

**COLLECTIONS OF MATERIAL IN  
ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN  
HISTORY AND SUBSIDIARY  
FIELDS IN THE LIBRARIES OF THE  
UNITED STATES. PP.653-696**

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Collections of Material in English and European History and Subsidiary Fields in the Libraries of the United States. pp.653-696 by Wilbur H. Siebert

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**WILBUR H. SIEBERT**

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*Maxwell Worcester*  
*with the Compliments*  
*and deepest regard*  
*of the Author.*

COLLECTIONS OF MATERIALS IN ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN HISTORY AND SUBSIDIARY FIELDS IN THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

By WILBUR H. SIEBERT.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The bibliographical committee of the American Historical Association, in offering Professor Siebert's report for publication, takes occasion to call attention to the necessary limitations of such a work and to bespeak for this report the corresponding reserves of criticism. Only those who, like Mr. W. C. Lane in his Harvard contribution, Mr. G. W. Cole in his New York Library Club list (1902), and Miss Salmon and Miss Underhill in their appendix to the New England History Teachers' Association Syllabus (1904), have tried to compile such a list, or those who have searched out for their own studies, or the many librarians who are compelled to give advice to investigators as to where to find material which their own libraries do not afford, can appreciate the immense difficulty of compiling such a list or the great advantage to workers of even the most fragmentary information. Professor Siebert's painstaking industry has gathered a large amount of material of such obvious usefulness that it should escape any captious criticism, at least as to what it does not contain. It was a part of Professor Siebert's original plan to include the locating of individual copies of the great collections of sources, but this extensive and somewhat difficult feature has been merged into another enterprise covering the same ground. Considerable attention has been given by members of the bibliographical committee, Messrs. Max Farrand, A. P. C. Griffin, George Hes, William C. Lane, Reuben G. Thwaites, and Ernest C. Rich-

ardson, to the matter of helping Professor Siebert to add to his material, but not in such sense or in such degree as to detract from the credit or responsibility of Professor Siebert, to whom they, in common with other students and librarians, are under obligations of gratitude for this report.

For the committee:

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,  
*Chairman.*

#### PREFATORY NOTE.

In the following report it is intended to describe, under a topical arrangement, the collections of material in English and European history and subsidiary fields to be found in the libraries of the United States, and also to give references to the bulletins and special catalogues issued by various libraries in elucidation of their stores in these fields of learning.

An arrangement by topics is proposed rather than the customary arrangement by libraries, because it is thought that the former will prove more serviceable from the historian's point of view. It will enable the historical inquirer, for example, to find readily what are the general resources on any subject in which his interest centers. It will also exhibit the gaps where, for one reason or another, collections have not been built up, and so possibly suggest lines of individual, or, better, cooperative specialization for libraries that are concerned to attract and serve investigators as well as accommodate general readers.

Pains have not been spared to render the report as complete as possible. In the fall and winter of 1901-2 circulars of inquiry were sent to all libraries in the United States having 10,000 or more volumes and to all professors of European history in the leading colleges and universities of the country. Useful replies were received from most of these, together with printed catalogues, bibliographical contributions, and reports from some. In the summer of 1902 the compiler spent several weeks culling information from the collection of reports of college presidents and librarians in the Harvard University Library, as well as from the catalogues of special collections, which are found among the bibliograph-

ical aids in Harvard and in the neighboring libraries of Boston. The interval that has since elapsed has been covered by gleaning all the pertinent items from the numbers of the *Library Journal*, and finally the report has been submitted to the members of the bibliographical committee of the American Historical Association, with the request for additions and corrections. It is not presumed that the report in the form in which it is presented is all that could be desired, but it is hoped that it may be useful to both investigators and librarians and that it may serve as a basis for fuller notation of collections in the future. It should be added that no systematic attempt has been made to include collections relating to the American colonies.

Respectfully submitted.

WILBUR H. SIEBERT.

AFRICA, COLONIAL RELATIONS, EXPLORATION, ETC.

In the Boston (Mass.) Public Library are many works on the geography, exploration, and development of Africa. The library's *Monthly Bulletin* for January, 1894 (pp. 260-304), for 1896 (Vol. I, Nos. I-V), and for December, 1899, contains lists of books on South Africa. The list in the number last named is supplemented by a selection of British state papers relating to the Boer controversy as far back as 1876, and by titles from recent periodicals. Lists on the same subject are printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, 40 Lafayette place, New York City. (See Vol. III, pp. 425-461, 502-505.)

A list of titles on Egypt, including the modern history, geography, etc., of that country is given in the *Bulletin of the Boston (Mass.) Public Library*, New Series, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 169-211.

A collection of 1,058 books and many pamphlets on Africa, started by a gift of Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, Bishop of Africa, is to be found in the *Drew Theological Seminary Library* (Madison, N. Y.).

The Boston Athenæum Library has taken special pains for many years to collect books on African travel.

For the whole field of European colonial relations the collections of the Library of Congress, under the guidance of

Griffin's admirably useful list of books relating to the theory of colonization, etc. (second edition, 1900), is the first resource.

The strong missionary libraries, such as those of the great missionary societies, Yale, Hartford Seminary, etc., together with the libraries which are strong in travels, are in general of a good deal of importance for the history of the political relations of Europe with Africa.

#### ANARCHY AND NIHILISM.

An anarchistic library of some 2,000 books, pamphlets, and documents is a recent acquisition of the library of Columbia University (New York City). The collection includes 260 anarchistic books and pamphlets, 252 sets of newspapers and periodicals, a collection of autograph manuscripts and letters, 270 large anarchistic posters, besides photographs, songs, and clippings from newspapers. It is said to be the most complete collection of its kind in the world.

(See also collections on nihilism mentioned under "Slavic history.")

#### ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The great collection on anthropology in this country and "scarcely to be equaled in any single library of Europe," is that of the Boston (Mass.) Public Library. Prof. William Z. Ripley's Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe contains 2,000 titles, and of these about 95 per cent are in the library. The collection contains a wealth of original material which deals with "the origins, the physical and cultural history of the white races of the earth." Professor Ripley's Bibliography was also issued as a publication of the library (170 pp., 1899) simultaneously with its appearance as a supplement to Ripley's *The Races of Europe*. Consult also *European Origin of the Aryans* (Quarterly Bulletin, new series, Vol. I, whole No. 80, April, 1890, pp. 130-134).

In the University of Pennsylvania Library (Philadelphia, Pa.), the Brinton collection, which comprises 4,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, although mainly American, contains a large number of works on physical anthropology and ethnology in general.



Columbia University and the library of Western Reserve University also report special collections in general anthropology.

ARABS IN EUROPE.

Collections of manuscripts relating to Arabic history are the Landberg collection in the Yale University Library, the Garrett deposit in the Princeton University Library, and the Camac collection in the University of Pennsylvania Library. (Compare *Library Journal* of February, 1903, for Landberg collection of Yale, and May, 1904, for Garrett collection of Princeton.)

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Lists of the periodicals relating to archaeology that are to be found in the New York Public Library (40 Lafayette place, New York City) and in the Columbia University Library (New York City) are published in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. I, pp. 212-226, and Vol. III, pp. 56-76.

The University of Pennsylvania Library (Philadelphia, Pa.) contains an excellent collection of archaeological literature in the Brinton and Lamborn and Leutsch collections. The works in the former relate chiefly to Mexico and Central and North America, but there is a large number also on general archaeology.

In 1891 the library of Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md.) received a bequest of 8,000 volumes from Mr. John W. McCoy, which is said to be especially rich in works on this subject.

The extensive and valuable collection of Prof. Allan Marquand is deposited in the art museum of the Princeton University, and in connection with the collections of the classical seminary and of the seminary of ancient history and archaeology forms an apparatus of distinction in this department.

The Boston Public Library particularly, Harvard, the University of Chicago, Yale, University of Michigan, the Peabody Institute Library, of Baltimore, and the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, and probably other libraries have collections of distinction for one thing or another and probably as deserving as some of those specially mentioned.

## ARCHITECTURE AND THE ALLIED ARTS.

One of the finest collections in existence in this field is the "Henry O. Avery memorial library of architecture and the allied arts" connected with the library of Columbia University (New York City), numbering over 18,000 volumes in 1905.

The President White Library, of Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.), contains 1,200 or more volumes relating to architecture and kindred branches.

The library of the school of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Pa.) contained in 1897 over 300 volumes, 12 periodicals, and about 1,500 photographs.

In 1894 the Boston Public Library published a 150-page catalogue of its collections in architecture.

The library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of the best in this branch.

See also under Archæology and Art.

## ART AND PRINT COLLECTIONS.

The collections of the Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.) for the history of art are of importance. Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md.) has the McCoy bequest of 8,000 volumes, which is rich in works on the history of the various great schools of art, and includes the lives of eminent artists; it also contains splendid folios of engravings reproducing the masterpieces of the great art galleries of Europe. The Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library contains valuable collections of books for the study of art, as does also the President White Library at Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.) and the Watkinson Reference Library (Hartford, Conn.). At Syracuse (N. Y.) University will be found the celebrated Wolf collection of etchings and engravings representing the great masters of art in all ages, besides several thousand photographs, engravings, etc., illustrating many of the chief historic works in architecture, sculpture, painting, and the industrial arts. At Tulane University (New Orleans, La.) is the Linton Surget art collection, besides 2,000 volumes in the Linton Surget loan collection. There is also a good collection of 35,000

photographs, also plaster casts, coins, etc., for the illustration of the fine arts, at Harvard University, in the Fogg Art Museum and Robinson Hall, together with many splendid reproductions of mediæval metal work in the Germanic museum. Another similar collection of photographs is in the possession of Dartmouth College (Hanover, N. H.).

The Carnegie Library at Pittsburg contains the Bernd collection of books on art and decoration. The Forbes Library, at Northampton, Mass., is so strong in this department as to have the value of a special collection. The libraries of the Boston, New York, etc., art museums are, of course, to be reckoned with.

Several of our American libraries have notable collections of prints which contain more or less material that is of value to the student of European history. The great collections are: The division of prints in the Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.), created in 1897; the S. P. Avery collection of prints and art books, presented to New York Public Library (New York City) in 1900 by the gentleman after whom the collection is named, and the Gray and Randall collection of prints at Harvard (Cambridge, Mass.). The other large collections of the United States are not connected with libraries, but form "adjuncts to art museums, as at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts." The Avery collection contains a number of caricatures and posters relating to the Franco-German war; French lithographs by Raffet, Charlet, and others, constituting material for Napoleonic history; delineations of Paris during the seige, by Martial; pictures of views and buildings in various parts of France, by Rochebrune and Bunet-Debaines, and, finally, an interesting series of caricatures and portraits, given by Mr. Alexander Maitland, dealing with the "South Sea scheme." (See the article on the S. P. Avery collection in the *Library Journal* for March, 1904; also the *Handbook of the collection*, which was issued in 1901.)