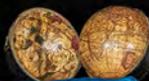


A



CURATOR'S



WUNDER



KAMMER



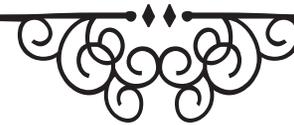
A DECADE OF COLLECTING
for the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



A CURATOR'S WUNDERKAMMER



A DECADE OF COLLECTING
for the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



David R. Whitesell

Exhibition Catalog

2022



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A DECADE OF CONSIDERED CURIOSITIES

On the occasion of his retirement—after a decade of curatorial work at the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library—David R. Whitesell departs this Wunderkammer having made significant contributions to the collection. Upon his arrival in 2012, David brought with him deep expertise and experience in acquisitions, bibliography, cataloging, and curation from prestigious institutions, as well as essential knowledge of the rare book and manuscript trade. The Library has benefited from David’s work and has grown in extraordinary ways, all to the betterment of teaching and research.

While we celebrate David’s career, we also must acknowledge, as David does in his comments, the work of other curators, present and past, who have assembled this remarkable cabinet of curiosities. David didn’t collect in a vacuum. He built upon collections gathered over a 200-year period, strategized to fill gaps, and sought material he knew a world-class research collection should have. In these pages, David captivates with stories behind these selected acquisitions, and he opens the door to an insider’s perspective on the work of a curator, where curiosity is always a key to success.

Enjoy these selections and let them ignite curiosities that allow you to explore and learn about the wonders of the Wunderkammer.

Brenda Gunn

Brenda Gunn

Associate University Librarian
for Special Collections and Preservation

Left: David Whitesell pondering a potential purchase in the Rulon-Miller Books booth at the 2020 New York International Antiquarian Book Fair; in foreground, booksellers Maria Lin (left) and Rob Rulon-Miller (right). Photo courtesy Karl Fong.

Since 2012 I have shared with curatorial colleagues the privilege of augmenting UVA's truly remarkable rare book and manuscript holdings. My remit has been primarily pre-1900 materials in all formats. As I prepare to hand this responsibility to a new curator, it seems an opportune time to reflect on a decade's worth of acquisitions. In this exhibition I offer a small selection with comments intended to illuminate UVA's current collecting policy, the ins and outs of the unpredictable and highly competitive acquisitions process, and how curators add value to the collection, one acquisition at a time.

Even with a healthy budget, UVA curators can acquire only a tiny fraction of the material appropriate for UVA's diverse research and teaching needs. No precise count is possible, but my purchases for UVA total approximately 15,000 items; the gifts I have helped bring in may exceed 100,000 items. This constitutes less than 2% of a collection that has been abuilding for two centuries. Still, I hope to show that the value I have added is more than negligible, even if ultimately unquantifiable.

Were my acquisitions arrayed in one massive display, they would likely perplex the beholder by their apparent randomness—more akin to a Wunderkammer, or cabinet of curiosities, than a considered, curated selection—until placed within the larger context of UVA's collection. This is inevitable given the capricious process by which we acquire rare, often unique, materials—a process dependent not only on funding, but especially on knowledge, considered selection, hard work, timing (from lightning response to extreme patience), relationships, market savvy, and luck.

The small sampling offered here has been ruthlessly pared by omitting gifts and items representing many areas in which I have collected. Despite having some topical and linear arrangement, it remains more a Wunderkammer than a coherent whole. I encourage you, then, to explore this exhibition in your own way, engaging with those curiosities which attract your gaze and, I hope, some that do not. If I have done the job well, these disparate objects will generate serendipitous connections, insights, and meanings for you, for whom we assemble our collections.



David R. Whitesell
Curator, Small Special Collections Library



THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES (1742-1821)
**Adventures of Alonso: containing some striking
anecdotes of the present Prime Minister of Portugal**
London: J. Bew, 1775. (PS737 .D35 A63 1775)

My UVA acquisitions work actually began thirty years ago, when I sold to UVA some two dozen books—mostly Spanish and Portuguese—while working (1992-1996) for Richard C. Ramer Old & Rare Books. *Adventures of Alonso*—the first American novel*—was our most notable (and lucrative!) sale. Richard found this, the 12th known copy, in Portugal; I, as chief cataloger and head of customer fulfillment, researched and cataloged it for sale, prepared the invoice, packed it on the dining table, and schlepped it to the post office. A year later I chanced upon the 13th known copy, unrecognized in an English bookseller's stock; we bought it, then quickly resold it to the Library of Congress. To my knowledge no copy has appeared on the market since.

*Defined as the first novel by a native-born American citizen. Published anonymously, *Adventures of Alonso* has been convincingly attributed to Thomas Attwood Digges. Born at his family's Maryland estate across the Potomac from Mount Vernon, Digges lived abroad in Portugal, England (where he was imprisoned for supporting American independence), and Ireland from 1767-1799 before returning to Maryland. Digges's only work of fiction, the novel is a lively tale of smuggling set in South America, with extensive meditations on political economy and colonialism. It is a fitting "high spot" for UVA's magisterial American literature collection.

Purchased from Richard C. Ramer, 1994

A D V E N T U R E S

O F

A L O N S O:

C O N T A I N I N G

Some STRIKING ANECDOTES of the
present PRIME MINISTER of POR-
TUGAL.

V O L . I.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. BEW, No. 28, Paternoster-Row.

M, DCC, LXXV.

XXXXXX
2-1491.85.111

ECLIPSIS LUNÆ OBSERVATA IN DOCTRINIS

Paraquaria Societatis Iesu, 5. Aprilis, An. 1708. post mediam
noctem a P. Ventura Suarez ejusdem Soc. Iesu: adhibito
telescopio quinque pedum, & horologio, quod minuta
secunda temporis apparentis exhibebat motu æqua-
li. Nomina macularum sumpta sunt
ex Selenographia P. Riccioli,
loco Langrenianorum.

Immersio Lunæ,		Emergio Lunæ,	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
In penumbram	12. 18. 0	Aristarch.	2. 13. 15
In Umbra	12. 30. 29	Plato	2. 45. 0
Aristarchus	12. 37. 11	ex Umbra	3. 3. 0
Plato	12. 46. 0	ex penumb.	3. 12. 0

CÆLO ADMODVM SVDO.

Facta fuit hæc observatio in Oppido S. Ignatij ad Paraquariam
cujus elevatio Poli datur grad. 26. min. 50. Australis.

finit ecl. - 7. 37. 15
seculari lente tubo fumo infecta
fuit ipsi maxima obscuratio Dig. 9. 20.

BUENAVENTURA SUÁREZ, S.J. (1679-1750)
Eclipsis lunæ observata in doctrinis Paraquariæ
Societatis Iesu, 5. Aprilis, an. 1708

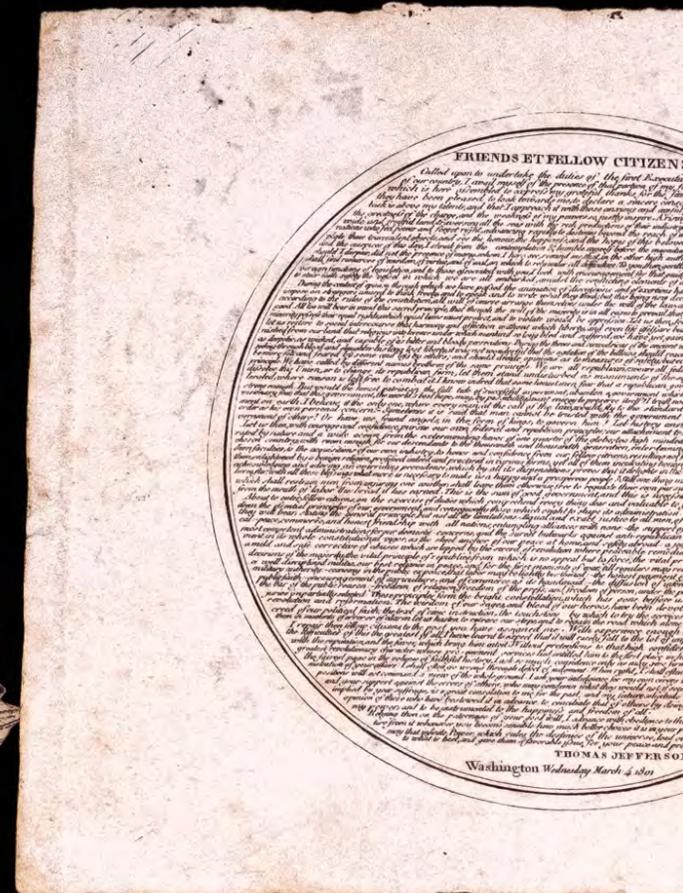
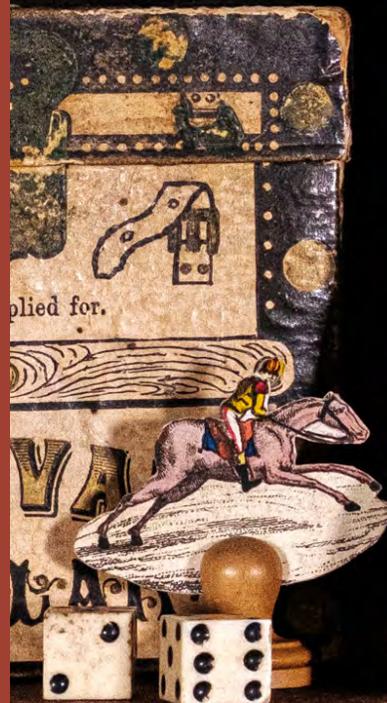
[Nuestra Señora de Loreto, Paraguay, ca. 1708-1727]
(MSS 4530-a)

Curators build collections not only through new acquisitions, but by adding value to existing holdings. One way of doing so is by (re-)discovering the significance of items already resting on the shelves. Here is one of many examples I could offer. Donated in 1938 by the McGregor Fund, the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History is the keystone of UVA's nationally prominent holdings in this field. When selecting items for the McGregor Library 75th anniversary exhibition in 2013, I was astonished to encounter this modest broadside lurking uncataloged in a manuscript collection. It clearly had been printed at the famous mission press established ca. 1700 at Nuestra Señora de Loreto, Paraguay, by Juan Bautista Neumann. Loreto imprints, printed using a primitive press and crude types made locally, on paper imported from Europe, are of outstanding rarity. This broadside was previously unrecorded.

Printed here are lunar eclipse observations made at the Jesuit mission at San Cosme, Paraguay, on April 5, 1708, by South America's pioneering astronomer, Buenaventura Suárez. A native of Argentina, Suárez arrived at San Cosme in 1703 where, with aid from the Indigenous Guaraní, he constructed a refracting telescope out of cane, wood, iron, and rock crystal. Over the next four decades Suárez surveyed the heavens from his bell tower observatory. Suárez enclosed copies of this broadside in his correspondence with European astronomers, who regarded his work highly. This example reached Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary of the Royal Society, who published its text in the *Philosophical transactions* for 1748.

Purchased from Richard S. Wormser, 1954
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History

JEFFERSON, VIRGINIA, & AMERICAN HISTORY



THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

Draft rules for the Virginia House of Burgesses, November 1769

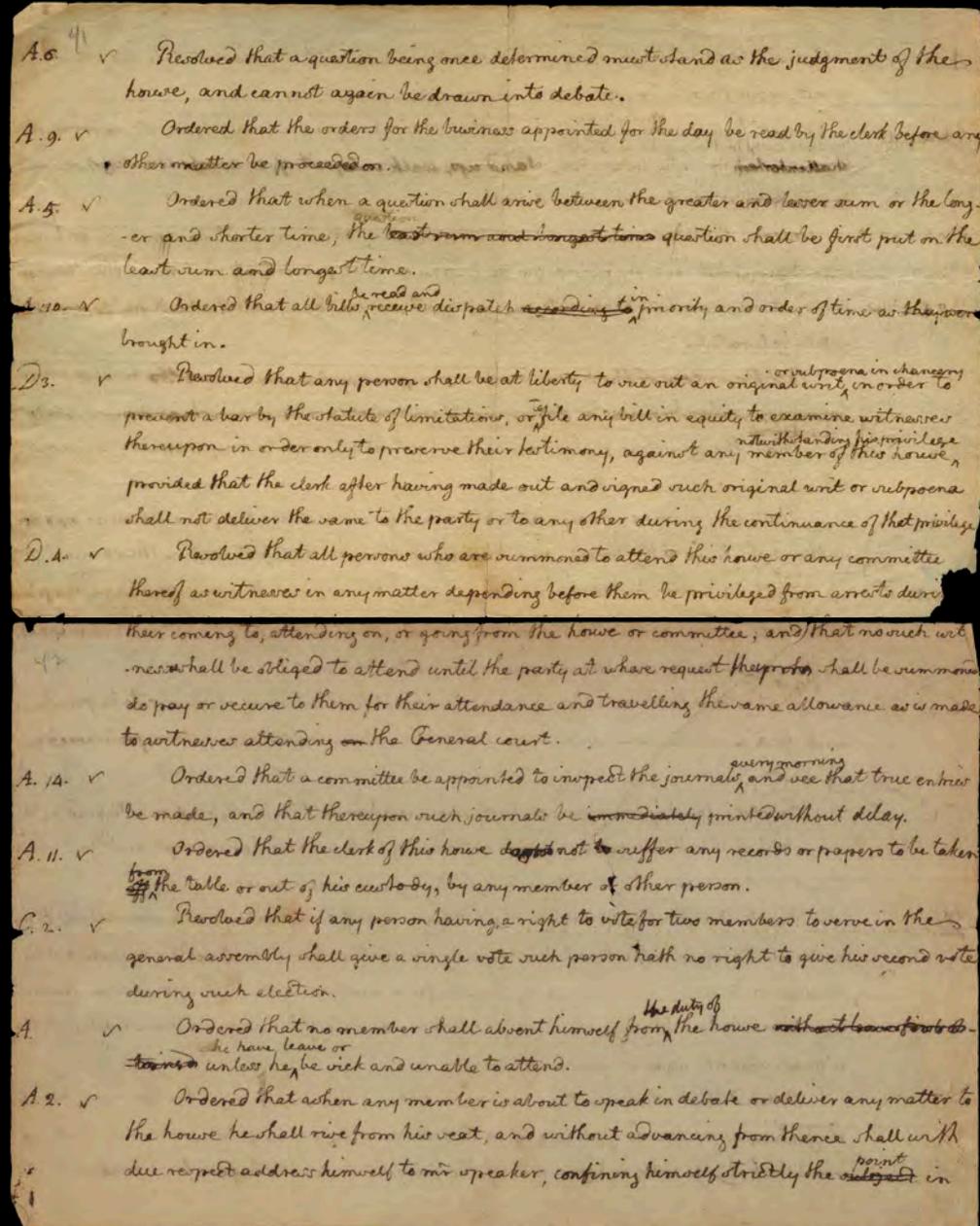
(MSS 10803 [top half], 10803-a [bottom half])

I could easily spend my entire acquisitions budget adding Thomas Jefferson manuscripts to UVA's outstanding holdings, the world's third best. Instead, I acquire these very selectively, looking especially for unpublished or UVA-related items. This manuscript—or rather, the bottom half—is my most significant Jefferson-related acquisition. Entirely in Jefferson's unmistakable hand, it is his earliest extant political manuscript. In 1769, at the age of 26, Jefferson took a seat in Virginia's House of Burgesses, soon securing appointment to a committee charged with drafting new rules of procedure. Chair Edmund Pendleton tasked Jefferson with writing a first draft—this manuscript—which was refined in committee before securing approval.

The draft was unknown until 1988, when the top half only appeared unexpectedly in a small upstate New York auction. It was called to UVA's attention, and we were the high bidder; it has since been published in the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. Even more unexpectedly, and unbeknownst to us, the bottom half was auctioned in 2012 by the same upstate New York auction firm. Fortunately, the William Reese Co. bought it and, knowing that UVA was its ideal home, carefully laid a trap for me. As I entered the 2013 New York International Antiquarian Book Fair, a Reese staff member grabbed me, led me to their booth, and bent me over a glass display case containing the manuscript, while another staff member photographed the moment for posterity (you can see it on Facebook). I am not smiling, having accepted that UVA must purchase it, but not yet knowing how we would pay for it. A way was found, and this still unpublished portion was happily reunited with its mate! This is the first time they have been exhibited together.

The story does not end here, however. The manuscript is incomplete, for we know from the text's final version that Jefferson's draft originally consisted of two leaves, not one. Given the unusual circumstances of how these fragments came to auction 25 years apart, I am convinced that one, possibly two more fragments remain in private hands and will surface someday. May my successor keep a keen watch and secure these for UVA!

*Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2013
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*



JEFFERSON
28487

*Un' Atto per istabilire la LIBERTÀ RELIGIOSA,
fatto dall' Assemblea di Virginia al principio dell'
anno 1786.*

CONSERVI che l'Onnipotente à creato l'intelletto libero; che tutti gli attentati per intimidirlo per mezzo di punizioni, o d'aggravj, o colla privazione dei diritti civili, tendono solamente a stabilire l'ipocrisia e la viltà, e deviano dal piano del divino autore della nostra religione, il quale essendo padrone tanto dell'intelletto che del corpo, non à voluto propagarla col forzare l'uno o l'altro, come la sua onnipotenza avrebbe potuto fare; che l'empia prefunzione di legislatori e regolatori, tanto civili che ecclesiastici, i quali essendo essi medesimi fallibili e non ispirati, àno assunto dominio sulla fede altrui, dando le loro proprie opinioni e maniere di pensare per le sole buone ed infallibili, e come tali procurando d'imporle sugli altri, à stabilito e mantenuto religioni false nella maggior parte del mondo, e in ogni tempo; che il forzar chiunque a contribuire alla propagazione d'opinioni che egli non crede, è cosa peccaminosa e tirannica; che anche l'obbligarlo a contribuire al mantenimento di questo o quell'altro pastore della sua propria religione, è un privarlo della dolce libertà di contribuire a quello, della cui morale

VIRGINIA

Un'atto per istabilire la libertà religiosa, fatto dall'Assemblea di Virginia al principio dell'anno 1786

[Paris: Philippe-Denis Pierres for Thomas Jefferson, 1786]

(A 1786 .V58)

When attending the major antiquarian book fairs held annually in New York, California, and Boston, I expect to make significant “finds” but rarely real bargains—this because dealers exhibiting at the fairs typically have time to shop before the public is admitted. Hence, I gaped in astonishment on spotting this pamphlet—properly described but in my opinion underpriced—still unsold a full day after the 2017 Boston fair had opened. I gratefully reserved it for UVA.

This unassuming four-page, unbound leaflet is the only known copy of a work published by Thomas Jefferson while serving as American Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Early in 1786 Jefferson received the welcome news that Virginia had enacted an amended version of the statute of religious freedom he had drafted in 1779. He immediately engaged Philippe-Denis Pierres (printer of his *Notes on the State of Virginia*) to reprint the statute in English, French, and (per a letter sent to James Madison) Italian. Hoping to encourage religious toleration elsewhere, Jefferson bound copies with the *Notes* while distributing others through the mails and, presumably, in person on his European travels. But no copy of the Italian translation had ever been located until the Parisian bookseller Rodolphe Chamonal acquired this one in 2017.

Purchased from Rodolphe Chamonal, 2017

Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History

FRIENDS ET FELLOW CITIZENS,

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first Executive office... I have been honored to be chosen to this office... I have been honored to be chosen to this office...

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Washington Wednesday March 4 1801

5 THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826) Friends et fellow citizens ... [France?, 1801?]

UVA's remarkably rich and varied Jefferson holdings contain few contemporary prints and portraits, a gap I have been filling. Here is one notable addition: a micrographic engraving containing the complete 1,716-word text of Thomas Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, delivered March 4, 1801. Jefferson's eloquent plea for national unity—"We are all republicans: we are all federalists"—was lauded in one newspaper for being "compressed within such precise limits, as to enforce them on the memory." So, too, in this very rare print, 3 1/2 inches in diameter, of which I can locate only one other copy. Micrographic engraving was by 1800 a well-established means for engravers to demonstrate their skill through prints such as this. The curious substitution of "et" for "&" in the opening salutation suggests that the print was produced in France, where many held Jefferson in high esteem.

Purchased from James Arsenault, 2019 C. Venable Minor Endowment Fund

соденій объявилъ не записавшимъ отъ Великобританнїи; съ чѣмъ ужѣ и сообщено по сеймамъ разныхъ провинцій, Виргинія, Пенсильванія, Новой Йоркъ и проч. согласнѣя съ мнѣніемъ Конгресса; и заключили, чпобѣ въпредѣ во всѣхъ своихъ публичныхъ актахъ совсѣмъ не упоминашь ни имени Короля, ни года его правленія. Одна полько Мириандская провинція не довольна симъ опредѣленіемъ, и держится еще Королевской споронѣ. Между шѣмъ конфискующъ земли всѣхъ пѣхъ, копорые преданы Аглинскому правленію, и выгоняющъ ихъ изъ Американскихъ селеній. Причѣмъ многіе были столь несчастливые, чпю ихъ письма перехвачены, и они сами, яко предатели Американской вольности, посажены подѣ стражу.

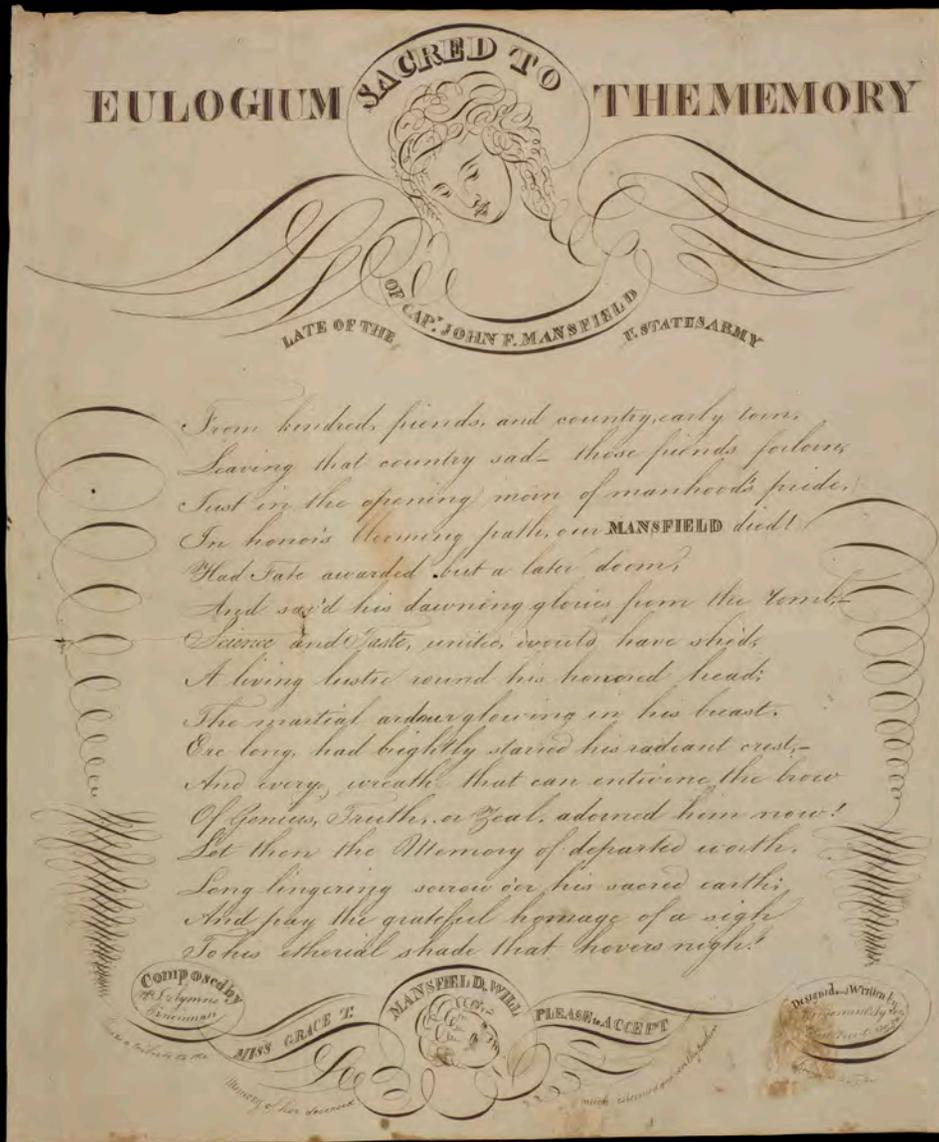
ОТТУДАЖЪ ОТЬ 30 ІЮЛЯ.

О шѣ Генерала Карлешона получено, и въ придворныхъ вѣдомостяхъ напечатано извѣстіе обѣ одержанной побѣдѣ надѣ двумя пѣтысячами мяшежниковъ; причѣмъ 200 человекъ оныхъ сдаюсь въ полонѣ, между коими названъ предводителемъ ихъ Томсъ и Бэркъ. Сѣ

6 МОСКОВСКІЯ ВѢДОМОСТИ = Moskovskiiâ viedomosti, no. 70, August 30, 1776 Moscow. (KF4506 .A3 M67 1776)

Albert H. Small's magnificent gift of his unrivalled Declaration of Independence collection (displayed in the Declaration of Independence Gallery) presented a particular curatorial challenge: how to augment it when relevant acquisitions are often priced far beyond our means? My approach has been to round out the collection by adding more 19th-century broadside printings, collateral items (as in the "Eulogium" described below), and especially material documenting foreign reactions to the seismic events of July 4, 1776, which launched an international "Age of Revolution." Here, for example, is the first printed Russian announcement of the Declaration of Independence, in the August 30, 1776 issue of Moskovskiiâ viedomosti, one of only two Russian-language newspapers then published in the entire Russian empire. No other copy of this issue—or of the seven issues bound with it, all filled with news of America's struggle with Great Britain—can be found in American libraries.

Purchased from Simon Beattie, 2018 Kerchof, Morris, and Tunstall Funds



PEYTON S. SYMMES (1793-1861)
AND BENJAMIN OWEN TYLER (B. 1789)
 “Eulogium sacred to the memory of Capt. John F.
 Mansfield, late of the U. States Army ...,”
 November 20, 1816. (ViU-2019-0044)

One highlight of Albert H. Small’s Declaration of Independence Collection is the subscription book in which writing master Benjamin Owen Tyler collected over a thousand subscriptions for the first-ever engraved reproduction of the Declaration (both are displayed in the Declaration of Independence Gallery). Issued in 1818, the print features Tyler’s calligraphic rendition of the Declaration embellished with facsimile signatures of the 56 Signers, all faithfully engraved by Peter Maverick. Although Tyler lived at least into his sixties, rather little is known of his career as a writing master, and specimens of his calligraphy are virtually unknown. Hence, I was delighted when an astute bookseller offered this fine example of Tyler’s work, written in 1816 while he taught penmanship at West Point—the perfect complement to UVA’s Tyler holdings. The memorial features verses by Peyton S. Symmes of Cincinnati, Ohio, who likely commissioned it from Tyler for presentation to the sister of his departed friend, Capt. John F. Mansfield.

Purchased from Ian Brabner, 2019
 Associates Endowment Fund

VIRGINIA

Acts passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia: begun ... the seventh day of May ...

Charlottesville: John Dunlap and James Hayes, 1781. (A 1781 .V57)

Of the many early Virginia imprints I have acquired—a perennial collecting priority for UVA—this is perhaps the most significant. Printing came late to Charlottesville, in 1781, when Philadelphia printer John Dunlap (of Declaration of Independence fame) was appointed Virginia's state printer. Dunlap's employee James Hayes brought a press and types to Richmond, where he set up shop. But with the Revolutionary War raging in Virginia, Hayes was obliged to pack up the press and follow Governor Thomas Jefferson and the state government as it fled westward. Hayes went first to Staunton; then, after Redcoats briefly captured and released the press, brought it to Charlottesville before returning to Richmond after the British surrender at Yorktown. The Charlottesville stay was brief—less than three months—during which time seven items were printed; copies of only four are now extant. This folio edition of Virginia's 1781 session laws was the most substantial, and in 2017 it became the first (and still only) early Charlottesville imprint held by UVA. Printing did not return to Charlottesville until 1820.

*Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2017
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*

A C T S

P A S S E D A T A

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

V I R G I N I A,

Begun and held at the PUBLIC BUILDINGS in the Town of RICHMOND, on MONDAY the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and from thence continued by adjournment to the Town of STAUNTON, in the County of AUGUSTA.



CHARLOTTESVILLE: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP and JAMES HAYES,
Printers to the Commonwealth.

Eph. I. 12. ^{hoped} who first ~~trusted~~ ^{trusted} in Christ.

It has been ^{said} of old, *Spes alit afflictos*, or, Hope is ye Food of the Afflicted. ~~Therefore~~ It may be said as well, Hope is ye Food of the Christian. This is an old saying, If it were not for Hope, ye Heart would Break. I am sure, it were a true saying, If it were not for Hope, ye Soul would be lost. Behold, that Hope ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~is~~ ^{is} before us, ~~which~~ ^{which} is of ~~truce~~ ^{truce} Food, or only Life. ~~The word in the text, which we render 'truce', do be render, 'truce'.~~ And there are two remarkable ~~con-~~ ^{con-} ~~cerning~~ ^{cerning} this Hope ~~con-~~ ^{con-} ~~cerning~~ ^{cerning} it before us. First, we have ye Object of ye Hope. Christ. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~word~~ ^{word} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~have~~ ^{have} ye Subject of ye Hope; ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~have~~ ^{have} ye ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~sinners~~ ^{sinners} that had ~~murder~~ ^{murder} in this Christ.

Not an Hope of Salvation, and an Hope that brings us to Salvation, and an Hope, without which we cannot obtain Salvation.

Doc: There is Hope in yd 1. J. 3. ~~And~~ ^{And} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~ye~~ ^{ye} ~~works~~ ^{works} of sinners; and all that would be saved, must ~~have~~ ^{have} ~~truce~~ ^{truce} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~ye~~ ^{ye} ~~1. J. 3. for~~ ^{for} ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~salvation.~~ ^{salvation.}

Not depending in coming, A Joh. 5. 40-47.

I. All that would be saved, must Hope in yd 1. J. 3. for their Salvation. We read, Rom. 8. 24. This is very certain, without Hope, there is no Salvation. and thorough Hope, we come to Salvation. and ye manner of ye Hope, is wth ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~salvation.~~ ^{salvation.} more particularly, J. Without some Hope, there would be no coming to yd 1. J. 3. for Salvation. By Faith is a coming wth 1. J. 3. for Salvation. This is the description of a saving Faith. The Gospel, with is ye word of Faith, has been described it unto us, without this Faith, it is impossible to please God. He that has not this Faith, cannot possibly be saved. But now, ~~without~~ ^{without} ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~Hope~~ ^{Hope}, there will not be this ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~step~~ ^{step}, nor ye ~~last~~ ^{last} ~~motion~~ ^{motion}, towards a Faith. No sinner would ever come to the 1. J. 3. if he had no Hope of being welcome to yd 3. rd. ~~Would~~ ^{Would} ~~a~~ ^a ~~sinner~~ ^{sinner} ~~find~~ ^{find} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~way~~ ^{way} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~obtain~~ ^{obtain} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~condition~~ ^{condition} ~~deperate.~~ ^{deperate.}

COTTON MATHER (1663-1728) Sermon on Ephesians 1.12, June 28, 1702 (MSS 16388)

I have had the privilege of working with the world's three foremost collections of works by the Mather family of Puritan ministers—first with the third best collection (at Harvard's Houghton Library), then the second best (American Antiquarian Society, which also holds the largest remnant of the famous Mather family library), and now the best (given to UVA in 1938 with the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History).

Burdened by Depression-era debts, Cleveland collector (and Mather descendant) William Gwinn Mather was obliged to sell his superlative collection *en bloc* to McGregor in 1935. What the collection did *not* include were twenty-seven items of sentimental interest that McGregor graciously permitted Mather to retain. I discovered this in 2013 after locating a two-page listing of retained items in McGregor's papers. It confirmed to my immense relief that an Increase Mather manuscript sermon on offer to us, but bearing William G. Mather's bookplate, had not been stolen from UVA. We bought that manuscript, and since then I have reunited three more of the Mather *dissecta membra*—all manuscript sermons—with the parent collection.

Here is one: a Cotton Mather sermon which, surprisingly given the hundreds of sermons he did publish, remains unpublished and unstudied. Mather composed the sermon, on the text "We, - who first Trusted in Christ," during his wife's final illness.

*Purchased from John Waite, 2018
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*

Members of our own Society, and the information of others who are unacquainted with our religious Principles.

To the President and Executive Council, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and others whom it may concern;

The following REPRESENTATION on Behalf of the People called Quakers,

SHEWETH,

THAT the outrages and violences committed on the property, and on divers of the persons, of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, of our religious society, by companies of licentious people parading the streets, destroying the windows and doors of our houses, breaking into and plundering some of them, on the evening of the 24th of last month, encreases the occasion of our present address to you who are in the exercise of the powers of Civil Government, which is in itself honourable, and originally instituted for the support of public peace and good order, and the preservation of the just rights of the people.

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS Philadelphia, 12th month, 6th, 1781 ... [Philadelphia, 1781]

The UVA community, scholars, and the general public have access to an impressive array of primary sources that curators and generous donors have assembled within the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library. Yet our holdings are necessarily imbalanced due to finite resources; missed opportunities; shifting interests, priorities, and perspectives; and, yes, biases of various kinds. I hope that I have had the self-awareness to mitigate some of the biases I bring to acquisitions work and to address some of the inequities evident in UVA's collections.

In adding to UVA's truly exceptional American history holdings, then, I have searched in part for materials which help to challenge prevailing narratives and illuminate overlooked perspectives and communities. This very rare petition, for instance, complicates our view of the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781. News reached Philadelphia within days, and patriots announced a citywide celebration for the evening of October 24. When many Quakers refused to participate by, for example, not placing candles in their windows, some revelers coalesced into vindictive mobs which vandalized Quaker homes, thus laying bare long-simmering tensions exacerbated by the American Revolution. Here Philadelphia's Friends protest their unjust treatment and reiterate for Pennsylvanians the theological underpinnings of their pacifism.

Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2020 Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History

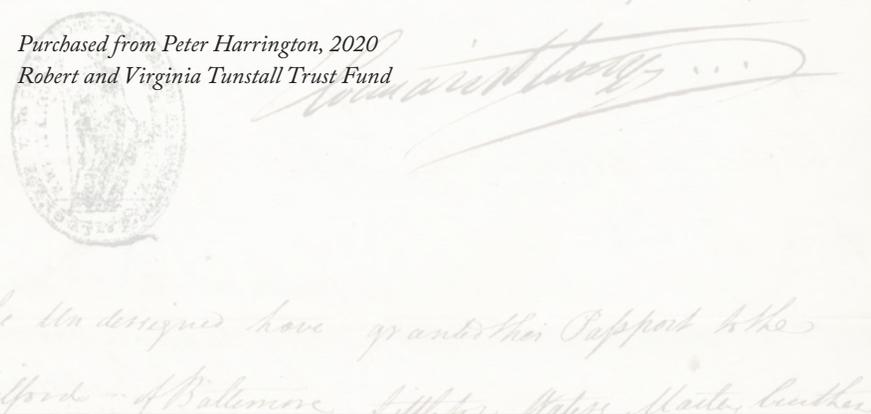


SAINT-DOMINGUE Passport issued to the Brig Milford of Baltimore, January 23, 1800 (ViU-2020-0051)

UVA curators undertake new collecting initiatives for varied reasons: a newly endowed acquisitions fund, the welcome gift of a significant collection to build upon, a curator's judgement that materials documenting a specific subject will be sought after by future researchers, even the belated recognition that UVA should have been collecting in a certain area and needs to catch up. We are especially eager to undertake initiatives prompted by the UVA community, in particular the innovative curricular and research interests of new and established faculty alike.

On arriving at UVA in 2012, I noticed strong cross-departmental interest in Latin America and the Caribbean that our uneven holdings—world-class in a couple of areas, deficient in most others—did not properly support. But without dedicated funding, progress in addressing these needs has been slow. Given its historic links with the United States, and UVA faculty interest, one collecting focus has been the French Caribbean. This ship's passport permitting the Milford to load a Baltimore-bound sugar cargo was boldly signed by Toussaint Louverture, governor of Saint-Domingue and leader of the revolution that secured Haitian independence from France in 1804.

Purchased from Peter Harrington, 2020 Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund



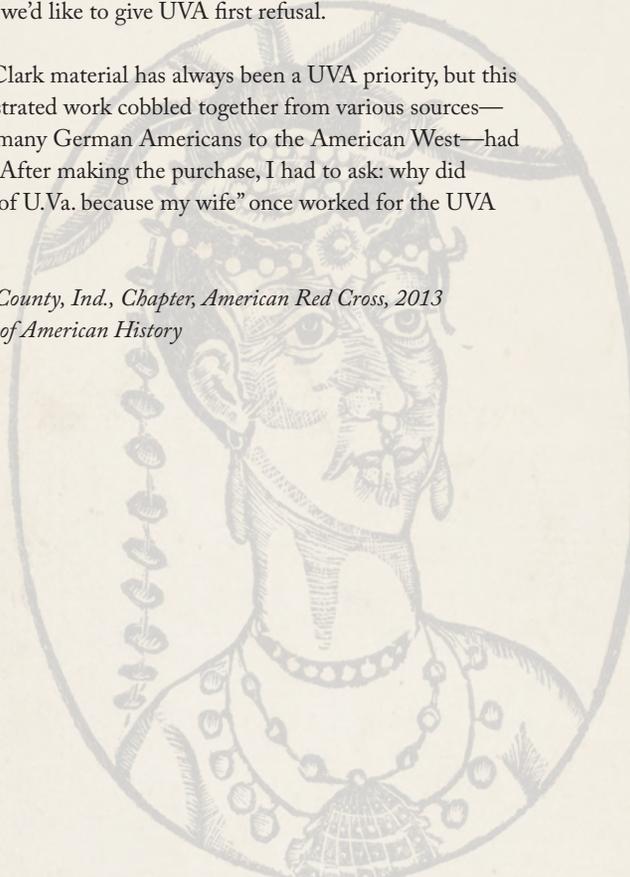
12 Die Reisen der Capitaine Lewis und Clarke ...

Lebanon, Pa.: Jacob Stöver, 1811. (A 1811 .T73)

We are grateful to the many alumni, friends, Virginia residents, and cold callers who contact Special Collections seeking to donate or sell items. But due to reasons of duplication, condition, suitability, price &c, we find ourselves declining most offers. Hence, an email from a Monroe County, Indiana, American Red Cross Chapter book sale volunteer did not seem promising until I read it closely. "Someone has donated to us an early German-language imprint about the Lewis and Clark Expedition" and we'd like to give UVA first refusal.

I was stunned: Lewis and Clark material has always been a UVA priority, but this very rare, amateurishly illustrated work cobbled together from various sources—important for introducing many German Americans to the American West—had long eluded us. Until now! After making the purchase, I had to ask: why did you contact us? "I thought of U.Va. because my wife" once worked for the UVA Library.

*Purchased from the Monroe County, Ind., Chapter, American Red Cross, 2013
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*



Sioux Königin.

—(13)—

bar ist. Er entspringt in den schwarzen Bergen, welche von dem Ursprung des Kanzasflusses an, mit dem Missouri beynabe in gleicher Richtung laufen, und sich südwestlich von hier endigen. Der weiße Fluß fällt von der südwestlichen Seite herein, ist 300 Yard weit, und schiffbar, so wie alle anderen Flüsse, die wir nicht besonders anföhren. Dieser Fluß entspringt aus einigen kleinen Seen in der Nähe der schwarzen Berge. Die Mahan und Ponkan Nationen schweifen am Ursprung dieses und des Quicinn Flusses herum. Sie können ungefehr 250 Mann aufbringen. Noch vor einigen Jahren waren sie sehr zahlreich; allein die Porpeln, und ihre Kriege mit den Sioux, brachten sie bis auf ihre jetzige Anzahl herab.

“Die Sioux Indianer besitzen die südwestliche Seite des Missouri, über dem weißen Fluß. In ihrem Gebiet fällt der Tetonfluß in den Missouri. Er ist klein, und entspringt in den Ebenen. Daselbst trafen wir eine große Bande Sioux Indianer an, welche sich Tetons nannten. Sie sind Schurken, und könten mit Recht die Räuber des Missouri genannt werden. Sie machten zwey Versuche, uns aufzuhalten. Sie besitzen das Land, seitdem sie die rechtmäßigen Bewohner desselben, die Madan und Käfer Indianer, davon vertrieben haben. Diese Sioux Horden plündern das ganze Land aus.

“Ungefehr 47 Meilen über dem Tetonfluß fällt der Chyamsfluß von der westlichen Seite herein. Er ist bey 4000 Yard weit, und bis an die schwarzen Berge, aus denen er seinen Ursprung nimmt, schiffbar. Verschiedene Bande Indianer führen ein räuberisches Leben am Ursprung dieses und des Plate Flusses. Sie sind nur wenig bekannt, und wurden uns folgendermaßen angegeben:

“Die Chavennes 300 Mann stark, die Stactons 100 Mann, die Canenawiech 400, die Cayanva und Wetahato 200, die Cataha 70, die Detame 30, die Memesoon 50, und die Castahana 1300.

“Es ist wahrscheinlich, daß einige von diesen Banden die Ueberbleibsel der Padoukar Nation sind.— 1440 Meilen den Missouri hinauf wohnen die Aikaras in 3 Dörfern.

A REPORT

Of the Committee of Council on the late occupation of Alexandria by a British squadron, under the command of Captain James A. Gordon.

IN COUNCIL,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1814.

PRESENT—Thos. Herbert, president; John Gird, Andrew Fleming, Henry Nicholson, J. B. Paton, John Cohagen, James Millan, John Hunter, Reuben Johnston, R. L. Taylor, Wm. Veitch, Anthony Rhodes.

The following narrative of the occupation of this town by the enemy and of the circumstances connected with that unfortunate transaction, having been submitted to council and duly considered and examined, the council do unanimously concur therein, and it is thereupon ordered, that it be published in both of the papers printed in this town.

THOMAS HERBERT, Pres't.

At a meeting of the committee of vigilance, this 7th of Sept. 1814.

PRESENT—Charles Simms, mayor; Joseph Dean, Matthew Robinson, Jonah Thompson, Wm. Herbert, Thos. Vowell, Edmund I. Lee.

The following narrative of the occupation of the town of Alexandria by the British squadron, was submitted to the committee who upon examining the same, unanimously concur in it.

CHAS. SIMMS, Chairman.

THOS. VOWELL, Sec'y.

A respect for the opinions of others, and a due regard for the character of the citizens of Alexandria, have induced the mu-

of the assurance of an earnest desire on the part of gen. Winder to afford every assistance in his power.

On the 19th of August a levy en masse, was made of the militia of the town and county of Alexandria, and on the 20th and 21st they were ordered to cross the Potomac, and stationed between Piscataway and Fort Warburton. They took with them all the artillery which had been mounted at the expense of the corporation except two twelve pounders, which were left without ammunition, and nearly all the arms belonging to the town. They left no men but the exempts from age and other causes and a few who had not re-ported themselves or had found substitutes, and it is not believed that after their departure, one hundred effective armed men could have been mustered in town. The two iron twelve pounders remained until the 25th, when Alexandria being open to the enemy, then in full possession of Washington, they were removed a some distance from the town by orders received from gen. Young.

On the night of the 24th, the Alexandria militia were ordered to recross the Potomac; they did so, and were marched thro' town without halting, into the country, and without giving information to the authorities or inhabitants of the place of their destination, and on the evening of the 27th, when the fleet approached, the municipal authorities of the town knew not where they were. It has since appeared that they

While these things were going on in the city of Washington, the British squadron had been gradually ascending the Potomac, and on the 27th August, three days after the battle at Bladensburg, it reached Fort Warburton. No change had taken place in relation to the means of the defence of the town of Alexandria. Upon the fort did the safety of Alexandria now entirely depend. The citizens looked with great anxiety to this point for protection. But to their great surprise and mortification, and without the concurrence or wish of the municipal authority of the town or of any member of it, the fort was abandoned and the magazine blown up by the United States' garrison on the evening of the 27th, without firing a single gun. The following correspondence between the secretary of war and the commander at the fort shews by what authority he acted.—

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to captain Dyson, dated 29th August, 1814.

SIR—I send captain Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post committed to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. ARMSTRONG.
Capt. Dyson, corps of Artillery.

Camp a' Macon's Island.

the evening of this day. On the morning of the next day, to wit, the 29th of August, it arranged itself along the town, so as to command it from one extremity to the other. The force consisted of two frigates, to wit the Sea Horse, rating 38 guns, and Euryalus rating 36 guns, two rocket ships, of 18 guns each, two bomb ships of 8 guns each, and a schooner of 2 guns, which were but a few hundred yards from the wharves, and the houses so situated that they might have been laid in ashes in a few minutes. About ten o'clock in the morning of the 29th, captain Gordon sent to the mayor the following terms:

His Majesty's ship Sea Horse,
off Alexandria, the 29th day
of August, 1814.

Gentlemen—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of their city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria (with the exception of public works) shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans; nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered if the following articles are complied with.
1st Article. All naval and ordnance stores (public and private) must be immediately delivered up.

2d Article. Possession will be immedi-

With these verbal explanations the preceding terms were submitted to the common council. It will be here proper to remark that when these terms were proposed and submitted to the common council, Gen. Hungerford had not arrived with his army nor did it reach the suburbs of the town until the night of that day—The town was still without any means of defence and it was evident that no defence could avail, but that species of force which would be calculated to drive the ships from their moorings. No communication had been received from the officers of the general government, and the town appeared to be abandoned to its fate. Under these circumstances the common council could have no hesitation as to the course to be pursued. The citizens of the town of all descriptions, with an immense value of property were entirely in the power of the enemy, whose naval commander according to the proclamation of the president of the United States, dated on the first of Sept. has declared his "purpose to be to employ the force under his direction in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable." A similar declaration had been made by captain Gordon to the committee who bore the flag. Against the attack of such an enemy was the town of Alexandria without any means of defence whatever. The people of the town were at his mercy, and compelled to yield to such terms as the "victor" might think fit to prescribe. If

18 ALEXANDRIA (VA.). COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL A report of the Committee of Council on the late occupation of Alexandria by a British squadron ... Alexandria: Herald Office, 1814. (Broadside 1814 .A54)

Inspired by the magnificent 1938 gift of the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History and ongoing McGregor Fund support, UVA curators have formed a truly outstanding collection of materials documenting American history through Reconstruction. My predecessors collected in all formats, though "books" (i.e., longer monographs) predominated. In my own acquiring, then, I have focused far more on rare pamphlets, prints, ephemera, and manuscript material. The modest savings in shelf space growth have been an unintended, but helpful, consequence of the strategy's *intended* objective: to acquire more primary source materials directly linked to historical events.

This broadside—the only known copy—offers important insights into the whirlwind of war in which residents of Alexandria, Va., suddenly found themselves in late August 1814. Left virtually defenseless when the militia was summoned to repel the British advance on Washington, Alexandria's Common Council decided that the city's safest course was immediate surrender. A delegation sent to Washington the morning after it burned received British assurances of protection, but the real danger lay in the British warships advancing up the Potomac. On August 29 a second delegation formally surrendered Alexandria to the British squadron. Hence, the "depredations of the enemy, with a few exceptions were confined to flour, cotton and tobacco, which they carried off in some of the vessels then at the town; only one vessel was burnt; no private dwelling was visited or entered in a rude or hostile manner, nor were citizens personally exposed to insult." This hastily distributed apologia tried to deflect the intense criticism directed by humiliated residents toward city fathers.

*Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2021
Warren Fulton Chauncey and Byrd Endowment Funds*

1 ILLINOIS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Public lands in Illinois: January 17, 1839 ...
[Vandalia, Ill., 1839]. (A 1839 .I55)

Now it can be revealed that one of my secret acquisitions weapons is the bookseller Peter Luke. His uncanny ability to flush out interesting and unusual material, which he quickly resells at attractive prices, has made him a bookselling legend. I learned early on to buy from Peter whenever possible. If I did not, dealers would and then offer the material to UVA at a substantial markup. Hence, I have acquired more from Peter—fully 1,000 items, primarily 19th-century Americana, literature, and trade catalogs—than from any other bookseller. But buying from Peter is a challenge: he has no Internet presence, issues no catalogs, sells primarily at small book fairs in the Northeast, and is on the road constantly. I usually see Peter at three book fairs annually, and in the off-season he sends me the occasional approval box to select from. Eight times I have arranged to spend a full day shopping at his modest warehouse overlooking the Hudson River in upstate New York. And every February, during the California International Antiquarian Book Fair, I vie with dealers for a shopping appointment in Peter's room at the East Pasadena Super 8, where we snap up his latest road trip finds.

That is where, late one February evening in 2014 after a 15-hour trip west, I encountered this modest, and very rare, three-page pamphlet. "Mr. Lincoln" (as the text begins), is, of course, Abraham Lincoln; and *Public lands in Illinois* takes pride of place as Lincoln's first publication, number 1 in Jay Monaghan's chronologically arranged *Lincoln Bibliography*.

Purchased from Peter Luke, 2014
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History

PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS.

JANUARY 17, 1839.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Committee on Finance, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred a resolution of this House instructing them to inquire into the expediency of proposing to purchase of the Government of the United States all the unsold lands lying within the limits of the State of Illinois, have had the same under consideration, and report:

That, in their opinion, if such purchase could be made on reasonable terms, two objects of high importance to the State might thereby be effected—first, acquire control over all the territory within the limits of the State—and, second, acquire an important source of revenue.

We will examine these two points in their order, and with special reference to their bearing upon our internal improvement system.

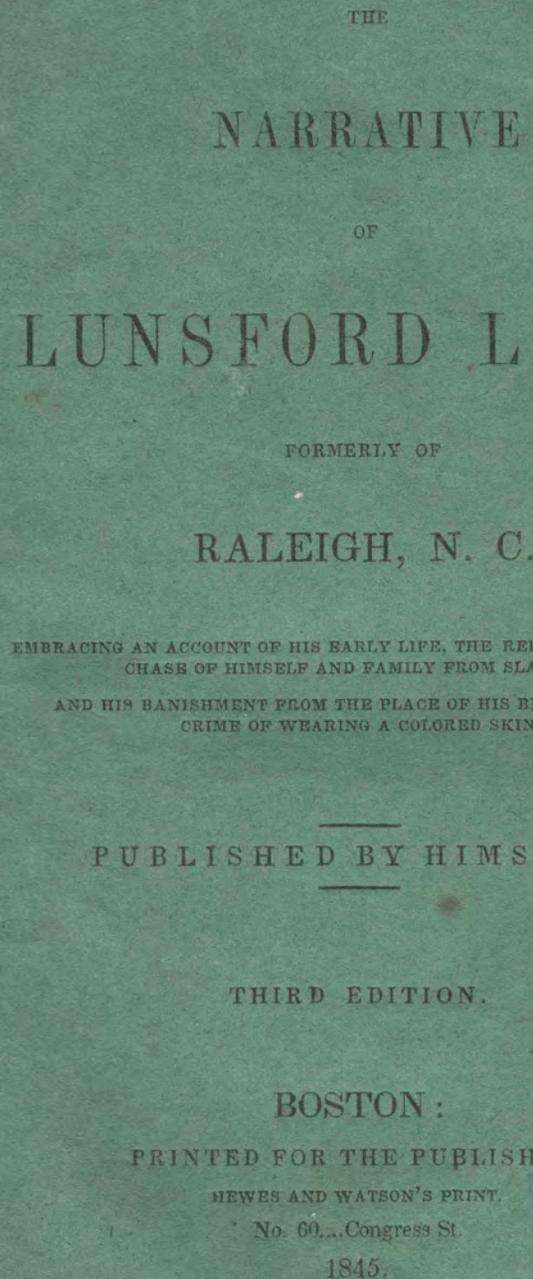
In the first place, then, we are now so far advanced in a general system of internal improvements that, if we would, we cannot retreat from it without disgrace and great loss. The conclusion then is, that we *must* advance; and, if so, the first reason for the State acquiring title to the public land is, that while we are at great expense in improving the country, and thereby enhancing the value of all the real property within its limits, that enhancement may attach exclusively to property owned by *ourselves* as a State, or to its citizens as individuals, and *not* to that owned by the Government of the United States. Again, it is conceded every where, as we believe, that Illinois surpasses every other spot of equal extent upon the face of the globe, in *fertility* of soil, and in the proportionable amount of the same which is sufficiently level for actual cultivation; and consequently that she is endowed by nature with the capacity of sustaining a greater amount of agricultural wealth and population than any other equal extent of territory in the world. To such an amount of wealth and population, our internal improvement system, now so alarming, in view of its having to be borne by our present numbers, and with our present means, would be a burden of no sort of consequence. How important, then, is it that all our energies should be exerted to bring that wealth and population among us as speedily as possible. But what, it may be asked, can the ownership of the land by the State do towards the accomplishment of that desirable object? It may be answered that the chief obstruction to the more rapid settlement of our country is found in

15 LUNSFORD LANE
(1803-1879)
The narrative of
Lunsford Lane,
formerly of
Raleigh, N.C. ...

3rd ed. Boston: [Lunsford Lane],
1845. (A 1845 .L3)

UVA curators have long sought published autobiographies of the formerly enslaved, such as the *Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass*, which were crucial in building support for the abolitionist movement. We now hold an impressive collection of these compelling accounts in first editions and contemporary reprints. Lunsford Lane's *Narrative* was my first such acquisition for UVA. Here Lane recounts his youth as an enslaved person on a farm outside Raleigh, N.C. With his owner's consent, Lane arranged (illegally) to rent out his labor so that he could establish a pipe and tobacco shop. It thrived, in part because Lane maintained the appearance of being poor and uneducated. Eventually he earned enough to purchase freedom for himself and his family. But in 1842, after being targeted by whites who feared he was spreading abolitionist sentiments, Lane fled north to Boston with his wife and children.

*Purchased from
L & T Respass, 2012
Tracy W. McGregor Library
of American History*



Cambridgeport Mass November 4th
1846

Dr Batchelier

Sir Having visited ^{your} town some
years ago & had a good time & as I purposed to come
to your town again I have thought I would compose
the part of next month & spend some four or
eight weeks in your part of the state in such
towns as you & the friends may think best
if you think it worthwhile for me to come on
I hope you ^{will} write me soon I am aware that
a grate change has taking place in your state
upon the subject of slavery of which I am glad
& yet that remains much to be done yet & you
know that abolishment wants to be steard up
in their minds so what ever you think is
best you will please to write give my kindest
respects to your family and tell many letters
I say I hope I shall find her still the friend
of the slave I am yours noble helper
of the slave
Lunsford Lane

16 LUNSFORD LANE (1803-1879)
Letter to James Batchelier, November 4, 1846
(MSS 16376)

Once resettled in Boston, Lane self-published the *Narrative*, augmenting his income by selling copies while traveling the anti-slavery lecture circuit. With the exception perhaps of Frederick Douglass, letters by Black abolitionist lecturers are notably rare, hence I was delighted when the same booksellers who sold us Lane's *Narrative* in 2012 kindly offered this manuscript letter in 2018. Writing from his home in Cambridge, Mass., Lane seeks to arrange a speaking tour of southern New Hampshire: "I am aware that a grate change has taking place in your state upon the subject of slavery of which I am glad & yet their remains much to be done yet & you know that abolishment wants to be steard up in their minds."

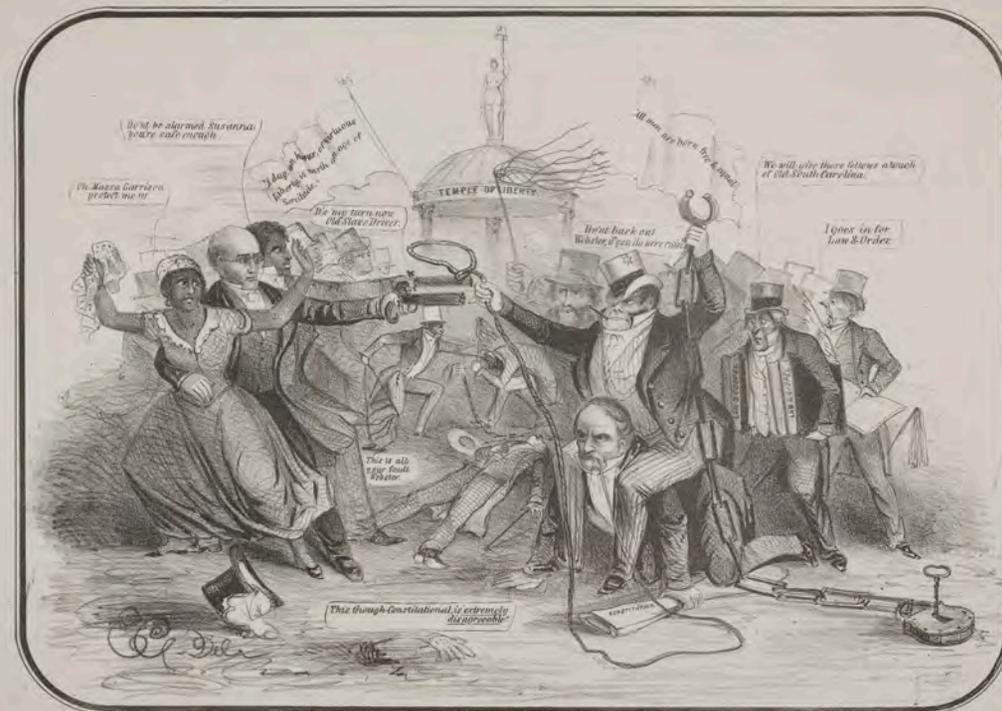
*Purchased from L & T Respass, 2018
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*

17 E. C. Practical illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law [Boston?, 1851] (Broadside 1851 .P73)

During the 1960s UVA curator William Runge wisely acquired for the McGregor Library many antebellum engraved and lithographed satirical prints. These often-brilliant capsulizations of political issues are absent from many special collections libraries, perhaps because they have been viewed as “artworks” and tend to be sold outside the antiquarian book market. I have happily followed Runge’s lead by buying more prints, an initiative which nicely complements UVA’s holdings of 20th-century editorial cartoons and, fortuitously, the recently acquired Patrick Oliphant Artwork and Papers.

Practical illustration of the Fugitive Slave Law, a rare lithograph by the still unidentified artist “E. C.,” expertly conveys the furor following passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in September 1850. By requiring citizens under penalty of law to assist in returning those who had escaped enslavement to their former masters, the act helped ignite latent abolitionist sentiments. This busy cartoon incorporates many parties to the unfolding drama: enslaved and free Black Americans, William Lloyd Garrison, and newly mobilized white Northerners on one side, and Daniel Webster, Federal marshals, fugitive hunters, enslavers, and the complacent on the other.

*Purchased from James Arsenault, 2020
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*



PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

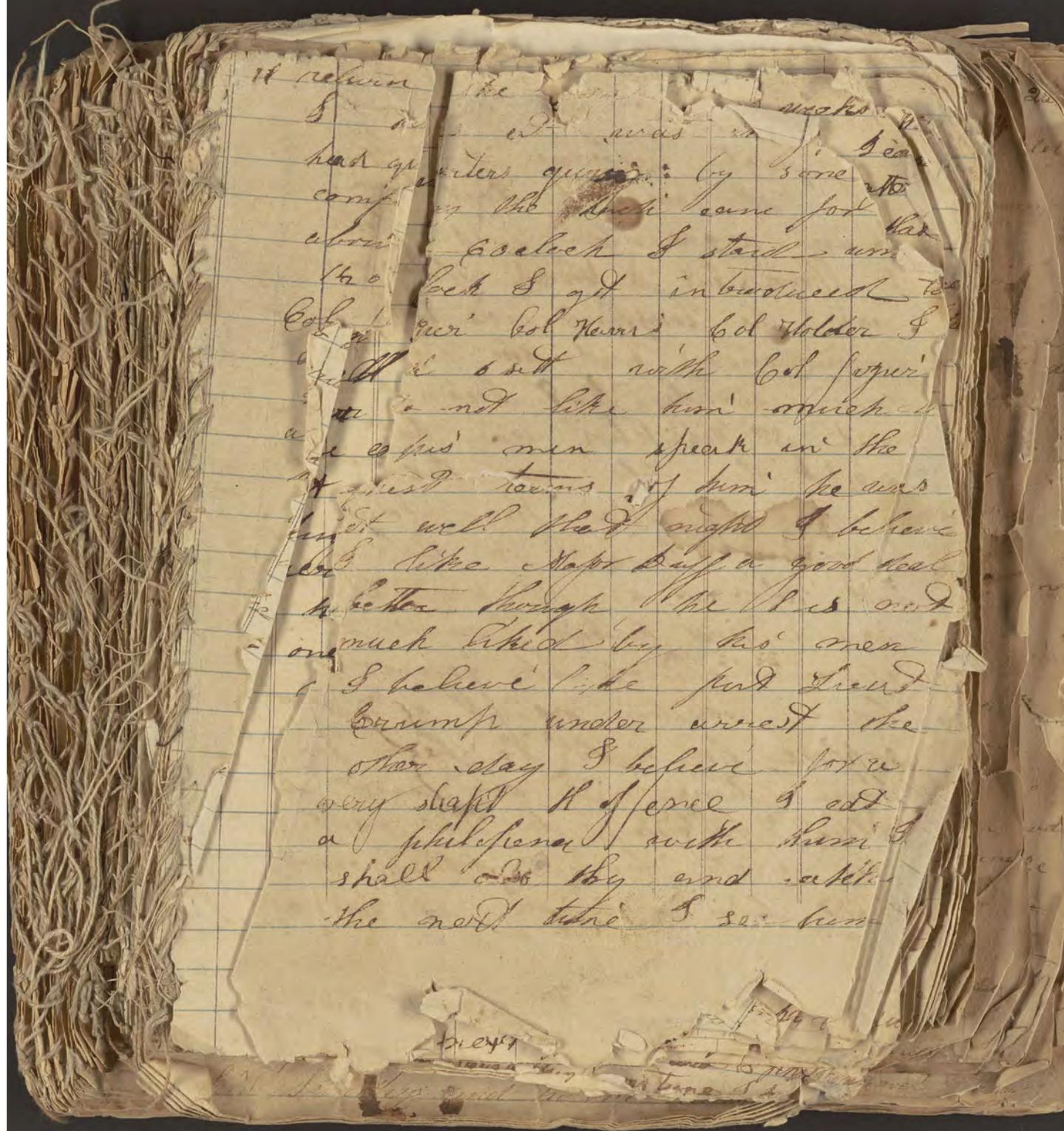
18

MARY GRAY CALDWELL (1846-1930)
Diary, 1863-1865
(MSS 15850)

Many of my best acquisitions have come, not from catalogs or auctions or book fairs, but from dealer offers. Indeed, booksellers often play God, deciding who among several worthy clients receives first refusal on a particularly rare and important item. Hence, I work hard to cultivate and maintain good relations with dealers, promptly addressing their offers and resolving payment snafus while encouraging them to quote material of special UVA interest. By now I have earned “first refusal” status, sometimes even standing 10-20% discounts, with many leading booksellers.

When the William Reese Company obtained this extraordinary Civil War diary, its staff knew just what to do: quote it to UVA! We bought it immediately. One of four known Civil War diaries from Fredericksburg, Va., and still mostly unpublished, it chronicles the painful coming of age of Mary Gray Caldwell from March 1863 until her 19th birthday in November 1865. Begun after an earlier diary was lost when Union troops ransacked the Caldwell home, Mary wrote it on whatever scraps of mismatched letter and note paper she could scrounge under wartime conditions. The entries range from the mundane to accounts of courting first Confederate, then Union officers, to the wildly inaccurate war rumors circulating in town, to the horrors of living repeatedly under occupation or while trapped in a war zone, to the bitter adjustments necessary following defeat and emancipation.

*Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2014
Associates Endowment, Chauncey, Price-Taylor,
and Tunstall Trust Funds*



CHARLES W. GAY (1841-1862)
Letter to his mother, Margaret Lewis Erskine Gay,
May 25, 1862
(MSS 16415)

When I acquire manuscript collections, rarely is it clear whether the collection is intact or has been picked over, sometimes repeatedly, so that UVA receives only a portion of the original archive. Civil War collections are a case in point: it is often in the self-interest of both seller and purchaser to remove anything not directly connected to military matters. Hence when a specialist dealer in Civil War material offered me 54 letters written 1861-1863 by Confederate soldiers Charles W. and Henry Gay, I was unsurprised by the absence of contextual material but disappointed by the November 1861-March 1862 gap. Still, we had to buy these despite their rather high price. Originally from Staunton, Va., brothers Charles and Henry were VMI students when war broke out in April 1861. Both enlisted in the "University Volunteers"—a 60-member unit comprised mostly of UVA students who famously marched to war during Final Exercises—for which UVA has scant documentation. Charles' letters have excellent content, as in this account of the Battle of Front Royal. Sadly, he would die five weeks later at Malvern Hill.

A month after acquiring these letters, I was delighted to spot in a manuscript dealer's catalog what was clearly the archive from which the letters had been separated. I immediately bought this portion of the Gay family papers—three times the size, but one-third the price, of the original portion—and yes, the missing letters from November 1861-March 1862 were present! The happily reconstituted archive is of far greater utility than the military portion alone, for it documents one Virginia family before, during, and after a time of extended crisis. Civil War historians are increasingly mining archives such as this which document the critical dynamic between the home and military fronts.

*Purchased from Paul Brzozowski and Michael Brown Rare Books, 2018
Elizabeth Cocke Coles Fund*

C. W. G.
Leanville Artillery
Capt. Wooding
3rd Brigade
Maj. Genl. Jackson's Division
Army of Valley

Near Winchester
Sunday Evening

Dear Ma,

When we got to New Market we turned off & crossed the Massanutten Mountains, & came down thro' Page & Warren Counties by Luray & Front Royal. At the latter place the advance part of Ewells army surprised a body of Yankees & completely routed them, taking a great many prisoners & a large amount of stores of all sorts. The 1st. Maryland Regt. on our side captured the whole of the 1st. Maryland Regt. on the Yankee side, & I saw one man who had taken prisoner his brother & Cousin. The enemy there seemed to be utterly unaware of our approach, & on our approach threw him into great confusion. Yesterday we came across from Front Royal to Middletown & when we got to the valley turnpike cut off & captured a great many Yankees who were coming from Strasburg. We marched all

Ad Brs Jackson Brigade
April 9th 1865
Lieut Pratt with squad will
proceed to the Rail Road Bridge
across the Canal near Lynch
burg and the south side Rail
Road Bridge to the Island
and burn them.
Wm L Jackson
Brig Gen

20 WILLIAM L. JACKSON (1825-1890)

Order given to Lieut. George Julian Pratt, April 9, 1865
(ViU-2018-0037)

Here is a second variation on the theme of reuniting scattered Civil War archives. In 2006 UVA purchased from a bookseller the lion's share of the papers of George Julian Pratt (MSS 11283); other letters were dispersed via eBay and other sellers. In 1861 Pratt (1843-1924), a UVA student and son of its Grounds superintendent, left school to enroll (as had Charles and Henry Gay) in the University Volunteers. Later Pratt joined the Confederate Army's 18th Virginia Cavalry and served for the Civil War's duration, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He then settled west of Charlottesville in Waynesboro, Va.

Absent from the collection, however, was this key piece, a paper scrap bearing an order hastily scrawled by Brig. General William L. Jackson on April 9, 1865:

"Lieut. Pratt with squad will proceed to the Rail Road Bridge across the Canal near Lynchburg and the south side Rail Road Bridge to the Island and burn them." If Pratt had succeeded, this desperate move might have bought time despite cutting off Robert E. Lee's Confederate forces from their only supply source. But it was too late, for Lee was already negotiating surrender terms at Appomattox. The collection did include a photocopy of this document, and UVA's cataloging noted: "Location of original unknown." It was, in fact, framed and hanging on a wall in nearby Fishersville, Va., until sold at a Shenandoah Valley auction in 2017, then offered to UVA by a dealer who knew we held Pratt's papers. I was happy to bring this evocative document "home."

*Purchased from Cal Packard, 2018
Elizabeth Cocke Coles Fund*

The Invasion—Occupation of York

By the Enemy.

News of the advance of the forces of the enemy upon York, reached this place on Friday last, and although it was believed to be only a cavalry raid, on Saturday it was discovered by a Union scout that the force was large, numbering some ten thousand. Mr. Arthur Farquhar, a citizen of this place, entered their lines some distance from town and obtained permission to inform the citizens of York of their approach, on the condition that he should return to their command and inform them whether or not our forces would make any resistance to the occupation of this place. A meeting of the Safety Committee was called, and it was then determined, on account of the strong force of the enemy, to make no resistance; and Chief Burgess Small and George Hay, Thomas White, and W. Latimer Small, members of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Farquhar, went out to meet the advance, to inform them of the decision of the Committee, and ask the protection of the private property and unarmed citizens.

They met General Gordon, of Early's division, and informed him that having no sufficient force to resist their advance they were authorized to ask that no injury be done the citizens, in their persons or private property. General Gordon heard their request and secured them that no injury should be done to either.

On Sunday morning about ten o'clock the vanguard of the enemy approached in three columns, the centre through Main street. Gordon's brigade passed through town and camped on the terrace about two miles east of town. General Early next arrived with another brigade of his division, and after an interview with the Chief Burgess took possession of the Fair Ground and Government Hospital. Thither the forces were stationed with their Artillery, consisting of some fourteen pieces, together with their infantry, mounted riflemen, cavalry, &c. Headquarters were established in the Court House, Gen. Early occupying the Sheriff's office, the Provost Marshal the Register's office, and other members of the Staff of the General commanding other offices.

The following requisitions were made upon the citizens by General Early:

REQUISITION FOR THE USE OF EARLY'S DIVISION.

One hundred and sixty-five barrels of flour, or twenty-eight thousand pounds baked bread, thirty-five hundred pounds sugar, sixteen hundred and fifty pounds coffee, three hundred gallons molasses, twelve hundred pounds salt.

Thirty-two thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one thousand pounds bacon or pork. The above articles to be delivered at the Market House on Main street, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

W. M. W. THORNTON, Capt & A. C. S.

REQUISITION FOR THE USE OF MAJ. GEN. EARLY'S COMMAND.

Two thousand pairs shoes or boots, One thousand pairs socks, One thousand felt hats, One hundred thousand dollars in money.

C. E. ENOIGERLACK, Maj. & CHIEF Q. M. Early's Div. June 28th, 1863.

Approved, and the authorities of the town of York will furnish the above articles and the money required, for which certificates will be given. J. A. EARLY, Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

The York Gazette, York, Penn'a.: Tuesday, June 30, 1863: The invasion—occupation of York by the enemy York, Pa.: York Gazette, July 1, 1863. (Broadside 1863 .Y67)

The Civil War is such a vast collecting area that I have largely followed my predecessors by focusing on its impact on Virginia and Virginians. Fortunately, the magnificent John L. Nau III Civil War History Collection—donated in 2019 and comprising thousands of soldiers' letters, diaries, and photographs—has vastly expanded and diversified UVA's military holdings. Still, I have tried to round out the collection by selectively adding materials documenting other significant aspects of the conflict. This unrecorded broadside newspaper extra is one of several recent acquisitions concerning the June 1863 invasion of southeastern Pennsylvania by Confederate forces. Published on July 1, it offers a full and accurate account of the prior week's fraught events, during which the citizens of York, Pa., surrendered to General Jubal Early and negotiated to save most of the city from destruction, only to see Early's forces suddenly end their occupation and move westward on June 30. "As we go to press the town is filled with rumors of skirmishing near Hanover ..., but as we cannot trace them to any reliable authority we refrain from publishing them." The Battle of Gettysburg had already begun, but several days would pass before York's citizens clearly understood this.

Purchased from James Arsenault, 2021 Associates Endowment Fund

PROPOSED

PLAN OF THE SETTLEMENT

— OF THE —

HACIENDA OF SAN LORENZO.

CORNELIUS BOYLE (1817-1878) Proposed plan of the settlement of the hacienda of San Lorenzo Mexico: Mexican Times Printing Office, 1866. (F1313 .B69 1866)

Purchasing at auction can be challenging, given bidding uncertainties and the often-complex payment and shipping arrangements, but UVA curators accept the challenge when the material warrants. I was delighted to secure this modest pamphlet—the second recorded copy—even at my high bid. It illuminates one of the least known attempts to establish a Confederate expatriate colony following the Civil War.

In 1861 Cornelius Boyle abandoned a successful medical practice in Washington, D.C. for the Confederate Army, serving as Provost Marshal General of the Army of Northern Virginia and commander of the important railroad hub at Gordonsville, Va. He duly signed the amnesty oath in 1865 but soon sailed for Mexico, where Jubal Early introduced him to the wealthy California mine owner, cotton merchant, and land speculator Eustace Barron. Boyle's job as land agent was to find Confederate expats to improve (and eventually buy) Barron's 575,000 acres near Tepic in western Mexico. In this prospectus Boyle extols the land's climate, resources, suitability for growing cotton, tobacco, coffee, corn, and other staples, though human resources receive only brief mention: "Labour can be had for from thirty seven to fifty cents per day, the laborer finding himself." Boyle soon returned to Virginia, publishing in Staunton a new (and equally rare) edition of the *Proposed plan*. The settlement's fate is unclear, but Boyle eventually regained his confiscated Washington, D.C. property and returned there.

Purchased at Swann Auction Galleries, 2021 Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund

2 唐番公報 = Tang Fan Gong Bao = The Oriental, vol. 1, no. 15, December 18, 1875 (San Francisco: Chock Wong & J. Hoffmann)

Like my predecessors, I have generally collected American regional and local history sparingly, save for Virginia and the southeastern U.S. Some adjustment has been necessary, though, to expand our coverage of communities—many of increasing interest to UVA students and faculty—which have thereby been overlooked. (Less adjustment has been needed for American literature, which we have long collected as comprehensively as possible.)

An important inflection point for the nation's Asian community is documented in this exceptionally rare newspaper issue. Although not San Francisco's first Chinese-language newspaper, *The Oriental* was the first to take root, persisting for nearly three decades under various names and owners. As this issue was being published, proprietor Chock Wong was himself making news around the country by applying for American citizenship. Contemporary accounts indicate that he was among the few Chinese to become naturalized citizens before the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act shut the door.

*Purchased from Bartleby's Books, 2021
Associates Endowment Fund*



ENGLISH LITERATURE

[84]

forcing him to a confession of his horrid crime.

E X A M P L E XXXI.

I cannot omit a very extraordinary instance of the power of imagination in a guilty conscience, shewn at the tryal of Catherine Hayes, which was told me by a person of high rank and character, who was present at her tryal.

Catherine Hayes, near thirty years ago, was tried, convicted, and burnt, for the Murder of her husband, which (assisted by her own son and some others) she effected by cutting off his head, and throwing it into a river. On examining the evidence against her, there was a coat produced in court that formerly belonged to her husband, and had been given by her, as part of the reward, to one of her wicked accomplices in the Murder. This coat was held up in order to be view'd, and, by the manner of its being lifted up, (the under parts of the skirts being hid by the crowd) its appearance was very much like that of a man without his head. This struck such a horror into the heart of the prisoner at the bar, especially as it was the

3

very

HENRY FIELDING (1707-1754)

Examples of the interposition of providence in the detection and punishment of murder ...

London: A. Millar, 1752. (PR3454 .E93 1752)

Most antiquarian booksellers are sole proprietors or small businesses without a brick-and-mortar shop, and they follow a variety of business models. Some booksellers I deal with regularly, while others I have no occasion to buy from because they specialize in materials outside my curatorial responsibilities. Still others I may shop with only when they have something of special relevance for UVA's collection. This very rare Henry Fielding first edition was offered to me out of the blue by a British dealer I had never heard of and have not dealt with since, but who had researched the item and its market thoroughly enough to identify UVA as the ideal customer.

Our exceptional holdings of 18th-century British literature reflect the long-standing excellence of UVA's English faculty and funding from several generous donors. Included is one of the world's leading collections relating to Henry Fielding, which it has been a pleasure to augment. One key piece I have acquired is this curious late work illuminating Fielding's secondary career as magistrate and social reformer. Intended for a popular audience, it contains 33 murder stories—some taken from historical sources, others from eyewitness accounts of recent crimes collected by Fielding—related in didactic but enthralling fashion to reinforce the moral that murder will out.

*Purchased from Nicholas Marlowe Rare Books, 2017
Battestin and Ribble Funds*

25
THOMAS CHATTERTON (1752-1770)

“Poems, by Thomas Rowley, Priest of St. John’s,
in the City of Bristol ... Transcribed partly from
the Original M.S.S. and partly from authentic
Copies in the Year 1771”

[Bristol, Eng.] (ViU-2017-0188)

Only occasionally have I bought large collections, for significant duplication with UVA’s existing holdings often renders such purchases unattractive. But in 2016 a dealer offered a comprehensive Thomas Chatterton collection which plugged a hole in our splendid 18th-century English literature holdings.

Ever since his untimely death at 17, Thomas Chatterton has been one of England’s most fascinating literary figures. His “Rowley Poems”—pseudo-medieval verses presented by their “discoverer” Chatterton as the work of a 15th-century priest—are among the most famous of literary hoaxes. Yet Chatterton’s prodigious talent, which inspired the Romantics and Pre-Raphaelites, continues to dazzle.

Chatterton’s death—ruled a suicide, but likely accidental—left the still unpublished Rowley Poems in the hands of his Bristol patrons, who sold expensive transcripts to English literati. Approximately 25 of these coterie manuscripts are extant, including this volume (one of two I acquired for UVA). Copied for the Earl of Lichfield, this is possibly the exemplar read in 1772 by Thomas Warton, who was among the first to conclude that the poems were not genuine 15th-century works. When compared to Chatterton’s original, this passage from *The execution of Sir Charles Bawdyn* reveals the transcript to be somewhat “modernized” for 18th-century readers.

*Purchased from the Brick Row Book Shop, 2016
Battestin, Kerchof, and Tunstall Funds*

the Bristow Tragedy; or Dethe of Syr Charles⁽³¹⁾
Bawdyn; in y^e. 2^d. year of K. Edward. IV. 1462.

1.

The feather'd Songster, Chaunticlere,
Hath wound his bugle Horne,
And told the early Villager
The comyng of the Morne.

2.

Kyng Edward saw the ruddy streaks
Of Lyght eclipse the Graie,
And heard the Raven's crokyng Throte
Proclayme the fated Daie.

3.

Thou'rt right, quod He, for by y^e. God
That sits enthron'd on hie,
Charles Bawdyn, & his Fellowes twayne,
To daie shall surely die.

4.

Then with a Jugg of nappy Ale
Hys knyghts did on him waite; —
Go tell the Traytor, that to daie,
He leaves this mortal State.

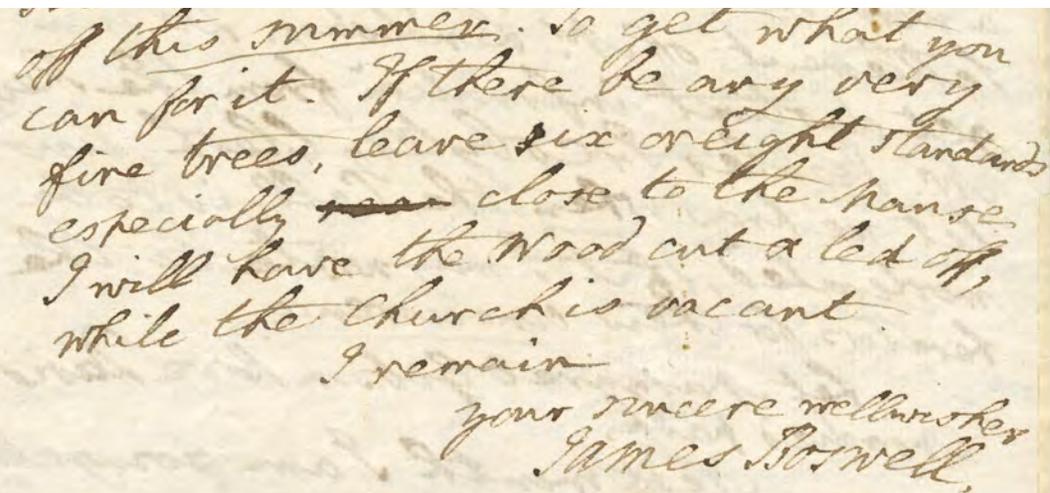
26

JAMES BOSWELL (1740-1795) Letter to Andrew Gibb, May 31, 1793 (MSS 16519)

My career path has unexpectedly brought me into close association with, among others, Jorge Luis Borges and the Mather family of Puritan ministers (documented elsewhere in this exhibition), as well as Samuel Johnson and his biographer James Boswell. A highlight of my decade at Harvard's Houghton Library was the week spent packing up the world's finest collection of materials relating to Johnson, then supervising the cataloging of its books. Knowing something about the subject, I was surprised to discover that UVA's holdings of Johnson, Boswell, and their literary associates were merely adequate, perhaps the weakest portion of our otherwise distinguished 18th-century English literature collection.

This weakness was remedied in 2019, when I spent another week packing up the splendid Paul T. Ruxin Samuel Johnson, James Boswell and Their Circle Collection, the gift of Ruxin's widow, Joanne Camy Ruxin. A UVA Law graduate, Ruxin collected with perspicacity and zeal, securing many "high spots" while leaving relatively few gaps for me to fill. One was to acquire the few items remaining in the Ruxin family, including this superb letter from Boswell to the overseer of his Auchinleck estate. Although dealing with mundane matters such as road repair, horse breeding, tenant relations, and timber sales, its distinctive style and script provide an indelible sense of Boswell the man.

*Purchased from Sarah Ruxin, 2021
Marion duPont Scott and Tunstall Trust Funds*



27

ANNA THOMSON Excessive sensibility; or, the history of Lady St. Laurence London: G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1787. (Downshire Novels 58)

Since 1938 UVA has housed what is generally considered the world's best collection of English Gothic literature: the several thousand editions of fear-inducing novels and chapbook "shilling shockers" that captivated English readers from the 1760s into the 1830s, and that Jane Austen famously parodied in *Northanger Abbey*. The Sadleir-Black Collection—formed initially by British novelist and bibliographer Michael Sadleir, then expanded by Robert K. Black, who donated it to UVA—has long been a magnet for UVA students and outside researchers. Still, it grew slowly until 2012, when former Director of Special Collections Nicole Bouché secured for UVA the distinguished library of French scholar Maurice Lévy.

Knowing that world's-best collections rarely remain so unless they continue to grow, I made the Sadleir-Black Collection a special focus of my acquisitions work. Though Gothic novels and chapbooks are rare, they trickle onto the market at a steady rate, albeit at often elevated prices. I have swept up as many as I could, along with early translations into German, Russian, even Ottoman Turkish. Gothic novels were also popular among contemporary French readers, as the many French originals and translations of English works collected by Maurice Lévy attest, and I have added more of these rare editions as opportunities permit.

What I never expected, however, was the chance to add 41 Gothic novels in a single purchase! In 2019 the sizable personal library formed by Mary Hill (1764-1836), Viscountess Fairford, Marchioness of Downshire, and Baroness Sandys, came on the market. Its several hundred volumes included 67 Gothic novels, some already present at UVA. After some negotiating I secured for UVA the 41 we lacked, plus other relevant works—by far UVA's largest single Gothic novel acquisition since 1938. The Baroness was literary patron to, and devoted reader of, several Gothic novelists, most of whom were women. Several of the novels acquired are subscriber's copies, and two are dedicated to her, including Anna Thomson's two-volume *Excessive sensibility*. This is the dedication copy, in a deluxe presentation binding of red gilt-tooled sheep; only five other copies are known.

*Purchased from Bernard Quaritch, 2020
Battestin and Nimmo Funds*



28 JAMES MALCOLM RYMER (1814-1884)

The unspeakable; or, the life and adventures of a stammerer

London: Clarke & Beeton, 1855. (RC424 .R96 1855)

Given the sprawl of 19th-century English literature, it has been challenging to build out UVA's solid base collection in a systematic way. Instead, I have been more opportunistic, seeking items of particular rarity, utility, and distinction. *The unspeakable*, attributed to the prolific "penny dreadful" author James Malcolm Rymer, is not only very rare, but virtually unique in Victorian literature. Perhaps the earliest example in English of dysfluency literature, this fictionalized memoir/novel—it is unclear which, given how little we know about Rymer—traces a stammerer's Dickensian journey through Eton, Oxford, the military, and a largely ineffectual medical establishment before a cure is found. Recently scholars have delved into its prominent subplot of "unspeakable" love, resolved less well at the book's end.

Purchased from Michael Laird Rare Books, 2021
Ray William Frantz, Jr. Fund

THE reader must not quarrel with these recollections and adventures, because the true names of the persons introduced are not given to him, nor on account of the avowed fact that *all* the adventures and misadventures here recorded have not happened to one person. Every incident though is precisely and directly within the personal experience of the narrator. They happened to himself, or to stammerers with whom he is acquainted, and who, from their experiences, merely added to his materials. This work then is lifted far out of the category of works of fiction; it is true—strictly true—not merely true because it possesses *vraisemblance*, but true in fact, and as such it is presented to the public, as an epitome of the experiences of a stammerer, and a detail to some degree of the strange influence which such a disordered faculty has upon the story of a life.

AMERICAN LITERATURE



MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH (1631-1705)

Meat out of the eater, or meditations concerning the necessity, end, and usefulness of afflictions unto Gods children ... 4th ed.

Boston: Printed by R. P. for John Usher, 1689.

BOUND WITH:

MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH (1631-1705)

The day of doom, or, a poetical description of the Great and Last Judgement ... 5th ed.

Boston: Printed by B. Green, and J. Allen, for Benjamin Eliot, 1701. (A 1689 .W55)

Whenever possible, UVA curators avoid acquiring “fixer-uppers”: materials requiring extensive (and expensive) conservation treatment before they can be used safely for research and instruction. But because we typically seek rare, often unique items in a wide range of formats, sometimes we must bend, even break, the rule and draw upon the expertise of UVA’s preservation staff, as here. When this previously unrecorded copy—one of two known—emerged from the proverbial New England attic in 2013, I knew this would be UVA’s only chance to acquire one. Sadly, the copy was in such fragile condition that any handling would damage it further. We bravely bought it anyway and, after washing, mending, and rebinding by former UVA conservator Eliza Gilligan, it is fully usable and should last until, yes, doomsday.

These two bestselling poetry collections by Massachusetts minister Michael Wigglesworth constitute the first collected edition of an American author’s works. In 1701 some unsold copies of the 1689 edition of Wigglesworth’s *Meat out of the eater* were reissued with copies of a newly printed edition of his famously vivid (and eminently readable) poetic description of Judgement Day, *The day of doom*, to form a collected works. All early editions of either work are of legendary rarity, and this copy is the cornerstone of UVA’s colonial American literature holdings.

Purchased from James Arsenault, 2013

Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History

The DAY of
DOOM:
OR,
A Poetical Description
OF
The GREAT and LAST
Judgement.
WITH
A Short DISCOURSE about
Eternity.

By Michael Wigglesworth, Teacher of
Church at Maldon in N. E

The Fifth Edition, enlarged with
Scripture and Marginal Notes.

Acts 17. 31. Because he hath appointed a day in the which he
will Judge the world in Righteousness, by that Man whom
He hath Ordained. -----

Mat. 24. 30. And then shall appear the Sign of the Son of
Man in heaven, and then shall all the Tribes of the earth
Mourn, and they shall see the Son of Man coming in the
clouds of heaven with power and great glory.

BOSTON: Printed by B. Green, and J. Allen,
for Benjamin Eliot, at his Shop under the
West End of the Town-House. 1701.

able to keep on quietly & regularly in the path I have
marked out for myself, without the danger of being
overtaken by want, on the way. In the mean time
continue to have faith in me

I may have occasion before long to draw on you, but
shall do it at such dates as not to inconvenience you. I
have had to pay 25 guineas for plates the engraving
of a drawing by Leslie for Knickerbocker. I shall have
as much more to pay for one by Allston, which however
will not be done ^{in three} two months: the delay is very
inconvenient as I want to ~~get~~ have a new edition
published as soon as possible. The engravings will be
in the very best style.

I see there are two voluminous tales in press by Hoff
coming out: I shall endeavor to furnish them for you.
Have you published all his poems; if not I think it worth
your while for they have great merit. His Kilmenny
in the Queen's Wake is one of the most beautiful little
tales in modern poetry. You will find biographical
the anecdote of Hoff in the late Scots Magazine which
is very interesting - he is an extraordinary success
of nature, our production.

Yours truly
W.I.

WASHINGTON IRVING (1783-1859)
Letter to Moses Thomas, May? 1818
(ViU-2017-0161)

Thanks to the voracious collecting of Clifton Waller Barrett (1901-1991), who gave to UVA his superlative American literature library, we possess one of the nation's best holdings of American literary manuscripts. Its strengths in such canonical authors as James Fenimore Cooper, Stephen Crane, Robert Frost, Bret Harte, Lafcadio Hearn, Washington Irving, Henry James, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Mark Twain, and Walt Whitman are well known. These authors' manuscripts and letters still appear regularly on the market; but not having Barrett's ample financial resources, I have been more sparing in augmenting UVA's holdings. My priority has been to acquire materials shedding light on an author's creative process and relations with publishers.

In 2017 the bookseller James Cummins offered a small cache of Washington Irving manuscripts collected by Irving scholar Andrew B. Myers. I immediately bought the five which best complemented UVA's extensive holdings, of which this letter is the most notable. This fragment—page 3 only, of three—dates from a key time in Irving's life. During the 1810s, while financially supported by his brothers' mercantile business, Irving largely squandered his early literary promise. But after the firm's 1818 bankruptcy, Irving found the resolve to become arguably America's first successful professional author. Writing to Philadelphia publisher and bookseller Moses Thomas, Irving hopes to be "able to keep on quietly & regularly on the path I have marked out for myself, without the danger of being overtaken by want, on the way. In the mean time continue to have faith in me." Thomas did, publishing a new edition of Irving's *A history of New York* in 1819. Meanwhile Irving labored on his breakthrough work, *The sketch book*. But following financial reversals during the Panic of 1819, Thomas lost that prize to another publisher.

Purchased from James Cummins, 2017

Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature

SALLY SAYWARD BARRELL KEATING WOOD (1759-1855)

Le baron illuminé

Versailles & Paris: Locard & Desprez, 1804.
(PS3350 .W53 J814 1804)

UVA's collection of pre-1900 American fiction is one of the world's best. I have added heavily to it, in part because the titles we lack, though rare, steadily turn up on the market at modest prices; few research libraries compete with UVA for these; and these mostly forgotten works offer tremendous research potential. Still, among the 12,000-odd titles listed in Lyle H. Wright's standard bibliography—to which one might add the several thousand titles, published as dime novels or in periodical series, that Wright omitted—UVA may hold perhaps half. I have tried in particular to bolster UVA's relatively weak holdings in later 19th-century serially published popular fiction.

Another initiative of mine has been to document the early reception and dissemination of American literature abroad, whether in English-language editions published in Great Britain or in foreign-language translations published on the European continent. The editions I have acquired by no means skew toward canonical authors; rather, they illuminate a more complex story of how and why American authors gained foreign readers. Consider this work, the second recorded copy of a French translation of Sally Wood's *Julia, and the illuminated baron*. Today Wood is remembered, if at all, as Maine's first novelist and America's first female author of Gothic fiction. This, the first of Wood's four novels, was published in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1800. Later that year a pirated edition (possibly two) appeared in London, though only a single copy can be traced today. Three years later this French translation, likely made from the English edition, was published. But why? "English" Gothic novels were immensely popular with contemporary French readers, and Wood set her novel in Revolutionary France.

*Purchased from Samuel Gedge, 2021
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*



JAMES MONROE WHITFIELD (1822-1871)

America and other poems

Buffalo, N.Y.: James S. Leavitt, 1853. (PS3180 .W45 A66 1853)

Early works by Black authors are, in bookseller parlance, nearly “unobtainable” on the market; and when found, the competition for them is fierce. Still, I have had some success in filling gaps in UVA’s already enviable holdings. This is perhaps my most significant acquisition: the only published poetry collection by the undervalued James Monroe Whitfield. Born free in New Hampshire, Whitfield settled in Buffalo, N.Y., where he opened a barber shop. By 1850 Whitfield was active in western New York abolitionist circles, working with Frederick Douglass and Martin R. Delany and publishing poems in *The North Star*, *The Liberator*, and other papers. *America and other poems*, whose two dozen poems of impressive quality constitute more than half of his extant work, established Whitfield as the abolitionist movement’s foremost Black poet. Whitfield sold copies from his barber shop and on his travels; today the book is rare, and the occasional copy offered for sale typically has the pristine look of an unsold remainder. Shortly after its publication, Whitfield broke with Douglass, partnering instead with Delany to promote Black resettlement in Haiti and Central America. By 1862 Whitfield was barbering in San Francisco and traveling throughout the West.

Purchased from Savoy Books, 2014

Associates Endowment and Tunstall Trust Funds

P O E M S.

AMERICA.

AMERICA, it is to thee,
Thou boasted land of liberty,—
It is to thee I raise my song,
Thou land of blood, and crime, and wrong.
It is to thee, my native land,
From whence has issued many a band
To tear the black man from his soil,
And force him here to delve and toil;
Chained on your blood-bemoistened sod,
Cringing beneath a tyrant’s rod,
Stripped of those rights which Nature’s God
Bequeathed to all the human race,
Bound to a petty tyrant’s nod,
Because he wears a paler face.

THE
UNITED WORLDS.

BOOK XXX.

THAT TOWN so famed, which Hudson, with his waves,
Distinguished river, disemboгуing, laves,
I found, o'erhung those dazzling streets of gold;
And this, then, freely, to the Council told.
NEW YORK, I cried, this moment, yonder, spreads
Her domes, thrice fifty leagues above our heads;

MARK DRINKWATER [I.E., NATHANIEL KING (1767-1848)]
The United Worlds: a poem, in fifty seven books
Hamilton, N.Y.: [Nathaniel King], 1834. (PS1554 .D55 U5 1834)

Many “rare” books are not difficult to find on the antiquarian market. Having decided to acquire a work for UVA, I may have the luxury of selecting from among two or more copies. Other books are genuinely rare and may appear for sale only once a year, a decade, or even a century. Simply acquiring any copy is satisfaction enough, but if that copy is in fine condition and has unique research potential, so much the better. Such is the case with this very rare copy, in the original publisher’s cloth binding, of an epic poem in 57 (!) books. The front endleaf inscription—“Miss Ellen M. King. Liverpool, N.Y. Book written by Grandfather King”—confirms scholars’ suspicions that “Mark Drinkwater” is a pseudonym for the true author: the Hamilton, N.Y., lawyer Nathaniel King.

The United Worlds is an exceptionally early and virtually unknown American work of science fiction (albeit in narrative verse) which embraces contemporary themes of utopia, geographic discovery, technological innovation, and the hollow earth theory. An American Arctic expedition finds, not the Northwest Passage, but an opening to a six-sphere underground world populated by tens of millions of “Subterraneans” who have created an ideal civilization served by giant, human-form “androides.” Their capital is the “Golden City” located directly beneath New York City, even then a den of iniquity. Having been converted to Christianity by the Americans, the Subterraneans offer in exchange to unite their world with ours to form a universal utopia. Naturally other nations resist until, following a cataclysmic war of the worlds, the United Worlds becomes reality.

Purchased from Ian Brabner, 2021
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund

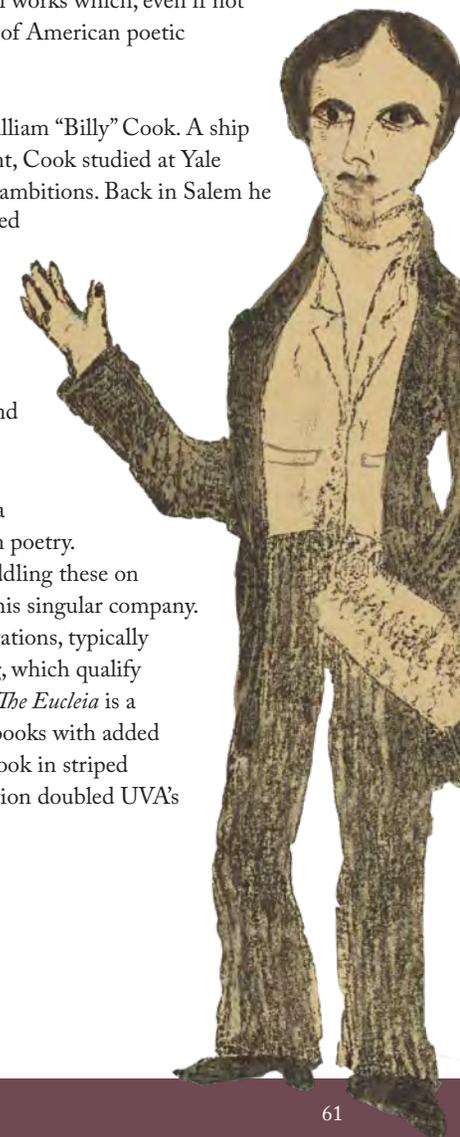
WILLIAM COOK (1807-1876)
The Eucleia: works
Salem, Mass.: William Cook, [1865?]. (PS1378 .C7 1865)

It is a curatorial truism that one remembers potential acquisitions lost more than acquisitions successfully made. At UVA my deepest disappointment has been failing to interest my colleagues in acquiring the world’s best private collection of 19th-century American non-canonical verse. [Note to my successor: it remains on the market.] Instead, I have added piecemeal to UVA’s already magnificent holdings, seeking in particular rare and unusual works which, even if not accomplished poetry, document the vast range of American poetic expression and literary publication.

One poet deserving of wider recognition is William “Billy” Cook. A ship captain’s son and lifelong Salem, Mass., resident, Cook studied at Yale before physical and mental illness checked his ambitions. Back in Salem he conducted a private school and became a beloved eccentric. In the early 1850s Cook began composing verses about Salem, its residents, and contemporary political events and figures. After salvaging some worn type and a jobbing press from a local newspaper, Cook was able to self-publish his verses in nearly 50 broadsides and poetry chapbooks.

Strictly speaking, these are “mendicant verse,” a significant sub-genre of 19th-century American poetry. Cook supplemented his modest income by peddling these on Salem’s streets and to visitors who sought out his singular company. Many feature Cook’s charming woodcut illustrations, typically heightened with pencil to patch uneven inking, which qualify Cook as a significant folk, or “outsider,” artist. *The Eucleia* is a nonce collection of ten previously issued chapbooks with added title page, assembled ca. 1865 and bound by Cook in striped cloth with stamped woodcut title. This acquisition doubled UVA’s holdings of Cook’s recorded oeuvre.

Purchased from the William Reese Co., 2012
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund



extremely interesting---

"Explain it to me!" she cried, "You would not have dared to do it. I don't know how brave you may be, but I know you would not have had the courage to come here and tell me that you had taken my senses, ~~xxxxxxx~~ my reason and my judgment from me as you took them away from all those other people, and that you had made me a mere tool of your will, glaring and panting with excitement at the wonderful things you told me to see where nothing existed! ^{I have nothing to say about the others; they can speak for themselves if they ever come to know what you did to them. I speak for myself.} ~~You may be sure that I was excited.~~ I stood up with the ^{rest of the people} ~~others~~ and I gazed with all my might, and over and over again I asked myself if it could be possible that anything was the matter with my eyes or my brain and if I could be the only person there

FRANK R. STOCKTON (1834-1902)

"The magic egg," 1894
(MSS 15768)

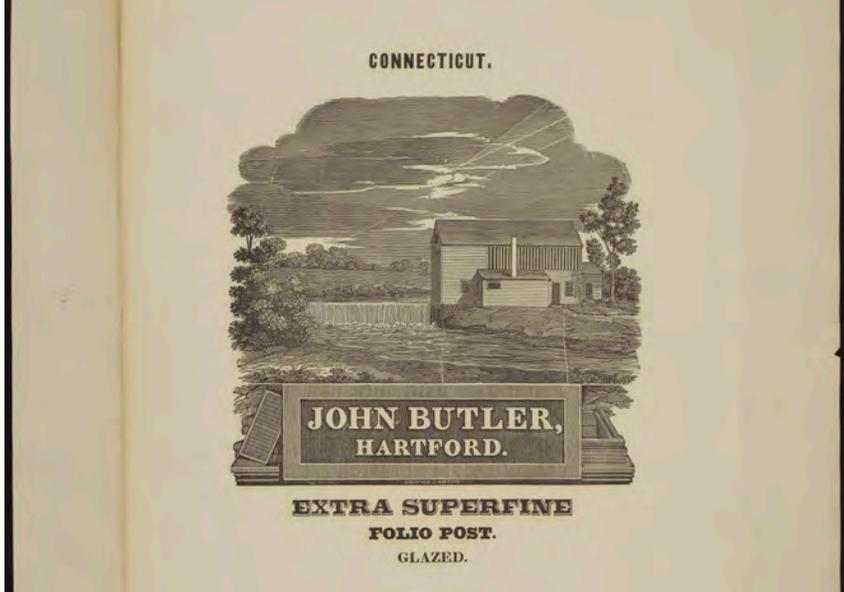
UVA's American literature collection is justly celebrated for its stellar manuscript treasures, among these the original drafts of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of grass*, Stephen Crane's *The red badge of courage*, and John Steinbeck's *The grapes of wrath*. Less well known is the extraordinary breadth of UVA's literary manuscript holdings. Included are drafts and letters, ranging from single items to substantial archives, of over 500 authors. Many of the smaller groupings are important as the primary accumulation of that author's few extant manuscripts.

In acquiring American literary manuscripts, I have managed to enlarge some of these caches and even add a few new ones. As is true for many authors, the fiction writer Frank Stockton's papers are scattered among several libraries: Yale's Beinecke Library holds the bulk, with UVA's collection ranking second. This is the final corrected draft of *The magic egg*, one of Stockton's best-known stories and an early foray into science fiction. Stockton submitted it in 1894 for publication in *The Century magazine*, then one of the nation's leading general interest periodicals. Editor Richard Watson Gilder accepted it provided Stockton revise the ending for clarity. This he did: the typescript includes both the original and revised endings, with additional authorial and editorial corrections, together with Stockton's letter explaining the revision.

*Purchased from Howard S. Mott, 2013
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BOOK ARTS



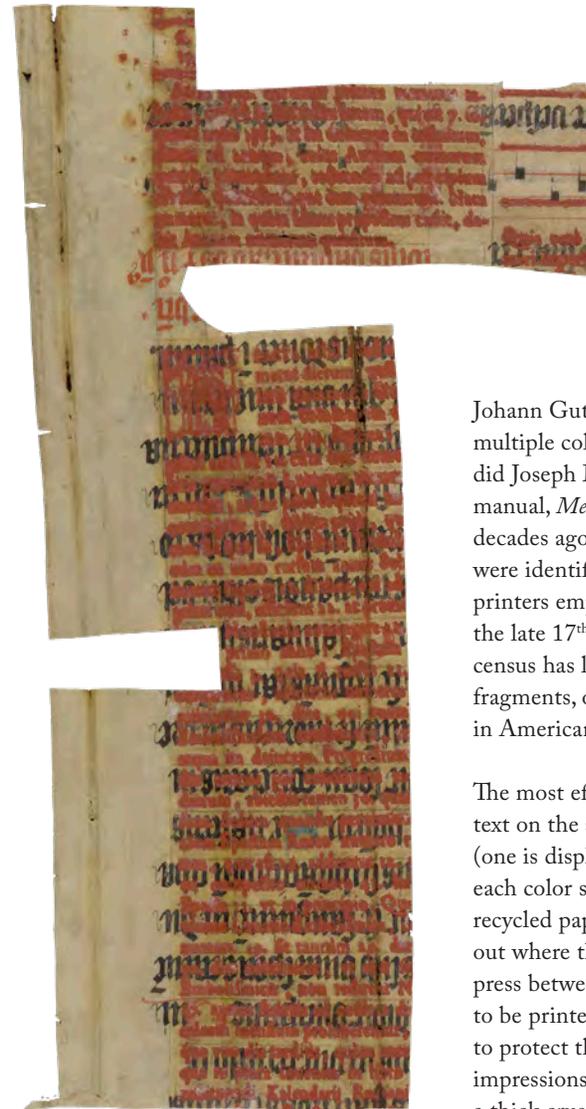


LOUIS FAIRCHILD (B. 1800)
**Ream wrapper for extra superfine folio post
 glazed paper manufactured by John Butler,
 Hartford, Conn., ca. 1830**

For eight decades now UVA has been the country's leading university for the study of bibliography, that is, printing as material artifact. UVA's program received a major boost in 1992 when Rare Book School, the world's leading continuing education program for all interested in book history and bibliography, moved here from Columbia University. It has been my immense privilege to assist with both: teaching at Rare Book School while actively strengthening UVA's magnificent research and teaching collections in bibliography, book history, and the book arts.

Paper has been sold in 500-sheet reams for nearly as long as it has been manufactured in the West. Typically, reams have been packaged in protective wrappers which are invariably discarded along with the all-important information on the paper's maker, size, and qualities. Hence, ream wrappers are among the most fugitive of book trades artifacts. This spectacular example is one of the finer known American ream wrappers, important for Louis Fairchild's wood-engraved view of John Butler's paper mill along the Hockanum River in Manchester, Conn.; even the foldlines, which document the dimensions of Butler's best quality folio post size writing paper, are significant.

*Purchased from the Veatches, 2020
 Book Arts Press Fund*



**Vellum leaf from a 15th
 century liturgical
 manuscript, reused in
 the late 16th century
 as a frisket sheet for
 red printing
 (MSS 16225)**

Johann Gutenberg was printing books in multiple colors in the 1450s, but not until 1683 did Joseph Moxon explain how to do it in his manual, *Mechanick exercises*. It was only two decades ago, when the first color frisket sheets were identified, that historians confirmed that printers employed Moxon's methods prior to the late 17th century. Since then, a worldwide census has located only 60 color frisket sheet fragments, of which this example is one of eight in American libraries.

The most efficient way to print red and black text on the same sheet on a common press (one is displayed in our building) was to print each color separately. A frisket sheet—typically recycled paper or parchment with holes cut out where the red text falls—was placed on the press between the red-inked type and the sheet to be printed, the frisket sheet acting as a mask to protect the black-printed areas. After many impressions the excess red ink would collect in a thick crust (as here) on the frisket, which was then replaced. This example is a vellum leaf

from a 15th-century Latin liturgical manuscript, recycled in the 1580s or 1590s (likely in France) as a frisket for printing an edition of the *Missale Romanum*. The discarded frisket was salvaged ca. 1630 by a French bookbinder, who cut it into irregular strips for use in bindings. This piece was retrieved from a binding conserved in the 1990s.

*Purchased from Christopher Edwards, 2016
 Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia Gift Fund*

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Heures des paroissiens, contenant les messes des principales festes ...

Paris: Claude Herissant, 1774. (BX2080 .A2 1774)

Acquiring books for their texts can have the cumulative, if unintended, benefit of creating a noteworthy assemblage of historic bookbindings. This was generally the case at UVA until the mid-1980s, when first the Douglas H. Gordon bequest of magnificent French books in fine bindings, and then the 1992 arrival of Rare Book School and its world-class teaching collections, prompted curators to consider collecting bindings per se. Working closely with Rare Book School, I have acquired many notable and unusual bindings appropriate both for Rare Book School classes and for our own research and instructional needs. Our two collections combined constitute one of the nation's strongest research holdings of historic bookbindings.

This exceptionally fine and very rare straw marquetry binding stopped me in my tracks at the 2020 California International Antiquarian Book Fair. A popular European technique for crafting small decorative objects, straw marquetry was occasionally employed to decorate bindings, especially in late 18th-century France. Straw was first split, soaked, and ironed flat; next, the strips were cut to shape, glued onto paper, then colored and varnished to resemble wood marquetry. The decorative panels were then inlaid into the covers of a traditional leather binding.

*Purchased from Musinsky Rare Books, 2020
Book Arts Press and Kerchof Library Funds*



39
APOSTOLO ZENO (1668-1750)

Poesie drammatiche di Apostolo Zeno

Vol. 7. Orléans: L. P. Couret de Villeneuve, 1785. (ML49 .Z4 1785)

Knowledge is power in the antiquarian book and manuscript market. The booksellers I buy from expect discretion from me in discussing our dealings with other booksellers and curators—the fewer specifics, the better—and I expect similar discretion from booksellers. (May my small indiscretions here be forgiven!) Sometimes, however, information sharing is not only appropriate but very helpful. Four years ago, a catalog offering a binding like this one arrived in my email inbox. I ordered the binding within 30 minutes, but it was already sold. Unbeknownst to me, the purchaser was Nicholas Pickwoad, an old friend, former Rare Book School instructor, and the world's leading expert on European hand-press period bookbindings. The dealer told him that I was runner-up, and Nicholas remembered. Two years later another bookseller acquired this copy and contacted Nicholas. “You should offer it to David—he’s looking for one,” and Simon Beattie graciously obliged.

This is one of the finest of the few extant examples of, in Giles Barber's words, “the first large-scale certain French publisher's binding.” In the late 18th century Orléans was the center of France's decorated paper industry. When a local publisher launched a 21-volume series, *Bibliothèque des meilleurs poètes italiens*, in 1785, he commissioned François Michelin to design a decorative block-printed paper cover, customized on the spine for each series title. This landmark innovation—generic decorated paper covers had long been in use—would soon be adopted by publishers worldwide.

*Purchased from Simon Beattie, 2020
Kerchof Library Fund*





FRANCIS BOND HEAD (1793-1875)
Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau
 London: John Murray, 1834. (DD491 .H65 H4 1834)

Not until the 1820s did publishers regularly begin to issue books ready-bound in cloth “edition” bindings. Early examples were typically plain or sparsely decorated with gilt tooling, printed text, or printed paper onlays, but publishers soon recognized the marketing benefits of pictorial binding designs. *Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau* is believed to be the first publisher’s cloth binding with pictorial covers designed specifically for the text. The concept was the author’s own. In the preface to this account of taking the waters at the *Brunnen* (springs) of the Bad Schwalbach spa, Head describes his objective as “blowing ... a few literary bubbles.” The artist who transformed this conceit into a binding design spanning both covers, with printed spine title, remains unidentified. The binding was reused for the second edition (also 1834), but extant examples of either are rare.

Purchased from Ian Brabner, 2019
Associates Endowment Fund

NETTER & EISIG
Netter & Eisig, Göppingen,
Bucheinbandstoffe
 [Göppingen: Netter & Eisig, 1914?]
 (Z272 .N48 1914)

Once cloth became the material of choice for publisher’s bindings in the 1830s, textile mills began to develop specialty book cloths for this emerging market. By 1900, and for decades thereafter, the worldwide bookbinding cloth market was dominated by a handful of manufacturers. The Winterbottom Book Cloth Company (Manchester, England) dominated the British and American markets, while Netter & Eisig (Göppingen, Germany) supplied much of continental Europe; both firms are still in business. The sample books they sent to binderies are essential for the accurate, informed description of publisher’s bookbindings and for expanding our knowledge of bookbinding history. However, this research has barely begun because sample books are of outstanding rarity—manufacturers typically required that old sample books be returned before new ones were issued. I have been fortunate to acquire three for UVA: two Winterbottom examples (ca. 1900 and 1920) to complement a third (ca. 1940) owned by Rare Book School; and this previously unrecorded Netter & Eisig example. It contains 585 mounted cloth swatches of 45 different fabrics in various grades and colors, with samples of the 48 grains which could be custom embossed in the cloth.

Purchased from Charles B. Wood III, 2012
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund



BLAS GONZÁLEZ DE RIBERO

Señor, los libreros de los Reynos de Castilla y Leon, por si, y en nombre de los hombres doctos della ...

[Madrid, 1636] (Z410 .G65 1636)

Since 2014 the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia's Council (on which I sit) has made several generous acquisitions grants to UVA Special Collections. I have used the funds to acquire significant books and manuscripts concerning the history of printing, publishing, and bibliographical scholarship. This document, one of few contemporary works on the 17th-century Spanish book trade, is a fundamental source for modern scholarship. In 1635 booksellers in the provinces of Castile and León retained the attorney González de Ribero to draft this memorial, which secured the repeal of a newly imposed tax on books. It describes in detail the parlous economic situation of Spanish booksellers who were burdened by heavy taxation on paper, binding materials, and imported books; complicated licensing procedures lubricated by fees and gift copies; the Inquisition's heavy hand in determining what could be published; competition posed by religious institutions granted royal privileges; and the importance of barter to their cash-starved business. There are two contemporary editions of which this, the more useful glossed version, is the first copy to enter an American library.

Purchased from Leo Cadogan, 2017

Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia Gift Fund

num. 20. ibi. Non enim quidquam est quod Imperium Romanum melius commendat gentibus, quam clementia: hac Caesarem Deum fecit, hac Augustum consecrauit; & Claudiano, ibi: Sola Deos aequat clementia nobis, Homobono de Bonis de statib. 2. part. cap. 1. fol. mihi 381. §. 3.

Num. 4.

Firminus de Gabel, quem refert & sequitur Girond. eod. tract. 7. part. §. 1. à num. 15. Gu-tierr. quest. 78. num. 3.

Num. 5.

Diui Hieronymi, ad Marcellam.

Num. 6.

Luc. de Penna in rubric. de nauicularijs seu nauclerijs, lib. 1. qui dicit: Liber est lumen cordis, & speculum corporis, vitutum repertorium, vitiorum confusoria, corona prudentium, diamena sapientum, honorificentia doctorum, clarificientia rectorum, comes itineris, domesticus fidelis, socius colloquentis, collega praecedentis, vas plenum sapientiae, via recta eloquentiae, hortus plenum fructibus, pratum suorum floribus, mare sine fluctibus, principium intelligentiae, fundamentum memoriae, hostis obliuionis, amicus recordationis, vocatus properat, iustus siue festinat, rogatus respondens, fideliter obediens, contra fortunas licitor, atque verus tui ductor, hortus conclusus, & fons signatus, puteus aquae vitae, Paradisus absque ruina, edificans te gnarum, si reperit ignarum, nunquam patitur fastidium, etsi graues erant nimium, sparsa seruiant, & obliqua el-

Lo primero, porque la antiguedad eximio de todo dacio, gabela, è imposicion los Libros, y Libreros, confideran do, que no ay bien que dellos en la Republica no redunde: es el Libro efigie firme, è immortal de los humanos ingenios, dixo el diuino Geronimo luz del coraçon, espejo del cuerpo, repertorio de las virtudes, confusio de los vicios, corona de los prudentes, Real diamena de los Sabios, honorificientia de los Doctores, luz de los Governadores, compañero en este destierro, domestico fiel, consejero cõstante del que con ellos habla, y en vnidad leyendole, sociedad apacible, va-

332

**Teutsche Music Bücher/
Geistliche vnd Weltliche Lieder vnd Gesång
auff mancherley Stimmen/ so von Anno 1564. bis auff
die Herbstm. 1592. außgangen/ vnd in die Catalogos ge-
bracht worden/ nach dem Alphabet zu
sammen getragen.**

A.



Dami Gumpeltzheimeri Trospurgerensis, **Neue Teutsche Geistliche Lieder mit dreyen Stimmen nach art der Weissen Villanelen/ welche nicht allein lieblich zusingen/ sondern auch auff allerley Instrument zugebrauchen.** Augspurg 1591. H. 4.
Adami Hopff Sontags vnd der fürnemen Fest Euangelia durchs ganze Jahr in gewisse/ vnd dem Volck bekannte Melodeyen vnd Gesång/ auff kurckste vnd einseitigste gefast vnd gestelt. Bōrlitz. 1575. H.

NIKOLAUS BASSE (1562-1601)

**Collectio in unum corpus omnium librorum:
Hebræorum, Græcorum, Latinorum necnon
Germanice, Italice, Gallicè, & Hispanicè scriptorum ...**
Frankfurt am Main: Nikolaus Basse, 1592. (Z929 .B3 1592 pt. 2)

By virtue of its semi-annual book fairs, which continue to this day, Frankfurt became during the 16th century the central entrepôt for Europe's book trades. In 1564 the Augsburg bookseller Georg Willer issued the first in a series of Frankfurt fair catalogs, which quickly became essential references for European booksellers and book buyers. In 1592 Frankfurt publisher Nikolaus Basse compiled Willer's lists into a comprehensive three-volume catalog of all publications advertised at the fairs from 1564 to 1592—a *de facto* union listing of contemporary European imprints and a landmark in book trade bibliography. In this second volume, devoted to German-language works, books are arranged alphabetically by author or title under seven subject headings: Protestant theology, Catholic theology, law, medicine, history, a fascinating and important section on German music books (shown here), and miscellaneous.

Purchased from Hünersdorff Rare Books, 2017

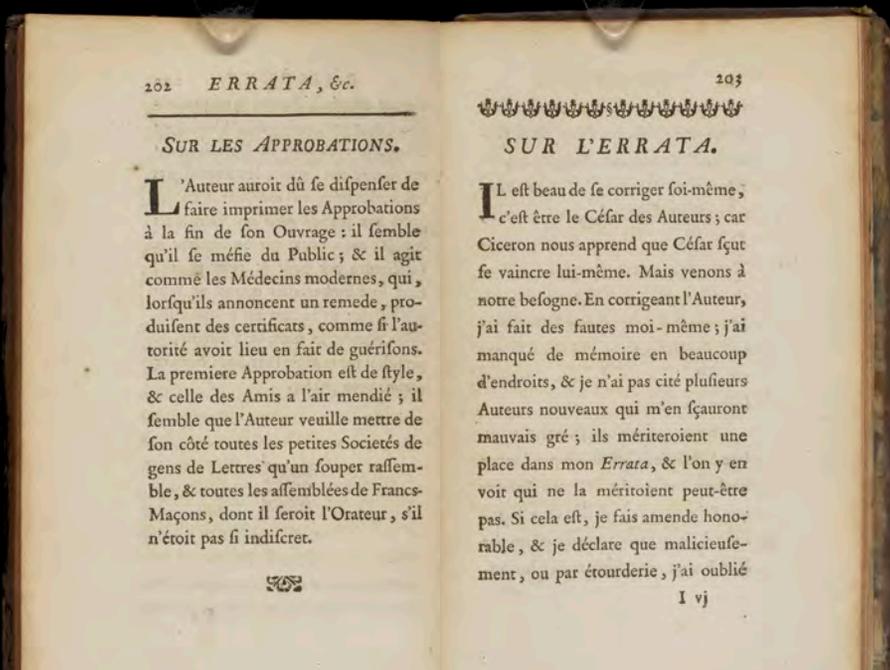
Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia Gift Fund

4
RAYMOND DE SAINT-SAUVEUR (1728-1792)
Agenda des auteurs, ou Calpin littéraire à l'usage de
ceux qui veulent faire des livres

Parnasse [i.e., Paris?], 1755. (PN144 .S3 1755)

Book history scholars at UVA and elsewhere have been studying questions of paratext—the physical forms assumed by a published work and its accompanying elements—and how authors and readers in different eras have viewed the business of publishing. Relevant source materials are not only elusive but, when found, typically allusive at best. This satirical look at book publishing in Enlightenment France is a most unusual, rare, and happy exception. Each paratextual element is itself a parody of that element. The lengthy errata section, for instance, corrects every mistake throughout the book and is itself corrected by a second errata list (shown here). No aspect of authorship and publishing is spared, be it the choice of paper, format, and binding, or advice for selecting a subject and title, composing the text while catering to popular tastes, negotiating a publishing contract, finding and flattering patrons, and licensing.

*Purchased from Bruce McKittrick Rare Books, 2021
Associates Endowment Fund*



5
RICHARD S. GEDNEY (1838-1856)

The poetical works of the late
Richard S. Gedney ... 2nd ed.

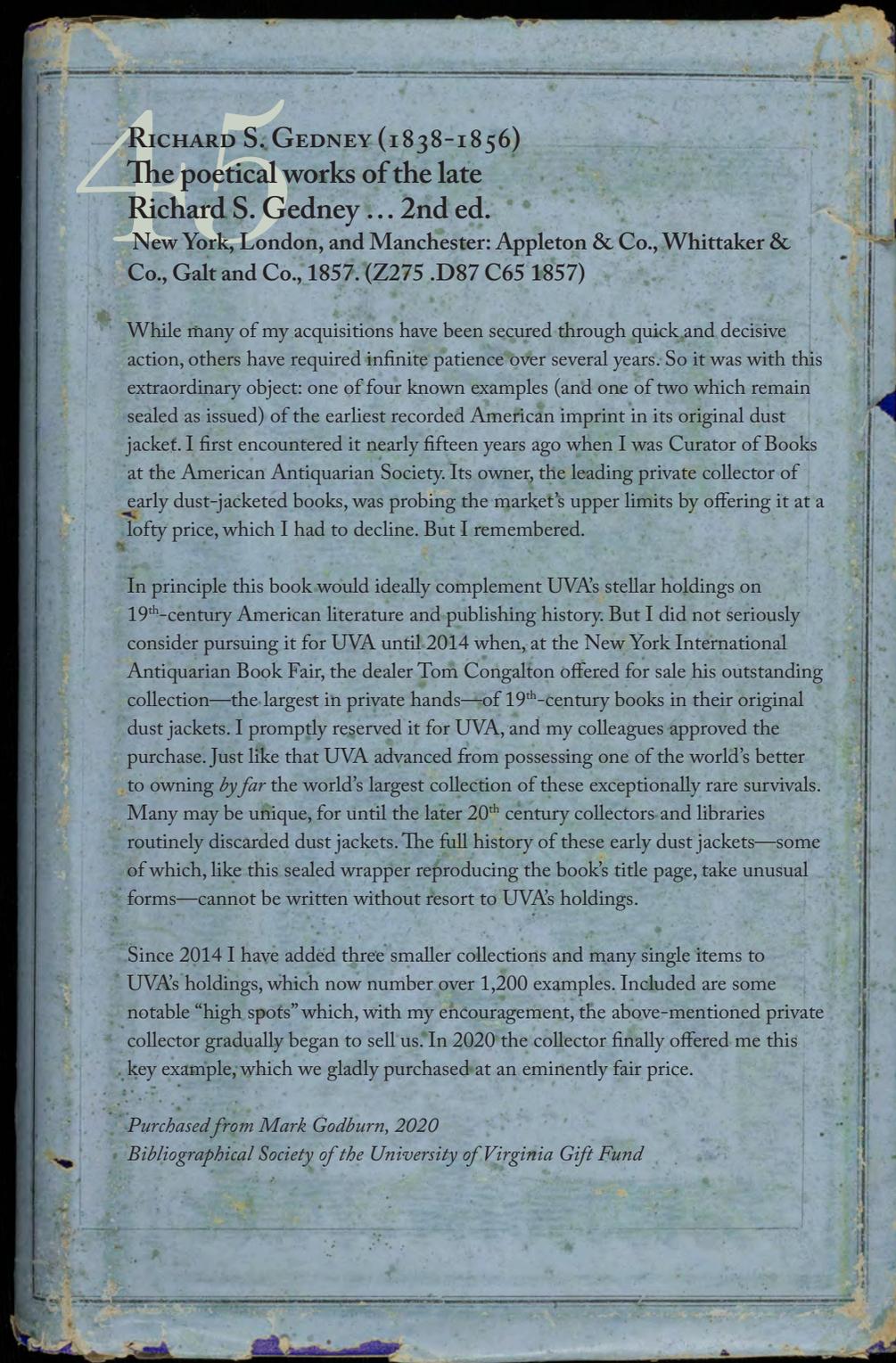
New York, London, and Manchester: Appleton & Co., Whittaker & Co., Galt and Co., 1857. (Z275 .D87 C65 1857)

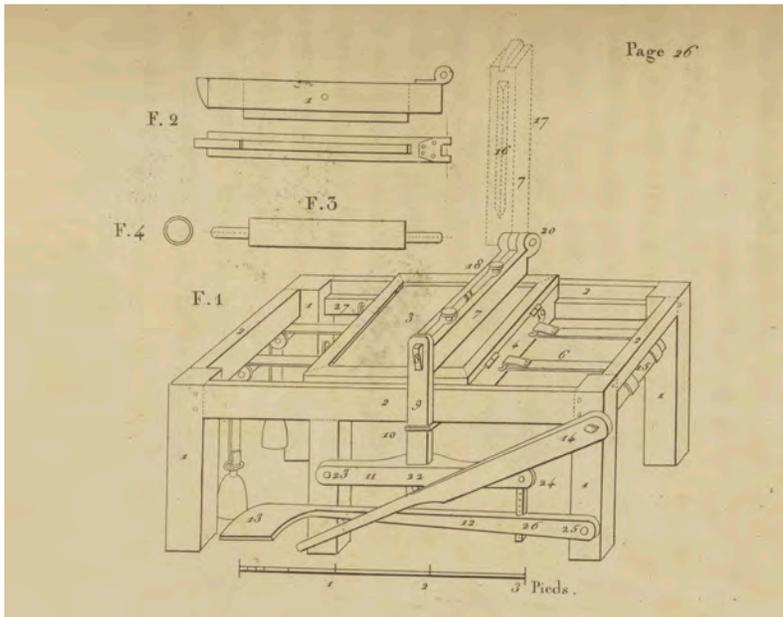
While many of my acquisitions have been secured through quick and decisive action, others have required infinite patience over several years. So it was with this extraordinary object: one of four known examples (and one of two which remain sealed as issued) of the earliest recorded American imprint in its original dust jacket. I first encountered it nearly fifteen years ago when I was Curator of Books at the American Antiquarian Society. Its owner, the leading private collector of early dust-jacketed books, was probing the market's upper limits by offering it at a lofty price, which I had to decline. But I remembered.

In principle this book would ideally complement UVA's stellar holdings on 19th-century American literature and publishing history. But I did not seriously consider pursuing it for UVA until 2014 when, at the New York International Antiquarian Book Fair, the dealer Tom Congalton offered for sale his outstanding collection—the largest in private hands—of 19th-century books in their original dust jackets. I promptly reserved it for UVA, and my colleagues approved the purchase. Just like that UVA advanced from possessing one of the world's better to owning *by far* the world's largest collection of these exceptionally rare survivals. Many may be unique, for until the later 20th century collectors and libraries routinely discarded dust jackets. The full history of these early dust jackets—some of which, like this sealed wrapper reproducing the book's title page, take unusual forms—cannot be written without resort to UVA's holdings.

Since 2014 I have added three smaller collections and many single items to UVA's holdings, which now number over 1,200 examples. Included are some notable “high spots” which, with my encouragement, the above-mentioned private collector gradually began to sell us. In 2020 the collector finally offered me this key example, which we gladly purchased at an eminently fair price.

*Purchased from Mark Godburn, 2020
Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia Gift Fund*





FRITHIOF TELENIOUS

Skyltmotiv af Frithiof Telenius, skvitmålare i Stockholm.
Stockholm: Joh. Hellsten, 1884. (TT360 .T45 1884)

While building a comprehensive collection of pre-1900 manuals documenting the techniques employed in letterpress printing, lithography, chromolithography, and photomechanical processes, I have also sought notable examples of these processes. A special focus has been early lithography and chromolithography as employed in book illustration. While scouting the 2014 New York International Antiquarian Book Fair, Rare Book School colleagues called my attention to this spectacular and very rare chromolithography specimen, which I immediately secured for UVA. This deluxe trade catalog contains 30 samples of the fancy lettering, wood graining, and three-dimensional optical effects which Stockholm sign painter Frithiof Telenius was capable of executing. Even more remarkable was Swedish lithographer Carl Adolf Carlsson's ability to reproduce these effects chromolithographically by carefully assembling each image from as many as 20 colors, each applied with a separate lithographic stone. Alerted by my blog post about this book, Swedish printing historians have been delving into Carlsson's career.

Purchased from the Veatches, 2014

Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund

FRANÇOIS-AMBROISE MAIRET

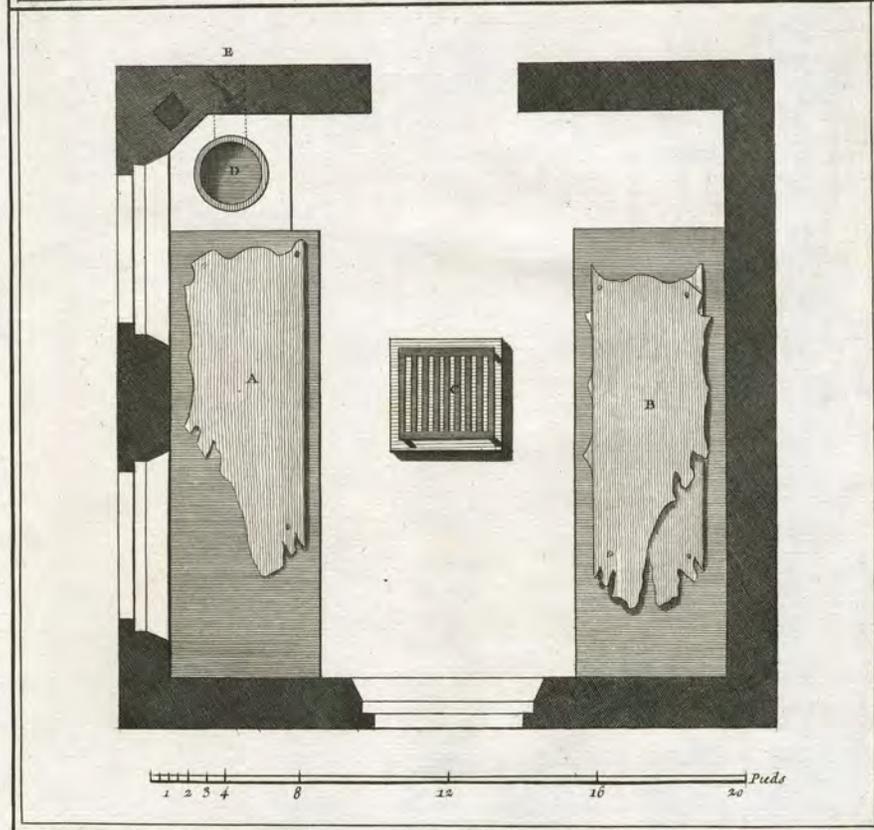
Notice sur la lithographie, ou l'art d'imprimer sur pierre
Dijon: F. Mairet, 1818. (NE2420 .M3 1818)

I realized early on that UVA's otherwise excellent holdings of pre-1900 printing, book illustration, and bookbindings lacked many of the technical manuals in which book trades workers documented their methods and best practices. With the aid of several specialist booksellers, I have managed to fill most of the notable gaps, in particular early lithography manuals. Alois Senefelder's 1796 invention of lithography revolutionized printing by offering an entirely new technology for replicating image and text. As lithography was adopted across Europe and beyond during the 1810s, 1820s, and 1830s, its many practitioners expanded and perfected its methods. Because Senefelder did not publish a manual until 1818, other lithographers filled the void with handbooks informed by their own experience and experimentation. This manual by François-Ambroise Mairet, hailed by historian Michael Twyman as "the first professional lithographic printer to write a book about the process," was the most significant to appear before Senefelder's. This fine copy in its original binding is inscribed by Mairet.

Purchased from Antiquariat Banzhaf, 2020

Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund





Hongroyeur, L'opération de mettre au Suif et Plan de l'Etuve.

LOUIS-JACQUES GOUSSIER (1722-1799)
 “Hongroyeur, l’opération de mettre au suif,” drawing
 for an illustration in the *Encyclopédie*, ca. 1769; with the
 engraved plate from *Planches*, vol. 7.
 (MSS 16429)

The highlight of Douglas H. Gordon’s magnificent collection of French books, bequeathed to UVA in 1986, is its superb copy of Diderot and d’Alembert’s *Encyclopédie*—likely the publisher’s own—with a supplementary volume of manuscript and printed documents tracing the work’s complicated publishing history. Knowing that I was seeking additional works concerning the *Encyclopédie*, bookseller Roger Gaskell kindly offered UVA this drawing in pen and ink with watercolor wash. Although unsigned, it is almost certainly a preparatory drawing by Louis-Jacques Goussier—one of only ten known—for the *Encyclopédie*’s famous engraved illustrations. Goussier devoted over two decades to the *Encyclopédie*, contributing some 70 articles plus drawings for over 900 of its nearly 2,600 plates. The drawing (below) depicts steps in the tanning of Hungarian leather; on the left, the plate engraved from Goussier’s drawing.

Purchased from Roger Gaskell, 2019
 Kerchof Library Fund





Dressed prints of Venus and Paris

Germany, ca. 1750?

As an adjunct to my collecting of pre-1900 book illustration processes and technical manuals, I have been expanding UVA's holdings in the fine and graphic arts generally. My acquisitions have focused on the history of art and artistic processes, the historical print market, and selected examples of popular prints which provide a broader perspective on "print culture." These two unusual and rare dressed prints document a method of creating collaged images popular from the 16th century onward, first for enlivening devotional images, later for secular prints. They belong to a suite of four (?) mid-18th century German engravings on

the mythological Judgement of Paris: Venus gazes admiringly into a mirror, while the shepherd Paris holds the golden apple. By carefully cutting away portions of the engraved image, then backing the cut-out areas with a colorful variety of fabric scraps which "dress" the figures, the prints are given an added, almost lifelike dimension. Other methods such as decoupage (pasting fabric, colored paper, or foil onto the print surface) were employed separately or in combination. One might dismiss these as mere fashion plates, but that is too simplistic a view of their decorative function.

*Purchased from Musinsky Rare Books, 2019
Associates Endowment Fund*

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Book of protection, manuscript on paper, in Syriac Kurdistan?, early 19th century? (ViU-2020-0130)

Shopping at the major antiquarian book fairs can be a challenge. When entering the hall, I am merely one of a thousand customers actively scanning the wares in upwards of two hundred booths. I am always the first to chance upon *some* items appropriate for UVA, but many others are undoubtedly lost to luckier buyers. In the last half dozen years, however, some booksellers have begun to circulate email lists a few days prior to the fair. Now the odds of my acquiring more of the better items have improved, provided I act promptly.

When Bernard Quaritch circulated its 2019 Boston fair list, I was immediately struck by this miniature manuscript and reserved it for UVA. Ten days later when the fair opened, I went straight to their booth to examine the manuscript and confirm UVA's purchase. "We had seven orders for it, but UVA was first," they told me. This extremely rare example of a Syriac Book of protection is a compendium of prayers and spells invoking various saints and other figures to ward off disease, mental illness, the evil eye, ferocious animals, war, and other dangers. Carefully written in red and black ink with nineteen illustrations, the manuscript retains its original blind-ruled goatskin binding and carrying pouch. As a vivid example of how manuscripts can embody folk beliefs and serve as talismans, this acquisition enriches our instructional capabilities in book history and Middle Eastern book culture.

*Purchased from Bernard Quaritch, 2019
Associates Endowment Fund*



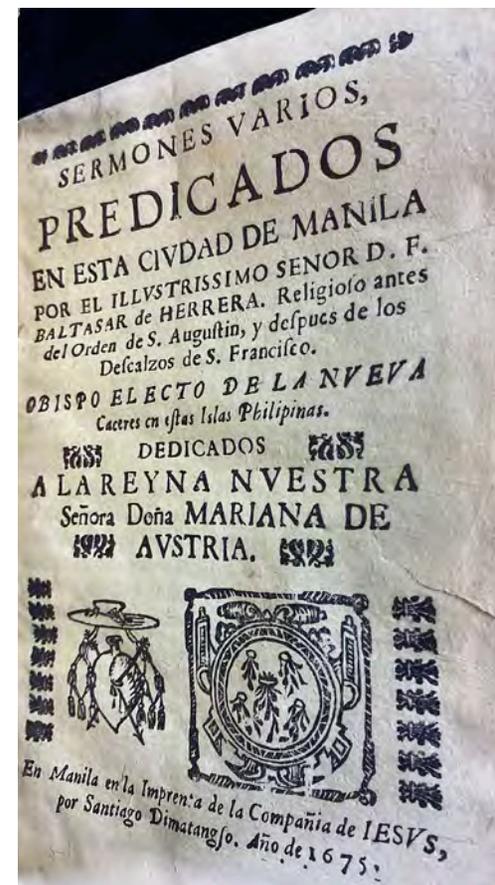
51

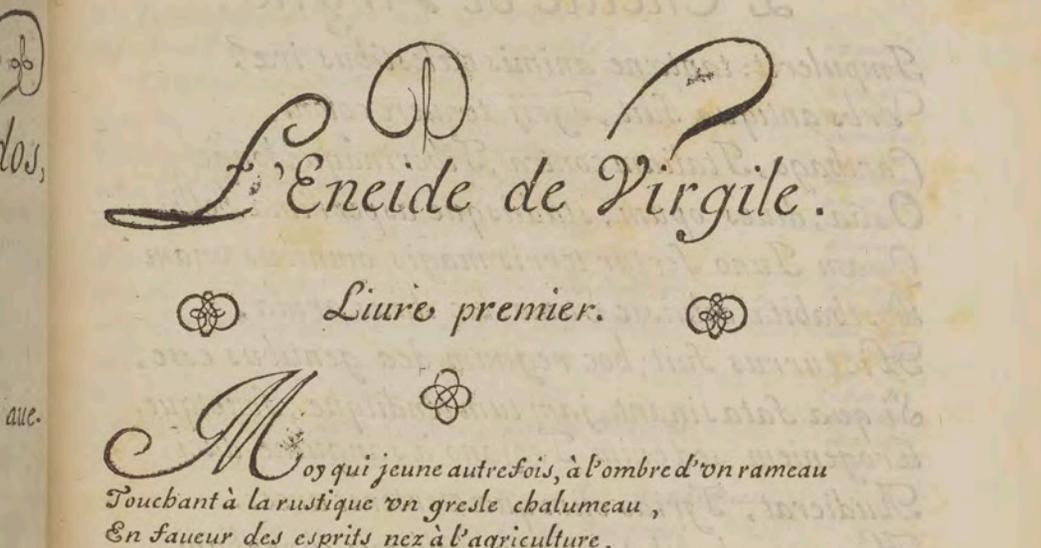
BALTASAR DE HERRERA (1609?-1677) Sermones varios, predicados en esta ciudad de Manila Manila: Santiago Dimantangso, 1675. (BX1756 .H43 1675)

When asked to identify my favorite acquisition, I always respond: "The one that just arrived!" In that sense every item displayed here is a favorite (or has been at least briefly), though the thrill of some "finds" lingers longer than others. This recent acquisition remains special: as UVA's earliest example by far of Southeast Asian printing, it begins to plug a gaping hole in our coverage of Asian book history. Spanish missionaries brought printing to the Philippines in 1593. By 1675, when this collection of sermons by the Franciscan priest Baltasar de Herrera was printed in Manila, approximately a hundred religious works had been issued in Spanish, Latin, Tagalog, and Chinese. All are extremely rare, in part because the locally made "rice" paper (actually mulberry fibers) on which many were printed becomes brittle with age.

This copy splendidly exemplifies the surprisingly global reach of 17th-century publishing. It contains sermons preached locally, printed by a Filipino printer on locally made paper, employing a press, ink, and movable types transported from Europe halfway around the world. Though some copies were sold locally, most were shipped to Spain and the Americas for sale; today copies can be found in Spain, Mexico, Chile, Germany, and now Charlottesville. This copy went by Manila galleon to Mexico, where it was sold to the Convento de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Valladolid in Morelia, Michoacán province. We know this because, after it was bound in limp parchment, the convent's ownership brand was burned into the textblock edges.

*Purchased from Bernard Quaritch, 2021
Associates Endowment Fund*





VIRGIL

L'Eneide de Virgile traduite en vers françois: premiere partie, contenant les six premiers livres

Paris: Widow of Pierre Moreau, 1648. (PA6809 .A5 P4 1648)

When browsing a bookseller's catalog or a book fair's booths, I am not looking for specific items. Rather, I bring to these tasks my knowledge, built up over five decades, of rare books and manuscripts in general, and especially of the strengths, weaknesses, and potential of UVA's collection. The items catching my attention are those meeting any of the thousand-odd selection criteria then running through my mind. Although I hope to codify some of these into a written collection development policy before I depart, listing them all would simply be too difficult—there are too many—and in one sense unnecessary, as future curators will apply their own criteria.

When I saw this book at a fair, I knew immediately that it was perfect for UVA's comprehensive holdings on the history of Western printing. Although the earliest printing types were deliberate imitations of then-current manuscript hands, type designers soon began to differentiate their fonts so that printed books no longer resembled manuscripts. So-called "script" type fonts fell out of fashion until revived in the 19th century. This French translation of Books I-VI of Virgil's *Aeneid* is a rare and glorious exception: one of relatively few books set in the calligraphic fonts designed in the early 1640s by Parisian writing master and printer Pierre Moreau (1600?-1648). This work, published by Moreau's widow, showcases all his script fonts and calligraphic type ornaments.

*Purchased from Bruce McKittrick Rare Books, 2016
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*

52
KARAÇELEBIZADE
ABDÜLAZİZ (1591-1658)
 هم ان امي لس باتك =
Kitab-i Süleymanname
 Cairo: Bülâq Press, 1248
 [1832] (DR506 .K37 1832)

Thanks to the specialist booksellers who have supplied UVA with some fine examples, I have made modest progress in documenting the 19th-century Islamic book. Arabic-script printing in Muslim regions was slow to begin and sporadic until 1821 when, as part of his modernization efforts, Egyptian ruler Muḥammad 'Alī established an official state publishing house. The Bülâq Press—since renamed but still in operation after two centuries—embarked on an ambitious publication program. Over the next several decades it supplied Middle Eastern readers with hundreds of letterpress editions in Arabic and Ottoman Turkish on a wide range of subjects, including translations of Western works. This early Bülâq imprint in Ottoman Turkish reprints an early chronicle of the reign of 16th-century Sultan Suleiman I “the Magnificent.”

*Purchased from Bookvica, 2018
Kerchof Library Fund*



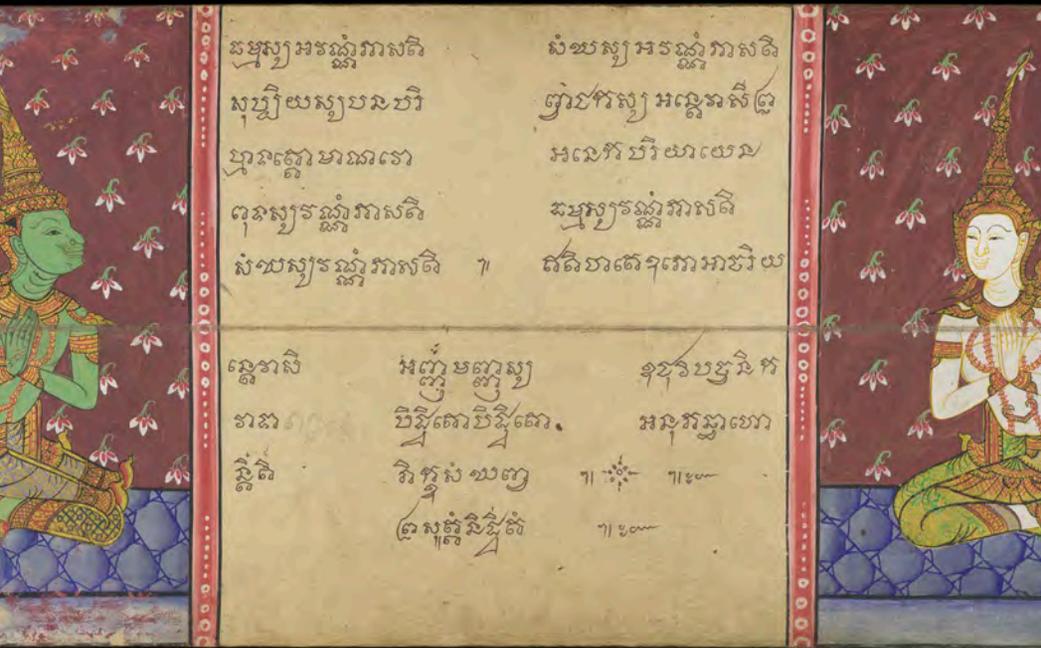
54

Phra Mālai manuscript

Thailand, late 19th century. (MSS 16405)

As often for American academic libraries, curatorial responsibility for UVA's Asian holdings, which are especially strong in Buddhist and Tibetan texts, mostly lies outside of Special Collections. But having few representative exemplars of Asian books and manuscripts has placed us at an instructional disadvantage that curators have begun to address. One of my remedial acquisitions—now a favorite with UVA students—is this striking illuminated manuscript of the Phra Mālai legend popular in Thailand from the late 18th century onward. The poem, which exists in several versions, recounts how the Buddhist monk Phra Mālai journeyed to heaven and hell through accumulated merit, then relates what he saw there while advising the faithful on ways of earning merit, both for themselves and for those suffering in hell. This manuscript is a typical example: written with a bamboo pen in Thai, in Khom script, in black ink on both sides of thick khoi bark paper, the sheets joined along the long edges and folded accordion-style, with gilt-decorated covers and edges. Included are various illuminated scenes which follow traditional decorative conventions.

*Purchased from Asia Bookroom, 2018
Associates Endowment Fund*



OMNIUM- GATHERUM





MANOEL CARLOS DE ANDRADE (1755-1817)
Luz da liberal, e nobre arte da cavallaria.

Lisbon: Royal Printing Office, 1790. (SF309.5 .A53 1790)

Marion duPont Scott's 1985 bequest of her distinguished collection of sporting literature, equestrian sports in particular, substantially strengthened UVA's already respectable holdings. Scott, who lived near Charlottesville on James Madison's Montpelier estate, was that uncommon benefactor who endowed her library with a significant acquisitions fund. I have acquired upwards of a thousand items on the fund, ranging from a 14th-century Italian veterinary manuscript to one of the country's best holdings of 19th-century stock farm catalogs (essential for tracing equestrian pedigrees). Other acquisitions include early classic sporting books and materials we can leverage for interdisciplinary uses, such as equestrian fiction and 19th-century English color plate books.

I have never worked from a "want list," but one book I was determined to find for UVA was *Luz da liberal*, the most important Portuguese work on horsemanship and a masterpiece of 18th-century Portuguese printing and book illustration. I first encountered this book in 1992 when my then employer Richard Ramer located a fine copy for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which I hand-delivered to its Department of Drawings and Prints. Twenty-five years later, Richard accepted my commission and eventually found for UVA a finer copy, also bound in the deluxe gilt leather publisher's binding.

Purchased from Richard C. Ramer, 2017
Marion duPont Scott and Tunstall Trust Funds

Biblisches Spruchbuch für Blinde

Zürich: Blinden- und Taubstummenanstalt, 1823. (BS394 .B54 1823)

Early printing for the blind is of extraordinary rarity, as books employing pioneering raised letter systems such as Boston Line were typically discarded after new systems replaced them. It has been a challenge to build even a small collection of representative examples. This German-language collection of brief Bible passages may be the earliest imprint made from "prick type": wood blocks into which pins were stuck to create dotted, reversed letterforms. When pressed into paper, the blocks produced right-reading letters; the completed pages were then pasted onto stiff sheets and bound so that the raised dots would not be pressed flat. The same blocks could also be used to "write" letters by hand. Prick type was a profoundly important innovation, for dotted letterforms are better suited to tactile reading than embossed versions of sighted letterforms. A few years later Louis Braille took the logical next step by converting the alphabet into a coded system of raised dots.

Purchased from Charles B. Wood III, 2020
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund

57
JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE (1769-1846)
Aristophanes. *The Acharnians*. [with] *The Knights*.
[with] *The Birds*. [with] *The Frogs*. [with] *Psalms &c.*
[with] *Theognis restitutus: the personal history of the
poet Theognis. (Six translations bound together)*.
[Malta and London: John Hookham Frere, 1839-1842]

Most booksellers now issue electronic rather than print catalogs. This is beneficial for UVA curators, for it increases our chances of acquiring the best materials, which may not appear again on the market for years, if ever. Provided, however, that we respond *promptly* once the catalog arrives in our email inbox, whether it be day, night, or weekend! A delay of even a few minutes can be fatal, for the best items are often snapped up immediately. My practice is to drop *everything*, if feasible, the moment a catalog arrives, then race through it, making quick but informed decisions as I go. Having done this a few thousand times, my efficiency and success rates are high.

Early one evening I received the latest Brick Row Book Shop email catalog—a must-read—and promptly started scanning it. Halfway through I spotted this item—well described, yet in an important sense under-described and in my view underpriced—and my heart raced. Unable now to finish the list, I immediately ordered the book and waited impatiently for confirmation. It came the next morning along with word that my order arrived minutes before one placed by a well-known institution.

What makes this book special? There is yet no definitive answer, but it is one of three known copies of possibly the world's first photographically illustrated book. From the 1840s until photomechanical processes were perfected ca. 1880, publishers often achieved affordable, high-quality illustrations by pasting original photographic prints into their books. I was introduced to these in the late 1990s when cataloging Houghton Library's world-class collection, and I have selectively acquired early examples appropriate for UVA's impressive holdings in 19th-century illustration processes. Frere is remembered as a British diplomat and skilled translator of Classical Greek works. This volume is a collected reissue of the six translations he privately printed in small numbers, in London and Malta, from 1839 to 1842. Prefacing the texts is a one-page introduction lithographically reproduced from Frere's manuscript, facing a calotype of John Hoppner's oil portrait of Frere. If this reissue dates to 1842 or 1843, as seems likely, then it precedes William Henry Fox Talbot's photographically-illustrated *The pencil of nature* by a year or more.

*Purchased from the Brick Row Book Shop, 2019
Associates Endowment Fund*



58 Relacion de las experiencias aërostaticas hechas en Valencia

Valencia: Joseph Estevan, 1784. (TL617 .R45 1784)

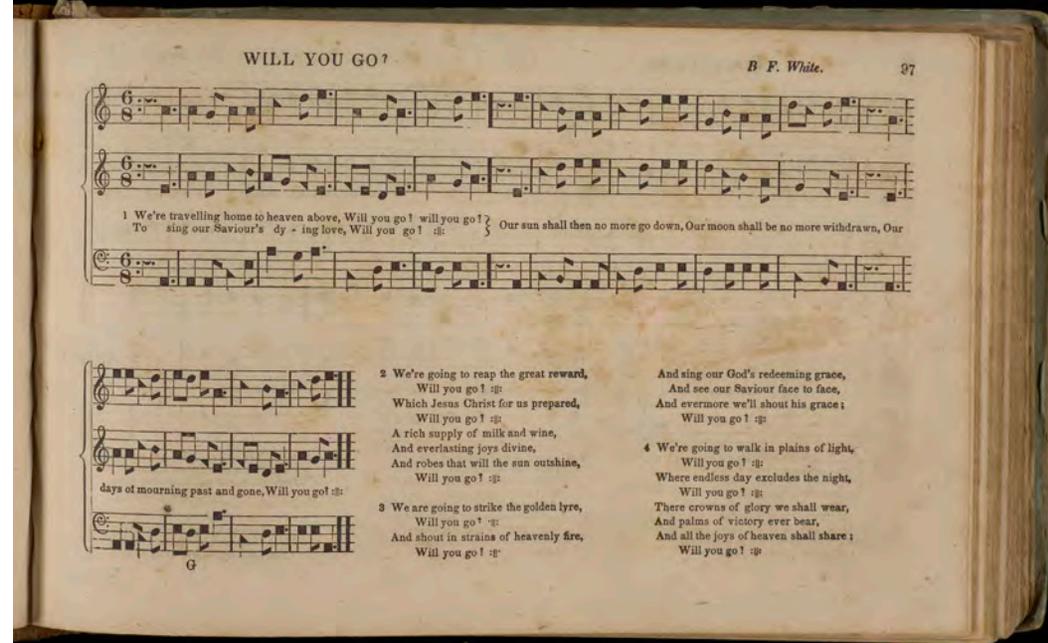
Often large gifts provide us with new collection strengths and acquisitions opportunities. Such was the case nearly two decades ago when UVA received the Graham Aeronautical Collection. Adding selectively to it has been fun, as with this second recorded copy of a Spanish *relación* (news chapbook). It relates what purports to be Spain's earliest balloon ascension, nine months after news of the Montgolfier brothers' first flight spread throughout Europe. The Spanish balloon, lavishly decorated with the arms of Valencia and King Carlos III and a Homeric inscription, measured 18 by 12 feet. At 5:15 p.m. on March 12, 1784, the balloon ascended from an orchard outside Valencia's city wall, disappearing into the clouds before landing one league distant. Relunched on March 15, this time with a large cat aboard, the balloon rose 3,000 feet before gently descending, the cat immediately fleeing after clawing free. The curious mix of precise and absent detail—who, actually, built the balloon?—reveals this as an amusing hoax perpetrated on a balloon-obsessed public.

*Purchased from Richard C. Ramer, 2012
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*

6

Posteriormente habiendose hecho una ligera reparacion en la máquina , y condescendiendo en las instancias de varias Personas , se repitió la experiencia el dia 15 en el mismo sitio y hora; añadiendo al globo una jaula de alambre con un gato grande dentro de ella , cuyo peso con el de la lamparilla , que ya llevaba el globo, ascendia todo à 12 libras.

Enrarecido el ayre en un minuto y medio, se elevó el globo con la jaula hasta la altura de 400 à 500 toésas, donde fixó su buelo , manteniendose casi inmoble por espacio de 10 minutos, en razon de la calma y quietud de la



59 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WHITE (1800-1879) AND ELISHA J. KING (1821-1844)

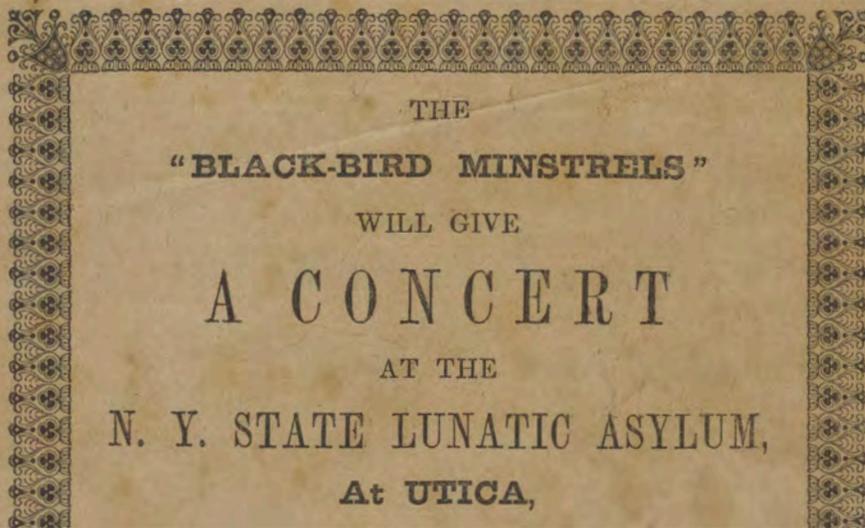
The sacred harp: a collection of Psalm and hymn tunes, odes, and anthems ...

New [i.e., 3rd] ed. Philadelphia: S. C. Collins [etc.], 1860. (A 1860 .S15)

Our music holdings are strong but somewhat patchwork in nature, ranging from Bay Psalm Book editions to 18th-century music treatises and scores, to antebellum American song books and sheet music, to the business of music publishing, to shape note hymnals. Although my hopes of bringing a first edition Bay Psalm Book to UVA were inevitably dashed, I have regularly added to our other strengths by acquiring significant 18th-century works on music theory, first editions of Stephen Foster compositions, rare music publishers' catalogs, and antebellum sheet music by Virginia composers or published in Virginia and the Southeast.

This fine and rare third edition of Elisha J. King and Benjamin Franklin White's iconic Southern hymnal, *The sacred harp*, is my key addition to UVA's excellent shape note music holdings. Simplified shape note musical notation designed to aid group singing, especially of hymns, was introduced in America in 1801. By the mid-19th century shape note notation had taken firm root in the South. Although many shape note hymnals were published, *The sacred harp* soon became a favorite among Southern practitioners of a *cappella* "sacred harp" (i.e., the human voice) singing.

*Purchased from DeWolfe and Wood, 2020
Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History*



61 EDUARD PETZOLD (1815-1891) Der Park von Muskau: für Freunde der Landschaftsgärtnerei und den Fremden zum Wegweiser Hoyerswerda: W. Erbe, 1856. (SB466 .G32 M87 1856)

6 The “Black-Bird Minstrels” will give a concert at the
N.Y. State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica
[Utica, N.Y.: New York State Lunatic Asylum, 1853?]
(Broadside 1853 .B53)

Booksellers often ask me what I am most interested in finding for UVA. My usual response: first, bargains; second, materials I had no idea existed and that catch me by surprise. The latter tend to be unrecorded and/or untapped by scholars; by making these discoverable at UVA, curators advance the course of scholarship in ways often small, sometimes great. This is that rare item satisfying both criteria.

I regularly add materials relating to blackface minstrelsy, distasteful as they may be, to UVA’s excellent 19th-century American social history and popular culture holdings. But when offered this unrecorded broadside program, I was astonished to learn that, in its heyday, minstrelsy was introduced as a therapeutic treatment at the New York State Lunatic Asylum. Occasional concerts by the Black-Bird Minstrels—patients (perhaps including some Black residents) performing for their fellow inmates and the public—are recorded from 1847 into the later 19th century, though documentary sources are vanishingly rare. Over the past two decades historians have become fascinated by the concerts’ supreme ironies, described by Emory University Professor Benjamin Reiss: “In masking themselves, the outcast actors imitated figures who were equally outcast They enacted scenarios of slave life for the ultimate captive audience; and under the watchful eye of asylum authorities, they turned a famously unruly form into a spectacle of their own capacity for self-control.”

*Purchased from John Carbonell, 2020
Robert and Virginia Tunstall Trust Fund*

Much of my buying could be termed “building on strength,” that is, rendering UVA’s distinctive holdings even more helpful for research and instruction through carefully focused acquisitions. Sometimes, though, the process has been more one of building *around* anticipated strengths in certain areas, such as landscape architecture and the built environment. UVA’s holdings in this field do not yet meet the needs of its fine academic program, but with faculty encouragement—notably Professor Emeritus Reuben Rainey’s splendid 2018 gift of his library—I have been able to strengthen them significantly. Prior to the Rainey gift I was collecting “around” it by adding items that would complement its strengths in American landscape architecture and park design. Likewise, I have been building around a hoped-for major gift of classic English and European works. Should the gift not materialize, the rare German and Dutch books I have been acquiring will still serve UVA well.

This rare guide, for example, supports the Mellon-funded research of Professor Michael Lee and UVA’s Landscape Studies Initiative on Park von Muskau. A UNESCO World Heritage Site spanning the German-Polish border, the 1,400-acre park is considered a masterpiece of landscape design. Construction began in 1815 under the direction of Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau who, with the aid of court gardener Eduard Petzold, laid out the grounds largely per the design principles of Humphry Repton and other English landscape architects. Deeply in debt by 1845, Pückler-Muskau sold the estate to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, who retained Petzold, by then one of Europe’s foremost landscape architects, to complete the project. The park attracted many tourists for whom Petzold wrote this explanatory guide, complete with large chromolithographed plan.

*Purchased from Antiquariat Banzhaf, 2017
Associates Endowment and Kerchof Library Funds*

LA BIBLIOTECA TOTAL
• (Entre Damocrito de Abdera y Fiescher de Leipzig flikyan -cargadamen-
Te - casi veinticuatro siglos de Europa.)

Hablo de aquel para lo que expone le como-
muchos
gonia de descipio:



El capricho (La imaginación o imaginación o utopía
La utopía
de la Biblioteca Total incluye ciertos rasgos, que no es difícil
confundir con virtudes. Maravilla, en primer lugar, el tiempo
que tardaron los hombres en pensar esa idea. Ciertos ejemplos
que Aristóteles atribuye a Demócrito y a Leucipo la prestigian
con claridad, pero su ~~maravilla~~ inventor es Gustav Theodor Fich-
ner y su primer expositor es Kurd Lasswitz. Sus conexiones son
ilustres y múltiples: está relacionada con el atomismo y con el
análisis combinatorio, con la Tipografía y con el azar. En la obra
El certamen de la Tortuga (Berlín, 1929) el doctor Theodor Wolff
juza que es una derivación, o parodia, de la máquina mental de
Raimundo Lulio, yo agregaría que es un avatar tipográfico de
esa doctrina del Eterno Regreso prohibida por los estoicos o por
Blavatsky, por los pitagóricos o por Nietzsche, regresa eternamen-
te.

El libro más antiguo
El texto más antiguo
El más antiguo de los textos que la vislumbran está en
el primer libro de Metafísica de Aristóteles. La formación del
mundo por la fortuna con junción de los átomos. El escritor observa
que los átomos que esa conjelura caquiara son homogéneos y que sus
diferencias proceden de la posición, del orden o de la forma. Para
ilustrar esas distinciones añade: A di fi ara de N por la forma,
AN de NA por el orden, Z de N por la posición. En el Tratado De
la generación y la corrupción, quiere acordar la variedad de las
cosas visibles con la simplicidad de los átomos y razona que una
Tragedia consta de iguales elementos que una comedia - as de
cir, de las veinticuatro letras del alfabeto.

Pasan Treascientos años y Marco Tulio Cicerón compone un
indeciso diálogo escéptico y lo titula irónicamente De la natura
leta de los dioses. En el segundo libro, uno de los interlocutores ar-

64

JORGE LUIS BORGES (1899-1986) "La biblioteca total," August 1939 (VIU-2018-0097)

Decades ago I had the unforgettable thrill of hearing the great Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges lecture to several hundred of my college classmates. Borges re-entered my life two decades later when, at Harvard's Houghton Library, I served as liaison for a major traveling exhibition on Borges and curated another featuring Houghton's holdings. One evening, due to flight delays, I even sheltered Borges (that is, a courier and suitcase filled with important Borges artifacts) at home. A decade later I found myself curating UVA's renowned Borges collection, established in 1977 by former curator Jared Loewenstein and expertly built by him into what is arguably the world's best institutional holding.

While adding rare editions, newspaper and periodical appearances, and other materials to it, I have gained entrée to the fascinating world of Borges scholars, enthusiasts, collectors, and dealers. Of special interest to me was the fate of Borges' extant manuscripts—never large in number and dispersed following his death. Many have found their way into two private Argentine collections, while others have trickled onto the market and into institutions, of which UVA's 59 manuscript items may be the largest such holding. Because the Argentine collectors were interested in selling, it was a high priority to acquire some of these expensive, yet priceless, manuscripts for UVA. The stars did not align until the spring of 2018, when we succeeded in purchasing eleven significant manuscripts. The original manuscript of *La biblioteca total* (*The total library*) is the prize and, if I must choose, my favorite UVA acquisition.

In this essay, written in August 1939 and published that month in the journal *Sur*, Borges first elaborated the concept of a universal library containing all knowledge. Two years later he reworked its themes into an indelible story, *La biblioteca de Babel* (*The library of Babel*). The essay closes as follows (in Eliot Weinberger's translation): "I have tried to rescue from oblivion a subaltern horror: the vast, contradictory Library, whose vertical wildernesses of books run the incessant risk of changing into others that affirm, deny, and confuse everything like a delirious god."

Purchased from Víctor Aizenman via Librería de Antaño, 2018
Nimmo and Tunstall Funds



Will my curious Wunderkammer, in its randomness and reflection of relentless collection building, invoke for some the Borgesian terrors of a universal library? I trust not! Working as I do with very finite resources, I have never worried that my acquiring will plunge UVA's library collections into a state of bloated disorder (though colleagues may sometimes harbor doubts).

I did recently overhear this aphorism of R. David Lankes, though: "Bad Libraries build collections. Good libraries build services (of which a collection is only one). Great libraries build Communities." This puzzled me, for it contradicted my four rewarding decades working with several truly great library collections. Could great collections and community ever be mutually exclusive, and my work at UVA perhaps misguided? I would counterargue that collections and community are inseparable, indeed, a distinctive collection is a driving engine of community.

May the work of UVA Library curators, from Jefferson onward, speak for itself.

David R. Whitesell
Curator, Small Special Collections Library



**A CURATOR'S WUNDERKAMMER:
A DECADE OF COLLECTING
for the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**

An exhibition on view in the
Albert and Shirley Small
Special Collections Library
March - July 2022



CURATOR

David R. Whitesell

EXHIBITION DESIGN & PRODUCTION

Holly Robertson & Devon Blankenbaker

DIGITAL PRODUCTION & PHOTOGRAPHY

Stacey Evans, Rob Smith, & Bobbi Morris

A CURATOR'S WUNDERKAMMER

was designed by Jeff Hill and
Holly Robertson under the watchful eye
of the author, David R. Whitesell, and 500 copies
were printed at T&N Printing in
Charlottesville, Virginia.

SUPPORTING SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

As David R. Whitesell notes in his foreword, the 64 items described in this catalog are only a sampling of his decade of work to augment our collections, and a much smaller fraction of the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library's holdings of more than 16 million objects, which include maps, manuscripts, papers and records, rare books, ephemera, photographs, audio and video recordings, material culture and much more. The depth and value of our special collections is well known, with collections ranging from American and British literature and the University archives to bibliography, pop-up books, typography, fine press and contemporary artists' books, decorative arts, archeological collections, and everything in between.

Likewise, Whitesell's work to select and acquire—to *curate* the collections—is only part of what goes into collecting and making available these remarkable materials. Archivists and catalogers must process, arrange, and describe them. Experts must carefully preserve, sometimes repair, and often make these collections digitally accessible. Reference librarians aid researchers on Grounds in our reference room, and virtually around the world. Outreach and instruction librarians examine and explain collections for the benefit of students and scholars, and of course, exhibitions staff feature them in displays such as *Wunderkammer*.

The reader may have noticed that the items in *Wunderkammer* were purchased through endowed funds, and the creation of these funds for special collections is vital to acquiring the broad range of materials necessary to further teaching and research in a variety of fields. Equally important are endowed positions for collection development and collection management efforts, which will help immeasurably not only in acquiring new resources but in processing, cataloging, and exhibiting them, alongside materials we currently hold.

Our rich and varied collections are a jewel of the University. Supporting the Library's special collections is critical to furthering discovery, inquiry, and scholarship at UVA — your contributions will allow us to build collections, make them discoverable, and share our resources with scholars in the University community and beyond.

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