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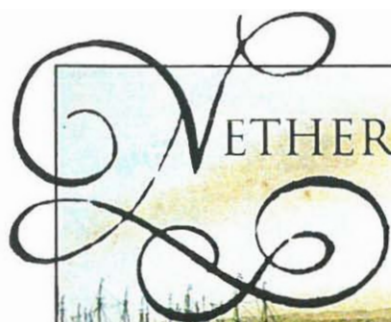
2002

Netherlandic Treasures at the University of Michigan Library: An Exhibit

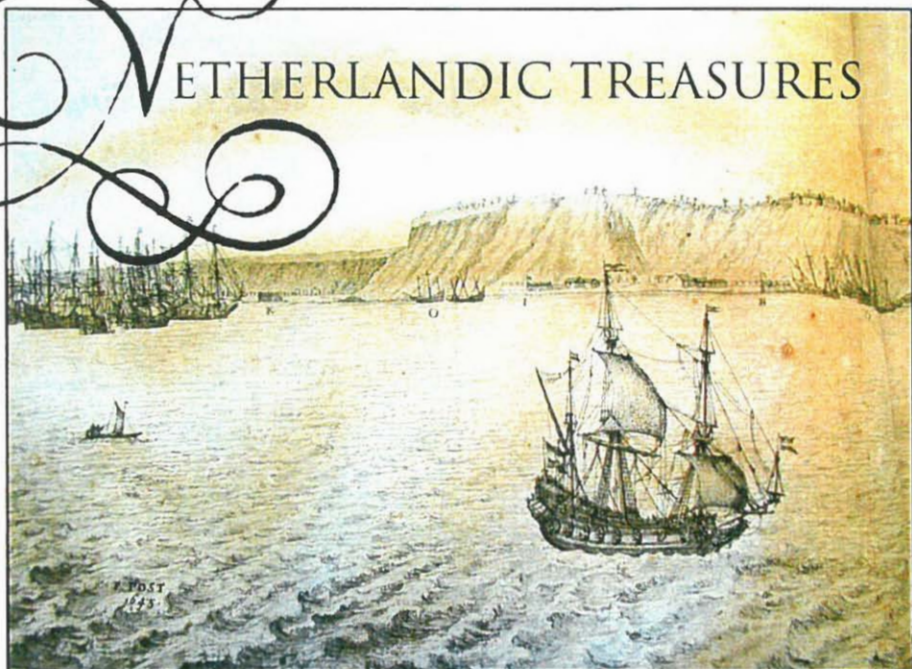
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NETHERLANDIC TREASURES



at the UNIVERSITY *of* MICHIGAN LIBRARY

NETHERLANDIC TREASURES

**AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY**

**AN EXHIBIT
JUNE 3-AUGUST 16, 2002**

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN**

WELCOME

Welcome to this exhibit featuring some of the rarest and most beautiful Netherlandic books and manuscripts held by the University of Michigan Library. This Library's collection of materials from The Netherlands and Belgium is among the strongest in the United States, and reflects the close ties to the Low Countries the University of Michigan has maintained. The strengths of the collection, including a vast array of old and new books, serials, maps, and music, have been built up over more than a century, thanks to the hard work of library staff and gifts of materials and money from many generous donors. Part of the impetus for collecting in this area came from the strong Dutch heritage within the state. Because of this proud heritage, there were calls to include the study of Dutch language and history within the institution, and the University responded to these calls with both course offerings and the library materials to support them.

The Library's direct ties to the Netherlands have also been a factor in the growth of Dutch collections. As documented in the essay below, the University Librarian forged close ties with the famed Dutch book company Nijhoff nearly 90 years ago. Other ties have included those with private collectors of materials from the Low Countries as well as with the Dutch government and cultural foundations. During the past year the Library forged another relationship in the Netherlands when we received the generous gift of some 1200 duplicate volumes from the Library of the Catholic University of Nijmegen. This collection of rare books (published before 1800) forms an unusual addition to Netherlandic studies since they document the minority Catholic viewpoint in the Low Countries at that time.

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Karla Vandersypen, Guest Curator of this exhibit, has assembled a feast for the eyes of lovely illustrated manuscripts and books, handsome bindings, graceful typefaces, and fascinating maps, as well as rarities reflecting Dutch literature and history. Without her expertise and devotion to the topic, this exhibit could not have happened. We are grateful for her many contributions to the Special Collections Library in her longstanding role as volunteer bibliographer and cataloger.

Peggy Daub
Head, Special Collections Library

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to all those who have helped to make this exhibit possible. In particular, Prof. Ton Broos, the organizer of the Interdisciplinary Conference on Netherlandic Studies in support of which this display is mounted, has served as a sounding board and resident expert. The staff of the Library's Conservation Department, especially Shannon Zachary, Leyla Lau Lamb, and Thomas Hogarth, worked to make sure all materials could be exhibited safely. Tim Utter of the Map Library gave many hours to the selection and documentation of the early maps, and Charles Reynolds of the Music Library kindly lent materials to the exhibit. The staff of the Special Collections Library, particularly Kathryn Beam, Peggy Daub, Kathleen Dow, Franki Hand, and Julie Herrada, have made many contributions to this exhibit.

Karla Vandersypen
Exhibit Curator

From Many Strands a Thick Rope: Building Netherlandic Collections in the University of Michigan Library

Karla Vandersypen, Exhibit Curator

Introduction

The ties between the Low Countries and both the people of Michigan and the University of Michigan have a long and many-faceted history. Within the University, the Netherlands Visiting Professorship, which has just completed its 51st year, provides an annual appointment jointly funded by the University and the Dutch government; in addition, for some twenty years leading Dutch writers have been invited to be Writers-in-Residence in a program funded by the same sources. Within the Library, almost 90 years of joint efforts by private citizens, Library staff, University faculty, and governments on both sides of the Atlantic have worked together to build an outstanding collection of printed and manuscript material related to the Low Countries. The materials shown in this exhibit give testimony to these many successful collaborations, the most notable of which are the following:

Efforts of W.W. Bishop

The tenure of William Warner Bishop as University Librarian (1915 to 1941) resulted in tremendous growth of the University's collections in literature and historical materials. He arrived in Ann Arbor after an eight-year stint as a division head at the Library of Congress, and knew the worlds of both book publishing and antiquarian book selling. A respected figure in the American and international library field, he was up to the challenge of creating a true research library in the Midwest.

Bishop spent the first few months in his position analyzing the collections. According to his biographer, Glenn C. Sparks (*Doyen of Librarians: A Biography of William Warner Bishop*, 1993), he found them well selected on the whole but not uniformly developed. The quantity of source materials was fair in English and United States history and economics, insufficient in European history, and almost wholly lacking in the history of the rest of the world.

In September 1921 Bishop undertook an extended book-buying trip to Europe, visiting book dealers and libraries in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the

Netherlands. In The Netherlands he visited the Royal Library, the Leiden University Library, the Public Library of Amsterdam, and other Dutch libraries. In The Hague he met bookman Wouter Nijhoff, who became a personal friend. The Library had, in fact, begun dealings with the firm Martinus Nijhoff in 1918, just after the First World War. The Library's accessions books, huge, heavy ledgers written in various library hands, contain many hundreds of entries for which the vendor is Nijhoff, beginning November 25, 1918. A large number of these titles are Dutch and Flemish.

The results of Bishop's 1921 trip are clear to see in the accessions books: Library accessions of 1922 numbered almost 15,000 more than in 1921. Another positive effect was the lasting, friendly relations personally established with dealers such as Nijhoff, Sotheran, Champion, and Harrassowitz. Through these connections Bishop laid the foundation for the University of Michigan European collections which have grown steadily since.

Dutch History Chair Proposal

Among the William Warner Bishop Papers in the University of Michigan Archives is an interesting exchange of letters between Librarian Bishop and Cornelia Steketee (Mrs. Henry) Hulst, 1919 to 1927. It pertains to the founding of a Chair of Dutch History and the acquisition of Dutch historical publications to support such a program. From 1914, Mrs. Hulst, her brother Jacob Steketee, and other citizens of Dutch ancestry in the western part of Michigan, had been collecting funds towards a Dutch history program at The University. The First World War deferred their plans, but beginning in 1919 Bishop sent Mrs. Hulst lists of titles which Nijhoff was supplying the Library and which her "Dutch History Fund" was financing, in part. He referred to buying trips in the Netherlands made by himself, graduate student Henry S. Lucas (later Professor at the University of Washington), and Professor of History Albert Hyma.

Among the Nijhoff offerings which were suitable for the "Dutch History Fund" were large collections of Dutch political and historical pamphlets from the 16th to the 18th centuries. The Library purchased more than 3,000 pamphlets of this kind in the 1920s, and with subsequent additions the present number stands at about 4,000 and is the largest in this country. This group of pamphlets, known as the "Knuttel Pamphlets" after the Dutch bibliographer of these titles, is one of the jewels of the Library's Dutch holdings.

The proposed program in Dutch history did not get off the ground, however. In his 1955 book *Netherlanders in America*, Henry S. Lucas describes the Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship in Dutch Literature at Columbia University and the short-lived chair of Dutch History, Literature, and Art at the University of Chicago (1911-1914). Lucas goes on to state that later attempts to found similar chairs at the University of Illinois and at the University of Michigan failed, presumably referring to these efforts by Mrs. Hulst and her colleagues in Grand Rapids.

Hubbard Imaginary Voyages Collection

University Regent Lucius L. Hubbard amassed an enormous collection of editions, translations, and versions of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* and Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, which he presented to the University Library. Of the approximately 1500 titles which now make up the collection, some 140 are in Dutch. This is an important sub-set: the great commercial success of the Dutch was due to their maritime strengths; for centuries the Dutch were great travelers who produced much travel literature, imaginary and real.

In 1992 the UM Library cooperated with the University of Groningen (which also possesses a large collection of *Robinson Crusoes*: the Staverman Collection) in organizing parallel exhibitions of their Robinsonades. A publication to commemorate this cooperative effort was produced: *Robinson Crusoe in the Old and New Worlds*, with contributions by scholars from around the world. Two of them, Ton Broos (University of Michigan) and Jelle Kingma (Groningen), spoke at the reception/exhibit opening in Ann Arbor, and Broos also spoke at the Groningen program, along with Peggy Daub, Head of the University of Michigan Special Collections Library.

Elzevier Collection; Plantin holdings

In 1932 the Library's most important acquisition was the Copinger Collection consisting of some 1400 titles of editions from the Elzevier Press (Leiden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, and The Hague). At its height in the 17th century Elzevier was the greatest publishing house in the world. It produced the best scholarly books of the time: textually sound, legible, and relatively inexpensive. There are few titles in Dutch, however, as the language of scholarship was Latin. The Library's holdings of imprints by the Antwerp printing house of Plantin-Moretus are also considerable (more than 100 separate books, plus several hundred pamphlets from the "Knuttel" collection described above).

Stellfeld Collection

In 1954, the University acquired the Stellfeld Library in Antwerp through the offices of Dr. Louise Cuyler (Professor of Music), who was in Belgium on a Fulbright grant. The collection of more than 10,000 books and scores had been assembled over a period of fifty years by J. A. Stellfeld, a Belgian jurist and musicologist. It is a fine collection of early books and manuscripts, strongest in 18th-century material and including numerous items from the 16th and 17th centuries as well.

Hulst Trust Fund

In 1956 a trust fund was established by the Estate of Dr. John Hulst for the purchase of books on the history and literature of the Netherlands. Split between selectors in the Special Collections Library and the Graduate Library, proceeds from this trust fund have enhanced the Library's ability to make expensive purchases in this area.

Funds from The Netherlands Ministry of Education and Nederlandse Taalunie

From the late 1960s on, the University of Michigan has received gifts of Dutch books financed first by the Netherlands Ministry of Education and after 1992 by the Nederlandse Taalunie (Dutch Language Union), a bilateral Dutch/Belgian government organization. The policy of the Ministry was to make annual gifts of books to the established lectureships and chairs of Dutch language and literature at foreign universities. At the University of Michigan, these funds were expended on behalf of the University Library by the resident Lecturer in Dutch. In the late 1960s and 1970s Ministry funds were used to purchase Dutch and Flemish literature from the 17th to the 20th centuries, as well as major South African authors and Dutch-language literature from the East and West Indies. The Taalunie's contribution to the Dutch Studies Program became a book allowance made direct to the Dutch Lecturer to support the teaching of the language. These titles are eventually added to the holdings of the Library.

Donemus Foundation

In 1984 a subsidy of about \$2,000 from the Netherlands Ministry of Welfare, Public Health, and Culture was granted to enable the Donemus Foundation to make the University of Michigan Library an American depository for contemporary

music from the Netherlands. Donemus is a promotional institution for contemporary Dutch music, and the Music Library had been subscribing to their "Composer's Voice" sound recordings from the late 1970s.

Labadie Collection and its Dutch holdings

Established in 1911 with the acquisition by the University of Michigan Library of the personal papers and library of Detroit anarchist Joseph A. Labadie, the Labadie Collection has as its focus social protest. It is world-wide in scope and includes publications from the extreme political left and right. Agnes Inglis, the first curator of the Labadie Collection (1924-1952), collected the works of Dutch anarchist thinkers from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including Christiaan Cornelissen, Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis, and Bart de Ligt. Edward Weber, the second curator (1960-2000), acquired Dutch underground serials of the 1960s and 1970s at the time they were being published. The current curator, Julie Herrada, continues to collect radical Dutch-language materials, specifically anarchist materials.

Stichting 'De Roos'

The University of Michigan Library holds the most complete collection in the U.S. of publications from Stichting 'De Roos,' a modern Dutch bibliophile society. Established in Utrecht in 1945 and still active, the group chose its name and its printer's mark in the form of a rose in honor of the dean of modern Dutch book arts, S. H. de Roos (1887- 1976). Working at the type-foundry "Amsterdam," De Roos designed a number of original fonts which had enormous impact on Dutch book arts and hark back to the great tradition of Dutch printing from its golden age in the 17th century.

The goal of the society is to make books and other printed materials purely for the love of typography and art, in all conceivable forms in which these two things can go together. It produces for its members two or three volumes per year, each a fine, often illustrated literary work in a limited edition of 175 copies. The works chosen for reprinting are classics in their way, of both modern and older authors. Many are Dutch, but not by any means all.

The Special Collections Library acquires these works on standing order and now holds almost all of the 157 'De Roos' titles published through 2001.

NETHERLANDIC TREASURES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CASE 1

***Netherlandic Book of Hours.* Manuscript on vellum, 2nd quarter of 15th century.**

Michigan Ms. 245. A fine example of a late medieval personal prayer book containing prayers or offices to be said at the canonical hours.

Believed to have been copied and illuminated in the Netherlands, this volume is in an unusually small format (a pocket size of 3" x 4") and is also somewhat unusual textually. The Psalms, for example, are abbreviated, as if intended to be said by someone in a hurry, traveling, or in military service. In addition, it seems to have been made for an English patron. The Hours of the Virgin are according to English use, and the Litany of the Saints includes English figures such as Oswald, Cuthbert, Alban, and Edmund.

Purchased in 1988 from antiquarian book dealer A & C Sokol (London).

***Guido delle Colonne (13th century).* *Historiae destructionis Troiae.* Leuven: Johann de Paderborn (Westphalia), ca. 1480.**

An example of the printing work of Johanne de Paderborn, better known as Johannes de Westphalia, the earliest Netherlands printer whom we know by name. He was trained in Italy and came to Leuven, Belgium in 1472, where he printed a large number of text books, mostly in Latin, for the Catholic University of Leuven. This account of the destruction of Troy, compiled by the Italian chronicler Colonne, was a popular title and appeared in many editions, including translations into French and Italian, up to the end of the 16th century. A manuscript ownership mark from Coimbra can be seen on first leaf.

Purchased for the Stephen Spaulding Collection in 1939 from antiquarian book dealer Davis and Orioli (London).

Michael, of Hungary. *Sermones Praedicabiles*. Deventer: Richardus Pafraet, 1491.

These "Laudable Sermons" by one Michael of Hungary, a Franciscan friar, were much reprinted in the 16th century. The printer, Pafraet, was a native of Cologne, where he learned the art of printing. He began printing in Deventer in 1477. His establishment there was at Platea Episcopi from 1477 to 1511. This is one of the first books printed at Deventer.

Purchased on the Dunning fund in 1955, from Christensen (i.e. bookseller Niels H. Christensen, Bloomfield, N.J.?).

Rudolf Agricola (1443-1485). *Nonnulla opuscula*. Antwerp: T. Martinus, 1511.

Letters, orations, and poems by the Dutch humanist Agricola, born Roelof Huisman in Baflo, province Groningen.

The printer is Thierry (Dirk) Martens, one of the earliest printers of note in the Low Countries. He was trained in Venice, worked in Aalst, Belgium with Johannes de Westfalia and alone there from 1474 to 1492. After this he was a printer of outstanding academic importance in Leuven and Antwerp.

Purchased in 1932 on European History Fund from Ann Arbor bookseller George Wahr.

Francois Baudouin (1520-1573). *Notae ad lib. I & II. digest. seu pandectarum*. Basiliae: per Ioannem Oporinum [1557?] [plus two other titles by Baudouin].

Three titles on Roman law by the law scholar Baudouin. The blind-stamped design called the "Spes panel" (depicting the allegorical figure, Hope) which decorates the front and back covers of this book, was designed in Leuven and employed by two different bookbinders there between 1520 and 1560.

Gift, 1980, of Bernard A. Uhlendorf, Ann Arbor collector of early printed books and modern fine printing.

Netherlandic religious manuscript, on vellum and paper, 16th century

A collection of observations on various religious subjects, including chapters on the sacrament of penance, humility, and dependence on divine grace, as well as several prayers. The language is that of the northeastern Netherlands.

Acquired in 1954 from antiquarian dealer Lowdermilk (Washington, D.C.) for the Stephen Spaulding Collection. Chosen by Colonel Thomas M. Spaulding himself for this memorial collection honoring his son Stephen, who died while an undergraduate at the University of Michigan in 1925.

CASE 2

Dutch Historical Pamphlets, vol. 1. 37 pamphlets, 1534-1577.

The items shown here are the earliest in a collection of some 4000 historical, political, and religious pamphlets that document various public debates in the Netherlands from the 16th to 18th centuries. This collection is the largest of its kind in this country. Dutch bibliographer W.P.C. Knuttel worked most of his career on a catalogue of the more comprehensive collection of these materials held in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek at The Hague. His catalogue, published in 9 volumes from 1889-1920, has long been the standard bibliographical tool for these pamphlets, which are therefore often referred to as Knuttel pamphlets.

Purchased primarily in 1925 and 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Jan Fruytiers (d. ca. 1582). *Corte beschryvinghe vande strenghe beleggeringhe ende wonderbaerlicke verlossinghe der stadt Leyden in Hollandt*. Delft: Aelbr. Hendricksz., 1574.

A short description of the siege of Leiden, 1573-1574. This is one of a raft of similar publications, which served as news reports, spawned by the decades of war in the Low Countries. Prince William of Orange rewarded Leiden's citizens for their successful resistance to Spanish attack with the establishment of the University of Leiden in 1575.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Adriaan van Baerland (1488?-1542?). *Hollandiae comitum historia ac icones*. Leiden: Plantin, 1584.

A history, with portraits, of the counts of Holland and Zeeland from the 9th century up to Charles V of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor, and his son Philip II of Spain. Also includes a life of Charles, Duke of Burgundy (1433-1477) and a catalog and description of the acts of the bishops of Utrecht.

Purchased in 1929 on the Reference Fund from Baker (i.e. bookseller G. A. Baker, New York?).

***De Batavia*. Manuscript on paper, ca. 1600.**

Treatise in Latin, illustrated with 40 hand-painted coats of arms. A genealogical history, chiefly of the counts of Holland, from ca. 200 B.C. to 1597. The arms shown are of Margaret of Austria (1522-1586), Duchess of Parma, and regent of the Netherlands from 1559 to 1567 on behalf of her half-brother Philip II of Spain.

Purchased in 1970 for the Stephen Spaulding Collection from antiquarian book dealer William Salloch (New York).

CASE 3

Cornelius Kempius (d. ca. 1587). *De Origine, situ, qualitate et quantitate Frisiae*. Cologne: 1588.

The first printed history of Friesland.

Purchased in 1952 from Albert Hyma (Professor of History, University of Michigan).

Carel van Mander (1548-1606). *Het schilder-boek*. Amsterdam: Jacob Pietersz. Wachter, 1618.

First published in 1604, this account of the lives of famous artists from ancient times to the author's day is important for the very fact of its having been written in Dutch. Like vernacular accounts of voyages and contemporary historical chronicles, it extended the boundaries of Dutch literature. It is also of great value for art history.

The present volume includes six works by Mander, which make up *Het schilder-boek*. Shown here is an opening from the section on Dutch and German artists.

Mander himself was a painter as well as a poet and prose writer. He was born near Kortrijk (present-day Belgium), traveled in Italy, and left the Southern Netherlands in 1583 to set up in Haarlem, and thereafter in Amsterdam.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Pieter Christiaanszoon Bor (1559-1635). *Nederlandsche oorloghen, beroerten en burgerlijke oneenicheyden*. Leiden: G. Basson, and Amsterdam: M. Colyn, 1621-1634. 5 vols. in 6

Bor's is the most valuable history of the Dutch wars of independence, 1556-1648, making use of original sources of his day. The engraved plate shown here depicts an episode from the Dutch revolt against Spain: the town of Maastricht is besieged by the General of the Netherlands for Spain, Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma. After an obstinate resistance the town was taken and suffered a horrible sack and slaughter.

Purchased in 1917 from bookseller Kroch (Chicago).

Matthys Balen (b. 1610). *Beschryvinge der stad Dordrecht*. Dordrecht: Symon Onder de Linde, 1677.

A life-long citizen of Dordrecht, Balen is known as the historian of his native city. Because he had access to city archives at a time when they were not open to the public, this work is of substantial historical value for its details on the government of the city, its notable families, and its most important buildings.

This work is notable, too, for numerous illustrations, including six folding plates by the painter, etcher, and illustrator Romeyn de Hooghe (1645-1708). The plate on display shows the flooding of the diked polder-land around Dordrecht in 1421. Most of South Holland was inundated, with the destruction of villages, churches, and great estates. Thousands of people drowned.

Purchased in 1986 on the Hulst Fund from Ursus Books (New York).

Jacob Campo Weyerman (1677-1747). *De levensbeschryvingen der Nederlandsche konst-schilders en konst-schilderessen.* 's-Gravenhage: wed. E. Boucquet et al., 1729 (volumes 1-3) and Dordrecht: Ab. Blussé en zoon, 1769 (volume 4).

A history of the lives and works of Dutch painters by the eccentric, witty, and prolific journalist and painter Weyerman.

Purchased in 1960 from F.A. Bennett (Larchmont, N.Y.) on the Hulst Fund.

Jan Fokke (d. 1772). *Historie van den Amsterdamschen Schouwburg.* Amsterdam: G. Warnars, en P. den Hengst, 1772.

Account of the 1772 destruction by fire of the Schouwburg in Amsterdam, the city's principal theatre. Bound with it is *Historie van den nieuwen Amsterdamschen Schouwburg* (Amsterdam: G. Warnars, en P. den Hengst, 1775), also attributed to Fokke. Four folding engraved plates depict views of the fire. In the second work, five plates show the new theatre's façade and interior. The two titles have also been attributed to Myndert de Boer; Fokke's and/or De Boer's names are signed to poems about the fire and to a jubilant tribute to the new building.

Purchased in 1996 on the Hulst Fund from bookseller Christian Koenig (Zelham, the Netherlands).

CASE 4

***Thesaurus Theutonicae linguae; Schat der Nederduytscher spraken.* Antwerp: C. Plantin, 1573.**

A dictionary of Flemish words and expressions, with French and Latin equivalents. The publication of this book indicates the increasing importance of the vernacular in scholarly publishing at the end of the 16th century. The printer Plantin was in a position to know at first hand the inconvenience of non-standardized spelling, which such a dictionary as this could help to remedy. Christophe Plantin, originally a Frenchman, settled in prosperous Antwerp in the mid-16th century. He founded a commercial printing house which survived the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries and remained of importance for the next three centuries.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Jan van der Noot (d. 1590). *De Poetische Werken; Les Oeuvres poetiques.* Antwerp: D. Vervliet, 1589.

Poetry in both Dutch and French by van der Noot, who called himself the "Patrician of Antwerp." In the section shown here are a series of poems in praise of contemporaries. The motto in the woodcut, "Tempora te temporibus" (fit yourself to the times), is that of van der Noot himself.

Purchased in 1925 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Hendrik Laurensz. Spiegel (1549-1612). *Twe-spraak vande Nederduitsche letter-kunst.* Leiden: Christoffel Plantijn, 1584.

A treatise on the spelling and the proper use of the Dutch language. Some words in the text are printed in "civilité" type. The work was published by the Amsterdam Chamber of Rhetoric called *De Eglantier* (The Wild Rose) whose device was "In liefde bloeyende" (Flowering in Love). The many Chambers of Rhetoric in the Netherlands active between 1400 and 1700 existed to bring together poets and dramatists to read and perform their works. Spiegel, a humanist writer and one of the first proponents of the Renaissance in the North Netherlands, was a member of *De Eglantier*.

Much of this work is printed a "civilité" type font. "Civilité" was designed in 1557 by Robert Granjon, a French punch-cutter, founder, printer, and publisher in Lyon. It is a typographic rendering of cursive handwriting of the 16th century and never achieved wide popularity, becoming, instead, a sort of early display type.

Purchased in 1928 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft (1581-1647). *P.C. Hoofts Werken.* Amsterdam: J. Lescaijle, 1671.

Historian, poet, and dramatist, Hooft exhibited a pronounced Renaissance spirit in his works: his famous history of the Dutch revolt against Spain in the classical style of Tacitus; his sonnets and other poetry which show the influence of French and Italian Renaissance lyricism; his classical tragedies, pastoral plays, and farces. Like Spiegel he was a member of the Amsterdam Chamber of Rhetoric, *De Eglantier*.

Hooft's "Emblemata amatoria – Afbeeldinghen van Minne – Emblemes d'Amour" were first published in 1611. Emblems books as a genre flourished particularly in the Netherlands in the 17th century. Each emblem consists of an engraved illustration, an emblematic explanation of the illustration in verse or prose, and a motto. Looking at these three elements together makes the sense of the emblem clear.

Purchased in 1915 from bookseller Erdman.

Roemer Visscher (1547-1620). *T'Loff vande mutse, ende van een blaauwe scheen*. Leyden: I. P. Jacobszoon, 1612.

Collection of amusing jests and epigrams in rhyme, partly printed in "civilité" type (see also *Der Stadt Leyden dienst-bouc* in this case). Like Spiegel and Hooft, Visscher was a contributor to the revival of Dutch language and letters at the end of the 16th century. All three were members of the Amsterdam Chamber of Rhetoric, *De Eglantier*, where most of Visscher's verses were first read aloud. Visscher is especially remembered in the history of literature because his Amsterdam house was a focal point of a lively cultural traffic, and his two daughters Anna and Maria were among the most celebrated women of this circle.

Gift in 1951 of Marcus M. and Mary Stone Farley Foundation.

CASE 5

Joost van den Vondel (1587-1679). *Brieven der heilige maeghden, martelaressen*. Amsterdam: D. vander Stichel, voor A. de Wees, 1642. *Lucifer; treurspel*. Amsterdam: voor A. de Wees, 1654.

Early editions of two titles by Vondel, one of Dutch literature's greatest figures. During the emergence of the Dutch nation in the 17th century, Vondel was the national poet.

Gifts of Lucius L. Hubbard, Regent of the University of Michigan in 1923.

Constantijn Huygens, heer van Zuilichem (1596-1687). *Koren-bloemen; Nederlandsche gedichten*. Amsterdam: J. van Ravesteyn, 1672.

Second edition of the collected Dutch poems of this diplomat, musician, humanistic scholar, and politician. They were first

published thus in 1658. "Oogentroost" is one of the poet's best known works. It is a consolatory poem to Parthenine (Lucretia van Trello) on becoming blind in one eye.

Purchased on the Director's Fund, date and source unknown.

Hendrik Smeeks (1638/39-1721). *Beschryvinge van het magtig koningryk Krinke Kesmes*. Amsterdam: Nicolaas ten Hoorn, 1708.

An imaginary voyage describing travel to a fictitious island whose inhabitants have unorthodox philosophical views. Included is a memoir by a Dutchman living on the island who was cast away there as a boy. The account of this shipwrecked mariner begins on page 125, shown here. There are parallels between this section and the story line of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719). This led Lucius L. Hubbard, Regent of the University of Michigan and keen collector of imaginary voyages, to write a pamphlet arguing for the possibility of Smeeks' work as "a Dutch source for *Robinson Crusoe*." These theories were generally dismissed by international scholars.

The present volume is one of some 1500 titles making up Regent Hubbard's collection of imaginary voyages, which he presented to the University of Michigan Library in the 1920s.

Daniel Defoe (1661-1731). *Het leven en de wonderbare gevallen van Robinson Crusoe*. Amsterdam: Jansoons van Waesberge, 1720-1722. 3 volumes.

The immediate success of Defoe's masterpiece upon its first appearance in 1719 led to two sequels: *The Farther Adventures* (also 1719) and *Serious Reflections during the Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with his Vision of the Angelick World* (1720). Success also led to many, many subsequent editions, imitations, and translations. Shown here is the first Dutch translation, which includes part 3, *Serious Reflections*.

Gift in 1923 of University of Michigan Regent L.L. Hubbard. Some 140 titles in Hubbard's collection of imaginary voyages are Dutch-language editions.

Tweede deel der wonderbare levens gevallen van Robinson Crusoe... zyne tweede togt derwaarts... Amsterdam: Jansoons van Waesberge, 1721.
Tweejarige reyze rondom de wereld, ter nader ontdekkinge der onbekende zuydlanden, met drie schepen, in het jaar 1721, door last van de Nederlandsche Westindische Maatschappij. Dordrecht: J. van Braam, 1728.

An anonymous account of Commodore Jacob Roggeveen's 1721-1723 circumnavigation of the world under the direction of the Dutch West India Company. The voyage was to be a project for discovering something of the supposed, vast, southern continent, a mystery which was not solved until Cook's voyages of the late 18th century. Also included in this volume is an account of the voyage of the Dutch East India ship *Barneveld* to the Cape of Good Hope in 1719, with a stop at Madagascar.

Gift in 1964 of Mrs. Alina R. Crummey.

CASE 6

Desiderius Erasmus (1466?-1536). *Epistolae ... ad diversos, & aliorum ad illu, per amicos eruditos.* Basiliae: apud Io. Frobenium, 1521.

Collected letters of the humanist scholar of Rotterdam, whose reputation was international even in his own time. His influence began to be felt in Europe after 1500 through his writings and his personal friendships. The letters printed here demonstrate the breadth of his contacts; his correspondents included Guillaume Bude, Philip Melancton, and Thomas More, among many others.

Gift in 1930 of Myrtle A. Crummer. She and her husband, Dr. LeRoy Crummer (B.S., 1893), donated of his collection of rare medical books to the University of Michigan in the 1930s and 1940s.

Rudolf Agricola (1443-1485). *De inventione dialectica libri tres.* Argentinae [i.e. Strassburg]: apud Ioannem Knoblochum, 1521.

This work superseded Aristotle's work on dialectics, long used as a textbook on the subject, at the University of Paris and

other important schools. This copy is copiously annotated throughout in Latin in a contemporary hand.

Gift of Albert Hyma (Professor of History) in 1949.

Justus Lipsius (1547-1606), ed. *C. Cornelii Taciti Opera quae exstant, Iustus Lipsius postremum recensuit.* Antwerp: ex officina Plantiniana, apud Ioannem Moretum, 1600.

The renowned Flemish Latin scholar Lipsius was one of the first humanistic professors at the University of Leiden, where he was invited to teach in 1579, only four years after the University's founding. He had left the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, when it was threatened by Spanish troops, but he returned there in 1591 after the Spanish Netherlands had become relatively stable. He was one of the most celebrated authorities of his day on Roman literature, history, and antiquities. He edited many works of Latin literature, with this edition of Tacitus being particularly famous.

Purchased from bookseller Puvill (Barcelona).

Hugo Grotius (1583-1645). *De iure belli ac pacis libri tres.* Amsterdam: apud Guilielmum Blaeuw, 1631.

Philologist, philosopher, theologian, diplomat, and historian, Grotius is best known as a jurist because of this work on the laws of war and peace. Shown here is the very rare and most important second authorized edition of Grotius's great contribution to the development of international law.

Purchased in 1919 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Virgil. *P. Virgilii Maronis Opera; nunc emendatiora.* Leiden: ex officina Elzeviriana, 1636.

The printing house of Elzevier in the north of the Netherlands (established in Leiden) is often compared to that of Plantin in the Southern Netherlands (established in Antwerp). Both were very successful commercial establishments which carried on for generations in the same family. Elzevier texts, often in small formats, were distributed throughout Europe. They were not illustrated as a rule, were textually sound, and they were reasonably priced.

This edition of Virgil was edited by Daniel Heinsius (1580-1655), a Dutch classicist and one of the most famous Renaissance scholars. With autograph and bookplate of former owner Stephen Digby.

From the H. B. Copinger Elzevier Collection of some 1400 titles, acquired by the Special Collections Library of the University of Michigan in 1932 from Copinger himself, a London barrister who had devoted many years to the collecting.

Benedict de Spinoza (1632-1677). *Tractatus theologico-politicus*. Hamburgi: apud Henricum Kunrath, 1670.

Spinoza was born in Amsterdam to a distinguished family of Jewish exiles from Spain. While supporting himself as a lens grinder, he devoted much of his time to the development of his philosophy and carried on a wide correspondence with contemporary scholars. This is his first great work, extending his ethical views to political thought. It was published anonymously, with a false imprint: for "Hamburg" read Amsterdam.

Purchased in 1954 from antiquarian book dealer Leona Rostenberg (New York).

CASE 7

Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598). *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Antwerp: ex officina Plantiniana, apud Ioannem Moretum, 1601.

Next to his contemporary Mercator, Ortelius is the greatest of the 16th-century Flemish geographers. His chief work was this atlas of the world, the first edition of which appeared in 1570 and which was enlarged and improved with each subsequent edition.

Bequeathed, 1921, to the University of Michigan by W. W. Murphy, U.S. Consul General, Frankfurt am Main (his autograph on title page with date July 1867).

Kaspar van Baerle (1584-1648). *Rerum per octennium in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum, sub praefectura Illustrissimi Comitis I. Mauritii, Nassoviae*. Amsterdam: I. Blaeu, 1647.

This work describing the flora and fauna, climate, inhabitants, religion, and languages of the coastal provinces of Brazil, was produced as a result of the Dutch conquest of Brazil (1624-1654). It was one of many works on geography, topography, cartography, and accounts of voyages which were published in the 17th century to satisfy a curiosity about newly discovered countries. The firm of Blaeu in Amsterdam produced many of these works.

Sabin reports that this edition is rare, "most of the copies having been consumed by a fire, which destroyed the warehouses of Blaeu, the publisher."

Gift in 1931 of Grace L. and Abby L. Sargent, from the Library of Lawrence B. Evans, UM class of 1894.

CASE 8

Gemma, Frisius (1508-1555). *Arithmeticae practicae methodus facilis*. Paris: Thomam Richardum, 1549.

Gemma the Frisian was a prominent physician and astronomer. His work on practical arithmetic went through many editions. This copy was obviously much consulted by an early owner.

Purchased in 1924 from bookseller Edouard Champion (Paris).

Rembert Dodoens (1517-1585). *Cruydeboeck*. Antwerp: J. vander Loe, 1554.

Although he also composed works on cosmography and medicine, Dodoens is best known for his great botanical works. This work is the Dutch version of his *De stirpium historia*, a national herbal devoted to species indigenous to the Flemish provinces. The plants are grouped according to their properties rather than in alphabetical order as had been the rule in earlier medical botanies.

Purchased in 1943 from antiquarian book dealer Wheldon & Wesley (London).

Carolus Clusius (1526-1609). *Aliquot notae in Garciae aromatum historiam*. Antwerp: ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1582.

Notes on a botanical work (1563) by Garcia da Orta, a Portuguese physician who lived in Goa, India and published several works about native herbs and spices. Also included are Clusius's notes about plants observed by Sir Francis Drake, the English navigator and admiral, on the western coast of America during his circumnavigation of the world (1577-1580). In the dedication the author describes his visit to Drake. Among the plants described are cocoa and "Winter's bark," a bitter, medicinal bark named for Captain William Winter, who sailed with Drake. Passing through the Straits of Magellan in 1578, Winter used the bark to cure scurvy among his crew.

Clusius, born Charles de L'Écluse in Arras (now France, but then part of the Southern Netherlands), published numerous herbals and floras researched in Provence, Spain, and Austria-Hungary. In 1593 he was appointed to succeed Dodoens in the chair of botany at the University of Leiden, where he spent the rest of his life. He was the first to describe the tulip, which he was responsible for importing to the Netherlands.

Purchased in 1938 from antiquarian book dealer Francis Edwards (London).

Simon Stevin (1548-1620). *De Beghinselen des waterwichts*. Antwerp: C. Plantin, 1586.

This work on the principles of hydrostatics was issued and in this copy bound with two other titles by Stevin on this subject: *De Beghinselen der weeghconst* and *De Weeghdaet*. Stevin, an experimental and theoretical scientist, was also an accomplished engineer.

By choosing to write his works in the vernacular and by including a special preface in this book entitled "On the Worthiness of the Dutch language," Stevin supported the prestige of Dutch, in particular northern Dutch.

Purchased in 1908 from bookseller Henry Sotheran (London).

Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695). *Kosmotheros, sive, De terris coelestibus, earumque ornatu, conjecturae*. Hagae-comitum: A. Moetjens, 1698.

A celebrated astronomer and geometer, Huygens made his reputation with his telescope lens and with the improvements he made to the clock, being the first to apply the pendulum to the measurement of time. The work shown here is the first edition of his last work, which was published posthumously. It was also published in English in the same year under the title: *The Celestial Worlds Discover'd: or, Conjectures Concerning the Inhabitants, Plants and Productions of the Worlds in the Planets*.

Huygens was the son of Constantijn Huygens whose *Korenbloemen* is shown in Case 5; he dedicated the present work to his brother, another Constantijn (1628-1697).

Purchased in 1923 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

Georg Everhard Rumpf (1627-1702). *D'Amboinsche rariteitkamer, behelzende eene beschryvinge van ... schallvisschen ... als mede allerhande hoorntjes en schulpen*. Amsterdam: François Halma, 1705.

Born in Germany, Rumpf had ties to the Netherlands through his mother. In 1652 he signed on with the Dutch East Indies Company, arrived in Java in 1653, and was stationed on the island of Ambon, where he spent the rest of his life. He is remembered for his work on the natural history of the eastern archipelago. The present work, *The Ambonese Curiosity Cabinet*, concerns the marine fauna of the area, with rich, detailed description of animals and shells, and information gleaned from local peoples about the uses and dangers of tropical plants and animals.

The portrait of the naturalist shown is from a life portrait drawn by his son between 1695 and 1696, by which time Rumpf had become blind. Both this work and his Ambonese herbal were published posthumously.

Purchased in 1929 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

On loan from the University of Michigan Museums Library.

Anthony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723). *Opera omnia, seu arcana naturae*. Leiden: apud J. A. Langerak, etc., 1719-1722. 4 volumes.

With the aid of microscopes for which he ground his own lenses, Leeuwenhoek discovered a hitherto unknown world. He examined countless microorganisms and tissue samples and gave the first complete descriptions of bacteria, protozoa, and red blood cells. He was elected to the Royal Society, London in recognition of his work.

Purchased in 1940 on Dunning Fund (source unknown).

Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738). *Elementa chemiae*. Leiden: I. Severinus, 1732. 2 volumes.

Distinguished as a physician, botanist, and chemist, Boerhaave taught at the University of Leiden for many years. The present work, first published in 1724, is considered his masterpiece.

Purchased in 1924 from bookseller Nijhoff (The Hague).

WALL CASE 1

Aart van der Leeuw (1876-1931). *Vijf dichters van Arcadie*. Utrecht: Stichting 'De Roos,' 1947.

Five poets from Arcadia is a selection from the author's 1925 *Vluchtige Begroetingen (Fleeting Salutations)*, published here on the occasion of the 70th birthday of S. H. de Roos, the dean of modern Dutch book arts. The type font used is the latter's design: "Erasmus Medieval." Head-of-chapter illuminations by D. Dooyes.

Van der Leeuw was a writer and poet, known for lyrical nature poems, several fine novels, and for his very original, small prose works, of which the present five short pieces are good examples.

Gerbrand Adriaenszoon Bredero (1585-1618). *Spaanschen Brabander Ierolimo*. Utrecht: Stichting 'De Roos,' 1973.

With Joost van den Vondel (see floor case 5), Bredero is one of the great Dutch literary figures of the 17th century. His

reputation is as a lyric poet and a dramatist. His social satire from 1617, *De Spaanschen Brabander (The Spanish Brabantine)*, is the best known of his dramatic works. This edition has illustrations by Lex Metz.

Adriaan Roland Holst (1888-1976). *Een winter aan zee*. Utrecht: Stichting 'De Roos,' 1963.

First published in 1937, this book of poems (*A Winter at the Sea*) was reprinted by the De Roos Society on the occasion of the poet's 75th birthday. The etchings are by Jeanne Bieruma Oosting. Roland Holst was one of the major figures in modern Dutch literature and for years was associated with the Dutch literary periodical, *De Gids*.

Louis Couperus (1863-1923). *De naumachie*. Utrecht: Stichting 'De Roos,' 1959.

Couperus is known for naturalistic novels, stories of fantasy and myth, and historical novels and stories set in Greek and Roman times. This 1910 story, *The Mock Sea-Battle*, was inspired by Tacitus and Suetonius's account of a mock sea-battle, with gladiators, organized by Emperor Claudius in 52 A.D. Drawings by J. H. Kuiper.

WALL CASE 2

Heyman van der Dyck. "Generale caarte ende afbeeldinge vanden eylande van West Voorn" from *Kaartboek van Voorne, Goeree en Overflakkee*. Leiden: Pieter van der Aa, 1701.

The sheet displayed in this wall case shows reclaimed land on what was then called the island of Westvoorne. It is now Voorne-en-Putten, province South Holland. Note that in the modern map (1936) shown to the right, still more land has been reclaimed in the intervening centuries so that Goeree is now connected to Overflakkee.

The set of maps from which these are selected is notable for its beautiful engraved decorations. The cartouches are by Jan Luiken (1649-1712). The publisher, Van der Aa, was a prolific issuer of printed matter, including many maps and atlases.

Gift in 1948 of Professor J. A. vanden Broeck (Engineering Mechanics).

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

WALL CASE 3

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638). *India quae orientalis dicitur, et insulae adiacentes. Amsterdam: apud G. et I. Blaeu, 1640.*

Blaeu ranks with Mercator and Ortelius among the foremost cartographers of the 17th century. His map-publishing business, founded in Amsterdam and continued by his sons Joan and Cornelius, produced great numbers of all kinds of maps and atlases. The firm flourished for more than 40 years until a fire in 1672 destroyed their premises, with a loss of virtually all equipment and stock and most of the printing plates.

This map of East Asia is especially attractive. It shows some of the Dutch discoveries in Australia in the lower right corner. The map continued to be issued up to the atlas of 1662, well after some of its information was superseded (for example, by the discoveries of Abel Janszoon Tasman in his voyages of 1642-1644). In effect, this map became an historical record of Dutch discoveries in the archipelago between 1606 and 1623.

Purchased from the estate of American expatriate Henry Vignaud, after the latter's death in Paris in 1922. The University of Michigan representative negotiating the purchase was Librarian William Warner Bishop.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638). *Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula. Amsterdam: Blaeu, 1635.*

"This world map prefaced atlases published by the Blaeu establishment from 1630 until it was superseded by a twin-hemispherical design in 1662 ... it is celebrated as one of the supreme examples of the mapmaker's art." [John Goss, *Blaeu's The Grand Atlas of the 17th-Century World*, N.Y., Rizzoli, 1991]

Gift of University of Michigan Regent Lucius L. Hubbard in 1923.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638). *Moluccae insulae celeberrimae. Amsterdam: Guiljelmus Blaeuw, 1643.*

The discoveries in the East Indies made by 16th-century circumnavigators Sir Francis Drake in 1577-1580 and Thomas Cavendish in 1587, plus those by Dutch expeditions, led to the establishment of the Dutch East India Company in 1602. Within ten years the Dutch dominated trade with the Spice Islands of the Moluccas, earlier a Portuguese domain. Gradually, Dutch influence and control extended to a large part of the East Indian archipelago.

Among the most important of the Spice Islands were Ternate, Tidoro, and Gilolo, all three for the abundance of cloves. Note that this map is oriented with north to the right.

Purchased from the estate of Henry Vignaud in 1922.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598). *Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio. Antwerp: printed by Aegid. Coppenium Diesth, 1570 or later.*

A publisher and retailer of maps, Ortelius first produced his famous atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, in 1570. This uniform collection of modern maps had a great impact on the spread of geographical knowledge, with copies bought by commercial firms, scholars, kings, and poets. It went through some 24 editions in Ortelius's lifetime and another 10 after his death.

New data were incorporated into the maps over the years. The bulge in the south-western coast of South America, as shown in the map here, was removed in the 1587 edition.

Gift of University of Michigan Regent Lucius L. Hubbard in 1923.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

WALL CASE 4

Gerhard Mercator (1512-1594). *Burgundia ducatus*. Amsterdam: Mercator, 1585.

The most famous cartographer after Ptolemy, Mercator studied philosophy and then mathematics at the University of Leuven under Gemma Frisius (see the latter's *Arithmetic* in Case 8). He became an expert on making mathematical instruments, first as a land surveyor and, after 1537, as a cartographer and maker of globes. He also qualified as a copper-engraver.

Mercator's maps are original, based on contemporary knowledge of the earth's topography and drawn to his own conception. Ortelius's best-selling atlas, first issued in 1570 (see the 1601 edition in Case 7), was by contrast a generalization of existing maps.

The map shown here is from part one of Mercator's book of modern maps (France, Germany, and the Netherlands) from 1585. Part two came out in 1589, and part three in 1595, completed by Mercator's son, Rumold. When the plates for the maps were sold to Jodocus Hondius of Amsterdam after Rumold's death in 1599, the full Mercator *Atlas* achieved a much greater distribution and fame.

From the estate of Henry Vignaud, an American who spent most of his life in Paris. He was a scholar of the early explorers of the New World, and his impressive library of Americana was acquired by the University of Michigan in 1922.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

Frederik de Wit. *Nova totius Americae descriptio*. Amsterdam: s.n., 1660.

A respected Amsterdam map-maker, De Wit's first map of America, shown here, was not part of a specific atlas and is a blend of many different sources. The title cartouche shows a Native American riding an armadillo.

Gift of University of Michigan Regent Lucius L. Hubbard in 1923.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

Jan Jansson (1588-1664). *Mar del Zur Hispania Mare Pacificum*. Amsterdam: apud Joannem Janssonium, 1685?.

Jansson joined the map-publishing business of Jodocus Hondius upon his marriage to the latter's daughter in 1612. This chart was the first to show the whole of the Pacific Ocean. It was part of Jansson's sea atlas, which was the fifth volume of his *Atlas Novus*, 1650. The chain of islands shown extending across the southern Pacific are here identified as being discovered by one Hernando Galego in 1576, sent by the King of Spain. The present example is the second state of this chart, incorporating Tasman's discoveries in New Zealand and Tasmania, plus the coast lines of southern New Guinea and Cape York, Australia from the earlier state (1650).

Gift of University of Michigan Regent Lucius L. Hubbard in 1923.

On loan from the University of Michigan Map Library.

WALL CASE 5

Provo

The Provo movement (1965-1972) was directed by a "playful anarchist" group which combined non-violence and absurd humor to create social change. The name Provo was coined by Dutch sociologist Buikhuizen to describe, in a condescending way, post-war disaffected Dutch teens who spent their time provoking the authorities. Roel van Duyn, a philosophy student at the University of Amsterdam, saw the potential in the term, which he explored thoroughly in issue 1 of *Provo* magazine, 12 July 1965.

The theatrical street happenings organized by the Provos attracted huge crowds and often resulted in over-reaction by the police. The group found great sympathy among Amsterdammers and at one point obtained five seats on the City Council. Its ideas influenced urban planning, social housing, and cultural life in general. It campaigned against marijuana prohibition, air pollution from urban traffic congestion, and the tobacco industry, and it created numerous anti-royal events and literature.

The demise of Provo was due to its increasing acceptance by moderate elements. It began to be defended by moderate

liberal politicians and studied by sociologists. Tolerance by the authorities took away one of the group's chief reasons for being: its resistance to anything in authority, and so its leaders officially disbanded.

The periodicals and ephemera in this case are a small sample of Amsterdam's Provo movement. The Provo materials are in turn a small sample of Dutch-language holdings in the Labadie Collection of the Special Collections Library.

Provocatie No. 5.

Broadside announcing "The White Bicycle Plan," advocating the banning of environmentally noxious cars from the inner city. Bikes provided free by the city would be painted white to be identifiable and permanently unlocked to make them available to all users. Provos provided the first 50 bikes, but the police immediately confiscated them, claiming they created an invitation to theft.

Provocatie No. 13

Broadside advertising a demonstration on 4 April 1966 against police brutality.

Provo. Amsterdam, 12 July 1965.

Issue no. 1 of this anarchistic magazine issued between 1965 and 1967 in a total of 15 numbers.

Provoceer!

Broadside enjoining its viewers to provocation.

De new Babylon informatief. Amsterdam, 1965-1966.

Issues 1 and 4 (of a total of 4 published) of this polemical newspaper written by the Provo artist Constant [Nieuwenhuys] and devoted to his new urbanist strategies and projects.

WALL CASE 6

Stellfeld Collection

All of the items shown in this case were purchased in 1954 from the J. A. Stellfeld estate and are on loan from the University of Michigan Music Library.

Giaches de Wert (1535-1596). Modulationum sacrarum quinque et sex vocum libri tres. Noribergae: excudebant Catharina Gerlachin & haeredes Iohannis Montani, 1583.

Two of the individual part books (for alto, shown open, and for tenor) for this piece of sacred vocal music by the Flemish composer de Wert, who spent most of his life in Italy. In his early years he was employed by Italian noblemen as a singer, then *kapelmeester*. His works include madrigals, villanelles, motets, hymns, psalms, and masses. The style of de Wert's sacred music is traditional in its use of polyphony, but he often incorporated into it madrigalian techniques.

Dirk Rafaelszoon Camphuysen (1586-1627). Stichtelycke rymen, om te lesen ofte singhen. Amsterdam: J. Colom, 1647.

Devotional rhymes for reading or singing, decorated with numerous copper-engraved plates. Camphuysen is significant in the history of music for this work, first published in Hoorn in 1624, because it was published with music. It went through many editions up to the second half of the 18th century. Thanks to Camphuysen's poetry, Dutch Protestant services in the 17th century were enriched by devotional songs for one or more voices, often accompanied by, or arranged for, instruments.

Quirinus van Blankenburg (1654-1739). Elementa musica, of Nieuw licht tot het welverstaan van de musieck en de bas-continuo. 's Gravenhage: L. Berkoske, 1739.

Dutch composer, organist, and carillonneur, Blankenburg is especially known for his writings on music theory. The work shown is principally a textbook on "basso continuo," including many autobiographical remarks.

Hendrik Waelput (1845-1885). *6 gedichten van Eugeen van Oye* getoonzet door H. Waelput. Brugge: E. Gailliard, 1872.

This collection of songs to poems by Eugeen van Oye is one of the best known of Waelput's works. Waelput was a Flemish composer and conductor noted for his operas, cantatas, and symphonic music, as well as solo songs to both French and Flemish texts. The Flemish writer van Oye was, as a boy, a favorite student of the great poet of the Flemish literary revival, Guido Gezelle. Van Oye's own literary work was as a poet and writer of dramas.

Edward Verheyden (1878-1959). *De Dijle; gedicht van Dr. Maurits Sabbe; Kantate voor kinderstemmen en orkest*. Antwerp: Het Muziekkfonds, c1936.

Cantata for children's choir, piano-vocal score, to a text by Flemish writer Maurits Sabbe. The Dijle is the river running through Leuven, Belgium. This copy includes the composer's autograph presentation to J. A. Stellfeld.

Exhibit Hours

Monday-Friday 10 am - 5 pm
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UPCOMING EXHIBIT:

"THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN:
The Human Life Cycle
Throughout Medical History"

AUGUST 26—OCTOBER, 2002

Curators: Mary Townsend and Hillary Nunn