A GUIDE TO THE COLLECTIONS

The Department of Special Collections
Kenneth Spencer Research Library
University of Kansas
One of the major jobs of a department of special collections is to make its holdings known. The very nature of the material collected (books which exist in few copies and manuscripts which are unique) and the way in which such material is used (often for something quite different from the ostensible subject of the work) make it necessary to disseminate information about the collections in ways other than the standard cataloguing and reporting to union catalogues. A guide such as this is a particularly useful method of letting people know what we have. We are grateful to the CHARLES A. FRUEAUFF FOUNDATION for making this publication possible.

The cover illustration shows the City of Modon, and is taken from Breydenbach’s Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctam, Mainz, Erhard Reuwich, 1486. (From the Summerfield Collection)
First edition 1964
  Reprinted 1966
Second edition 1969
  Reprinted 1970
Third edition 1972
  Revised and reprinted 1973
Fourth edition 1987

Designed by James Helyar
Printed by the University of Kansas Printing Service
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Introduction

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, the Kansas Collection and the University Archives, each with special resources and services to support the basic functions of the University: research and teaching. This Guide describes the resources which the Department of Special Collections provides to fulfill its mission of support for humanistic research and teaching and the discovery and interpretation of the past.

The collecting of rare books and manuscripts at the University of Kansas began early in its history, some time before 1891 when 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 book, an edition of Pliny's Natural History, was a remarkably appropriate book for the University of Kansas to acquire as its first rare book. This great work of natural history is no longer our oldest book but it holds particular pride of place as the foundation 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.

Growth of the rare books collection proceeded slowly for over sixty years after Miss Watson's mention of the Pliny. It was not until 1953 that the library felt it necessary to appoint specialized staff to work with its rare books or to provide quarters for them. In that year, 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. The collection at that time was composed of the great natural history collection bequeathed by Ralph Ellis in 1945 (and housed until then in the basement of the administration building, Strong Hall) and a few dozen books which had been kept in a cupboard in the University Librarian's office. The rare book collection and its newly appointed curator moved into a walled-off area of the library stacks where they and their public lived in close but amicable quarters, protected to some degree from the book-destroying heat of Kansas summers by a small window air-conditioner.

Over the next fifteen years, the collection, increased by gifts and purchases, far outgrew these mininal quarters and two other locations to
which it moved in Watson Library. Its staff increased from one to four, one of whom succeeded Rubinstein as head of the department in 1963, and its collections to nearly 90,000 volumes. Through generous support from the University's State funds and the invaluable donations of books, manuscripts, and funds from friends, the department became one of the notable libraries of its kind in the United States. A generous grant from the Summerfield Foundation permitted the development of strong resources in European publications of the first two centuries of printing. Anglo-Irish literature and the 18th century in England became potential areas of excellence. Researchers from many departments in our own University and from others across the United States began to seek the department out for its strengths and it began its long history of service to classroom teachers and individual students. One of the earliest student book collecting contests in the nation was established (and is still supported) by a generous donor. Paradoxically, the very success of the department in building its collections and extending its clientele threatened its further development. The basic needs of space for collections and for readers could no longer be met in Watson Library and the need for better physical protection against environmental hazards and theft had become pressing.

In the mid-1960s, Helen F. 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, the most generous ever received by the Libraries, was a 100,000 square foot library designed specifically to meet the needs of rare books, manuscripts, archives, and their users. The Kenneth Spencer Research Library was dedicated in November 1968 and opened for readers a month later. Mrs. Spencer remained a good friend to the Spencer Library through the following years, visiting it frequently and demonstrating the most lively interest in its development. By bequest she provided it with the assurance of a continued modest income and made special provision for its physical upkeep.

Since the move to the Spencer Library, the researchers and students we serve have come to include the international scholarly community as well as the faculty, students and residents of Kansas. The staff is now eight and a half positions strong and the collections of rare books and manuscripts have continued to grow, more than doubling in the past twenty years to nearly 200,000 volumes and over a quarter of a million manuscripts, depending more and more upon the generosity of friends for their further growth as State funds have become less readily available. Certain collections (children's literature, for example) are built entirely by gift and hard choices have had to be made in deciding which collections to build actively and which to let lie fallow for better days.
Building of collections is the basic responsibility of a library like ours but it is not the only one. Service to researchers, whether they are internationally famous scholars or young students just beginning their intellectual lives, takes precedence over everything else in the day-to-day work of our staff. The students and researchers are, after all, the reason for the existence of the collections. Our subject specialists teach classes and give lectures in the same subject areas which they develop through our acquisitions program; they select books and manuscripts for faculty to use in their courses as well as providing assistance with research. Our curator of manuscripts helps researchers with manuscripts and teaches students to read the handwriting of the past. Our conservator advises enquirers on the care of their own books and helps them deal with damaged books. We teach a course in the History of the Book and act as a museum of the book, teaching our students to understand the meaning of books and, through our exhibition program, illustrating and publicizing our resources. To make our collections known far outside our own campus we contribute records of our cataloguing to national and international bibliographical databases.

The development of such a resource library has been possible here in Kansas because the University and its friends have made it so by their gifts and encouragement. Through their support, Kansas has one of the premier rare book and manuscript libraries in the Western Hemisphere, with a clientele from throughout the world. Such a library can, however, become fossilized, frozen in time without activity or growth. Only continued support will permit us to develop the collections we began in the nineteenth century and embark upon new areas of development to support new interests and concerns of the University and the broader scholarly world as the twenty-first century approaches.
I: PRINTED BOOKS

The following text describes briefly the more important collections of printed books in the Department, mentioning only a few examples of individual works. Researchers who do not find what they are seeking here are encouraged to call or write. We will be glad to tell them whether we have anything applicable to their particular interest and to assist them in the use of the collections.

RENAISSANCE AND EARLY MODERN IMPRINTS

The Summerfield Renaissance Collection

The Summerfield Collection of Renaissance and Early Modern Books was begun in 1957, one of the many benefactions of the late Solon E. Summerfield, a graduate of this University. No restriction of subject is placed upon the collection 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. 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.

Thirty years of collecting have brought us well over seven thousand titles in history, literature, law, science, theology, and the arts. We have not sought out great rarities, although we have acquired some; the main strength is in large quantities and great varieties of the books used over the centuries by scholars, students, and readers. Although we collect primarily for text, we have gathered along the way rich sources for the history of printing, for bibliographical studies of many kinds, for the knowledge of provenance, for the study of bindings and illustration. As the collection grows and the Library simultaneously develops its holdings in modern scholarly literature of the period involved we are building a significant source for the study of the centuries during which the bases of our culture were laid.

Most of the purchasing of the Summerfield books is done title by title, thus preserving the intentional variety and breadth of subject which is desired in this collection, 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 French scholar and librarian Léon Dorez. Dorez' great interest was in the Italian humanists and his library
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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), Pal ingenius' *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. This basic 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, whose library included a magnificent emblem collection (now at the University of Glasgow), 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 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 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, travellers, 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. In general the French and Italian books in this group are perhaps less rare as well as less numerous than the Spanish, but nevertheless still of note.

Another large purchase was nearly a thousand volumes of legal history acquired in 1963. Two-thirds of these are now part of the Summerfield collection, continuing a trend begun some years ago with the purchase of the 1475 Schoeffer *Codex Justinianus*—the collecting of editions of Roman and canon law and their commentators.

The collection has 121 incunabula, a relatively small number, and a study collection of separate leaves from 78 more. 15th century books especially worthy of mention are the Sweynheym and Pannartz Caesar of 1469, three Jensens (the Macrobius of 1472, the first edition of Landini's translation of Pliny, 1476, and the 1478 Plutarch), Aldus' *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* of 1499, Amerbach's 1494 printing of Trithemius' *Liber de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis* (the first modern bio-bibliography), Vincent of Beauvais'
Speculum Historiale, Strassburg, Mentelin, 1473, Ulrich Richental's Concilium zu Constenz, Augsburg, Sorg, 1483, the 1477 Legenda aurea of Johannes Baemler, and Marciletti's Doctrinale florum artis notarie, Lyon, ca. 1490 (the only known copy).

The Summerfield collection is strong in early bibliography (Gesner, Doni, Bale, Ziletti, Eysengrein, La Croix du Maine, Du Verdier and many others), Polish history, the great French Byzantinists (a nearly complete set of the Regia Byzantinorum Scriptorum Editio, including Du Cange's Historia Byzantina, Paris, 1680, with its clear statement of France's claim to the throne of Byzantium and of Rome itself), and such French humanists and political theorists as Guillaume Budé, most of whose works remain available only in 16th century editions, and 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. 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, Dutch politics, Protestantism, geography and the history of art. The scientific strengths of the Summerfield Collection are described later in the section devoted to the history of science.

The Aitchison Collection of Vergil

In 1964 the Library received as a gift the Vergil collection of Robert Aitchison of Wichita. The collection, although relatively small, includes a representative selection of editions of Vergil, both text and illustrated. Particularly interesting are the only known Western hemisphere copy of the Pachel and Scinzenzeler Opera of 1487, the fine illustrated Strasburg edition of 1502, the Baskerville edition of 1757 (the first book printed on wove paper), and the commentaries of Julius Pomponius, Basel, 1544.

The Cervantes Collection

Based upon the collection of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, the Cervantes collection is notable particularly for the number of editions of Don Quixote which it contains. Although Spanish editions are by no means absent (we have, among others, the second Juan de la Cuesta edition, 1605, the first Valencia edition, 1605, and the great Ibarra edition of 1780) pride of place must be given to the foreign printings: the 1605 Lisbon piracy, the Roger Velpius edition of 1607 (Brussels), the first complete Italian edition (Venice, 1625), the first English edition (Shelton's 1612-1620 translation), and a host of others, including chapbook versions, versifications, scholarly editions, and dramatizations. Illustrators represented in the collection include Johannot, Cruickshank, Vierge, Doré and Dali.
The Novelas Ejemplares and Cervantes' other less known works are almost equally well represented by both Spanish and foreign editions, including the first French and the first English editions of the Novelas.

The Clubb Anglo-Saxon Collection

The Roger Clubb Memorial Collection of Books in Anglo-Saxon Types, named for the son of Merrel Clubb, late KU professor of English, was established in 1963. Based upon the Bryson (John Bryson, Librarian of Balliol) copy of the great Caedmon (Amsterdam, 1655) edited by the Dutch scholar Franciscus Junius, the collection already includes more than 250 volumes of the works of the great septentrional antiquaries and provides not only the best known—if not the only—collection of books printed in Anglo-Saxon typefaces but also an excellent source for the beginnings of English historical and textual scholarship.

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 desire to prove the antiquity of the English church and to disprove the necessity of priestly celibacy (he had a wife), collected manuscripts assiduously 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 apparently the first book printed in England in a font designed, cut, and cast in England by an Englishman), William Lambarde's *Ἀρχαιονομία*, London, 1568, and Parkers' edition of Asser's *Aelfredi Regis Res Gestae*, London, 1574 (a curious production, being a Latin text set 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. It is somewhat surprising to find that the first printing of Bede in England did not come until 1644 when Abraham Wheloc edited Bede in Latin and in Anglo-Saxon, along with the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (first printing) and a number of Saxon laws (Cambridge, Roger Daniel, 1644). In 1659 William Somner produced the first dictionary of Old English to be printed, *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*, (Oxford, W. Hart), and in 1689 Hickes' *Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicae et Moeso-Gothicae* was printed by the Oxford University press in the Franciscus Junius types. In 1705, also from the Press at the Sheldonian Theatre, one of the greatest products of the Saxonists appeared: Humphrey Wanley's *Librorum Vett. Septentrionalium, qui in Angliae Bibliothecis Extant, . . . Catalogus*, published as the second volume of Hickes' *Thesaurus*. The last great monument of Anglo-Saxon printing was Wilkins' *Concilia*, London, 1737. Although texts continued to appear 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 living memory: the Elstob types. These types, designed by Humphrey Wanley for Elizabeth Elstob’s *The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue*, London, W. Bowyer, 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).

**Eighteenth Century Collections**

The 18th century, both in England and in France, is a period of particular concern to the Department. In addition to the collections separately described, the general collections of the Department contain large numbers of 18th century works, particularly in politics, economics, literature, and natural history. Our strength in English imprints of this period has made the Spencer Research Library one of America’s most significant contributors to the international Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue, with records of some 30,000 books supplied to that census over the past few years.

*The Edmund Curll Collection*

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 Edmund Curll, numbering at that time about five hundred books. Carrying on Mr. Hill’s detective endeavors, we have raised the number to nearly eight hundred. Curll’s own vitality and persistence seem to be communicated to those who study him: they continue to discover previously unknown titles at such a rapid rate that it is impossible to say what proportion of the whole is present in our collection.

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 twopenny edition or the 30-page sixpenny edition. Pope, Prior, Nicholas Rowe, Oldmixon, Sacheverell and Sir Thomas Browne all appear in the Curll collection; trials, scandals, topical poems, poetical miscellanies, politics, British antiquities, travels and the
classics are revealed as stock that Curll felt would move well or could be made to move by being reissued with a new and up-to-date title-page.

**The English Poetical Miscellanies Collection**

Serving the functions of both the modern anthology and the "little magazine," the poetical miscellanies, especially those of the 18th century, are invaluable tools for the scholar of English poetry. In 1962 the Department began to collect these charming and useful volumes and we now have about 500 of them, dating from the first quarter of the 17th century to the 19th century, the greatest number being from the 18th century. They contain the first appearances of many works of major authors (Dryden’s *MacFlecknoe*, Pope’s *The Rape of the Lock*, for instance) and the only appearances of many minor authors. The vast numbers of political and personal satires which were the chief genre of nondramatic verse during the Restoration and the early 18th century are present in the many volumes of the *State Poems* (variously entitled *The Muses Farewell to Popery and Slavery*, *Poems on Affairs of State*, *A New Collection of Poems Relating to Affairs of State*, etc.), and in the so-called Dryden-Tonson miscellanies (published by Tonson, with Dryden as consultant). Thomas D’Urfey’s *Wit and Mirth*, or, *Pills to Purge Melancholy* is here in many editions, as are *The Union*, Dodsley’s collections, and *The Foundling Hospital for Wit*. There are also numerous translations and adaptations by various hands from classical authors (Ovid and Juvenal being the favorites) and many of the collections published by Westminster School and the two universities.

**The Realey Collection of Sir Robert Walpole**

The late Professor Charles B. Realey 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.

**The Bond Periodical and Newspaper Collection**

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) 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 is now a collection matched in no private hands and in but few institutions.

Of the more than 900 entries in the Bonds’ original catalogue approximately one-fourth are concerned with Joseph Addison and Richard Steele—the great 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 weekly news pamphlets 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, many of the great (and lesser) essay journals, review journals, and what can only be described as general magazines. Some items are very well known—the Connoisseur, 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 apparently unique—News from the Dead, Free Holder.

The collection continues to grow, supported in part by the continuing generosity of Mrs. Bond, increasing in variety, importance and usefulness. Additions to the collection since its acquisition include L’Estrange’s Intelligencer (a gift of the Friends of the Library), scientific journals such as The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (begun in 1664 and still publishing), periodicals in business and economics such as Lloyd’s Evening Post, as well as many other journals which strengthen the original topics of the collection. Altogether they constitute a teaching collection grown into a research collection of uncommon value.

18th Century Pamphlet Collections

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. In particular we have attempted to obtain unbound pamphlets, with the secondary aim of using them for bibliographical study.

The English 18th century pamphlets, aside from the named collections which are discussed separately, fall into four large groups: poetical, dramatic, political and economic, and religious. The poetical pamphlets are mostly the works of minor or anonymous poets but there are a number of
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poems by Thomas Gray, Goldsmith, Pope, Addison, James Thomson, and other wellknown authors. The dramatic pamphlets include plays by Garrick, Cibber, General Burgoyne, Nathaniel Lee, Sheridan and a host of minor authors, and operas by Dr. Arne, Charles Dibdin, and John Gay, with nearly half of them Irish imprints. The political and economic pamphlets—the largest category—cover the South Sea Bubble, controversies over the East India Company, Irish difficulties, reactions to the French and American revolutions, the state of the currency, and new methods of agricultural improvement, and include long series of official proclamations and acts of Parliament. The religious pamphlets are mostly sermons, a good number of them on purely devotional concerns, but many of them very political sermons dealing with the great controversies of the day.

The Brodie of Brodie Collection

The Brodie of Brodie Collection, purchased in 1961, is a group of about twelve hundred pamphlets (bound in 134 volumes with the clenched fist of the Brodie crest on each spine) acquired by the Brodie family of Elgin over a period of 150 years and formerly part of the library in their eastern Scottish home, Brodie Castle. The last quarter of the 17th century is represented by about thirty pamphlets and the first quarter of the 19th century by 175; the rest are from the 18th century. The book-buying interests of four generations of Brodies are here: the theological fervor of the Covenanting Alexander Brodie who began the collection, the political preoccupations of his son James (William Sherlock's The Case of the Allegiance due to Soveraign Powers, 1691; Killing No Murder, 1689 reprint; A Letter to a Gentlewoman concerning Government, 1697), the literate and sophisticated tastes of the second Alexander Brodie who lived in London and collected more than half of the pamphlets (Pope, Swift, Young, many minor authors; a complete run of The Briton; anonymous pieces on Walpole, the grand fireworks display and "the present state of whorecraft"), and the legal, scientific, agricultural and medical interests of the James Brodie whose death in 1834 seems to have terminated the collection (Lunardi's An Account of the First Aerial Voyage in England, 1784; Francis Lowndes' Observations on Medical Electricity, 1787; Thomas Bucknall's The Orchardist, 1797; and numbers of works on foot plows, mine augers, the bites of mad dogs, and other practical technological and medical matters).

The Horn Collection of Marlborough

The Department's already significant holdings on the life and activities of the 1st Duke of Marlborough were given sharper focus by the acquisition through gift funds in 1976 of the Robert D. Horn Collection of contemporary poems on the Duke. The more than 150 pamphlets of satire and panegyric
provide a literary complement to the largely historical items already in the collections.

The Melvin French Revolutionary Collection

The Frank E. Melvin Collection of French Revolutionary Pamphlets was begun in 1952 and now numbers about 9000 items. The bulk of the pamphlets were published between 1787 and 1800 and cover 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 equally interesting editions of the Republican Calendar. The literary forms employed by the famous, obscure, and anonymous authors (Brissot, Carnot, Condorcet, Du Pont de Nemours, Gregoire, Lameth, Mirabeau, Necker, Robespierre, Sieyes, Talleyrand) 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 the revolutionary activities in Belgium and in Geneva of 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.

19th and 20th Century Author and Literary Collections

The Paden Collection of Tennyson

In 1979, the Department was bequeathed the library of Prof. W.D. 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 “copies”. 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 T.J. Wise called the “prepublication state”, entitled Idylls of the Hearth and now known to be a Wise forgery.

This collection, like the Bond, is an excellent example of a scholar’s working library translated into a collection for the benefit of others who will continue the work.

The Rilke Collection

The late Dr. Henry Sagan was an indefatigable collector of the German poet Rainer Maria Rilke and in 1963 the Library acquired his entire collection. The nearly sixteen hundred items are first editions of all of Rilke’s works in an astonishing number of issues and states including such rarities as the Zwei Prager Geschichten, Stuttgart, 1899, and two copies of Die Letzten, Berlin, 1902; later editions, both text and critical; translations; bibliographies; criticisms of Rilke’s work; the works of authors who influenced Rilke and the works of his disciples. A particularly interesting portion of the collection, the acquisition of which must have taxed all of Sagan’s collecting energies and ingenuity, is the large number of fugitive publications: periodicals in which Rilke was published or reviewed, newspaper articles, offprints, photographs, and ephemeral material. Surpassed in the United States only by the Harvard collection, the collection has given rise to an international Rilke conference and a number of publications.

The Joyce Collection

In 1953 the Library acquired from the Chicago attorney and book collector James F. Spoerri his collection of James Joyce. This collection of over 900 items is unusually complete 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. It contains nearly all the books and pamphlets devoted entirely to the author and his works and over two hundred books and periodicals containing critical and biographical material.

Particularly uncommon items in the Joyce collection are copies of the two broadsides, The Holy Office (1904 or 1905) and Gas from a Burner (1912), the latter bearing in holograph the author’s story of the destruction of the first (Dublin) edition of Dubliners. Also present is a copy of the first edition of Ulysses in French, signed by Stuart Gilbert, who oversaw the translation, and inscribed by Joyce to his daughter Lucia on the date of issue; this copy has the novelty of bearing the strange post-mortem bookplate of the author. There is also a copy of the elusive Pomes Penyeach (Cleveland, 1931).
The collection has recently been enriched by the acquisition of the monumental Garland edition of all of Joyce's manuscripts in facsimile. These volumes have brought to Lawrence the resources of many libraries, making possible study of the development of Joyce's text which could be accomplished in the past only by much travel.

The Yeats Collection

In 1955 the Library purchased the first part of the library of P. S. O'Hegarty, former Secretary of the Irish Post Office, and in so doing acquired one of the premier collections of William Butler Yeats. O'Hegarty, a one-time Sinn Fein member, bookseller, bibliographer and editor, was well-acquainted with most of the legendary figures of the Irish literary renaissance, Yeats and his family, Synge, Lady Gregory, and the Abbey Theatre group, and this acquaintance produced a matchless opportunity for the collection of their works as they appeared. The William Butler 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; even the published Debates of the Irish Parliament in which Yeats was a Senator from the beginning.

The Lawrence Collection

The fruit of twenty years work by a New York collector, the D.H. Lawrence collection was acquired in 1954. As well as all of the obvious works (e.g., signed copies of the first edition of Lady Chatterley's Lover), generally in dust-wrappers and in variant binding states, the collection includes such rarities as Bay, a Book of Poems (1919), all three issues of The Lost Girl (1920), the pseudonymous Movements in European History (1921), and a complete set of the thirteen numbers of The Laughing Horse, a periodical published at Taos during the 1920's, to which Lawrence contributed poems and prose. Among other additions to the collection (now numbering over 250 volumes) are a forged first edition of Lady Chatterley (astonishingly ill-printed, and complete with a ridiculously unconvincing forged signature of the author) and a transcript of the proceedings of Regina v. Penguin Books Limited (1960), the trial of Lady Chatterley.

Wapen dess heiligen römischen Reichs Teutscher Nation, 1579.
Terrestrial globe by Willem Blaeu, 1602.
127. Trifolium purpureum.
IN Subsistence of the Inhabitants. 'Tis believed that the difference.

The Captain of a French ship which put into this town on the 21st from Messinexprt, that on the 16th of November for the Space of some Hours, which he supposed to be caused by a difference between the Latitudes of Algiers from Turkey. We wait impatiently for a further Account with the Success of the Expedition.

Paris, May 13. Orders have been dispatched to the Marquis de Maillois, Commander of the Troops that form the Blockade of Avignon, to permit a sufficient Quantity of Provision to pass every week into that City, for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants. 'Tis believed that the difference which occasioned the Blockade, will soon be removed, and the Departure leave no Stencil to recover the favour of our Court.

On the 1st instant a most terrible Storm happened in the Neighbourhood of Ste. Germain en Laye, where a terrible Storm happened, and the Thunder fell upon a House, putting it in Ruin.

Several Persons, belonging to General Churchill's Dragons, were preferred on his Majesty in their New Clothes, for his Approbation, when he was pleased to express their Satisfaction at their Performance, after which he was pleased to order them six Guineas.

The fine Morning his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by several Persons of Distinction, took the Air at Richmond, and dined there; 24 Men, 1 Sergeant, and Corporal, belonging to General Churchill's Dragons, were preferred on his Majesty in their New Clothes, for his Approbation, when he was pleased to express their Satisfaction at their Performance, after which he was pleased to order them six Guineas.

On Saturday last their Majesties, attended by several Persons of Distinction, took the Air at Richmond, and dined there; 24 Men, 1 Sergeant, and Corporal, belonging to General Churchill's Dragons, were preferred on his Majesty in their New Clothes, for his Approbation, when he was pleased to express their Satisfaction at their Performance, after which he was pleased to order them six Guineas.

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The Treadway Collection of Churchill

The Churchill collection, formed over a period of many years by William E. Treadway, is part of a major gift received in 1985. The collection contains all the published works of Winston Churchill, nearly all in first edition, from his earliest military reporting, through Savrola, his only novel, to the complete published speeches. The presence of the very scarce early works is particularly remarkable.

The Mencken Collection

Elizabeth Morrison Snyder became a Mencken collector in 1951 when she acquired a substantial collection of letters from H.L. Mencken to Charles Driscoll and a group of inscribed editions of his books. In the two decades which followed, 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.

Presented to the Library in 1971 and increased since by further gifts from Mrs. Snyder, the collection includes the rare Ventures into Verse of 1903 (two of the 37 known copies, one inscribed to the illustrator, Charles Gordon, and later to Frank Hogan), George Bernard Shaw: His Plays (1905), A Little Book in C Major (1916), and extensive files of Mencken’s newspaper columns.

The New American Poetry Collections

Begun in 1963 with the intention of preserving the ephemeral productions of the local anti-establishment poets, this aim has solidified 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. 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 (and others of his circle) and Jonathan Williams, The Jargon Society publisher.

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 Science Fiction Collections

Founded in 1969, with the first installment of an annual gift from an alumnus, Larry Friesen, the Department's collection of science fiction is one of its most rapidly growing. Prof. James E. Gunn (head of the KU Center for the Study of Science Fiction) has not only supported the collection by generous gifts of books and periodicals but has persuaded others to support it as well. It is through his efforts that the Department is now the 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, the Far East and the British Commonwealth), the official repository for the archives of the Science Fiction Research Association, and one of the official recipients of new science fiction from the Science Fiction Writers of America. He is also largely responsible for our acquisition of many deposits and gifts from science fiction writers.

Built almost entirely by gifts (both materials and funds), the collection has more than four thousand items and is still growing. Notable accessions have been the John Ryley collection, particularly notable for its very strong holdings of science fiction periodicals dating from the 1920's to the mid-50's, the donation of a large portion of the library of P. Schuyler Miller, long-time book review editor for Astounding (now known as Analog), a large gift from Lloyd Currey, and several hundred oral history tapes from the Science Fiction Oral History Association. In addition, frequent gifts of paperbacks and magazines are received from local collectors of fantasy and science fiction.

In 1965 the Library received by bequest the library of James H. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, one of the founding members of the Wichita Bibliophiles, was particularly interested in fantasy fiction and 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.

Subject and Genre Collections

The Boehrer Luso-Brazilian Collection

The George C.A. Boehrer collection, acquired in 1968 and named in honor of the late professor of Luso-Brazilian history, is devoted to the Liberal period of Portuguese history, a time of great turbulence in Portugal and its overseas empire. The printed material (some 800 volumes of official gazettes, contemporary newspapers, broadsides, manifestos, and pam-
phlets) provides supporting matter for the manuscripts which constitute the major part of the collection.

**The Children's Literature Collection**

Amongst the more interesting and significant keys to social history is the literature produced for children, with its obviously stated rules for conduct. The more than seven thousand volumes of late 18th to early 20th century children's books in the Department may not tell us how our ancestors acted but they reveal clearly how they wished their children to act and what they wished their children to believe. Relatively few of these are textbooks but many of them are educational, the enlightening works to be read at home after school. Cautionary tales far less amusing than Belloc's *Cautionary Verses* were read (and scribbled in) by early 19th century children, and examples of piety to rival the mediaeval saints were offered as models of conduct—one poor wight lived a life of sin and expired in affecting repentance at the tender age of four. Fortunately for the children the passage of time brought them more entertaining fare: George Macdonald, the rousing adventures of G. A. Henty, E. Nesbit's unsurpassable fancies, and Arthur Ransome's tales of what must be the most fortunate children who ever lived. The collection (founded in 1953, and built almost entirely by gift) does not attempt to furnish the reader with the great classics of children's literature although it does include most of the Kate Greenaway books and about half of Beatrix Potter, but it does present the common fare and offer great scope for research, in the history of education as well as in literature and social history.

**The Gerritsen History of Women Collection**

Carel V. Gerritsen, an important Dutch political figure long concerned with social causes, was an enthusiastic book collector, particularly in economic and social history. After his marriage to Aletta H. Jacobs, the first woman doctor in the Netherlands and a pioneer woman suffragist, he assembled a distinguished collection on "La Femme et le Féminisme," the intellectual, political and social history of women. This collection of some 2000 items was acquired in 1903, after his death, by the John Crerar Library and increased over the years to about 4000 volumes by the time it came to Kansas in 1954. The particular excellence of the collection lies in its ample holdings on the women's suffrage movement in Germany, including many periodicals not to be discovered elsewhere in America and uncommon even in Germany. Not restricted to women's suffrage, although certainly concentrating upon it, the collection includes books, periodicals, and pamphlets covering two centuries and is concerned with all aspects of women's life, from the theories of proper education of women to the legal position of
the married woman and the recognition of women as an important economic force.

The Gerritsen Collection is now readily available worldwide in a microform series from University Microfilms International. The original collection, published almost entirely in the 19th and early 20th centuries and printed on their characteristically decaying acid paper, has been retired from ordinary consultation.

The Gilbert First Issue Collection

Presented to the Library in 1977 by its collector, Robert L. Gilbert, the Gilbert First Issue Collection affords a unique resource for the study of magazine publishing. Concentrating on the journals published in the United States in the 20th century, although it does include a few earlier magazines, the hundreds of first issues in the collection provide an uncommon view of periodical publishing, from the pulps and house organs to little magazines and learned journals.

The Griffith Guatemalan Collection

Acquired in 1982, the William J. Griffith Collection on Central America is the fruit of some forty years of collecting by the KU Professor Emeritus of Central American history. Remarkably comprehensive, including books, newspapers, broadsheets, printed ephemera and manuscripts, the collection is focused on Guatemala with particular emphasis on the period from the late 18th century to about 1920. Although all aspects of Guatemalan history and society are treated, there is particular wealth in the printed ephemera (hundreds of broadsides), regional Guatemalan newspapers, and the history of education.

The Howey Economic History Collection

Named (in 1978) in honor of Richard S. Howey, Professor Emeritus of Economics, who is largely responsible for the building of the University's significant collections in economics and economic history, the Howey Collection is made up of printed books and periodicals from the 18th century through 1850. The Collection broadens our long-standing interest in these subjects from 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 (for example, 53 editions and translations of Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*) 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 benchmark collection
for this subject, the great 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 O’Hegarty Irish Library

In 1959 the University of Kansas acquired the remainder of the library of P.S. O’Hegarty (from whom the Yeats Collection had already been acquired). The 25,000 items of this purchase, the greater part of which is now housed as a group in the Department of Special Collections, immeasurably strengthened our resources in Anglo-Irish literature and history, giving rise to new interests and new courses.

The Irish literary renaissance figures other than Yeats are here in profusion: the Abbey Theatre plays; an extensive group of Abbey Theatre programs, more than 160 of them ranging from 1904 to 1922; the plays of Lady Gregory and of Synge; the complete output of the Dun Emer and Cuala presses, including the broadsides and other ephemera; books and periodicals reflecting this national literary movement.

Irish history, from the 17th century to the revolutionary movements of the 20th century, is extraordinarily well-represented, with newspapers, propaganda pamphlets, broadsheets, local history publications, songs, and scholarly works. Indeed the Irish holdings of the O’Hegarty library, taken together with the Joyce collection, the Sean O’Casey publications given to the Library by Franklin D. Murphy, former Chancellor of the University, and the earlier Irish writers already in the collections, give Kansas outstandingly strong Hibernian resources.

In addition to its Irish riches, the O’Hegarty Library contains excellent holdings in 19th and early 20th century English literature, and children’s literature, especially 19th century boys’ books and magazines.

Voyages and Travels

For many years the collecting of voyages and travels, maps and atlases has been a leading interest of the Library. Travel accounts, atlases, and geographies can be found in almost every collection in the Department while maps occur both as illustrations in books and (when we have them as separate sheets) in their own special collection. 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, collections of
voyages (Purchas His Pilgrimes, London, 1625-1626; De Bry’s Reisen im Occidentalischen Indien, Frankfurt, 1590-1630; the first collected edition of Dampier’s voyages, London, 1729) and many reports of individual journeys such as Wied-Neuwied’s Travels in the Interior of North America, London, 1843-1844, with the magnificent Bodmer illustrations of North American Indians; Herberstein’s Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii, of which we have five 16th century editions; and Breydenbach’s Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctam (1486) with its folding views of notable cities of the Mediterranean area. There are also numerous helps for the traveller, like the Elzevir ‘‘Republic’’ series and their companion volume, Phillipe Garnier’s Gemmulae Linguarum (1641), a delightful phrase-book which tells the tourist how to protest about bad food and dirty sheets in four languages.

A significant portion of the Ellis collection of natural history (described below with the scientific collections) is concerned with voyages and travels, especially with the great voyages of the 18th and 19th centuries, but not without notable examples from both earlier and later periods. Naturally the emphasis here is on those expeditions which produced some contributions to natural history, like the voyage of the Beagle (1832-1836), the circumnavigation by Bougainville (1767-1769), the French expeditions in search of La Perouse (1791-1794), Sir Hans Sloane’s visit to Jamaica (1687), and the voyages of Captain Cook.

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 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 prior to 1800. Maps of the world showing the Americas range from a first issue of Ortelius’ famous ‘‘Typus Orbis 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 rare Bologna, 1680, edition of the De Wit planisphere. Another important group comprises fifty maps of North America, ranging from a Jansson map of about 1644 to the important British maps of the late 18th century. A significant series, in both original and reproduced form, is composed of numerous versions of the Cruz Cano map of South America, important in the lengthy disputes over the boundaries of Brazil. A number of maps not concerned with America include seventeen maps of Ireland acquired as part of the Library’s purchase of the P. S. O’Hegarty library, three 17th century manuscript portolan charts (one of the Mediterranean and two of Great Britain and the adjacent coast of Europe) by Nicholas Comberford, and a 1753 edition (in scroll form) of the Roman army road map known as the Tabula Peutingeriana.
A Guide to the Collections

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.

Scientific and Technological Collections

Ornithology, botany and taxonomy are the scientific fields in which the Department has its strongest holdings and the major collections in these fields are described separately below. We have attempted to provide a few important texts in other scientific fields, from alchemy to space travel, while avoiding any significant duplication with neighboring libraries. An informal co-operative arrangement with the Clendening History of Medicine Library at the KU Medical Center, the Specialized Collections at Kansas State University in Manhattan and the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City allocates responsibility for collecting in the various scientific fields and provides the student of the History of Science with major resources within a day's journey.

A few examples of our miscellaneous scientific texts are Regiomontanus on Ptolemy's Almagest (1550), Boyle's Some Considerations Touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy (1664-1671), Newton's Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica (1687), Leeuwenhoek's Arcana naturae detectae (1695), Lavoisier's Opuscules Physiques et Chymiques (1774), Berzelius' De l'Emploi du Chalumeau dans les Analyses Chimiques (1821), Maxwell's A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism (1873), Rutherford's Radio-Activity (1904), and Eiffel's La résistance de l'air et l'aviation (1910).

The Ellis Ornithology Collection

The Ellis collection of literature pertaining to natural history consists of some 15,000 bound volumes, as well as a very large quantity of pamphlets, letters, original drawings, manuscripts, and other miscellanea. Perhaps a third of the collection is concerned wholly with ornithology, including a great many items which are rare or in some way unique, and considerable portions of the rest are concerned partially with the same subject. Another third of the collection is devoted to voyages and travels (mainly scientific expeditions), and the remainder is made up of other natural history together with a useful bibliographical collection. The library, of great value both for its cultural and aesthetic content and for its utility in scientific
research, was formed mainly in the years 1930-1945 by the late Ralph Nicholson Ellis, Jr. (1908-1945), through whose generosity it came to the University of Kansas.

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* (1730-1748), Audebert and Vieillot's *Oiseaux Dorés ou a Reflets Métalliques* (Paris, 1800-1802), with its gleaming metallic plates, and Daubenton's *Planches Enluminées* (1765-1780), 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, is the first serious criticism of classical ornithologists and has been called the first scientific book on birds. Belon's *L'Histoire de la Nature des Oyseaux* (Paris, 1555), John Ray's edition of *The Ornithology of Francis Willughby* (London, 1676 and 1678), Edwards' *A Natural History of Uncommon Birds* and his *Gleanings of Natural History* (1743-1764)—these represent the scientific spirit of the pre-Linnaean ornithologists. In the post-Linnaean period we might mention especially Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology* (Philadelphia, 1808-1814) which marks the beginning of serious American ornithology, Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (the first edition of 1859 and the five subsequent editions revised during Darwin's lifetime), Phillips' *A Natural History of the Ducks* (1922-1926), Max Furbringer's *Untersuchungen zur Morphologie und Systematik der Vogel* (1888), and Benjamin Smith Barton's *Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania* (1799).

Of particular note in the Ellis Collection is the remarkable collection of the multitudinous works of John Gould, one of the 19th century's most notable ornithological illustrators. In addition to a complete collection of Gould's major works, the Ellis Collection has the world's most important collection of 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. These holdings are supplemented by the Dr. Gordon C. Sauer Gouldiana Collection of additional drawings, transcripts of Gould's correspondence, and other supportive books and archives.

Considerable holdings in ornithological and other zoological periodicals, including both the well-known standard journals and some more rare early journals, provide supporting material to make the Ellis Collection a complete working library.

The voyages and travels from the Ellis Collection are mentioned above in connection with the Department's other holdings in the subject.
The Fitzpatrick Botany Collection

The acquisition in 1953 of some eight thousand volumes from the library of the late Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick brought to the library considerable holdings in early American science, particularly botany, as well as some notable European works. The collection (apart from Fitzpatrick’s own manuscripts) has not been preserved as a unit but its contents can be traced through the provenance files of the department. Fitzpatrick holdings include a certain number of Linnaeus items (discussed with the rest of the 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 Constantine Samuel 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 numbers 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.

The Linnaeus Collection

The acquisition of the Ellis Collection in 1945 brought to the Library what was reputed to be the most extensive collection of works by and about the great 18th century taxonomist Carolus Linnaeus in the hands of any private collector in this country. The addition to this in 1953 of an almost equal number of Linnaeus items from the Fitzpatrick acquisition produced a significant collection—one which is still growing, with considerable additions each year.

In all, the Linnaeus collection includes well over two thousand volumes of works by Linnaeus and items of Linnaeana. Nearly all of his major works are here in many editions, of which a hundred or more are first editions.
There are long runs of the journals published by the principal Linnaean societies, many biographical works, and representative early editions of works by Linnaeus' disciples and contemporaries. Particularly notable are the various editions of the *Systema Naturae*, including the extremely rare first edition (1735), a complete set of the Linnaean dissertations in their first editions, a splendid copy of the *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1737), and the scarce first edition of Pehr Kalm's *En Resa till Norra America* (Stockholm, 1753-1761).

**Scientific Offprint Collections**

The Department has a number of collections of scientific offprints. The most notable of these are the 14,000 offprints and separata in fields of embryology, endocrinology, and systematic zoology collected (and scrupulously organized) by Sir Gavin de Beer, former director of the British Museum (Natural History), the D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson offprints in the history of natural history, and the neurological offprints collected by George Ellett Coghill and Paul Gibbons Roofe.

**The Willett-Pashley Architectural Library**

Acquired in 1965, this is the working library of a firm of late 19th century Chicago architects. The Willett-Pashley collection consists of 800 volumes concerned with architecture and engineering during the formative period at the end of the 19th century. It contains a number of works demonstrating the early use of iron construction as well as many illustrated texts on the reproduction of European stone construction in American wood and iron.

**The Frank Lloyd Wright Collection**

The Wright Collection (founded 1969) has been built largely through the efforts of Curtis Besinger, a Taliesin Fellow from 1939 to 1955 and now KU Professor Emeritus of Architecture. 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), and a great many clippings and rare printed ephemera, such as *Taliesin Eyes*, the little newsletter printed by the Taliesin Fellows.

**The General Rare Book Collection**

One of the largest and most important collections in the Department is one without unifying principle or name. Commonly called the general collection or the rare books collection, over twenty-two thousand titles strong, this is the basic workhorse collection, the repository of all departmental holdings which do not fall into one of the separate "named"
collections. It includes most of our sixteenth and seventeenth century English books, many eighteenth century English, Continental, and American imprints, most of our 19th century imprints, and a good deal of our modern literature. It is strong in botany, voyages and travels, typography, 18th century French history, 19th and 20th century English literature, English history, and economics; beyond that it includes lesser holdings on a multitude of subjects.

It is difficult to choose examples from such a varied collection but perhaps a few will serve to point the diversity: a collection of the works of Mark Twain (mainly the gift of the late Milton F. Barlow); Diderot’s Encyclopédie; The Constitution of the State of Deseret, Kanesville, 1849; Stuart and Revett’s The Antiquities of Athens, London, 1762-1816; a good Kierkegaard collection; Samuel Johnson’s Plan of a Dictionary, London, 1747 (as also the first and other editions of the dictionary itself); some five hundred 19th century “yellowbacks”; Bracton’s De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae, London, 1569, and a great many other notable books in the history of Anglo-American law; a strong Whitman collection; Montesquieu’s De l’Esprit des Loix, Geneva, 1748; a small slavery collection—much of this drawn from the John Crerar Library social sciences collection, acquired by the Library in 1954; collections of A.A. Milne and Christopher Morley (the gifts of Elizabeth M. Snyder); Moxon’s Mechanick exercises, London, 1694; and a good many works of Dickens, many of them (including, appropriately, Master Humphrey’s Clock) in the original parts.

THE REFERENCE COLLECTIONS

The essential catalogues, files, bibliographies, biographical and language dictionaries, a few bibliographical periodicals, and other reference works necessary to the proper use of the collections themselves are housed in the catalogue room and the appropriate reading rooms: general reference works, specialized works on printing history, paper manufacture, history of science, book illustration, renaissance and early modern history, economics, literature, and biography in the printed books reading room; an extensive collection of works on palaeography and manuscript studies, including facsimiles and catalogues, in the manuscripts reading room (the William Savage Johnson Room); the card catalogues and other special files in the Catalogue Room. Other reference works which are rare books in themselves and additional reference books for which there is not space on the open shelves are housed in the stacks.
II. MANUSCRIPTS

The Department's manuscripts are much more numerous than the printed books and cover a much longer span of time. By far the majority of them come from Great Britain and western Europe although they concern all parts of the globe.

A large part of our manuscript holdings consists of collections—over a thousand of them—of historical papers. Each collection has a unifying theme, and most were once in the hands of a single person. The sizes of these collections vary from a few items to thousands. The theme of a collection is often personal (e.g., letters to or from a person, notable or obscure, or a family), organizational (e.g., financial accounts of Queen Anne's Exchequer, or the archives of an American literary magazine), geographical (e.g., mediaeval deeds tracing the history of a manor), or artistic (e.g., sketches by an illustrator of ornithological books). The rest of the manuscript holdings are single manuscripts—book manuscripts or unbound papers. To provide useful, brief entries for this Guide, the descriptions of some single manuscripts have been grouped (e.g., "a group of Irish political papers" or "a group of mediaeval books") although the manuscripts themselves are not organized in that way.

The following text provides an indication of the range of subject areas included in the Manuscripts Division, with a short list of some typical examples in each group. This is by no means exhaustive—our loose-leaf catalogue of manuscripts occupies nineteen volumes and the chronological index alone takes up four trays of the card catalogue. The absence of a name or subject does not mean that we have nothing relevant. Researchers who do not find what they are seeking here are encouraged to call or write. We will be very glad to tell them whether we have anything applicable to their particular interest and to assist them in the use of the manuscripts.

MEDIAEVAL AND EARLY RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

The Department collects mediaeval manuscripts primarily for their texts and the information they convey about the way books were published before the invention of printing. We own very few manuscripts which can be considered works of art although many are illustrated.

Group of 123 book-manuscripts, written before 1500. Contains ca 350 texts. Subjects: the Church, religion, philosophy, classical texts, glossaries, grammars, rhetoric, textbooks, Aristotle, history, cosmography, arithmetic, astronomy, astrology, Latin and Italian verse, proverbs, exempla, ethics, etiquette, nobility, biographies, politics, medicine, veterinary
A Guide to the Collections

medicine, natural history, Mandeville texts, statutes of benevolent societies, cartularies, legal formularies, records of court cases, records of notarial transactions, legal treatises. In Latin, Italian, French, German, Dutch. Europe and Great Britain, 1100-1500.

Group of 36 leaves from books, 900-1500, some with musical notation.

Anglo-Saxon material.
1. Anglo-Saxon (original). 3 separate leaves. England, 10—.
2. Anglo-Saxon scholars:
   Drafts and proofs for Spelman's Concilia (printed 1619 in Anglo-Saxon and English).
   Elizabeth Elstob's 1709 pen-facsimile of Anglo-Saxon.

Palaeographical collection of uncatalogued leaves used as a teaching aid.

Collections of Letters

Although often assembled originally as autograph collections, general letter collections frequently contain valuable information about attitudes and events of their writers' time as well as providing an informal and intimate view of the writers themselves. The correspondence of specific persons, reflecting their day-to-day activities, offers a more detailed and organized picture of the life and times of those persons.

General:
Davidson collection of political and other 18th-century letters. Newcastle, etc., 1709-1849.
Guttridge collection of letters written by 18th-century Whig politicians and their families: largely social. Great Britain, 18th century.

Personal:

Economics and Commerce

Economic and commercial history is of great interest to the Department, and the Manuscripts Division includes very large holdings in this area,
parallel with the strong holdings of the Howey and other printed book collections.


East India Company collection. Financial and legal documents; correspond­ence; commissions; political reports; ship-lists; etc. England, India, high seas, etc., 1600-1858.

16th century
Naples (kingdom). Reports from the Treasurer to the High Chamberlain. Naples, 1507-1517.

17th century
Royal Fishery Company. Drafts and official papers, financial accounts, correspondence. Great Britain, 1690-1726.

Bolton Company (wine-merchants) letters. Madeira, 1695-1711.


19th century
Breugel economic papers. Working collection by Dutch government minis­ter and historian of notes, drafts for bills, statistical reports, and other documents concerning Dutch taxation and finance. Some material as early as 1632. Netherlands, mainly 1800-1865.

FAMILY AND ESTATE PAPERS

Among the very richest sources for all aspects of both personal and institutional history are the records collected by families, including corre­spondence, diaries, account books, deeds, manorial rolls and other muniments, and the invaluable inventories which often form part of inheritance records.

Great Britain
Sotheby family papers: correspondence; literary and miscellaneous manu­scripts. England, 1606-1870 and some undated.

Porter family papers: correspondence; literary drafts; journals; accounts; miscellaneous papers of a literary, artistic, diplomatic family (Jane, Robert Ker, and Anna Maria). England, Russia, Persia, Venezuela, etc., 177- to 184-

Moore (Arthur) papers. Political, diplomatic, commercial, legal, estate, social, family correspondence; estate administration; miscellaneous documents. England, Spain, etc., 1670-1740.

North family papers. For many generations the North family were members of the government as well as administering their wide-ranging estates. Holdings primarily land-tenure documents (many manorial), family documents, estate administration; some governmental records; a few political and economic treatises, letters, literary texts, etc. England, 13— to 18—.

A group of about 5000 deeds, marriage settlements, etc. England, 13— to 18—.


Holcombe (Oxfordshire) manor. Deeds, etc. Holcombe, 1360-1697.

Hoon (Derbyshire) manor. Deeds, etc. Hoon, ca 1300-1730.

France


Italy


Venetian family archives. Legal documents relating to various families in Venice, Padua, etc. Italy, 1342-1764.

Rubinstein collection. Legal papers, estate and business account-books, estate maps, business letter-books, inventories, of the Orsetti family of Lucca, Italy. Lucca, 1180-1874.

POLITICAL PAPERS

Ranging from official reports to confidential letters, political papers provide contemporary views of the political events and attitudes of the past, sometimes at variance with the received historical view.

Great Britain

17th century

A group of accounts of Parliamentary actions: official journals, diaries, debates, trials, etc. England, 17th century.

Cottington (Francis) letters to Edward Proger. Spain, 1650-1652.


Tangier collection. Financial accounts, reports, concerning the English administration of Tangier. London and Tangier, 1662-1683.

18th century

Methuen-Simpson correspondence. Letters (largely intimate political reports) between John Methuen, ambassador to Portugal, and Sir William Simpson. Portugal and Great Britain, 1702-1706; related material (Ireland, Amsterdam, Portugal, South Carolina, etc.), 1692-1710.

Townshend (George) correspondence: political, literary, social, military, etc.; later affiliated papers. Great Britain, Ireland, and abroad, 1711-1849.

Armstrong (Colonel John) papers. Letters and reports concerning military life, 1705-1714 (demolition of Dunkirk); diplomatic notebook, Paris, 1727-1730.

Weston correspondence. Confidential letters received by the Under-Secretary of State from diplomats and governmental agents on the Continent. Low Countries, Germany, Vienna, Russia, etc., 1743.


19th century


Official Governmental Documents

Court of Chancery, Six Clerks Office. Decrees. 1733-1783.

Court of Common Pleas. Files of writs of habeas corpus and their returns. 167-.

Queen Anne. Drafts of speeches. 17—.

Sovereigns. Charters, etc. (group). 14— to 18—.

Star Chamber collection. Cases heard in the Star Chamber; treatises on the Star Chamber; related cases. 1568-1637.

Treasury. Orders to pay. 1716-1760.

Cole (Robert) collection. Military, naval, and other governmental documents collected by Cole. 1705-1837.

Europe

15th-17th centuries

A group of contemporary chronicles, histories, and political descriptions of Italian city-states. 15th-17th centuries.
A Guide to the Collections

A group of correspondence of and documents relating to influential Italian citizens. 15th-17th centuries.

16th century
Graziani-Commendone collection. Contemporary correspondence and historical texts owned by Bishop Graziani, secretary to the legate Cardinal Commendone: concerns particularly Church-State politics, Poland, Holy Roman Empire. Italy, Poland, Vienna, etc., 15—
Siena: registro di bandi sommario [laws], 1555-1583. Siena, ca 1583.

17th century

19th century
Novikova correspondence. Letters written to Olga Novikoff, lobbyist in Britain and on the Continent for Pan-Slavic causes. Great Britain, Russia, Europe, India, Java, 1862-1910.

United States

LITERARY PAPERS

The collections of English language literary papers are largely correspondence and working notes, useful for attempting to understand the mind of the author at work, rather than fair copies or finished versions of published literary works, while the Continental manuscripts are mainly collections of texts.

Classical antiquity
A group of late mediaeval and early renaissance manuscripts of classical texts. Italy, Germany, etc., 14th-16th centuries.

English and American

18th century

19th century
Paden Tennyson collection. Letters by Tennyson and the Tennyson family;
some literary texts; related material. Collected by W.D. Paden. Great Britain, 18—

A group of letters by 19th-century British literary figures. Collected by W.D. Paden. Great Britain, 18—.

O'Shaughnessy collection. Letters received, etc., by the poet A.W.E. O'Shaughnessy, his family and friends; photographs; literary drafts. England (and France, United States), 1832-1906.


Ingelow (Jean) correspondence and proofs. London, 1893-1899.

Hunt (William Holman) memorabilia: pamphlets, clippings, manuscripts, etc., collected by his wife. ca 1846-1910.


Landor (Walter Savage) collection. Letters received by his biographer John Forster; poem and letters by Landor. England, etc., 1833-1869.

20th century


Moore (George) correspondence. England, 1888-1933.

Ginsberg circle. Drafts of poems, letters, etc., by Corso, Ginsberg, Kerouac, Mailer, Blackburn, Olson, Raworth, etc. United States, 196-.


Eigner (Larry) poetry collection. First drafts. United States, 196- to date.

Finlay (Ian Hamilton) papers. Printed matter, proofs, drafts of poems, letters. Great Britain, 196- to date.


Gawsworth (John) circle. Literary texts and correspondence by Hugh MacDiarmid, David Gascoyne, etc. Great Britain, ca 1920-ca 1961.


Di Prima (Diane) papers. Drafts and carbons of letters, notes, journals, editorial work, play, etc.; tape-recording. NY, etc., ca 1953-1964.

ASF manuscript collection. Archives of science-fiction authors: Gunn, Sherred, Biggle, Budrys, Killough, Cordwainer Smith, etc. United States, 194- to date.


Mencken (H. L.) letters. Baltimore, 19—

Johnson (William Savage) papers. Diaries, poems; letters received from literary figures. Kansas, England, etc., 1904-1942.

French

Chansons d'amour. France, ca 1570.


Receuil de chansons choisies en vaudeville pour servir à l'histoire anecdote. France, after 1722.

Irish

Reddin (Kenneth) papers. Author's archives: correspondence, drafts, proofs, etc. Ireland, 19—.

Macnamara (Brinsley) papers. Drafts of novels, plays, etc. Ireland, ca 1918-1930.

Hanley (James) correspondence. 1929-1951.

Yeats family correspondence. Correspondence and other papers of W.B. Yeats and members of his family. 188—194—.

The Dubliner archives. Literary magazine published at Trinity College, Dublin, 1961-1963: correspondence, literary manuscripts, and proofs.

Italian

Arezzo laude. Religious poems. Italy, 13—.


A group of Italian poems. Italy, 15— to 17—.

Theatrical Papers

The theatrical manuscripts are correspondence and material concerning staging and performance rather than dramatic texts.

Great Britain

Poel (William) collection. Correspondence of dramatist, stage-director, Shakespearian researcher; plays; prompt-books; notebooks; printed
"Arthur": theatrical production records of the play by Laurence Binyon. Letters, lists, sketches, etc. London, etc., 1919-1933.

Europe
Landau (Isidor) papers. Correspondence from 19th and 20th century German theatrical personalities; photographs; theatrical ephemera and memorabilia. Europe, 1880-1920.

United States
Max Reinhardt Workshop collection. Scripts, class notes, etc. Los Angeles, ca 1939.
Imhof Vaudeville collection. Collection made by the comedian Roger Imhof of his own scripts, gags, etc.; and of contemporary and slightly earlier printed ephemera, etc. United States, ca 1890-1952.
Federal Theatre Project manuscripts collection. Articles on theatrical history; plays. United States, 193-.
Goodhart, William. Drafts for his comedy "Generation". United States, 196-.

Intellectual Life
This is a general category, concerned with activities not easily characterized but reflecting intellectual concerns.

France
Encyclopédie méthodique archives (partial). France, 1780-1850.
Henry (Stuart) collection. Letters written to him by notable French figures. Paris, 189-.

Italy
Westmoreland (Earls of) collection of Italian religious and political treatises. Includes Campanella’s utopian Citta del Sole. Italy, ca 1628-1635.
Lami, Giovanni. Letters to the Marchese di Cermignano for whom he was a book scout. Italy, 1750-1752.

Music
Although our musical manuscripts include a few discussions of music they are mainly examples of music, ranging from the mediaeval period to the 20th century, including a number of collections of songs.
Leaf in Anglo-Saxon, from a sermon by Aelfric, ca 1060.
Financial records of an Italian family, 17th-18th centuries.

Grant of land in Wales by Abraham Faber son of Cradoc, ca 1200.
In the Manuscripts Reading Room.

Document signed by Elizabeth I, 1559.
Dear Mr. Morris,

Many thanks for your new book & for your kind regards. If I like the Parodies as much as I did the Jokes I shall find it a rich gift.

Yours truly,

A. Tennyson.

Beach, John. John Beach’s Selection of airs, marches, etc. United States (Massachusetts?), ca 1820-1826.

Katzman collection of manuscript and printed arrangements of popular music for Gershwin’s radio show of 1933-1935; reminiscences; tapes. NY, 1892-1950.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS

The Department’s extensive holdings of printed books on travel and exploration are supplemented by a strong collection of manuscript travel accounts and reports from abroad. The writers of our manuscripts travelled to all the continents but especially to Europe and the Mediterranean coast of Asia. Some of them were on the Grand Tour, some were military or naval personnel, some made scientific observations, and many were simpler travelers interested in new cultures and people.

Voiage d’Italie faict en 1660 et 1661. France? 1661?

Palenca, Giambattista. Viaggio a Terra Santa, Constantinopoli. Italy, after 1716.


LATIN AMERICA

The greater part of the Central and South American manuscripts in the collection is concentrated in the Boehrer (Luso-Brazilian) and Griffith (Guatemalan) collections.

Mexico

Mexican colonial documents. Mexico, Spain, Rome, etc., 1576-1849.


Brazil and Portugal

Boehrer manuscripts. Collection of letters by Portuguese politicians, governmental documents, etc. Portugal and Brazil, ca 1795-ca 1855.
Guatemala
Sociedad economica de amigos de estado de Guatemala. Tracts. Guatemala, 1830-1872.
Griffith (William) Guatemala collection. Records of the University of S. Carlos and the Protomedicato, 1627-1838; governmental documents; letters by Rafael Carrera, 1846-1864; some papers relating to the Rojas family. Guatemala, 1627-1887.

Paraguay
Gonzalez (Natalicio) collection. Historical, political and economic material: originals or transcripts of documents, letters, treatises, archives, etc., concerning Paraguay. Originals and copies, covering 1595-1965.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The manuscript collection contains a variety of history of science material including the natural history manuscripts of the Ellis and Fitzpatrick collections. The manuscripts date from the 15th century to the 19th, and are mainly concerned with natural history, although they include a few texts of astronomy and astrology, medicine, chemistry, hydrostatics, meteorology, and microscopy.

Our one manuscript concerning that important modern activity, automation, consists of the single word "Voluntear" written by an automaton at Dublin in 1787—we would greatly appreciate any further information concerning this machine.

Natural History
Darlington (William and Catherine) collection. Correspondence; natural history lectures; drafts of medical treatises; agricultural diary. Philadelphia, 1802-1858.
A group of letters of naturalists. Collected by Ralph Ellis. 17— to 19—.
A group of drawings of natural-history subjects; corrected plates. Collected by Ralph Ellis. 18— to 19—.

Birds
A Guide to the Collections

Botany
Rafinesque, C.S. Correspondence, journal, articles, notes, etc. United States, Italy, 1818-1839.

Agriculture

Medicine
A group of "household-receipt" books, containing recipes, medical remedies, and other formulae needed by a household. Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Mexico, United States, 15th-19th century.

Cartography
Comberford, Nicholas. Portolan charts of the Mediterranean (1666) and of the British Isles and the Continental coast (1641 and 1668).
Tentivo, Gasparo. Il nautico ricercato. Pilotage charts, sailing directions for the Mediterranean. Venice, 1715?

Engineering
Wasserbaue im Königreich Galizien. Maps of waterway improvements; with statistics. Austria, ca 1823.

Architecture
Wright (Frank Lloyd) collection: Taliesin correspondence. Largely letters of his disciples. Gift of George and Helen Beal. United States, 19—

History of Writing
In addition to the reference collection on palaeography and manuscript studies, the palaeographical practice set of mediaeval manuscript leaves, and the resources for the study of the history of writing which the manuscripts themselves offer the student, the Division has a small group of examples of pre-mediaeval written texts demonstrating earlier methods of writing.
Cuneiform tablets collection. Near East, ca 2000 BC.
Roman tombstone. Asia Minor, ca 150 AD.
Papyrus fragments. Mediterranean area, ca 100-500 AD.

Scholars' Notes

Scholars' notes offer the same evidence for the working of the scholarly mind that poets' correspondence and drafts provide for the literary process. In some cases, these notes are the only evidence for source material now lost or otherwise not easily traced.

Sagan (Henry) correspondence concerning his Rilke collection. Germany and United States, 1920-1957.

Donors' Archives

Some of the collections, printed and manuscript, are accompanied by the archives of their donors, providing valuable records of the building of their collections as well as other information about their lives.

Ellis (Ralph) archives. United States, England, etc., ca 1920-1945.
III. Catalogues and Other Helpful References

Primary Catalogues

The primary access for all departmental holdings is the department's general card catalogue: author entries for all printed items, with title and subject access for many, and special cards referring to the separate catalogue of manuscripts. In addition there are special files: a card file arranged by date of publication; special files listing donors, former owners, printers and matters of bibliographical interest. Since 1981, the department has contributed its catalogue records to the library database, OCLC, providing information about its holdings to researchers in this country and abroad.

Manuscripts require more lengthy descriptions than printed books and their primary catalogue is a series of loose-leaf notebooks (called Catalogue IV), indexed by card files. The Catalogue IV descriptions are usually composed of a summary description followed by a more detailed list of the contents of the particular collection. These catalogue sheets are available for copying by researchers and are sent to persons enquiring about particular collections. They are also supplied to the Chadwyck-Healey microfiche publication, National Inventory of Documentary Sources, making them readily available in libraries around the world. (A similar catalogue, called Catalogue III, is used to record complex and lengthy contents notes, periodical holdings, and complex bibliographical descriptions of printed matter.)

The card files indexing the Catalogue IV descriptions provide access by names, titles, subjects, and dates of writing. Special files list particular sorts of person (such as architects, poets, politicians) whose papers are represented in the collections, illustrated manuscripts, early uses of vernacular languages, names of women occurring in the manuscripts, and various other points of interest.

Exhibition Catalogues and Other Helps

Listed below are exhibition catalogues and other substantial publications which may assist the researcher, along with internally produced lists and informal subject files maintained by the staff. A list of other publications concerning the collections and specific items in them is maintained in the department. Publications of the texts of our manuscripts or about them can be found by consulting the records of the individual manuscripts.

The Early History of the University Libraries

GENERAL ARTICLES ON THE SPENCER LIBRARY


SPECIFIC COLLECTIONS

Articles on specific collections and acquisitions are published from time to time in Books and Libraries at the University of Kansas (cited below as B & L), an occasional newsletter funded by the Friends of the Library. An index to the first volume (nos. 1-26, 1952-1961) was published by the Libraries in 1961 as Nine eventful years, in honor of Robert Vosper's nine years as Director of Libraries.

THE SUMMERFIELD RENAISSANCE COLLECTION


Quinlan, Nora J. "Emblem books at Kansas: a short-title list of printed and manuscript emblem books in the Department of Special Collections, Spencer Research Library, and of facsimile emblem books in the University of Kansas Libraries." Lawrence: Department of Special Collections, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, 1980 (unpublished typescript).

McCorkle, Barbara Backus. "Addenda to Hoskins: Polonica." PBSA, 69:3 (1975), 380-388. 16th and 17th Polonica in the Spencer Library (mainly in the Summerfield Collection) not noted in J.W. Hoskins, Early and rare Polonica, Boston, 1973. In addition, a copy of Hoskins is annotated showing the Spencer Library books which are included.

Card file: "the Summerfield subject file", an informal catalogue providing subject access to this collection.

THE AITCHISON COLLECTION OF VERGIL


THE CLUBB ANGLO-SAXON COLLECTION

Collins, R.L. *Anglo-Saxon Vernacular Manuscripts in America*. New York: Scheide and Pierpont Morgan Libraries, 1976. Catalogue of the exhibition at the Morgan Library, 1 April-9 May 1976, in which were displayed all (a total of thirteen) Anglo-Saxon manuscripts known in North America. The Spencer Library's three Anglo-Saxon manuscripts were displayed and are illustrated in the catalogue. For a detailed treatment of two of these manuscripts, see ""Two recently discovered leaves from Old English manuscripts"", by Bertram Colgrave and Ann Hyde, *Speculum*, 37:1 (January 1962), 60-78.


Card file: an informal catalogue listing all known examples of Anglo-Saxon types, annotated with our holdings.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COLLECTIONS


ESTC. The department has contributed catalogue records of its approximately 30,000 18th century English imprints to the Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue, a database at the British Library which is available in the United States through the Research Libraries Information Network.

THE EDMUND CURLL COLLECTION


ENGLISH POETICAL MISCELLANIES COLLECTION

callmarks of items in the collection; accompanied by a typed list of our holdings which are not included in Case.

Card file: the "Boys-Mizener index", a card index of first lines of the poems in those miscellanies which are listed in the standard bibliography by Case. Gift of Professors Richard Boys of Michigan and Arthur Mizener of Cornell, the compilers.

THE BOND PERIODICAL AND NEWSPAPER COLLECTION

Bond, Richmond P. and Marjorie N. The Tatler and the Spectator and the development of the early periodic press in England: a checklist of the collection of Richmond P. Bond and Marjorie N. Bond. Chapel Hill, NC, [1965]. This publication and a supplementary typescript also available in the Department list the collection as it was acquired.

Card file: file listing newspapers and periodicals by date of publication, including additions to the Bond Collection.

THE BRODIE OF BRODIE COLLECTION


THE HORN COLLECTION OF MARLBOROUGH


Hyde, Ann. The Queen's General: John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, 1650-1722. An exhibition of books, prints, manuscripts & medals from the Department of Special Collections, [Lawrence: Kenneth Spencer Research Library], 1972. This exhibition, which preceded the acquisition of the Horn Collection, drew its content from throughout our 18th century collections.

THE MELVIN FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY COLLECTION

Saricks, Ambrose. A Bibliography of the Frank E. Melvin Collection of Pamphlets of the French Revolution in the University of Kansas Libraries. Lawrence, 1961. 2 volumes. (Library series, 10). A checklist of the 6800 items acquired before 1960; pamphlets acquired after this date are listed in the card catalogue.
A Guide to the Collections

THE HOWEY ECONOMIC HISTORY COLLECTION

THE GERRITSEN HISTORY OF WOMEN COLLECTION
La Femme et le féminisme: collection de livres, périodiques etc. sur la condition sociale de la femme et le mouvement féministe, faisant partie de la bibliothèque de M. et Mme. C.V. Gerritsen. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1900.

THE MENCKEN COLLECTION

THE RILKE COLLECTION
Fullenwider, Henry. Rilke and his reviewers: an annotated bibliography. [Lawrence]: University of Kansas Libraries, 1978. (Library series, 41). Most of the reviews are in the Rilke Collection.

THE JOYCE COLLECTION
Spoerri, J.F. Catalog of a collection of the works of James Joyce, exhibited at the Newberry Library, March 1 to March 26, 1946. Chicago, 1948.

THE YEATS COLLECTION

THE O’HEGARTY IRISH LIBRARY
“A catalogue of books in the library of P.S. O’Hegarty.” Dublin: Highfield
THE NEW AMERICAN POETRY COLLECTIONS

Melton, R.W. William S. Burroughs: an exhibit of his work from the Department of Special Collections, University of Kansas Libraries. [Lawrence], November 1986.

Melton, R.W. Right here . . . in River City. Lawrence, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas [1987]

THE CHILDREN’S LITERATURE COLLECTION

Card file: separate catalogue arranged by author.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS


Card file: arranged by geographical names; indexes not only sheet maps but maps included in atlases, travel accounts, and other books.


Warren, Melissa. “A Bibliography of Road Books and Itineraries of Great Britain in the Department of Special Collections.” Lawrence, 1980. (Unpublished typescript.)

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS


THE ELLIS ORNITHOLOGY COLLECTION

Mengel, R. M. A Catalogue of the Ellis Collection of Ornithological Books in the
A Guide to the Collections


John Gould


The Fitzpatrick Botany Collection

Hocker, Sally Haines. All that in this delightfull Gardin growes. Lawrence: Department of Special Collections, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, 1983. Catalogue of an exhibition.

Hocker, Sally Haines. Herbals and closely related medico-botanical works, 1472-1753, in the Department of Special Collections, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, and the History of Medicine Collection, Clendening Medical Library. Lawrence: University of Kansas Libraries, 1985. (Library series, 50)


Card file: subject files listing botanical holdings, including agriculture and economic botany.

The Linnaeus Collection

Card file: a card file of Linnaeana, including the large number of items acquired since the publication of Williams.
Soulsby, B.H. *A Catalogue of the Works of Linnaeus . . . in the Libraries of the British Museum (Bloomsbury) and the British Museum (Natural History) (South Kensington).* London: British Museum, 1933. Annotated with callmarks.

**SCIENTIFIC OFFPRINT COLLECTIONS**
Card file: an author file made by Sir Gavin DeBeer to index his offprints collection.

**THE GENERAL RARE BOOK COLLECTION**
Mason, Alexandra. *“The seacoast of Bohemia”: an exhibit of books and manuscripts of Shakespeare’s time.* Lawrence: Kenneth Spencer Research Library, 1980.
Card files: files of Slavic and German imprints.
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