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PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
SELECTED MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN MICROFORM

by

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INTRODUCTION

Several university libraries and research centers have developed major foreign manuscript collections in microform, and have made their collections available to the American scholar. This article describes several of the largest of these collections, and provides an updating of those already treated in the literature.

Throughout his history, man has sought to expand the boundaries of his knowledge and his expression, using the findings and conclusions of his predecessors. In this human progression, the written word has been of utmost significance, making available to thinkers of each era those documents expressing the intellectual accomplishments of earlier ages.

That microforms have contributed significantly to the preservation of, and accessibility to, this cultural and intellectual heritage is confirmed by a glance through the pages of the various microform publishers' catalogs and other bibliographic works such as Richard Hale's *Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials* (1961) or the more recent *Bibliographic Control of Microforms* (1972) by Reichmann and Tharpe. It is through the microform that the smallest college library can acquire thousands of volumes of rare and otherwise unavailable books, manuscripts and other research materials at a minor cost, thus granting students an opportunity to read and study the primary documents that form the informational basis of their programs of study. The researcher is saved valuable time and expense formerly needed to gain access to important data. Avoided are situations in which the fragile or deteriorated condition of the item sought—or local library policy—prevents or limits its use even after the needed manuscript has been located.

As these commercially produced research collections in microform are being made available for purchase, universities and research institutions are establishing centers for housing rare and unique collections in microform of books, manuscripts and other documents representing the holdings, or significant portions of holdings, of a wide range of Western libraries: private, public, municipal, monastic and university.

My purpose is to provide a guide for the American scholar to the larger of these collections and to offer information to supplement or update that found in other microform indexes and directories. I have selected filming projects that deal primarily with manuscripts or codices that, in terms of context, extend in time from the early Middle Ages through the Renaissance. Emphasis is on accessibility. Discussion covers indexes and catalogs, local copying and borrowing policies, and facilities, bibliographic sources, as well as general collection content. The arrangement of collections is somewhat arbitrary, but generally follows chronologically by project date.

PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES LIBRARY,
GORDON TAYLOR MICROFILM COLLECTION

Manuscripts—35mm negative and positive microfilm
Illuminations—color slides and photographic reprints
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies Library
St. Michael's College Library
Gordon Taylor Microfilm Collection
113 Saint Joseph Street
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
Rev. Donald F. Finlay, Librarian
Wilma Fitzgerald, Director of Microfilms
Geza Saj6, Curator of the Microfilm Collection

Hours of operation (Film Library): 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.

Accessibility: The film library is open to visiting scholars.

Borrowing: Microfilm copies of printed books in the collection may be obtained through interlibrary loan.

Copying: Reader/printer facilities are available for use in the library. Copies of a few folia only are made for library users upon request.

Publications:
Mediaeval Studies. Toronto, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1939-. (annual)
A publication source for studies and editions of texts by members of the institute's staff, certain outstanding student contributors, and a limited number of other scholars.

Studies and Texts. Toronto, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1955-. A monographic series covering works of general interests and topics, translations into English of important medieval texts, and scholarly monographs and editions of texts.

The Institute of Mediaeval Studies was established in Saint Michael's College in 1929. Ten years later, by mandate of Pope Pius XII and decree of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, the institute became the Pontifical Institute, with the right to grant the Licentiate and Doctorate in Mediaeval Studies. Founded by Etienne Gilson (French Academy), Henry Carr, C.S.B. (the institute's first president), and Gerald B. Phelan (Catholic University of Louvain), the institute was conceived as interdisciplinary and nondepartmental with the purpose of offering a program of study covering the whole range of medieval thought and culture.

A private and nonlending facility, the institute library was established with the founding of the institute by a gift of 2000 titles from Saint Michael's College. In addition to its books and periodical holdings--currently over 40,000 volumes--the library provides an extensive collection of microfilm copies of medieval and Renaissance manuscripts found in European libraries (the Gordon Taylor Microfilm Collection). With a current total of 4500 reels of microfilm, the collection represents some 4000 manuscripts and over 500 books. Representing the specific research needs and interests of the institute's faculty and students, the collections cover the period from the ninth through seventeenth centuries and include the fields of theology and philosophy, with additional works on history, law, liturgy and vernacular literature. Among the 300 libraries represented in
the collection, those most frequently cited are: Bibliotheque de la Ville, Brugge; University libraries, Cambridge; Biblioteca Laurenziana, Florence; University libraries, Oxford; British Library, London; and Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vatican City.

To assist the researcher, the library provides a card catalog representing almost the entire microfilmed manuscript collection, in which manuscripts are arranged by author, title, library and incipit. About 10% of this listing is also found in the final volume of the library's 5-volume dictionary catalog.  

The microfilm manuscript collection is arranged by city, library and shelf-mark. The microfilm book collection is arranged by the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) system and, in some instances, by author.

In addition to its microfilmed books and manuscripts, the library has acquired many published catalogs of manuscript collections, and has one of the largest collections on the American continent of microfilmed Greek manuscript catalogs. For the art historian it has developed a collection of some 3000 slides. The slides are divided into: (1) a general collection, which is arranged by major period, subject and site; and (2) manuscript illuminations, arranged by city, library, fonds name, number and folio.

The Pontifical Institute Library is a separate and independent facility located in the Saint Michael's College Library. It has two Recordak microfilm readers, five Xerox readers and a 3M reader/copier. Also provided are study carrels and typewriters.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MICROFORM READING ROOM

The second collection (in this case, collections) represents several filming projects made for the Library of Congress from the libraries of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates (Jerusalem), Saint Catherine's Monastery of Mount Sinai and the monastic libraries of Mount Athos (Greece). They represent a combined total collection of 2960 manuscripts, with 2471 separate 3x5" negative photographs of manuscript illuminations.

Microform Reading Room
Stack and Reader Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Section

Hours of operation (Microform Reading Room): 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m., Monday-Friday; 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday; 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Sunday. (Closed certain holidays.)

Accessibility: Open to the general public. Each patron signs a registry sheet each day that the collections are used.

Borrowing: Microfilm reels may be requested on interlibrary loan.
Copying: Most manuscripts can be reproduced for personal use. For some, however, permission must be obtained from the original depository. Generally, photoduplication services are provided in lieu of loaning materials. Positive prints may be ordered from: Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Publication:
Provides occasional news and scholarly articles concerning manuscript collections.

The microfilm collections here described are found in the Library's Microform Reading Room (Room 140-B in the main building, on the same floor as the main reading room and adjacent to the central card catalog). Part of the Stack and Reader Division, the Microform Reading Room contains copies of manuscripts and archival collections not directly related to U.S. history, covering, in addition to the monastic manuscript film collections, the Modern Language Association reproductions of manuscripts and rare books, manuscripts of American interest filmed by the American Council of Learned Societies' British Manuscript Project, inventories of Latin manuscript books from numerous German, Austrian and Italian archives and libraries, Pandects of the Notaries of Genoa to 1300, early editions of Petrarch and Ronsard, and other collections. The collection currently includes more than 490,000 reels and strips of microfilm, with 2000-3000 reels being added monthly. (These figures do not take into account other microforms found in the Reading Room.)

For the user, the library provides a wide range of reading machines. Included are microfilm, microfiche, microprint, microcard and ultramicrofiche units. As a further convenience, each reading machine is provided with a typing table and a writing lamp. Photocopies are provided by the Photoduplication Service, or the researcher may wish to use the coin-operated reader/printer available in the Reading Room.

The majority of the film collections are on 3 stack levels and are closed to the public, although heavily used collections are located adjacent to the Reading Room.

LIBRARIES OF THE GREEK AND ARMENIAN PATRIARCHATES IN JERUSALEM, MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Manuscripts--texts and illuminations--35mm positive microfilm (negative microfilm in the Photoduplication Service)
Illuminations--4x5" negative photographs, as well as positive photoprints, available for examination separately in the Prints and Photographs Division

Filmed in conjunction with the project at Mount Sinai (discussed below), September 1949-October 1950, some 1030 manuscripts and 1187 illuminations were copied. Under the auspices of the American Schools of Oriental Research and directed by Kenneth W. Clark, Professor of New Testament Language and Literature, Duke University, the photographic team selected 998 manuscripts for copying from a collection of 2400, and 755 illuminations from 58 selected codices all found in the library of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem. From the Armenian Patriarchal Library, 32 codices were selected for filming, 22 of these providing an additional 432 separately photographed illuminations.
The Greek Orthodox Patriarchal Library

This library comprises several collections, the major ones coming from the Holy Sepulchre (645 manuscripts) and the ancient (sixth century) monastery of Saint Saba in the Wilderness of Judea (706 manuscripts). The Patriarchate was first established in Jerusalem in 451 A.D. by the Council of Chalcedon. These manuscript collections were assembled about 70 years ago and are now housed in the Nestorian Chapel, which serves as the library. The manuscripts range from the ninth through nineteenth centuries; greatest concentration is on the eleventh through fourteenth centuries.

Of the Greek manuscripts, 678 were microfilmed, including all New Testament and Old Testament codices, with other items being limited in date to 1600 A.D. (with some exceptions). Among the subjects represented are astronomy, classics, cosmography, ecclesiastical law, geography, grammar, history, iconography, logic, mathematics, music, mythology, philosophy, physiology, poetry and rhetoric.

The remaining portion of the collection represents Arabic, Syriac, Georgian, Slavonic and Ethiopic manuscripts roughly covering the same period of time as the Greek. Of the 160 manuscripts in the Georgian collection, some 80% were filmed. More than one-half of the 200 Arabic manuscripts were copied, with 26 of the 50 items in the Syriac collection filmed. The remaining language groups were copied in their entirety.

All illuminated manuscripts were microfilmed, and 58 were selected to be photographed on 4x5" film.

Armenian Patriarchate Library

Located in the Chapel of Saint Theodore in Jerusalem, this library has a collection of about 4000 manuscripts, 32 of which were copied. Included were primarily religious works dating from the eleventh through eighteenth centuries. In addition, about 432 miniatures were selected to be photographed.

Neither the Greek Patriarchate nor the Armenian Patriarchate microfilm manuscript collection is cataloged in the Library of Congress. However, a checklist has been prepared by Clark and published by the library. It includes a brief description of filmed manuscripts, list of illuminations, and a bibliography of published catalogs of the manuscripts in the Greek Patriarchate library.

Generally, each microfilm reel contains one manuscript. Reels from the Armenian Patriarchate are numbered in a separate series from the Greek. In addition, the latter are subdivided by specific collection.

SAINT CATHERINE'S MONASTERY, MOUNT SINAI, MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

Manuscripts--35mm positive film (negative microfilm in the Photoduplication Service) Illuminations--3x5" negative photographs, as well as positive photoprints, available for examination separately in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Filmed in conjunction with the Jerusalem project mentioned above, the Mount Sinai manuscripts were microfilmed during the first 7 months of 1950 under the auspices.
of the American Foundation for the Study of Man, also under Clark's direction. About 1687 manuscripts and 1742 rare firmans (administrative orders) were microfilmed, while 1284 illuminations were photographed.\textsuperscript{12} As with the Patriarchate libraries, all illuminated manuscripts were microfilmed.

Coverage extends from a Syriac palimpsest dating from the fourth century A.D. to a 1910 Greek Sinai album. However, greatest coverage is from the twelfth through sixteenth centuries. No card catalog is available for the Mount Sinai collections, although an incomplete catalog of Greek manuscripts was microfilmed. LC has, however, published a checklist of manuscripts, illuminations and firmans in the filmed collection. Prepared by Clark, the checklist includes a brief bibliography of published catalogs of Mount Sinai manuscripts.\textsuperscript{13}

For location of specific manuscripts, reels are shelved in the order in which they appear in the above-mentioned checklist. A shelf control number is assigned to each language class, with individual reels filed by checklist number. Each manuscript is complete on a separate microfilm reel.\textsuperscript{14}

\textbf{MONASTERIES OF MOUNT ATHOS, MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS}

\textbf{Manuscripts---35mm positive film (negative microfilm in the Photoduplication Service)}

Under the direction of Ernest W. Saunders (Professor of New Testament Interpretation, Garrett Biblical Institute), 249 Greek and 4 Georgian biblical manuscripts from 6 of the principal monasteries of Mount Athos were microfilmed during a 6-month period from late 1952 through early 1953.\textsuperscript{15}

The monasteries are located on one arm of a 3-pronged peninsula extending into the Aegean Sea in northeastern Greece. Of the 20 monasteries surviving today, 8 were founded in the eleventh century, 2 in the twelfth, 1 in the thirteenth, 4 in the fourteenth, and 1 in the sixteenth.\textsuperscript{16} The oldest dates back to 963 when Saint Athanasius the Athonite built the first cenobitic monastery known as the Great Lavra.\textsuperscript{17}

The libraries from which the manuscripts were filmed included those of the monasteries of Vatopedi, Iviron, Pantokrator, Lavra, Stavroniketa and Dionysios, with emphasis placed on copying the more important biblical texts, primarily New Testament. The manuscripts filmed dated mostly from the tenth through the fourteenth centuries, with coverage extending in time from a sixth- through eleventh-century codex at Vatopedi of \textit{Miscellaneous Leaves from \textit{[the]} New Testament and Lectionary Mss.} to a partially filmed late eighteenth-century copy of the \textit{Epitome of Logic}, by John of Damascus\textsuperscript{18} in the Monastery of the Lavra. In general, the library collections "contain thousands of manuscripts dating from the medieval period" and preserve for us "the religious writings, ancient classics and other documents of learning from the ages of Athens and Byzantium."\textsuperscript{19}

Although a card catalog is not available for use with regard to the Mount Athos film collections, a descriptive checklist has been compiled by Saunders and published by LC.\textsuperscript{20} In addition to information about film and photograph collections from Mount Athos at LC, the checklist also provides a record of Mount Athos manuscripts in reproduction found in other research institutions. The checklist includes a
bibliography of printed and manuscript catalogs that were microfilmed, and a list
of published catalogs of Mount Athos manuscripts.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS VATICAN FILM LIBRARY, MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

Manuscripts--35mm positive and negative microfilm
Illuminations--35mm color slides

Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library
Pius XII Memorial Library
Saint Louis University
3655 West Pine Boulevard
Saint Louis, Missouri 63108
Charles J. Ermatinger, Librarian and Professor of Philosophy

Hours of operation (Film Library): 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.

Accessibility: The library is open to the public; the university encourages
visiting students and scholars to make full use of the collections.

Borrowing: Limited interlibrary loan services are provided.

Copying: Limited copying is permitted. Persons desiring their own photographic
copies of individual Vatican Library manuscripts can order them through the Film
Library.

Publication:
Manuscripta. St. Louis, Pius XII Memorial Library, St. Louis University, 1957-. A journal dedicated to the study of manuscripts. Includes information about research in Vatican Library manuscripts as well as other manuscript sources, and book reviews. Issued three times per year.

According to Anthony Hobson, the Papal Library is a creation of the Renaissance. He states that "none of the ancient manuscripts for which it is now famous entered its possession before the fifteenth century, and very few before 1600." The library was founded by the humanist Tommaso Parentucelli of Sarzana during the papacy of Nicholas V (1447-55). Former librarian to Cosimo de Medici, he is referred to by Elmer Johnson in History of Libraries in the Western World as being responsible for the rebirth of the Vatican Library. To the 340 volumes he found, he increased the collection to some 1200 books. Today the collections consist of about 65,000 manuscripts and 90,000 printed books, of which 7000 are incunabula. In addition, the library has about 100,000 engravings and maps.

STEMING from the double objective of preserving and providing original sources for study within the United States, the Reverend Joseph P. Donnelly, S.J., then Director of University Libraries at Saint Louis University, and the Reverend Lowrie J. Daly, S.J., Professor of History and Director of Microfilm Projects, proposed the filming of the Vatican Library's manuscript collections. Beginning in February 1951, some 30,000 codices were chosen for photocopying. The final selection contained over 600,000 individual bibliographic items.
All the Greek, Latin and western European vernacular manuscripts believed by experts to be of most interest to Western scholars were selected. At present, copies of about three-fourths of all the manuscripts in these language groups have been filmed. Almost all areas of learning are represented in the collection, from classical antiquity to early modern times. There are copies of classical Greek and Latin works, as well as works which trace the later development of the classical heritage. Other fields and periods represented in the collection are the writings of the fathers of the church, all aspects of medieval literature from its earliest stages through the period of the great universities, and Italian Renaissance literature. The Northern Renaissance is much less represented. Latin and Italian are the dominant languages with Greek next in importance, followed by other western European languages. Very few manuscripts in the collection are in English.

According to Daly, "the importance of the Vatican collections for intensive research in scholastic philosophy and theology is fairly well known." The period from the fifth century through 1453 is well represented, while greatest coverage is provided for more modern items up to the nineteenth century. Daly states that "if an overall estimate were made, the majority of manuscript pages would be found to deal with materials from about the middle of the fifteenth to the early eighteenth century."

To date the Vatican Film Library comprises some 21,664 rolls of microfilm (35mm x 100 ft.), about one-half of which represents on positive film the Vatican Library collection. The other half of the collection is made up of mixed positive and negative microfilms of printed books and manuscripts from many sources other than the Vatican Library. In addition, stored in the library's archives are about 10,640 rolls of negative microfilm, most of which represent Vatican Library manuscripts.

The Film Library has continued to expand its holdings and has undertaken several book, archival and manuscript filming projects. In collaboration with Brandeis University, the Film Library has acquired the Vatican Library's Hebrew manuscripts. Microfilms of the Vatican Library's Arabic manuscripts have also been acquired in collaboration with the State University of New York at Binghamton, while Ethiopic manuscripts have been acquired in collaboration with the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library at Collegeville, Minnesota. Another collection is composed of Jesuit works and documents from various European, Mexican, U.S. and Canadian libraries and archives.

Also found in the Film Library are microfilms of indexes and documentary materials (relating mainly to Latin America and Africa) from the Archives of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Another project, undertaken jointly with Vanderbilt University, is the microfilming of materials in the Biblioteca Ecuatoriana "Aurelio Espinosa Polit" in Quito, Ecuador. Film copies of manuscripts of medieval and Renaissance philosophical works from various British and European collections have also been acquired by the library.

To supplement the manuscripts, 4000 color slides of "the outstanding examples of illuminating art in the Vatican Library manuscripts" were acquired by the Film Library. With support from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the collection has grown to about 48,000 slides (additional thousands await mounting and labeling) covering medieval and Renaissance art from collections in both British and western European libraries, with items from manuscript collections located within the
The slides are retrievable by collection name (which includes identification of city and library), codex number and folio number. All three elements, in the order here presented, are necessary to identify individual color slides.

With regard to accessibility of the microfilm manuscript collections, an 8-part checklist with a supplement was published serially in the pages of Manuscripta, providing the researcher with a listing of codices available at the Vatican Film Library. In addition to the checklists, there are 3 basic approaches to using the manuscript collections. The first is through the card catalog, which is a photographic copy of the one at the Vatican Library. The catalog was developed through funding from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, but the project was discontinued in 1938, and the catalog has not been updated. Of the codices cataloged, most are in Latin and Greek, but many French, Italian and Spanish works are included. Currently representing some 7000 codices on 250,000 cards, this dictionary catalog is arranged by author, title, subject and incipit.

A second approach to the Vatican manuscripts is through the Vatican Library's official published catalogs:

These catalogs are contained in bound volumes, each of which lists a certain number of manuscripts from a specific collection and describes them in great detail. It is true that at present these volumes index only a part of the entire Vatican holdings, but where the manuscript desired does have an official catalog index the scholar has at hand a great aid to his researches.

The third means of access to the manuscripts is through the volumes of handwritten indexes. Professor Ermatinger states that: "Various sets of handwritten inventories exhibit great variety of method and form and many different degrees of thoroughness. While some describe the manuscript codices only in the most cryptic manner, others approach the thoroughness of the printed catalogs." He further mentions that these indexes are an indispensable supplement to the official catalogs and to the dictionary card catalog as well, and are "usually an exciting surprise to the researcher who has not previously used them or perhaps did not even know of their existence." These handwritten indexes have also been copied and are available on microfilm for use in the Film Library. It might be added that no uniform dictionary catalog for the various microfilm manuscript collections is planned. However, the catalogs, indexes and inventories mentioned here are available for use in the Vatican Film Library on microfilm, in photostatic form or in print form.

Daly states that "practically every Vatican manuscript does have some type of index entry, either in the dictionary card catalog, in the official printed catalogs, or in some one of the hundreds of volumes of handwritten indexes.

To enable the researcher to locate needed materials in the microfilm manuscript collections, some general understanding of their arrangement is necessary:

The collection as a whole is made up of a core collection, called the "Vatican" collection, and various other collections named after their former owners or their places of origin. Subdivided by language, the "Vatican" is an open collection and continues to receive new acquisitions, while the other constituent collections are closed....All
the MSS in these various collections are bound in sequentially numbered codices. The codices vary in size from a few dozen folia to 400 or more and often include a great variety of related or unrelated items. An item in a given codex is identified by the appropriate collection name, the language (where there are linguistic subdivisions), the codex number, and the folia occupied by the item....Some constituent collections, though polyglot in content, are not subdivided by language, and in them an item is identified without mention of language....When the term "Latin" is used as part of a manuscript identification it designates alphabet rather than language. 40

To improve local research facilities, the Film Library has in recent years acquired catalogs for all the larger British and European manuscript libraries, with fairly good coverage of the smaller libraries as well. Microfilm copies were obtained for the scarcer, more expensive out-of-print catalogs; microfilms of the manuscripts from these libraries have also been acquired to supplement sources for the history of medieval and Renaissance philosophy in the Vatican Library collections. In addition, the library has sought to acquire a collection of paleogeographic aids, bio-bibliographic sources and other materials to support research in the Greek and Latin classics, medieval history and the history of philosophy, areas of research that have received greatest emphasis from library users. 41

There is a separate card catalog covering microfilms of printed works relating directly or indirectly to manuscript research in various areas. This catalog of about 14,000 cards is arranged by author only. Also of interest to the researcher is a topical catalog of about 20,000 cards covering various medieval philosophical manuscripts. Another catalog of 20,000 cards provides access to the Pastells Collection (Seville section) of Latin American Jesuit documents. 42

The Film Library is located on the main floor of the Pius XII Memorial Library. Here the researcher will find 16 microfilm readers, with another 3 available for occasional after-hours and weekend use in the Pius XII Library's Periodicals Department. The Film Library does not provide a reader/printer. However, 2 machines are available in the Pius XII library. Special tables were designed for use with the 14 Recordak microfilm readers; they are designed for either frontal viewing and copying or typing from either side. Typewriters are not provided. Staff assistance is available for instruction in the use of the various catalogs and ordering of personal copies of Vatican Library manuscripts, as well as for general bibliographic and paleogeographic help. 43

Begun in 1957, an additional service provided to the researcher by the Vatican Film Library is the filming of rare and out-of-print books in various subject areas, and distributing them in sets of from 7 to 40 microfilm reels. To date over 90 sets have been prepared and are found in over 100 U.S. college, university and other research institutions: Some of the areas or subjects covered are the history of philosophy (medieval, Renaissance and early modern); the history of science; bibliography; asceticism and systematic theology; the history of European universities; the history of holdings of European manuscript libraries; and European political theory and history. Announcements of sets are mailed to prospective subscribers, with enough detail to permit the preparation of temporary catalog cards. 44
Manuscripts--35mm negative microfilm and microcard

Center for Reformation Research
6477 San Bonita Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri 63105
Robert Kolb, Executive Director

Hours of operation (Library): 8:30 a.m.-noon, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday; other times by appointment

Accessibility: Open to any student or researcher interested in sixteenth-century studies. No prior arrangements or registration required.

Borrowing: Materials from the center's microfilm collections may be obtained at no cost to the user through interlibrary loans or directly from the center.

Copying: Reader/printer facilities are located in the nearby Concordia Seminary library. Also, less expensive reader/printer facilities are available in the St. Louis area and films may be borrowed and taken to these facilities for printing larger amounts of materials.

Publications:
Includes items of interest, progress and achievements of the center and other matters of interest to the Reformation specialist. Frequency of publication varies.

Includes acquisitions of the center, bibliographies, bibliographic essays and analyses, as well as archival holdings in other research centers.

Sixteenth Century Bibliography. St. Louis, Center for Reformation Research, 1974- .
Continues the Center for Reformation Research Bulletin noted above; 2-3 issues per year.

Original articles, critical essays and book reviews. Semiannual.

This preceded the Sixteenth Century Journal described above. Begun in 1957 by a group of protestant scholars as the Foundation for Reformation Research, the project has as its original goal the inclusion of filmed copies of documents found in other libraries and private collections throughout Europe dealing with the Reformation era. Currently, the collection includes not only materials relating to the Protestant Reformation, but also works of Roman Catholic writers of the sixteenth century in fields including, but not limited to, theology and ecclesiastical history.
The library locates and collects in microform original documents and manuscripts pertaining to the Protestant Reformation and makes these materials available for local use by American students and researchers. The Reformation era is defined to include the period 1485-1625, and involves primarily the European countries.

Currently, the collection consists of 1625 rolls of microfilm and 1500 microcards, chiefly from the printed works and manuscripts of the Reformation and Renaissance periods. In addition to the general microfilm collections of printed works, the center library also has a number of special collections of printed works and manuscripts. In keeping with the emphasis on manuscripts, the latter deserve brief mention here: the Political Archives of Philip of Hesse, Staatsarchiv, Marburg (538 microfilm rolls), including nearly all manuscripts; Simmlersche Sammlung from the Zurich Zentral Bibliothek (101 rolls), representing mostly manuscripts with some printed works; Thesaurus Baumianus of the Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire at Strasbourg (29 rolls), chiefly manuscripts; French political pamphlets from the Newberry Library (29 rolls), covering the period 1560-1653; and various smaller collections.

Other commercially produced collections, as well as tracts and books by hundreds of authors (including Desiderius Erasmus, Thomas More and Girolamo Savonarola), are found in the center library. Though indicated earlier, large-scale filming was never undertaken at the Staatsbibliothek and Westdeutsche Bibliothek in Marburg, nor was work begun at the Marburg University Library at Ascheffenburg.

For locating copies of printed works, the center library maintains an author-title card catalog. A chronological catalog is incomplete. Manuscripts are not listed in the card catalog. However, the library does provide printed catalogs to the collections: the Political Archives of Philip of Hesse, the Thesaurus Baumianus, and the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel collection. Acquisitions lists are included in the issues of the Bulletin of the Library and in numbers of the Sixteenth Century Bibliography.

The library's microfilm collections are divided into several major categories; the first is the open collection, in which printed works and small manuscript collections are found. These films are labeled and filed by acquisition number, and additional works are located by means of the card catalog. Special collections, such as the Political Archives of Philip of Hesse, are numbered according to their order in the archives as they were filmed.

The center staff will respond to mailed requests for assistance and information with answers or advice on where additional help and assistance may be found.

FRANK M. FOLSO AMBROSIANA MICROFILM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

Manuscripts--35mm positive and negative microfilm
Illuminations--glossy black-and-white photographs; colored slides; and, for several illuminations, Ektachrome prints.

Frank M. Folsom Ambrosiana Microfilm and Photographic Collection
A Project of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation
Jeffrey Burton Russell, Director
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
Carl T. Berkhout, Medieval Institute Curator
**Hours of operation (Library):** 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday. Special arrangements can be made for evening or weekend hours if normal operating hours are not convenient.

**Accessibility:** Open to all scholars and advanced students engaged in serious research. The researcher or student should write in advance indicating particular needs or interests.

**Borrowing:** Microfilms are available through interlibrary loan with a liberal renewal policy and, in most cases, no charge.

**Copying:** Due to arrangements made with the Italian government and the Ambrosiana, photographic copying of manuscripts is not permitted. However, requests will generally be honored for use of a reader/printer for copying of particular folia.

**Publication:**
**Folia Ambrosiana.** Notre Dame, Indiana, University of Notre Dame, Medieval Institute, 1965-. Published on an irregular basis, the above provides a source for publication of results or original research in the Ambrosiana collections.\(^{51}\)

With the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation, filming of the entire manuscript and archival collections of the Ambrosiana Library in Milan was begun in 1962 under the direction of Professor A.L. Gabriel, who also served as director of the Medieval Institute at Notre Dame until his retirement in 1975.

The Ambrosiana Library was built between 1603 and 1609 by Cardinal Federico Borromeo and was part of a larger complex which included a college of doctors, school of art, museum and botanical garden. Well endowed and furnished by the cardinal, the library was opened in 1609 to all citizens of Milan and interested visitors and scholars. Hobson states that Greek manuscripts were of primary importance (there were over 1000), while Oriental works were another well-known part of the library's holdings.\(^{52}\)

Reflecting Cardinal Borromeo's strong interest in science, much of the collection relates to that subject and its history. Other areas for which microfilming has been completed include philosophy, theology and literature. In addition, the library contains materials in history, geography, archival materials, correspondences and early library catalogs. Collections in these subject areas were also filmed.\(^{53}\)

Of the 1000 manuscripts listed in A.L. Gabriel's *Summary Catalogue*,\(^{54}\) coverage extends from the tenth to the eighteenth century. However, some works date from the seventh and eighth centuries, with many from the sixteenth century or later. It should be pointed out that the *Summary Catalogue* reflects science in the broadest sense, and manuscripts in numerous other subjects are included.

Among the treasures found in the collection are an illustrated *Iliad* of Homer from the fourth or fifth century, a *Vergil* with handwritten annotations by Petrarch, and many manuscripts from the Scriptorium of the seventh-century monastery of Bobbio. Included are the works of Josephus, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Galileo and
Goethe. The entire library has been microfilmed, resulting in the production of approximately 12,000 rolls of microfilm representing over 30,000 manuscripts.

Of particular interest to the art historian is the currently completed project involving the photographing of all miniatures, designs and illuminations in the collection, as well as the art works in the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana. The finished product is in the form of glossy black-and-white photographs, colored slides and, for several illustrations, Ektachrome prints. An iconographical subject index of the photographic reproductions is in preparation for use by the scholar.

Although no complete printed catalog of the collection exists to date, a Xerox copy of the 25,000-card subject catalog of the manuscripts of the Ambrosiana Library--the only copy available outside the Ambrosiana Library--is available for use. With the additions made at Notre Dame, the catalog provides access to nearly the entire collection. With regard to printed and unprinted catalogs, lists and inventories, the Medieval Institute has about all that would be found in the Ambrosiana itself. Several additional topical catalogs, as well as other aids, are in preparation.

The institute library contains "one of the best collections in this country on the history of mediaeval education and universities." In addition, the Rare Book Library includes a large number of incunabula as well as several twelfth-to fifteenth-century manuscripts.

The microfilm collection is housed near the institute library's main reading room, in which are found the most important reference books. Typewriters, microfilm readers and individual, comfortable carrels are all available for use. The microfilm collection is put in boxes that are labeled according to shelf-mark, following the system of arrangement in the Ambrosiana.

HILL MONASTIC MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY (HMML)

Manuscripts--35mm positive microfilm
Illuminations--black-and-white and color photographs

The Hill Monastic Manuscript Library
Saint John's University
Collegeville, Minnesota 56321
Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director

Hours of operation: 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday (excluding holidays).

Accessibility: Open to all interested researchers, students and visitors. It is requested that those who wish to use the library files register upon arrival. No other permission or procedure is required.

Borrowing: Microfilms are not available through interlibrary loan.

Copying: Manuscripts may not be reproduced without written permission from the library owning the original document on an individual, case-by-case basis. Photocopies of 10 folia (20 pages) or fewer can generally be obtained at the Film Library without formal permission from the original library.
With the announced goal "to microfilm all medieval manuscripts still extant in European monastic libraries and to store these copies in a single, convenient center in the United States for scholarly use," the project was begun in spring 1965 by the Reverend Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., director of photographic operations, Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Project. The first phase was to be the filming of manuscripts and papyri in Austrian libraries, beginning with the collections at the Benedictine monastery of Kremsmünster.

The project has since been expanded to include the filming of all pre-seventeenth-century manuscripts still extant, and covers collections from other than monastic libraries. Currently represented are archives (regional, state, diocesan and archdiocesan) and libraries (parish, diocesan, seminary, public and university).

Up to and including the summer of 1973, manuscripts from some 76 Austrian library collections had been microfilmed, with copies of an additional 1100 manuscripts from 52 libraries in England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the Soviet Union and the United States. In all, some 33,000 manuscripts had been filmed producing approximately 8000 rolls of microfilm, representing an estimated 12 million pages. In addition to manuscripts, the collection contains 100,000 papyri fragments from the Universitätsbibliothek at Graz and the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

Of the Austrian library collections filmed to date, over one-half are those of monastic libraries, about 40% of which are Benedictine; other collections represent the library holdings of Cistercian, Augustinian, Premonstratensian and Friars Preachers monasteries, dating mostly from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with some dating back to the seventh and eighth centuries. Among the oldest which have enjoyed an unbroken existence since their foundations are: the Nonnberg Abtei, Salzburg (a Benedictine monastery for nuns dating to about 700); Kremsmünster (a Benedictine abbey founded in 777 and closed only during World War II when the community was ejected at the time of the Nazi occupation); and the Sankt Peter Erzabtei Stiftsbibliothek, Salzburg (a Benedictine abbey founded in 690).

Among the subjects found in the filmed collections are: agriculture, art, classics, history, law, literature, medicine, military science, music, paleography, philology, philosophy, rhetoric, sciences, theology, as well as many other fields of study, reflecting the medieval curriculum of the Trivium (grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic) and the Quadrivium (arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy). Most manuscripts are written in Latin, though others are written in Armenian, Bohemian, French, German, Greek and Hebrew; other languages are included as well.

With the completion of the first phase of the project, the photographic team, under the field direction of the Reverend Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., began work in Spain with the filming of manuscripts at the Benedictine abbey of Monserrat. To date some 27 libraries have been filmed. A second filming project, under the direction
of Reverend J. Azzopardi got underway in summer 1973, at the Cathedral Museum in Mdina, Malta. The Ethiopian Manuscript Microfilm Library, with the cooperation of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library and Vanderbilt University Divinity School, is filming Abyssinian sources. The microfilm collection will be available at both the Ethiopian Manuscript Microfilm Library and the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library. Further plans call for the continuation of filming European library collections.

The HMML provides an analytical card catalog which contains information on all the works found in nearly 4200 individual codices covering 29 of the 76 collections. Each work in a manuscript is cataloged by author, title, incipit, and subject (or subjects), with all cards interfiled in one alphabetical order. Also included are the name of the scribe (when known) and provenance (when this can be established). In addition, each entry bears the codex name, number and date. Work is continuing to represent the other collections in the card catalog. Another catalog available to the visiting scholar is the alphabetical file of incipits taken from both printed and unpublished sources. This listing now includes over 600,000 entries, and continues to grow as new information is recorded.

Some of the library collections filmed have published catalogs; several are now out of print. Others include unpublished, handwritten catalogs. Twenty-two of these catalogs have been photographed. Copies are made available by University Microfilms in either xerographic form or microform. A checklist on Austrian ecclesiastical and monastic archives, representing the culmination of a decade of filming and cataloging, has been compiled by Julian Plante. Its entries are arranged alphabetically according to the source at the time of microfilming.

In addition to the collections discussed here, the HMML also houses the Malta Study Center. Its collection includes microfilm copies of medieval manuscripts, documents, published books, studies and other materials from Maltese libraries, and includes a broad range of works on Malta's history, literature and culture. HMML also has a good supportive collection in the fields of medieval history, monasticism and liturgy. In addition, it continues to develop its holdings in the areas of paleography and manuscript catalogs.

For the student of medieval art, the library has a collection of 52,000 color frames of miniatures and illuminations filmed for the project. Development of an analytical card catalog began in September 1968. As of early 1976, 24 of the manuscript collections had been analyzed.

On April 1, 1976, the HMML moved into new quarters, the "Bush Center," a 2-level building adjacent to the Alcuin Library of St. John's University. It has 15 carrels specially designed to provide quiet and convenient working conditions for the cataloging staff and visiting scholars.

With regard to shelf arrangement, each microfilm reel generally covers one manuscript; each bears a consecutive number representing the order in which the codex was filmed, in addition to the officially recognized codex numbers. Generally, collections or libraries will be clustered together, but not necessarily in order by codex number; therefore, two inventory card files are maintained—one by library (arranged by codex number) and the other by project number. Individual films can be readily located by a simple cross reference.
MEDIEVAL MICROFILM PROJECT

Manuscripts--35mm negative and positive microfilm, Xerox copy, photostat

Medieval Microfilm Project
Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
Lyman W. Riley, Assistant Director for Special Collections

Hours of operation (Library): 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.

Accessibility: Available to visiting researchers and students. Application form to be filled out; letter of reference helpful. A few of the libraries represented in the collection require a separate application from every person who consults the filmed copies of its manuscripts.

Borrowing: In certain cases, if need is demonstrated, filmed manuscripts may be borrowed through interlibrary loan.

Copying: If need is demonstrated, and owning library permits, entire filmed manuscripts may be copied by means of a microfilm reader/printer. No manuscript or part of a manuscript may be copied without permission of the owning library.

The Medieval Microfilm Project was undertaken in 1972 by the Medieval Studies Committee of the University of Pennsylvania under the chairmanship of Ruth J. Dean, with the support of a grant from the Council on Library Resources. The committee sought to establish an archive of medieval manuscript sources for immediate use by scholars and students. Unlike the other collections described in this paper, however, the project team did not seek to film entire libraries or library collections, but rather sought to respond to specific requests made by University of Pennsylvania faculty.

The collection is comprised of 35mm positive and negative microfilm, and Xerox and photostatic copies of some 650 manuscripts, covering the fields of historiography, Chaucerian and Arthurian studies, Old English, Old French, Greek and Latin lexicography, Spanish poetry, liturgy and Arabic. The original manuscripts, many dating from the twelfth through seventeenth centuries, are found in the academic, public and private libraries of Europe and Great Britain. Over 60% of the highly selective collection consists of manuscripts found in the libraries of France and England, especially the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris), the British Library, and Oxford University.

To help the scholar determine the contents of the collection, a 3-part inventory has been prepared. In it manuscripts are arranged by country, city and library, with a brief note of the content of each manuscript. A symbol is used to indicate whether the manuscript is a negative or positive film, a Xerox copy, or a photostat. Generally, entire manuscripts were filmed. If one included many works, the title assigned was the one which was originally requested by the researcher. The microfilms are arranged and shelved by country, city, library, and manuscript number. No card catalog is provided; however, the library's reference department possesses an extensive collection of printed catalogs of the holding institutions.
Reproductions of the Medieval Microfilm Project collections may be made at cost if no restrictions have been placed on the use of the film by the owning library. The researcher is asked, however, to state the purpose for which the manuscript will be used, to obtain permission from the owning library if the manuscript is to be used for publication, and to send a copy of any such publication to the Medieval Studies Committee of the University of Pennsylvania.

The film collection is housed in the Rare Book Collection unit on the sixth floor of the Van Pelt Library, where a microfilm reader is available for use by the visiting researcher. In addition, a number of other readers are provided elsewhere in the Van Pelt Library. This library, with the Dietrich Library, form the University Library Center, which houses the largest portion of the university's library collections.

CONCLUSION

The microfilm manuscript collections that have been discussed are among the largest available for use by American scholars. Most were selected from Reichmann and Tharpe's Bibliographic Control of Microforms noted at the beginning of this paper. In addition to Hale's Guide to Photocopied Historical Materials (also cited earlier) and the listings of bibliographies and catalogs in Reichmann and Tharpe's book, the following are useful sources for identifying and locating additional manuscript collections in microform:

1. Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying. The center, a unit of the LC Manuscript Division was established in 1965 by means of a grant from the Council on Library Resources. Lasting through 1970, the center had as its purpose the identification, location, coordination and dissemination of information about projects involving the photocopying of manuscript and archival collections of foreign repositories. Information was disseminated by means of the library's semiannual publication News from the Center.

2. The Microform Review, a quarterly publication of articles, news and reviews relating to micropublishing and libraries, is another source of current information. Since July 1972 each issue has included a feature "Clearinghouse of Library Microform Projects," offered as a free news service of planned or completed library photocopying projects.

3. Library Literature, a bimonthly, author-subject index (currently including over 200 periodicals) published by H.W. Wilson, covers sources relating to library and information science.

4. The International Guide to Medieval Studies, published by American Bibliographic Service, is a quarterly index to about 300 English-language and foreign periodicals providing about 800 references to articles per year. Both manuscripts in general and particular works are covered.

Final paper submitted May 1977
REFERENCES


8. Ibid. Additional microfilm collections found in the Microform Reading Room are: inventories (relating to American history) from the Archives Nationales in Paris; books printed in English before 1640; English books from 1641 to 1700 (Wing); early English and American literary periodicals; sixteenth- to nineteenth-century English parish registers; sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Russian imprints; papers of Simon Bolivar; League of Nations documents; early Latin American imprints; Mexican provincial and local archives from Jalisco, Oxaca, Patral, Puebla and other cities; official gazettes of India, Pakistan and certain other countries; press translations from mainland China, Indonesia, Japan and Yugoslavia; underground newspapers; and preservation microfilm of books from LC's general collections of doctoral dissertations.


11. ______, Checklist of Manuscripts..., op. cit.


13. Ibid., p. xi.


19. __________, "Operation Microfilm...," op. cit., p. 22.

20. __________, A Descriptive Checklist..., op. cit.


26. "The Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library." St. Louis, St. Louis University, Pius XII Memorial Library, n.d. A 2-page outline of the collection, including its scope, arrangement and means of access.


28. Ermatinger, Charles J. "Projects and Acquisitions in the Vatican Film Library," Manuscripta 12:170-75, 1968. Brief discussion/description of book, archival and manuscript collections that have been added to the film library with comments on bibliographic tools and projects undertaken. A brief list of the component sections of the Hebrew collection is included.

29. __________ to Olevnik. Personal communication, June 13, 1975.

30. __________, "Projects and Acquisitions...," op. cit., p. 173.


32. __________, questionnaire, op. cit.


34. Ermatinger, questionnaire, op. cit.


36. Ermatinger, Charles J. "Catalogues in the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at Saint Louis University," Manuscripta 1:7, 1957. This article
provides a listing of the general guides (the dictionary card catalog, official printed catalogs and the inventories) as well as gives reference to the many printed works which can serve as special guides to the content of important parts of the manuscript collection.

37. ________, questionnaire, op. cit.

38. ________, "Catalogues...," op. cit., p. 5.

39. Daly, op. cit., p. 248.

40. Ermatinger to Olevnik. Personal communication, Jan. 27, 1975.

41. ________, "Projects and Acquisitions...," op. cit., p. 170.

42. ________, questionnaire, op. cit.

43. Ibid.

44. ________, "Projects and Acquisitions...," op. cit., p. 171.


50. Kolb, op. cit.

51. "Medieval Institute, the University of Notre Dame." Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame, 1976-77. (brochure)

52. Hobson, op. cit., p. 320.


55. Berkhout, op. cit.

56. Ibid.


64. Catalogue of the Manuscripts in Austrian Monasteries. Ann Arbor, Mich., Xerox University Microfilms, 1972. In addition to listing indexes and catalogs available through University Microfilms, this guide also includes catalogs which are available from the publisher.


70. Riley, op. cit.

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He received the M.A.L.S. degree from Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois in 1968; the B.A. in Fine Arts (1962) and M.A. in Education (1965) degrees from Saint Francis College, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Olevnik's special interest is public service in the college library. He has published a guide to selected microform series, and has contributed reviews to the Library Journal for several years. His interest in library instruction led to the development of a program of media-assisted library instructions at Brockport State. He has also contributed to publications on the subject. He has served on library committees and is, at present, delegate to the State University of New York Library Association.
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