made to print and catalog the more significant images, far more needed to be done. With the support of the grant the entire collection was surveyed and described. Surface dust was removed, and all the plates were placed in acid-free envelopes and filed vertically in boxes that give both support and separation. A further selection of images was printed, and all the cataloged copy prints were microfilmed. The microfilm allows researchers either at the University or elsewhere to gain an overview of the contents of the Pennell Collection without unnecessary wear and tear on the prints.

19. Tintype, Junction City foundry, Junction City, Kansas, undated.

Miscellaneous Photographs Collection  RH PH P59 VLT

The tintype was even cheaper to produce than the ambrotype and was used from just before the Civil War until the early years of the 20th century. It was a direct positive image produced by the wet collodion process, on a base of thin sheet iron ("tin"). Tintypes were sometimes put up in cases like those used for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes but, needing little protection, were also distributed in paper mounts and albums, or even left loose, making them convenient to mail to family and friends.

While tintypes were more durable than ambrotypes, many that have survived carry scratches, rust stains, and dents. Most were studio portraits; the tintype shown here is unusual in showing an exterior scene. It is a mirror image like the daguerreotype and the ambrotype (although an ambrotype image could be corrected by reversing the glass in its mount): note the reverse lettering over the door of the building: A.S. Howard 1882.

20. Ambrotype, Sara Tappan Doolittle Robinson, undated.

Lawrence Photograph Collection  RH PH 18K:113

The first fully successful photographic process was the daguerreotype, introduced in 1839. It involved producing a laterally reversed positive image on a copper plate with a mirror-like surface of highly polished silver. The ambrotype developed slightly later as an application of the wet collodion process introduced by Frederick
Scott Archer in 1851. It employed a less expensive method than the daguerreotype, and was produced by underexposing a glass plate coated with collodion emulsion in the camera, resulting in a fainter than usual negative image. Backing the glass with black paper, cloth, or metal gave a positive-appearing image. Ambrotypes were frequently hand-colored, and, like both daguerreotypes and tintypes, were customarily put into decorative hinged cases, made of wood covered in leather or embossed paper. Ambrotypes were most popular in the mid 1850s although they continued to be produced until the early 1880s.

The ambrotype shown is of Sara Tappan Doolittle Robinson, wife of the first Governor of the state of Kansas. Born in Massachusetts in 1827, Sara married Charles Robinson in 1851. The Robinsons became involved in the Free-State effort to settle the new territory of Kansas, and moved to the site of Lawrence in September of 1854. In 1856 she published a book, *Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life*, about the struggle for freedom in Kansas.

21a. Post card photograph, Mt. Ayr Congregational Church, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, 1877. *Miscellaneous Photographs Collection 94-03-3*  
View of a sod church

21b. Back of postcard mailed May 2, 1911 to Miss Dora Hunter (the image on the reverse shows the construction of St. Rose School, Crofton, Nebraska). *Miscellaneous Photographs Collection 94-03-3*

21c. Envelope for postcard stock manufactured by Ansco Company, Binghamton, NY. Lent by James Helyar
The three items above are included to illustrate the extensive use made of photographic postcards during the early part of the twentieth century. Gradually, as advances in photography were made, picture taking became simpler and more feasible for the average person to pursue. In 1902 the Eastman Kodak Company produced postcard-size photographic paper on which images could be printed directly from negatives, and competing companies soon developed as the paper stock became popular. This led to an enormous proliferation of photographic postcards, made up of studio portraits made by professional photographers and pictures by amateur photographers (both intended for personal use), and postcards published commercially.

All manner of subjects were featured. Views of towns, new buildings, disasters such as floods, fires, and tornadoes, and events such as the circus coming to town or 4th of July parades were all popular subjects. They are important today for the visual information they provide about the past.

22. Exaggeration postcard “potatoes grow big in Kansas.” photographer W.H. Martin, 1908. RH PH 156.6

The exaggeration or tall-tale postcard, depicting larger-than-life crops, animals, insects, etc., became a popular fashion in postcards in the early twentieth century. W.H. “Dad” Martin was an outstanding exponent of the genre. He moved to Ottawa, Kansas, from Maple City at the age of twenty-one, and bought a photographic studio from E.H. Corwin in 1894. By 1908 he was producing postcards depicting exaggerated views, and was so successful that he sold the studio in 1909 to devote his full attention to publishing them from his Martin Post Card Company.


Frank Morrow lived in Leavenworth, Kansas from 1885 until his death in 1936. Although not employed as a professional photographer, he spent much time photographing the Leavenworth community.

This print is made from a glass plate negative, and is from a large collection of negatives donated to the Kansas Collection by the Leavenworth Public Library.

Printed Materials

Published sources, including books, serials, pamphlets, and printed ephemera also comprise an important part of the Kansas Collections' holdings, and range from some of the earliest books printed in Kansas to contemporary scholarly treatments of the state and region. Periodicals include both scholarly journals and the magazines, reports, and newsletters produced by organizations and businesses in the state and region. Among the ephemeral materials (items printed or published for a specific event or purpose, and not intended for long-term use) are advertising leaflets, trade cards, handbills, posters, and commemorative items.

The Kansas Collection is a depository for the official publications of the state. Its collection of Kansas documents is extensive and includes a full set of Session Laws from the founding of the state in 1861, Kansas House and Senate Journals, and Kansas Statutes Annotated, as well as annual and biennial reports of many agencies, statistical compilations, special reports, and state budget information.

Very many of the publications in the Kansas Collection are printed on highly acidic, poor quality paper. Care must be taken in handling these items to insure that the information they contain will be available for future researchers. For instance, since the process of photocopying can be damaging, requests to copy fragile materials cannot always be filled. A microfilm copy, when available, is issued to the library patron if the original is too fragile for use.

Newsprint is a particularly poor quality material,
designed for a very short period of use, and poses a number of problems. A series of newspaper scrapbooks was compiled by library staff over a period of years: they include clippings from local newspapers on a variety of topics covering Lawrence and Kansas history from the 1870s through the 1960s. Since there were no indexes published to these newspapers the scrapbooks provide an important access point to the information they contain. Time and heavy use has reduced the scrapbooks to poor condition and they are now being microfilmed, using funds from the KU Friends of the Library, so that this important indexing resource can continue to be used without further damage to the scrapbooks.

   RH B86 VLT

   This volume is one of the earliest books printed in what was to become Kansas. Jotham Meeker was both a printer and a missionary. He was born in Ohio, and received his training as a printer in Cincinnati. After serving as a missionary to the Potawatomi Indians in present day Michigan, Meeker spent much time learning the Potawatomi and Ottawa languages. After several assignments in different locations he received orders from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to relocate to Indian Territory. He did so in 1833, taking with him a printing press, which he established at the Shawnee Baptist Indian Mission.

   This copy was acquired by the Libraries in honor of the centennial of the Kansas Territory in 1954.

   RH B379

   The author journeyed with her husband and family from New York to Kansas Territory in 1856, and joined a vegetarian colony near present-day Chanute, Kansas. The book provides excerpts from the journal she kept along the way and during her stay in Kansas. Upon arriving in Kansas City she records the following:

   *May 1—Take a walk out on the levee—view the city, and see that it takes but a few buildings in this*
western world to make a city. The houses and shops stand along on the levee, extending back into the hillsides. The narrow street is literally filled with huge merchandise wagons bound for Santa Fe. . . . Large droves of cattle are driven into town to be sold to immigrants, who, like us, are going into the Territory.

This is the eleventh anniversary of my wedding-day, and as I review the pleasant years as they have passed, one after another, until they now number eleven, a shadow comes over me, as I try to look away into the future and ask, "what is my destiny?"

26. The Reign of terror in Kanzas: as encouraged by President Pierce, and carried out by the southern slave power: by which men have been murdered and scalped! Women dragged from their homes and violated! Printing offices and private houses burned! Ministers of the gospel tarred and feathered! Citizens robbed and driven from their homes! and other enormities inflicted on free settlers by border ruffians as related by eye witnesses of the events, Boston: Charles W. Briggs, 1856. RH C906

The Kansas Collection includes many publications that deal with the period in the state’s history known as “Bleeding Kansas,” when both free state and pro slavery forces struggled to determine the future of Kansas. This inflammatory publication, critical of President Franklin Pierce, includes personal narratives of a number of individuals representing the free state view.


Langston Hughes was born in Joplin, Missouri in 1902. He spent his early childhood (1903 to 1915) in Lawrence, Kansas, where he was raised largely by his grandmother, Mary Langston. In a talk given at the University of Kansas in 1965 he recalled his Lawrence days: “The first place I remember is Lawrence, right here. And the specific street is Alabama Street. And then we moved north, we moved to New York Street shortly thereafter. The first church I remember is the A.M.E. Church on the corner of Ninth, I guess it is, and New York. That is
where I went to Sunday School, where I almost became converted, which I tell about in The Big Sea, my autobiography, my first autobiography.”

In the Kansas Collection researchers can find a copy of The Big Sea and much more of Langston Hughes’ work, including poetry, a novel, short stories, music and drama. Also included are various works translated into Hindi, Japanese, Swedish, and other languages. Many of the works were given to the Collection by Hughes, inscribed by him to the University of Kansas.


From 1919 to 1951 the Haldeman-Julius Publishing Company, Girard, Kansas, published some 500 million copies of Little Blue Books, representing over six thousand different titles. Emanuel Haldeman-Julius became known to some of his contemporaries as the “Henry Ford of publishing.”

A socialist in his youth, Emanuel Julius came to Kansas in 1913 to join the editorial staff of the Appeal to Reason, one of the largest circulating socialist newspapers in the U.S. In 1916 he married Anna Marcet Haldeman. Interestingly they chose to hyphenate their two last names, a common practice today, but decidedly not so then. In 1919 Haldeman-Julius bought out the Appeal to Reason and continued with various publications of his own. He believed that good literature should be available to everyone, rich or poor, and that by publishing in mass quantities he could produce books of interest to many at a low price. His Little Blue Book series, which appeared under that name in 1924, offered small format
books (3 1/2 x 5 inches) with about 64 pages per book, selling for as little as 10 cents apiece.

The series covered a very broad range of subjects including self improvement, philosophy, religion, politics, humor, biography, music, literature, science and sex education. Haldeman-Julius described the success of his series in the introduction to his How to become a writer of Little Blue Books: “The future of the Little Blue Book series is assured. Nothing can stop the progress of these little messengers of culture and mass education and entertainment.”

29. Great Western Paint Catalog, Kansas City, Great Western Paint Manufacturing Co., 1929. BL1 879

The main plant of the Great Western Paint Manufacturing Company was in Kansas City, with branch plants in Chicago, Dallas, St. Louis, and Buffalo. Their catalog carries illustrations of paint, varnishes, and brushes together with product descriptions and cost, but it provides far more than just a guide to what was in use at the time. An article written by the president of the company, A.M. Hughes, outlines how he started the business, and mentions plans to open several more plants. Much information is provided about two ways of increasing the mutual profits of company and painter: the “Great Western Plan,” under which the painters shared in the profits on paint sold to customers, and the “Kangaroo Club,” which claimed a membership of 15,000 and offered various benefits based on the amount of paint sold by the individual member.


Each section of the book contains numbered lessons for the teacher’s use. Wooster, a teacher herself, describes her objectives in the introduction: “The number and variety of exercises given are so numerous that they will save the teacher from writing out much drill work on the blackboard. Blackboard lessons are very objectionable, on account of the injury done to pupils’ eyes. More books should be used in the lower grades, and less blackboard work, and then we would find a much less per cent of the children wearing glasses in the school-room.”

Lorraine Elizabeth (Lizzie) Wooster went on to serve as Kansas Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1919 to 1923. Prior to her service as State Superintendent she authored several widely used textbooks (beginning around 1910) which were adopted by the state as approved textbooks for a number of years.

Kansas Governor Alfred M. Landon, shown on the cover of this periodical, was nominated by the Republicans to run for President of the United States in 1936 against Franklin Roosevelt. He campaigned on the theme of sound money, but lost to Roosevelt.

As the caption says, "Alfred M. Landon, after graduating from the University [of Kansas] spent three years in a bank, and then went into the oil business, and prospered. He went into it at the end where they wear boots, khaki trousers and leather jackets and built a business out of the earnings."

Landon, an early conservationist, an oil man who fought big oil companies, and an opponent of the Ku Klux Klan at the peak of its activities in the 1920s, won the election for governor of Kansas in 1932, and was re-elected to a second term in 1934.


William Allen White was one of Kansas' best-known and respected journalists. He purchased the Emporia Gazette in 1895 at the age of twenty-seven. Describing his arrival in Emporia to take over the newspaper he wrote: "I never played poker but I did enjoy throwing dice with Fate that May evening as I rode regally through Emporia with the top of the hack down, a dollar in my pocket, and in my heart the sense that I had the world by the tail with a downward pull." White remained in Emporia for the rest of his life, but gained nation-wide fame as a writer, journalist, and social observer and commentator.


This yearbook is one of many in the Kansas Collection published by Haskell Indian Junior College (now Haskell Indian Nations University). Established by the federal government in 1884 as an industrial boarding school for Native American children, Haskell has evolved over the years to become one of only two federally run higher education facilities for Native Americans in the United States.

In 1972 Haskell was completing its second year as a Kansas accredited junior college, with a student population totaling approximately one thousand, representing
some 60 tribes from all over the United States. The yearbook provides information on the students attending the school, the teachers who taught there, clubs and organizations, social activities, and sports events. School and university yearbooks can provide researchers with information on school curricula, organizations, and social life that is difficult to find elsewhere.


35. *History of First Baptist Church, 1864-1934*, Kansas City, Kansas: First Baptist Church, 1934.  

The First Baptist Church was one of the earliest African American churches to be organized in Kansas, and exemplifies the origins of African American institutions in the state. Organized in 1864 in Wyandotte, Kansas, the congregation consisted originally of 20 members and held services in a store room for two years until a frame church was constructed on Nebraska Avenue. In 1879 the church relocated to Fifth and Nebraska Avenue; a brick building was erected which remains in use today.


A speech given on January 29, 1910, at the Kansas Day Dinner of the Chicago Kansas Day Club, by F.D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture and President of the State Temperance Union. He offers his views and the testimony of others on the benefits of prohibition, which Kansas voters had approved in 1880. He quotes the Reverend Charles M. Sheldon (Topeka author of the multi-million seller *In His steps*), “Constitutional prohibition has done more than any other thing to make Kansas the garden spot, morally, of the universe... Prohibition in Kansas is not a question mark, but a permanent fact. The saloon and all that goes with it in Kansas is deader than Pharaoh's army.”
37a. Trade card, A. Marks, Jeweler, Lawrence, Kansas, undated.

An advertisement for celluloid eyeglasses.

37b. Trade card, Dr. Warner’s Coraline corset, for sale by Geo. Innis & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, undated.

The manufacturer’s claim that the corset cannot be broken. A reward of $10.00 is offered for every strip of coraline which breaks with four months’ ordinary wear.

Trade cards of this general type were very popular from the 1860s up to World War I. They served as a small premium and were widely collected, very often for insertion in scrapbooks. Some were locally produced, but many more were offered by color printers for local imprinting. Today’s baseball cards started out as a form of trade card, advertising a particular product.

Maps

The Kansas Collection includes numerous maps of Kansas and the Great Plains. Maps produced between 1854 and 1861 show the geographic boundaries of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories and the states that developed from them. Other maps depict the location of reservations given to Native Americans, the progress of the railroad through the region, and the development of counties, towns, roads and highways. A substantial collection of plat atlases provides the names of property owners in Kansas and Nebraska counties from the 1880s through the 1920s. Maps created by the Sanborn Company for insurance underwriters provide detailed information on the types of buildings constructed and business districts developed in Kansas.

Maps are stored flat in special steel drawer cases, and each individual map is placed in an archival quality map folder. Maps that are particularly fragile are encapsulated. Maps included in printed books present special problems for preservation. Any number of extremely important maps can be found tightly folded to fit the format of such things as nineteenth century travelers’ handbooks. While no doubt handy for the traveler, this method of issue was very hard on the maps. Folding and unfolding leads to tearing along the fold lines. Maps that are issued in pockets inside books can be easily removed and stored flat separately from the book (taking particular care to note the relationship of the map to the publication), but there may be little that can be done to protect maps that were published sewn or glued into books.


The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were formed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854. The subject of much political debate before its passage, the Act provided that each territory should determine for itself whether to enter the Union as a slave or free state.

This map, created by the New York based map com-
The Kansas Collection

pany of J.H. Colton was produced to depict the new territories. The Nebraska Territory, as defined at that time extended to the Canadian border. The southern boundary of Kansas was set at the 37th parallel and the western boundaries of both territories extended to the Continental Divide. By the time Kansas attained statehood in 1861, the size of the state had been reduced from the 126,283 square miles shown in this map to the 81,318 square miles that constitute the state today.

The map shows the location of towns, rivers, Native American tribes, missions, and routes through the area, such as the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. Along the Oregon route the map notes that mileage is included at various points using Westport Landing in Missouri as the starting point. An inset at the bottom of the map shows the land acquired from Mexico as part of the Gadsden Purchase of 1854.

The Sanborn Map Company produced hundreds of thousands of maps for towns across the United States designed to provide fire insurance companies with the detailed information they needed in order to determine the amount of risk involved in underwriting a fire insurance policy for a particular structure. The several thousand examples in the Kansas Collection record the built environment of 243 Kansas towns from the 1880s to the early 1930s. They were acquired from the Library of Congress.

The maps were prepared by surveyors sent out to the individual towns by the Sanborn Map Company. Walter R. Ristow, in his introduction to the work *Fire insurance maps in the Library of Congress*, estimates that at the peak of production there were approximately three hundred surveyors working throughout the United States—anonymous mapmakers, unfortunately, since they did not sign their work. The maps were produced in the Company’s New York plant, using a lithographic process, and each sheet was colored by hand, using wax paper stencils.

Each map shows the size, shape, and construction of dwellings, commercial buildings, and factories, the locations of windows and doors, fire walls, sprinkler systems, types of roofs, the names and widths of streets, property boundaries, building use, house and block numbers, the location of water mains, fire alarm boxes, and hydrants. A range of editions of a given map over a period of time provides a unique source of information on town growth and development.

The map exhibited is one of four sheets showing Newton, Kansas, in 1884. The upper left corner of the map provides an index of sorts, showing what portion of the town has been surveyed. In the upper right corner the map contains the signatures of insurance agents in Newton who attested to the map’s accuracy and completeness. The rest of the map contains the actual survey for the section of the town that is designated as “1” in the upper left corner of the map. The key to the map is located in the right center and indicates, among other things, that red (which appears pink on the map) is used for brick construction, blue for stone, yellow for frame, and green for “specials.”

40. “Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad,” map showing land for sale along the route of the Railroad, in *Kansas in 1875, strong and impartial testimony to the wonderful productiveness of the Cottonwood and Arkansas Valleys*, Topeka, Kansas: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, 1875. RH Map Q94

This publication is a promotional piece issued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. In 1875 a number of newspaper editors from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio were invited to travel on the Railroad, at the Railroad’s expense, from Atchison, Kansas, to Granada, Colorado. The purpose of the trip was to counter negative images of Kansas that had resulted from the devastation caused by grasshoppers the previous year. Included are numerous quotations from the many editors who took part in this excursion, with glowing accounts of Kansas’ potential for bountiful crops and good soil. Of the Cottonwood Valley one excursionist wrote “This valley is the richest part of Kansas that we passed through, and cannot be surpassed in the world for the richness of soil and contour of surface; and the crop of wheat, already at that time nearly all harvested, would rival the best crops ever raised in the Genesee Valley, New York. It was better than gold to the view, and was a sure index of the capacity of the soil and climate to produce this staff of life.”

This particular map was originally folded down to fit into the book and attached directly to its back cover. Since repeated folding and unfolding have seriously weakened the map, it has been removed, opened out, and encapsulated. Catalog records for the book and map ensure that the original form is explained.
41. Bird’s eye view of Hiawatha (Brown County), Kansas, 1878, drawn by Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler. 

Bird’s eye views of towns—representations giving the impression of having been made from some imaginary viewpoint a few thousand feet up in the air—enjoyed a particular vogue during the 19th century and on into the 1920s. According to John Reps (Views and Viewmakers of Urban America), early bird’s eye views were drawn by landscape artists, taking a high point of land as their viewpoint and drawing just what they could see. Following the Civil War, as the country was opened up, artists began to travel the land looking for subscribers ready to pay for the production of views to advertise the development of a community and attract new residents and businesses. The artist would first spend time walking the streets of the town, sketching in detail the buildings, trees, topography, and the design of open spaces. Then, working from a town map, or from his own measurements, he constructed a grid showing the streets, and transferred to it his sketches of buildings and other information, using a perspective suggesting a viewpoint at an elevation of two to three thousand feet. A finished sketch was prepared for the agent to use in soliciting subscriptions; once the subscriptions were secured, a final drawing would be sent to a lithographer for printing.

The bird’s eye view on show was drawn by Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler, a prolific artist in this genre who
began work in the Midwest and expanded his business eastward. Below the view of the town a numbered index lists the major buildings.

The map shows a great deal of wear, with tears at the edges, a corner missing, and prominent stains along the left and top edges. It is fortunate that it has survived at all; in spite of its condition it retains great research potential.

42. *The Great Highway of the Southwest, the Red Star Route, through the heart of the world’s greatest oil field, Ft. Worth, Texas, to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, Iola, Kansas: The Red Star Association, undated.*

This highway map is a part of a brochure advertising the Red Star Highway, from Fort Worth, Texas to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri. According to the brochure the highway—"More hard surface road than any other route of equal length between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast"—was financed by civic organizations and businesses in a number of towns in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The brochure was designed to be folded, as evidenced by the horizontal and vertical crease lines, where deterioration is apparent. To give it adequate protection and support it has been encapsulated.

The map is interesting, both for the information it contains about the highway, and the efforts made to promote its use. It was clearly not produced with libraries in mind, but for the traveler, as the brochure says: "TOURISTS—

After you have left the Red Star Route, if you have no further use for this map, please hand it to some traveler coming our way."

43. *Map of Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas, Union Pacific Rail Road Company, Central Branch, 1871.*

This attractively produced map shows the plat for the town of Waterville, which is intersected by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The townsite of Waterville was surveyed in 1868, and the town incorporated in 1870. Prior to the survey
The Kansas Collection

the land was conveyed to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad by its owner. The town grew quickly, and by 1871 included a city elevator, school, newspaper, hotel, several churches, and the railroad depot.

Architectural drawings and records

"Architectural drawings come both before the [building] in order to predict what it may be like and also after it to describe what it is or was. Thus they are relevant to the entire cycle of design, construction, and evolution of a building." What Gerald Allen and Richard Oliver said in their book Architectural Drawing: The Art and the Process is true not only for architectural drawings but for all forms of architectural record. Whether they are preliminary sketches, working drawings, or building specifications, these records provide important information about the extant built environment as well as about structures that are no longer in existence. Buildings are not static but evolve and change over time, adjusting to changes in use and/or stylistic trends. They may be renovated, added on to, moved, or destroyed. Their original use may be altered or changed completely. Because of this, architectural records often provide the only evidence of what once was and what changes have been made.

The Kansas Collection's architectural records holdings include building specifications, business records, and numerous types of drawings—plans, elevations, perspectives, presentations, renderings. The size of an individual collection may range from several drawings of a single building to hundreds of drawings representing the career of an individual or firm. In addition to work produced by architects and architectural firms, there are also drawings and reports by students of architecture and individuals involved in historic preservation. Records range from the early 1860s to the present day and cover everything from private homes to business and institutional buildings and from small rural structures to large urban complexes.

Although some types of architectural records, such as specifications, are subject to the same sort of preservation problems associated with other forms of manuscripts and printed materials, architectural drawings pose additional challenges. Original drawings must be stored separately from printed forms because of the deleterious chemicals used in the reproduction of drawings. Drafting ink and pencil, the two most common architectural rendering media, are susceptible to smearing and fading. Whenever possible, drawings are stored flat in metal cases. Oversized drawings are loosely rolled with an interleaving of acid-free stock protecting each roll.

44. Floor plan and front elevation of proposed addition to the Church of the Brethren, 91st Terrace and Antioch, Overland Park, Kansas. Charles L. Marshall, architect. Colored pencil on diazo print, April 27, 1959.

Charles L. Marshall Collection, RH MS 438

This is a presentation drawing, used to show the client how the finished building will look and function. The Marshall Collection also includes working drawings, tracings, renderings, prints, specifications, business and personal papers, sketch books, and paintings by Mr. Marshall.

Charles L. Marshall, A.I.A, received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture and an Architect professional degree from Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. A licensed architect in both Kansas and Missouri, with a private practice in Topeka, Mr. Marshall also served as Assistant State Architect of Kansas, 1935-1945, and State Architect, 1945-1952. His designs span several decades and range in size from small private residences to major state office buildings. In addition to being a talented architect, Mr. Marshall was also an accomplished artist and illustrator.

45. Specifications and plan for a one room school house, District No. 62, Doniphan County, Kansas. Pencil on paper. Drawings made ca. 1860.

Daniel Vanderslice Collection, RH MS 136
Specifications are written instructions for the builder and include information on materials, dimensions, colors and finishes. It is probable that these plans were not drawn by an architect but were based on traditional designs for a one room school house.

The Wilcox Collection

The preservation of one of our most basic freedoms, freedom of speech, was a primary motivation in the formation of the Wilcox Collection of Contemporary Political Movements. The collection is nationally recognized for its documentation of the political thought and activity of the American Left and Right. The bulk of the collection dates from the 1960s to the present and is national in its coverage, representing 8,000 individuals and organizations. Included are more than 10,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, 800 audio tapes, 73 linear feet of manuscript materials and nearly 85,000 pieces of ephemera, including flyers, brochures, and clippings.

The Wilcox Collection began during the turbulent 1960s. Political and social change was the order of the day and, providentially for researchers interested in the period, Laird Wilcox, a University of Kansas student and member of the Students for a Democratic Society, was collecting the printed record as the events were occurring. The collection (then four file drawers of material) was acquired from him by the Libraries in 1965 and he has continued as the major donor to the collection. In the 1960s Mr. Wilcox was himself active in civil rights movements and involved with local events as publisher of the Kansas Free Press, an independent progressive journal, and as chairman of the University of Kansas Student Union Activities Minority Opinions Forum. An avid believer in free speech, Mr. Wilcox is a long-time student of the psychology of political movements.

One of the largest collections of its type in the nation, the Wilcox Collection is noted for its broad coverage of both political extremes. The left wing is represented by such organizations as the Communist Party of the U.S.A., Women Strike for Peace and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The protest movements of the 1960s and 1970s have been well documented through the acquisition of thousands of newspapers such as The Berkeley Barb, Albatross, and Kaleidoscope. The opinions voiced by members of the right wing are also represented by publications of the John Birch Society, the Christian Nationalist Crusade, Young Americans for Freedom, and the National States Rights Party. Notable individuals whose writings are included in the collection are Phyllis Schlafly, Father Coughlin, Phoebe Courtney, and Willis Carto.

In 1985 the Kansas Collection was awarded a major grant from the U.S. Department of Education to catalog the periodicals and ephemeral materials in the Collection. The cataloging records produced through the grant project are accessible in the University Libraries online catalog and on the OCLC Online Union Catalog. Access to the books in the collection is through a separate card catalog.

In our efforts to preserve these materials and make them available, we face major challenges. Most of the items are printed on poor quality paper, particularly the newspapers and paperback books. The ephemera files, made up of items on equally poor paper, include posters and other oversized pieces which have been weakened or damaged by folding, faded mimeographed sheets, and highly acidic newspaper clippings. The oversized materials are stored flat in folders and map cases, other contents of files are placed in archival folders and boxes, and the newspaper clippings are photocopied on acid-free paper.

The items chosen for the exhibition can only suggest the range of diverse viewpoints and beliefs represented.

46. Students for a Democratic Society. Miscellaneous flyers from the 1960s.
racy and split off from the parent body in 1958. This coalition of liberals and radicals became the most widespread and influential of student protest groups in the 1960s. The SDS became increasingly militant and splintered into three rival factions at the Chicago convention in 1969. Weatherman, later known as Weather Underground, continued its violent activities into the early 1970s.

47a. *Free Angela and all political prisoners.* Newsletter of the San Francisco Committee to Free Angela Davis and the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis, Aug. 1971.

47b. *Free Angela Davis, Doc Bryant, Ronald Williams & all political prisoners! March and rally in Birmingham Saturday, Sept. 25 [1971].* Flyer from the Birmingham Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners.

One of the few women leaders in the Black Power movement, Angela Davis gained national attention when she was charged with conspiracy, kidnapping and murder. In 1972, she was acquitted of all charges and became active as a speaker and co-chair of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression. She also ran as the Communist Party USA’s vice-presidential candidate in 1980 and 1984.


*La Raza* served as the voice of the La Raza Unida Party, formed in Texas in 1969. Their goals included national support and recognition as an independent political party and bringing education and unity to Chicanos.


Millard served as a member of the Secretariat of the Women’s International Democratic Federation in the early 1950s. This federation of women’s organizations fought “for the recognition of women’s dignity, and to win, extend, put into practice and defend their fundamental rights.” Besides this pamphlet, she also wrote *Women Against Myth,* published in 1948.

Organized in the Los Angeles area in the late 1950s, members of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC worked to combat the House Committee on Un-American Activities. After political pressure and the reorganization of the House of Representatives, the House committee ceased to exist in 1975.


This thoroughly documented and detailed tour of political extremism has recently won an award for the authors from the Gus Davis Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in the United States. Mr. Wilcox publishes the annuals *Guide to the American Right* and the *Guide to the American Left*. The Kansas Library Association and Social Issues Resources Series, Inc. have chosen Mr. Wilcox as the 1994 recipient of their Freedom of Information Award.


Billy James Hargis was a Christian fundamentalist preacher who waged a holy war against Communism and in 1947 founded the Christian Echoes National Ministry. Located in Oklahoma, his "Christian Crusade"
served as a launching point for his radio and television programs, publications, speaking tours, and the American Christian College. A sex scandal forced Hargis to retreat from his Cathedral in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to a small log church in rural Missouri.


One of the most colorful of the early anti-Communists, Elizabeth Dilling became a strident voice in America during the 1930s. A pre-war isolationist, she wrote several books including *The Roosevelt Red Record*, in which she attacked Franklin Roosevelt as a Communist sympathizer. She was also director of the Patriotic Research Bureau through which she published the *Dilling Bulletin* from the 1940s until her death in 1966.


Phoebe Courtney was managing editor of the *Independent American*, a national conservative newspaper which was published from 1955 until it ceased in 1991. She is the author of many books and publishes a series of pamphlets called TAX FAX. Millions of the pamphlets have been distributed, covering such topics as sex education, illegal aliens, free trade, gays in the military, and fluoridation.


This novel of political intrigue was published in 1961 not long after the McCarthy anti-Communism hearings of the mid-1950s. The author specialized in the study of Communism and spent several months in the Soviet Union in 1959.


Probably the most successful far Right organization, the John Birch Society was established in 1958 by Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., reached its height in the mid-1960s, and has steadily declined in membership since. The John Birch Society was named for a young Baptist preacher who was killed by Chinese Communists soon after the end of World War II.
A Pioneer of the University:
history from University Archives
THERE HAS LONG been an interest in preserving the memories and records of the University of Kansas, but it took 103 years to bring them all together under one roof. In 1891 the Memorabilia Club began “gathering together and arranging . . . material of all kinds illustrating the history of the University.” Over a period of time responsibility for this activity passed to the Libraries, which had neither the space nor the staff to systematically collect and preserve all the materials of importance. It was not until Helen Spencer’s gift of the Kenneth Spencer Research Library that it was possible to contemplate a collection of the size and scope that now exists in University Archives. Beginning in 1969 the contents of closets, attics and basements all over campus were transported to the Archives to be sorted and organized. Included now are the official records of KU (over 18,000 linear feet), motion pictures, videotapes, sound tapes, architectural drawings, publications and papers of faculty members, publications of student groups and affiliated organizations, over a million photographic images, oral histories of retired faculty members, and a wide range of artifacts. Finding aids have been created to facilitate access to information, including an index to KU items in the student and local newspapers. Some significant parts of the collection include correspondence of the chancellors; records of the Midwest Psychological Field Station—an establishment set up “to record without interference . . . the environment and behavior of the inhabitants” of the small town where it is located; the records of a distinguished athletics program, including material on James Naismith, inventor of basketball; the Duke D’Ambra collection—a photographer’s view of forty years of the University and its city; and the annals of the Bureau of Child Research, a pioneer in the field. The purpose of the Archives is to document the people, policies and events of the University of Kansas.

The pharmacy class of 1890 with Prof. Bailey and Chancellor F. H. Snow seated in the middle.
The formative years of great nations, successful organizations and esteemed associations are filled with men and women of vision and inventiveness. These pioneers set forth principles and ideals, laying the foundation that will shape growth for years to come. The first 25 years of the University of Kansas saw a number of great teachers and administrators who are memorialized in the names of buildings on the campus today: Francis H. Snow, entomologist and chancellor, Lewis Lindsay Dyche, naturalist and explorer, Frank Marvin, civil engineer and gifted amateur musician, William Herbert Carruth, teacher and poet, and Olin Templin, philosopher. In the midst of this group was a man whose life gathered threads from a multitude of directions and wove them into a fabric that stands for all that KU offers: education for its students, the historical presence of the campus within the community, service to the people of Kansas, and expansion of the world of knowledge for all. His name was E.H.S. Bailey.

Bailey's career at the University of Kansas spanned more than 50 years. With a bachelor's degree from Yale and a Ph.D. from Illinois Wesleyan, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy by the Kansas Board of Regents in 1883 at a salary of $1,600. When Bailey arrived at KU there were 582 students and 19 teachers, with 35 students enrolled in the chemistry department, where he became the sole faculty member. For several years he ran a one-man show, teaching general chemistry, qualitative chemistry, organic chemistry, assaying, mineralogy, metallurgy, blowpipe analysis, toxicology, physiological chemistry and materia medica. In 1886 eight students enrolled in Bailey's domestic and sanitary chemistry class, making KU one of the first schools in the nation to offer studies in practical chemistry. From these humble beginnings the resourceful professor sowed many of the seeds that sparked KU's explosive leap from a quaint liberal arts school with a religious flair to a hotbed of scientific and intellectual curiosity. His imprint can be seen in the origins of the departments of home economics, geology, and chemical engineering, the school of pharmacy and the Kansas Geological Survey. Testimony to his personal style is found in his affectionate tutelage of students and colleagues,
Bailey’s relationship with home economics started well before the Board of Regents created the department in 1910. In those early days this field of study was called domestic science, and Bailey lectured on that science, exploring the topics of food, physiology and sanitation. He was also a loyal member of the Home Economics Club. His book *The Source, Chemistry and Use of Food Products*, published in 1914, was widely used by home economists and food chemists throughout the country.

Bailey was a versatile man, as comfortable in the kitchens of domestic scientists as he was roaming about the Kansas countryside, and with a clear vision of how the land had been shaped from prehistoric ocean, swamp and savanna. When in 1889 the Kansas Legislature authorized KU to undertake “any geological survey or scientific work which may ... benefit the science of the state”, Bailey was an obvious leader for the resulting Kansas Geological Survey, in partnership with Erasmus Haworth (physical geology and mineralogy) and Samuel Williston (palentology). Between 1898 and 1908 this trio of scientists wrote *The University Geological Survey of Kansas*. This nine-volume work included their explora-
tions on Kansas' paleontological sites, coal, gypsum, mineral waters, oil, gas, lead and zinc.

Bailey's primary contribution to this survey analyzed the state's mineral waters, including notes about the bath-houses and hotels built around the springs, and incorporated a number of his own photographs. As early as 1910 he experimented with color photography. Eventually his avocation insinuated itself into his work place; a photography laboratory was added to the chemistry department for the making of lantern slides, duplication of printed materials and other applications. Bailey's laboratory ultimately developed into the Office of University Relations photography bureau.

In addition to Bailey's service as the state of Kansas' chief chemist to the Geological Survey, he was the head chemist for the state's board of health. In this capacity he oversaw the state food and beverage laboratory and drug, sewage and water laboratories located in KU's chemistry department.

Bailey was also responsible for a less serious but nonetheless abiding contribution to his University, and one of its oldest traditions. He composed the Rock Chalk Yell at the behest of the Science Club in May of 1889.

Bailey had a knack for spawning talented scientists and teachers. His proteges were known as "Bailey's boys". Edward C. Franklin was one of the first to study under Bailey, receiving degrees in 1888 and 1890. Franklin taught at KU with Bailey for 17 years, moving to Stanford University in 1903. Edwin E. Slosson, who earned degrees in 1890 and 1892, taught in the chemistry department, and later founded the Science Service Center in Washington, D.C., which distributed popular scientific information. Others included E.C. McClung, who discovered the significance of sex chromosomes, Robert Duncan, who became the first head of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, George E. Coghill, a pioneer in neurology, Hamilton Cady, who isolated helium, W.C. Hoad, who worked on methods of water purification, M.A. Barber, a noted expert in preventive medicine, and Elmer V. McCollum, the discoverer of vitamins A and C.

There were countless more of "Bailey's boys." In fact, it is unlikely that there has ever been a professor at
Kenneth Spencer Research Library

Prof. Bailey in the chemistry laboratory, 1914.

KU more loved and admired. One former student remembered him as “a prince of a fellow with an indefatigable work ethic”. Other observers said that it was Bailey’s sheer enthusiasm for the miracle of life, his extraordinary kindness and his deep understanding of human foibles that made him such a remarkable inspiration to his students and colleagues.

Bailey served as head of the Department of Chemistry from 1883 to 1918, then as a part-time professor from 1921 to 1933. At the time of his death in 1933, there were 3,672 students and hundreds of faculty at KU. The Department of Chemistry numbered 547 students and 21 faculty.

Around the time of the 25th anniversary of KU in 1891, Bailey and some of his colleagues decided that some of their intellectual and scientific proceedings, as well as a few of their more light-hearted moments, might be of interest to readers and researchers of a historical bent in years to come. Thus Bailey, Vernon Kellogg (entomology), Wilson Sterling (Greek), William Carruth and Raphael O’Leary (English) teamed up and began gathering “college papers, pamphlets, speeches, newspapers, catalogues, programs of university affairs, photographs and any and all things of similar character…” They called this project the Memorabilia Club, and it was the genesis of the University Archives. The Memorabilia Club was short-lived, but other efforts to gather material continued in fits and starts for the next 77 years. Momentum picked up when Robert Taft, another chemistry professor and photography buff, wrote Across the Years on Mount Oread for the University’s 75th anniversary in 1941. More interest was aroused in the 1960s when Clifford Griffin, professor of history, began gathering material for his remarkable book, The University of Kansas: A History. Yet it was not until Helen Spencer established the Kenneth Spencer Research Library in 1968 that the seeds that Bailey and his associates sowed in 1891 came to full bloom under the careful guidance of John Nugent. For 25 years Nugent worked as KU’s archivist, building one of the nation’s finest university archives, very much in the spirit of E.H.S. Bailey.
University Archives

Paleontology, 1899
by E.H.S.B.

In Wyoming in the “Freeze-outs,” lay a Saurian, very fine; Only waiting for the Kansans, who should open there a mine. Chorus: Dinosaurus, Allosaurus, Brontosaurus, very fine; Morosaurus, Stegosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, in the line.

From Chicago, from Milwaukee, where the beer is very fine, And from Kansas, where they have none, came the hunters, in their prime. Chorus: Dinosaurus, Allosaurus, Brontosaurus, very fine; Morosaurus, Stegosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, in the line.

When the Saurians heard the Kansans, with their spades, and picks so fine In the quarry, coming for them, then they got their bones in line. Chorus: Dinosaurus, Allosaurus, Brontosaurus, very fine; Morosaurus, Stegosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, in the line.

Then the pelvis caught the femur, said “That coracoid is mine,” And the vertebrae all got there, slightly mixed, but all in line. Chorus: Dinosaurus, Allosaurus, Brontosaurus, very fine; Morosaurus, Stegosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, in the line.

Oh those bone men, how they labored, but they had a glorious time In the “Freeze-outs,” in Wyoming, in the year of ninety-nine. Chorus: Dinosaurus, Allosaurus, Brontosaurus, very fine; Morosaurus, Stegosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, in the line.

Field trips to areas rich in fossils were a source of pleasure mixed with research for many of the scientists connected with the University of Kansas.
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Other contributors to “Finders & Keepers” were Sally Haines for botany and Linnaeus; Richard Clement for Anglo-Saxon; William L. Mitchell for everything to do with the 18th century, Tennyson, and Mark Twain; Ann Hyde for Anglo-Saxon, science fiction, the Pre-Raphaelites, and all the manuscripts; Larry Hopkins for science fiction. James Helyar also contributed material on Ireland, John Gould, the French Revolution, and penny dreadfuls. For “Preserving our Heritage,” Rebecca Schulte wrote the section on the Wilcox Collection and David Benjamin that on architectural drawings and records; other contributors were Kathy Lafferty for photographs; Nancy Hollingsworth for printed materials; and Deborah Dandridge for African American collections.