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Messenger. No. 9 March 1968

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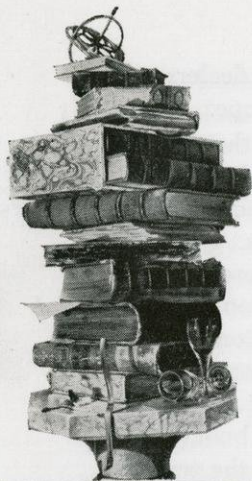
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FRIENDS OF
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MESSENGER

Published Annually

Madison

No. 9, March, 1968

Seventeenth Century Authors in Europe

The importance of the seventeenth century in the history of politics, international affairs, economic thought and theological disputations in Europe is well understood among scholars. Merely to mention some of the writers of the century is enough to remind us of the legacy of that fruitful period of thought in the history of Europe: John Locke, Spinoza, Grotius, Hobbes, Jansen, Bayle, Priestley and Boyle (who wrote on subjects other than natural science), Comenius, Bossuet, Descartes, Leibnitz, Pascal and Seckendorf.

Every research library wishes to own the modern collected works of authors such as these, though in the absence of care even some of these might be overlooked. Of the various collected editions, many were published prior to the establishment of many modern universities, for example, the *Opera Omnia Theologica* (1679) of Grotius. Even collected editions of the nineteenth or twentieth century can be overlooked. For example, the *Korrespondenz* and the *Veskere Spisy* of Comenius, published 1898-1902 and 1910-1929 respectively, were not acquired by our library until 1964.

Collected editions are often by no means complete, and even when an important work by an outstanding author is included in a collected edition, the authenticity of the text is frequently of such importance that it must be compared with one of several versions published during the lifetime of the author. For this reason, first and other contemporaneous editions are of great importance, although educated persons are encountered on the campus whose own experience has not led them to an understanding of this important problem in the building of a research collection.

To purchase these individual early editions requires planning, in the sense that a list of the authors must be compiled, and for each a bibliography of important works (in both contemporary and posthumous editions) must be established. Fortunately, a considerable number of guides

are on hand to serve this purpose.

So far only a small part of the task of planning the acquisition of seventeenth century European authors has been described. For scholars, the number of secondary and tertiary writers of the period is large and indispensable. Here, even more so than with the works of the primary authors, gaps in the collection will be numerous. A good example is Antoine Arnauld (1612-1694), member of a distinguished family, known to scholars as an ardent enemy of the Jesuits. To distinguish among the more important of his many writings requires care, and to purchase these, aside from rising prices, is an exercise in energy and patience. Of his many writings published in the seventeenth century, our library owns about two dozen, but among them is not the *Seconde lettre à un duc et pair* which was condemned by the Sorbonne, which condemnation led to the *Lettres provinciales* of Pascal. The standard collected edition of Arnauld was first published in the eighteenth century; not until the reprinting of this voluminous work in 48 volumes was begun in 1964 did our library acquire the bulk of the writings of this important figure in the religious history of seventeenth century France.

The acquisition of the works of writers such as Arnauld is obviously not likely to be accomplished in a meaningful way in the absence of a concerted plan of action. Lists of writers must be compiled; notes must be made of the collected editions and of the most important early editions; and then the search begins

among catalogs of book dealers and in the bookstores of Europe.

As might be guessed, those books published in England are most available. Apparently, these were issued in larger editions, generally speaking, and few were perhaps subject to condemnation (though examples of condemnation in England were not rare). Moreover, the existence of an extensive bibliography of the English books published in the first half of the century led to an extensive microfilming project, to which Wisconsin has been subscribing for several years. In general, our library does not attempt to collect original editions when these have been microfilmed. Exceptions to this policy involve chiefly the publications of the most important printers of the period, such as the Elzevirs, whose works must be seen in the original to be studied. This is not to say, it must be stressed, that our library wishes to acquire every example of the Elzevir press.

Of the authors and books here discussed, only four countries are of major interest, these being England, the Netherlands, France and Germany. Next after the works appearing in England, from the viewpoint of their availability and in the order of availability, are those published in the Netherlands, Germany and France. Given the quantity published, books of the period from the Netherlands are more available than one might guess; an important factor is the presence in the Netherlands of several excellent dealers in old books. In the whole of Germany today there are fewer dealers in seventeenth century books than in the

Netherlands. German dealers are more often mostly interested in books of a later period. French dealers seldom offer seventeenth century books, and those that are offered are today very expensive. Italian seventeenth century books are not scarce, but those written by seventeenth century authors do not often appear in the catalogs sent out by dealers.

For the past decade Wisconsin has made a special effort to acquire books by seventeenth century European authors. While the number acquired is not in the ten thousands, it is remarkable how much progress we have made. As early as 1951 Wisconsin acquired a collection belonging once to a prominent Huguenot family connected with the University of Montauban. Within this collection of 982 items on French Protestantism were 133 titles published during the seventeenth century. In addition, in the past decade several collections of French political pamphlets have been purchased, of which all were published either in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Still another collection centering on the religious conflicts between Remonstrants and Contra-Remonstrants was acquired in the Netherlands in the sixties. The conflict here referred to took place within the Dutch Reformed Church, and concerned mainly an attempt on the part of the followers of Jacobus Arminius to soften the harshness of the Calvinistic doctrine. Eventually, at the Synod of Dort, the decrees of which are found in our collection, the followers of Arminius were routed: one of these, Grotius, managed to escape from a sentence of life imprisonment.

Still another Dutch collection of about 200 pieces of the seventeenth century was acquired in the sixties. Here in broadsides and pamphlets, in prose and in rhyme, can be seen contemporary evidence relating to the wars with Spain, England and France. In the absence of daily newspapers, it was these publications which the Dutch citizens relied upon for information.

Science and literature in the seventeenth century, of course, were no less important. While not until recently the object of special attention, considerable acquisitions have been made in both, especially in the writings of the European scientists of the period.

The number of faculty and students who specialize in seventeenth century Europe is not great, yet no student of European history can hope to understand modern Europe without reference to the earlier writers. Too often neglected by American libraries, compared to writers of the nineteenth century in Europe, Wisconsin believes that in time (when these publications will be even more scarce and more expensive) Wisconsin will be delighted that present opportunities were not overlooked.

Louis Kaplan
Director of Libraries

The Rare Books Department's Limited Editions Club Collection

First editions of famous books have their lure and scholarly use, but they also have their drawbacks. Relatively seldom did a good fairy stand at their cradles presaging brilliant careers, and in most instances they

were sent into the world in lowly dress, poor bindings, paper, print. Of course, they are coveted at fancy prices by collectors, but as for me, I would rather read *Tom Jones*, *The Rights of Man*, and *Leaves of Grass* in the beautiful editions of the Limited Editions Club—a name that by now has become an institution in the booklover's world, a name signifying excellence of choice in the works presented, big clear print on good-to-the-touch paper, rich yet unostentatious binding, illustrations by renowned modern artists, and the whole always subordinated to the spirit of the work, none of the features ends in themselves. If one adds to this a meticulous care in editing and proofreading, the use of the best available translations, and the as a rule scholarly and informative, yet lively, introductions by contemporary novelists and critics, one can understand the joyful pride the owners of these volumes are wont to display when they refer to their "Limited Editions Club Library"; in the aggregate it is just that.

The Private Press Collection of the Rare Books Department cannot, alas, boast a complete set of the Club's output, but we are delighted and grateful to acknowledge another substantial addition to our possessions, again donated by Mr. Don Anderson, whose generosity over the years is responsible for virtually all our Limited Editions Club holdings. The 65 newcomers (all issued in tasteful protective cases) convey the sweep and world-literature-mindedness that is the trademark of the Club: from Erasmus' *Moriae Encomium* and the *Popol Vuh: The Book of the People* (the national book of

the ancient Quiché Maya) to Bulfinch's *The Age of Fable*, introduced by Dudley Fitts; from Augustine's *Confessions*, illustrated by Edy Le-grand, to *The Brothers Karamazov*, Swann's Way, and the seven-volume edition of Gibbon's *Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire*, illustrated with Piranesi etchings; from the splendidly printed and illustrated *Oresteia* to Zola's *Nana* (with a note by Henry James and an introduction by Lewis Galantière) and Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*. One of the great things about the Club productions is that they not only inveigle you into re-reading your favorite authors and make it a virtually irresistible temptation to get involved with books you always meant to read but never did, but that they seduce you also into a perusal of literature you wouldn't look at in any less attractive attire.

The Club was founded by George Macy in 1929 and has been going strong from the start, in spite of depressions and cold and hot wars. I have before me a Prospectus of the Sixth Series, dated 1934/1935, which sketches a brief history of the venture's first five years: "From the first, the membership was restricted to fifteen hundred responsible persons. From the first, the membership has been full up, with at times a substantial waiting list. Through all the years of the depression, book lovers have stood in line to secure the books issued to the members of this Club! And The New York Times remarked editorially that the Club is 'performing a notable service by bringing beautifully fashioned books within the reach of the average book buyer.'"

From the perspective of almost 40 years, the Club's financial conditions strike one as an unbelievable bargain: the members would receive 12 books a year at the price of \$10 per volume. Even after a few years, the volumes, being of course out of print—the edition of each title, as indicated, was limited to 1,500 copies—could not be bought on the open market for twice the price and became costlier as time went on; which made membership in the Club even a financial investment. Nevertheless, the Prospectus of the Sixth Series proposed “a new and Utterly Ideal Plan” in reaction to “one recurring objection” by members: the objection to the condition that each member take all twelve books of the year! As the Prospectus puts it, “Some people raised stentorian voices to assever that, in these bad times, their budgets were tightening and tightening and they could not afford to buy \$120 worth of books in one year.” The new and Utterly Ideal Plan was to submit to the subscribers an annual list of 18 titles which the directors proposed to publish in the coming year and from which the members could choose as many or as few titles as they wished, at the actual cost of producing the volume. The production cost would be figured out in advance based upon a minimum of a thousand and a maximum of fifteen hundred advance orders. In each case, the price of a book offered would be stated as being between a minimum and a maximum figure; if fewer than a thousand members would declare their interest in a book—the declaration obligating them, of course, to purchase the book—the work in

question would not be published at all. The only other stipulation was that each subscriber pay a membership fee of \$10 per annum.

Whether that plan was actually put in effect, how well it worked, and how long it was operative, is not known to me; prospectuses of later years, which our Library lacks, may contain that information. But a check with Mr. Anderson disclosed that at present the original system of 12 books a year and no membership fee is in force again, with the difference that the actual yearly cost has risen to about \$187, with the price of the volumes varying slightly. The editions are still limited to 1,500 and there is still a long waiting list for prospective joiners.

There is one more difference to the good old days: a recent catalogue (No. 181, to be exact) of the firm of the New York book dealer Philip C. Duschnes contains a complete list of “Thirty-Seven Years of Limited Editions Club Books” (1st through 34th Series, 1929-1966) and quotes prices from \$10 to \$350. Among \$10 items are *Cupid and Psyche*, re-told by Walter Pater from Apuleius, Thackeray's *The Newcomes*, and Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, while the \$100 titles include the *Decline & Fall of the Roman Empire*, *The Dolphin* Number Three (no. four of the periodical costs only \$25, no. two \$35, and no. one \$45—a fine example of the law of supply and demand), and Melville's *Moby Dick*. An amazing number of books can still be bought for from \$15 to \$25, and the only two items beyond \$100 are, somewhat surprisingly, Robert Frost's *Poems*, which sells for \$125,

and, unsurprisingly, the Bruce Rogers Shakespeare in 37 volumes, which is offered for \$350. The *Poems* of Frost are issued in 2 volumes, bound—a stroke of genius—in blue denim, designed by Bruce Rogers, illustrated with wood engravings by Thomas Nason, printed by Marshbanks Press, and have a new preface by the author and an introduction by Louis Untermeyer. The set bears the handwritten signatures of Robert Frost, Bruce Rogers, and Thomas Nason — in keeping with another feature of the Club's volumes: whenever the author is a contemporary, his signature is affixed, and virtually all the books are autographed by the designer, or the illustrator, or the printer, or by all three. (Printers, incidentally, are chosen with characteristic care and are as often to be found outside the United States as inside: in Mexico and Argentina, some years back also in China and the USSR, in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Norway, Japan, Greece, Australia.) The Shakespeare edition of the "Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," each illustrated by one of the world's leading book artists, bears an amusing note averring that Herbert Farjeon, who edited it, "attempted to produce a text such as Shakespeare himself might have passed for the printer, had he personally read the proofs." Considering that one volume in the set (1,950 sets in all) costs only \$9.45, even the \$350 for 37 folios are a bargain. Of course there is also an occasional ominous price notation in the catalogue, to wit, "Price open," as underneath the listing of *Alice's Adventures in Won-*

derland, a gem-like octavo, gilt-edged and bound in full red morocco, introduced by Henry Seidel Canby, bearing the original Tenniel illustrations re-engraved on wood by Bruno Rollitz, designed by Frederic Warde, and printed by W. E. Rudge in Mt. Vernon. There is one more detail: it is signed by Mrs. Alice Hargreaves, the original Alice for whom the story was written.

I have heard it said that after George Macy's death in 1956 the Club publications lost some of their original sheen and flavor. I am not sure that this is so, but the criticism, in any case, is directed only at the occasionally less luxurious appearance of the volumes, not at the selections and the expert handling of the texts. Libraries are becoming increasingly aware of the scholarly value of these books, which is understandable when one considers that frequently new translations are especially prepared by renowned scholars and that even texts in English are sometimes purged of expurgations and restored to what is set down in the original manuscripts. Examples of this are to be found in the Club's edition of *Great Expectations* and in *Life on the Mississippi*; and Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* contains for the first time Mrs. Thrale's annotations in her own copy.

Mr. Duschnes' catalogue contains the warning that not all the titles listed in it can be in stock at all times; and we discovered, in addition, how fast the copies were sold to librarians and collectors. However, we are confident that in time we will be able to complete our substantial holdings and assemble an unbroken

Limited Editions Club collection.

Felix Pollak
Curator, Rare Books
Department

Russian Satirical Journals: 1905-1907

Back in 1905, Russia had its "long hot summer" that led to an exhilarated outpouring of satirical journals which has rarely been equalled. A large number of these journals has been acquired in recent years by the Memorial Library and is housed in the Rare Books Department.

Russia was still at war with Japan and was suffering one military disaster after another, largely due to mismanagement and corruption at home. The Revolution itself began January 9, 1905 (old style) with "Bloody Sunday," when a peaceful demonstration of workers demanding social and political reforms converged on the Winter Palace and was fired upon by government troops, resulting in hundreds of casualties. This savage repressive action and other grievances provoked numerous strikes throughout Russia. Peasants began to burn manor houses, expel landlords and seize land. Students and professors closed the universities in protest. Ominous mutinies began to take place in the armed forces, such as that aboard the Black Sea cruiser *Potemkin*, immortalized in Eisenstein's film. Finally, in October, a local Moscow rail strike, called in demand of civil liberties and amnesty for political prisoners, quickly spread throughout the country and brought on what was probably the most complete general strike in history. Tsar Nicholas II was helpless in the face

of this sort of national passive resistance and was forced to make concessions.

In the Manifesto of October 17, 1905, which was published according to the proposal of Count Witte, head of his cabinet, the tsar promised to give the Russian people "the unshakable foundations of civil liberty: inviolability of the person, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and unions." Other concessions related to amnesty for political prisoners, suffrage, and the convening of the State Duma, a representative legislative body. However, most historians now agree that the October Manifesto did not represent the triumph of the revolution, but served to gain a reprieve for Russian autocracy.

It was at this moment in Russian history, often referred to as "the days of freedom," that we witness the most concentrated outpouring of satirical journals that Russia has ever known. Artists and writers used their newly won freedom to convey the furious hatred and contempt stored up over the centuries by the Russian people towards their oppressors. Similar manifestations had occurred in other revolutionary epochs, such as the Reformation, the German Revolution of 1848 and the French revolutions. In Russia the established thick literary journals were too inflexible to provide the immediate response to the swift course of events that only newspapers and satirical journals could provide.

So-called humorous journals already existed in the nineteenth century, but they were quite devoid of social content. A weekly journal,

called *Zritel'* (The Spectator), appeared in July 1905 and opened a campaign against bureaucracy, but it could not ridicule the upper strata, nor portray the oppression of the population. Current events had to be treated with great caution, and articles were written largely in Aesopian language. Even while exercising moderation in its jibes, *The Spectator* won wide support. However, with the appearance of No. 17 on October 2, 1905, the journal was suppressed. It was reborn on October 30th, after the October Manifesto, and in line with its defense of free press, its first issue was not submitted to the censors. Now *The Spectator* could belabor the various figures in public life that had been protected by censorship a month earlier. The upper bureaucracy, cabinet members and the royal clique came in for their share of ridicule. Other satirical journals began to appear and attacked the regime without mercy.

Altogether, some 263 different satirical journals appeared in Russian during 1905 - 1907. If the satirical journals issued in other languages are taken into account, then the total would exceed 400. Various figures have been given by different authors for the total circulation of these journals: 5,175,000 copies, 23,175,000 copies, and 40 million copies. The public was wider still because of the fact that materials were often reproduced in newspapers and other journals throughout the country.

In perusing these journals, one is struck by their suggestive names and stark appearance. Many of them bear names that suggest the mood

of the times, such as weapons of revolt and oppression (Bullets, Machine gun, Rifle, Bombs, Sword, Shrapnel, Bayonet, Whip, Lash, Rope, Poison), or combat (Duel, Volley, Fighter), or total destruction and inundation (Storm Wave, Ninth Wave, Whirlpool, Storm, Precipice). Other names suggest signals for revolt (Whistle, Bell-ringer, Signal, Lantern, Flame, Banner). More in keeping with the sting and sharpness of satire are names of birds and insects (Wasp, Bumblebee, Woodpecker, Sting, Bill, Scorpion, Raven, also Porcupine), or names of appropriate objects (Axe, Nail, Needle, Arrow).

Other names suggest satire and humor more directly (Juvenal, Satire, Buffon, Clown, Scandal, Punch, Tattler, Free Laughter, Red Laughter). A most interesting category are names of other worlds and their outlandish creatures (Evil Spirit, Vampire, Wood-Goblin, Fairy Tales, Land of Dreams, Hell's Mail). The remainder do not fall readily into any category, but are instructive for what they suggest about this period in Russian history, the state of mind of the Russian people (On the Eve, It Is Dawning, Freedom, Gadfly, Meeting, Pepper, Sedition, Mirror, Bouquet, Arabesques, Painter, Hammer, Scythe, Retreat, Octopus).

With regard to the contents of these journals, satire and caricature occupy the center of the stage. However, graphic representation is so stark and brutal that it overshadows the editorial and literary efforts. Alongside the caricatures appear unique landscapes — pictures and photographs of the revolution, terror against the background of na-

ture. These journals attracted some of the best artists of the period, such as Dobuzhinskii (who later emigrated to the United States and designed sets for many years in the American theater), Kustodiev, Remizov, Chekhonin and others. The literary lights who played an active role include, M. Gorkii, V. G. Korolenko, and S. Gusev - Orenburgskii. Viacheslav Ivanov, F. Sollogub, V. Briusov and I. Bunin occasionally contributed their literary works.

Most of the journals are without overt political party affiliation, because the liberal intelligentsia itself was now split and divided after the October Manifesto. The political physiognomy of the satirical journals of 1905 - 1907 may be understood better by dividing them into two periods. During the first period the journals concentrated on Bloody Sunday, the October Manifesto, the December Uprising and the figures connected with these events. The best satirical journals made their appearance at this time, probably because they were fresh and spontaneous in their reflection of Russian life. However, the satire of this period cannot be called humorous. The sombre background of Russian life meant that acrimonious castigation prevailed over gay laughter. The dying bureaucratic regime was usually represented as trying by all means at its disposal to postpone the hour of its doom by implementing minor reforms and promises of reform and by filling the prisons with insurrectionists. Graphically, the old regime was portrayed as a donkey being carried on the peasant's back. Public figures close to the throne were constant targets of ridicule, including

"The Great Magician" Count Witte, Durnovo, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and General Trepov. Even Tsar Nicholas II became a suitable object of ridicule.

The first issue of *Pulemet* (Rifle) for 13 November 1905 was suppressed and its editor, N. G. Shebuev, was sent to jail and brought to trial for insulting His Majesty and "insolent disrespect for Supreme power" in violation of Articles 103 and 128 of the Criminal Code. Shebuev was sentenced to a year in prison. This was the first of many such cases involving these satirical journals. In another case, the editor of *Zloi Dukh* (Evil Spirit) was sent to Siberia for four years. As the autocratic government regained its strength, many more journals were suppressed or confiscated. Altogether, 147 issues of 91 titles were confiscated or banned officially during 1905-1907. Even journals that were not officially banned were nevertheless not to be found in the public library or were withdrawn from sale by the police and gendarmes.

In the second period of the revolution, which can perhaps be characterized as a period of constitutional illusions (and subsequent disillusionment) and mounting repression by the regime, the satirical journals focused on the dissolutions of the First State Duma, elections to the Second Duma and its activities until mid-July 1907. As the political life in Russia led to more and more frustration and disillusionment, the popularity of the satirical journals began to ebb. In some cases outright pornography was printed alongside social satire. If revolution gives rise to political satire and caricature, then

anti - revolutionary reaction propagates erotic satire and caricature. This also happened in France at the end of the eighteenth century when the Thermodorists banned political caricatures. The commercial entrepreneurs were also somewhat responsible for the decline of satire, for they knew that pictures were the main gimmick for attracting the public to their journals and so did not exert themselves to enlist literary talent. As a result, the content of these journals became sheer rubbish. Also, certain stereotypes and themes were so often repeated that the public became immune to their sting and sharpness. Finally, in 1907 several "satirical" journals appeared that represented the anti-revolutionary and pogrom - oriented Black Hundreds.

The Memorial Library acquired its first satirical journals when 39 such titles were purchased in 1949 as part of the Russian Underground Collection. Additional issues and titles were acquired in Geneva in 1965 during my book-buying trip. A third batch of 150 items was acquired last year from a dealer in New York.

In an effort to evaluate the quality and completeness of our collection, we were able to identify 100 such satirical journals. On the basis of the holdings given in the new *Union List of Serials*, we could also compare our holdings with the other major collections of Russian satirical journals in the U.S., with the following results.

	Titles Issues Held Held	
Memorial Library	84	265
Library of Congress	79	311

New York Public Library	83	316
Stanford University		
(Hoover Institution)	49	121

It is safe to say that our collection of Russian satirical journals is one of the best in the U.S., and represents an important source for our scholars concerned with the history, literature and art of Russia at the beginning of this century.

Alexander Rolich
Bibliographer for
Slavic Studies

The Darwin-Wallace Paper

By June of 1858, Charles Darwin had been at work for over twenty years on a massive work which he was all too well aware could alter fundamentally man's conception of himself and his relation to the world in which he lived. He was not the type of man to face with ease the anger of his fellows, nor could he dare to risk being proved wrong in such a portentous undertaking. Only a perfect work, irrefutably shored with facts, would convince his colleagues his theory of evolution was correct, and bring to his side the scientific support he needed. He had begun collecting material during his long voyage on the "Beagle" from 1831 to 1836, but up to 1858 he had published nothing, despite the urgings of his friends, Sir Charles Lyell and Dr. Joseph Hooker, who not only wanted to see his theory in print but feared, by delaying publication, Darwin might lose priority.

Lyell in 1855 brought Darwin's attention to a paper, "On the law which has regulated the introduction of new species," published by Alfred Russel Wallace, a British botanist,

much younger than Darwin, then in Borneo on a scientific expedition. The paper showed Darwin he was far from alone in his speculations on species, but did not induce him to publish. He maintained a friendly correspondence with Wallace and the two of them exchanged freely their opinions. Wallace himself felt no competition with Darwin and was flattered by this more famous man's interest in his work.

Darwin continued to write; Wallace continued to travel, collect and ponder. Then on June 18, 1858, Darwin received in the morning mail a manuscript from Wallace, who was at Ternate in the Malay Archipelago. The manuscript, "On the tendency of varieties to depart indefinitely from the original type," contained essentially Darwin's own theory of evolution. Wallace enclosed a note asking Darwin, if he approved, to send the article on to Lyell.

Darwin wrote to Lyell the same day. The letter, although restrained, reveals quite clearly his distress.

"My dear Lyell, — Some year or so ago you recommended me to read a paper by Wallace in the 'Annals,' which had interested you, and as I was writing to him, I knew this would please him much, so I told him. He has to-day sent me the enclosed, and asked me to forward it to you. It seems to me well worth reading. Your words have come true with a vengeance — that I should be forestalled. You said this, when I explained to you here very briefly my views of 'natural selection' depending on the struggle for existence. I never saw a more striking coincidence; if Wallace had my ms. sketch written out in 1842, he could not

have made a better short abstract! Even his terms now stand as head of my chapters. Please return me the ms., which he does not say he wishes me to publish, but I shall of course, at once write and offer to send to any journal. So all my originality, whatever it may amount to, will be smashed, though my book, if it will ever have any value, will not be deteriorated; as all the labour consists in the application of the theory.

"I hope you will approve of Wallace's sketch, that I may tell him what you say."

There followed a series of letters to Lyell and Hooker in which Darwin attempted to extricate himself from his dilemma. He wrote: "I should be extremely glad now to publish a sketch of my general views in about a dozen pages or so; but I cannot persuade myself that I can do so honourably, Wallace says nothing about publication, and I enclose his letter. But as I had not intended to publish my sketch, can I do so honourably, because Wallace has sent me an outline of his doctrine? I would far rather burn my whole book, than that he or any man should think I had behaved in a paltry spirit." Yet he felt "it seems hard on me that I should be thus compelled to lose my priority of many years standing . . .".

The dilemma was taken out of Darwin's hands by the death of his infant child from scarlet fever. He wrote to Hooker: "I am quite prostrated, and can do nothing." Lyell and Hooker then devised a plan in which both Wallace's paper and Darwin's 1844 sketch of his theory would be read before a meeting of the Linnean Society and published

jointly in the Society's Journal. Darwin was most pleased with the solution and agreed to cooperate in any way he could. Throughout the whole affair, Wallace never once made any claims to priority and always afterward spoke only with respect and admiration for those involved. The self-effacement of Wallace is shown in a letter to his mother shortly after having sent Darwin his manuscript:

"I sent Mr. Darwin an essay on a subject on which he is writing a great work. He showed it to Dr. Hooker and Sir Charles Lyell, who thought so highly of it that they immediately read it before the Linnean Society. This assures me the acquaintance and assistance of these eminent men when I return home."

Darwin, once burned, wasted no time in abstracting his great manuscript and in November, 1859, published his famous *Origin of Species*. But the publication of the Darwin-Wallace papers in the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, August 20, 1858, marks the first appearance in print of the theory of evolution — unquestionably the most famous scientific theory in the history of science and one that has had a more profound influence on the intellectual life of modern man than any other. The controversy it occasioned continues today, when the teaching of it is still banned in a few states, and Christian churches still struggle with its heresy.

As was, and still is, customary, Darwin received a number of off-prints from the *Journal* to distribute to his friends. Wallace apparently did not, perhaps because he was still far from England. At any rate, Darwin

in one of his letters says, "I have sent eight copies by post to Wallace, and will keep the others for him, for I could not think of any one to send any to." Off-prints, by their very nature, are scarce from the day of their printing; they seldom survive the death of their recipient, who may or may not have bothered to save them. Not even libraries take trouble to preserve them, perhaps with good reason and all to the best in most cases. Certainly after a hundred years, a scientific paper in off-print form is practically unfindable. The Darwin-Wallace paper, despite its import, is no exception. Harvard's Houghton Library in its annual report 1955-56 noted the receipt of what was claimed then to be "the only known copy of his [Darwin's] *On the tendency of species to form varieties* which he, in a classic instance of simultaneous discovery, published with Russell [sic] Wallace. This copy is inscribed in Darwin's hand on the front wrapper 'C. D. and R. W.' and on back wrapper 'Wallace & self' and is a true off-print, not an extract, for it has separate pagination and a slug reading 'Reprinted from the Journal of Proceedings of the Linnean Society.' There is now also a copy in the Burndy Library in Connecticut.

The University of Wisconsin, by a curious chance, can now also count itself among those few owning a copy of this priceless paper. The off-print apparently at some time came into the possession of Chester Thorndarson, the Chicago book collector whose library the University purchased in 1946. It was never listed in the catalog of that collection, however, and there was never any record

of its being in the University Library. Last February, while going through some miscellaneous papers in the University Archives relating to the Thordarson collection in preparation for an article on that collection, I turned over a very ordinary appearing pamphlet and was startled by a famous title-page I had seen a number of times before in illustration: the front wrapper of the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, August 20, 1858. In the wrapper was the off-print of pages 45 to 62, the Darwin-Wallace paper.

The University's copy, unlike Harvard's, does not have separate pagination nor the slug reading 'Reprinted from the Journal of Proceedings of the Linnean Society.' This, however, does not make it less valuable or rare. In fact, a very good case could be made to show that this state actually precedes the other, as it is very likely that these copies were run off and put into wrappers before the type was changed for repagination and insertion of the slug.

At any rate, the University's copy is one of the few remaining in the world today. While we have had the text of the paper in many different forms for several years, the historical interest and value of this first paper on evolution in the form in which its authors first saw it in print remains inestimable.

John Neu
Bibliographer for the
History of Science

Gifts of 1967

Our appreciation is once again here acknowledged to Mr. Lloyd E. Smith of Racine, who this year pre-

sented our library with 225 volumes.

Another donor of previous years, Mr. Don Anderson, publisher of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, presented the library with 65 beautiful volumes by the Limited Editions Club.

From Mr. Kenneth Whitson of Mt. Horeb, in memory of his father, Professor Andrew R. Whitson of the Department of Soil Science, we received 125 volumes on various subjects useful to our purpose.

From Northland College we received 35 volumes, once the property of Professor Udo Albrecht.

A cash gift in honor of John A. Hofheiner, a University graduate, was given by Mr. and Mrs. William J. McEnteer of Menlo Park, California. Another cash gift was given in honor of the late Martin Glaeser by Mrs. Weston (Jane) Wood of Madison.

A liberal cash gift was made to the library by the Microcard Corporation of West Salem, whose gift this year reminds us of similar acts of friendship in recent years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Watson of Santa Barbara, California, gave the library 15 Asian manuscripts of interest especially to the Department of Art History.

Other donors of books to the University during 1967 were Lloyd Holm of Madison and H. B. Cosler of Evanston, Illinois.

As in recent years, a considerable number of gifts were received by the library on behalf of the Wisconsin Center for Theater Research, these gifts being housed in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Louis Kaplan
Director of Libraries

Special Collections in the U.W. Libraries

Seminary of Medieval Spanish Studies—vocabulary cards totalling 625,000 on Anfonso X (*el Sabio*), plus 1,700 printed volumes, scattered photostats, 100 microfilms, 2,500 pamphlets and reprints on medieval Spanish law, language, and literature. Located in the Seminary of Medieval Spanish Studies.

Sukov Collection of Little Magazines — originally more than 700 titles and 10,600 issues—and continuously growing — of experimental literary magazines in English, dating from 1900 to the present. Non-commercial and avant-garde in character, and associated with many literary and artistic movements and the names of distinguished writers. One of the biggest collections of its kind in the United States. Bought from Dr. Marvin Sukov, a Minneapolis psychiatrist. Rare Books Dept.

Tank Collection — some 4,800 volumes and 374 pamphlets in theology, history, travels, and science from the library of the Reverend R. J. van der Meulen, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. N. O. Tank. Many works on natural sciences, but the bulk of the collection pertains to Protestant thought, particularly Calvinism. Next to virtually all the sermons of the major Calvinist preachers of the 18th century, and many of the 16th and 17th centuries, there are numerous tracts by lesser-known and not readily accessible writers. Only a small fraction of rare works is kept in the Rare Book Depart-

ment; the remainder is shelved as a collection in the stacks.

Teerink Swift Collection — approximately 100 volumes on and about Jonathan Swift, and other literary and historical figures of his age, from the collection of Dr. H. Teerink, Dutch bibliographer of Swift, acquired in 1962.

Thomas H. Dickinson Collection — books, photographs, diaries, memorabilia, individual author collections, prints, sketches, playbills, ephemera concerning the drama and theater of the United States, England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Japan, acquired in 1961.

Thordarson Collection—Chester H. Thordarson, who came to the United States as an immigrant from Iceland and became a noted electrical engineer, built up this remarkable collection on the history and development of English science: over 10,000 volumes in fine condition. Particularly strong in ornithology and botany, its rarities have been described in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vols. 23 (1930) and 44 (1950). Purchased from his widow. The nucleus of the Library's Rare Book Collection.

Warner Taylor Ornithological Collection—167 titles largely of British and American ornithology, including color-plate items and scholarly studies, acquired in 1959.

Wight Collection — The search for the Lost Dauphin (Louis XVII) is

the subject of this sizable library from the estate of William Ward Wight, of Milwaukee, acquired in 1943. Much background material on the Bourbon family, and over 500 pamphlets and volumes filled with documents issued by various pretenders to the throne.

William English Walling Collection of Socialistica—200 works on French and German labor movements, presented by William E. Walling. The nucleus of the UW collection on European Socialism, which is nationally known for its size and inclusiveness. Part in Rare Books Dept.

William Snow Miller Collection — the backbone of the historical collection in the Medical Library contains over 2,000 volumes with particular emphasis on anatomy. Dr. Miller founded the William Snow Miller historical seminar which is still active.

William Stanley Marshall Collection — some 30 first and early editions of English literature, poetry, and travel accounts from the large library of zoology and general literature of a former UW professor of zoology, housed in the Rare Book Department.

Woodward Collection — more than 400 volumes from the library of the late Gilbert Motier Woodward of La Crosse, Wis., on permanent loan from the La Crosse Public Library to the UW Library. Among the varied subjects in this collection are the classics of antiquity in Latin and Greek, grammars of numerous languages, ancient and medieval philo-

sophical texts, tomes of jurisprudence, compendia on magic, accounts of travels and explorations, religious titles, from the 16th through the 19th centuries. Part in Rare Books Dept.

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