

THE CROATIAN COLLECTION AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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It is generally known that the New York Public Library (NYPL) is one of the most important repositories of Slavic intellectual and cultural documents, literature, and scholarly writings outside Europe. The specifics of the Croatian collection are not so well known, however. In an attempt to provide scholars with an overview of the NYPL's resources, this reports describes the holdings of three of the Library's research divisions: the Slavic and Baltic Division, the General Research Division, and the Map Division, which are located at the Humanities and Social Sciences Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street in Manhattan. The bulk of the Croatian collection, which is primarily in the vernacular, is found in the Slavic and Baltic Division, with material in the European languages housed in the General Research Division, and relevant cartographic materials located in the Map Division. Although the divisions function autonomously and are at a physical remove from each other within the institution, their Croatian holdings are uniformly cataloged within one electronic database (CATNYP) which can be accessed via the web at <http://catnyp.nypl.org>.

The Slavic and Baltic Division

The Slavic and Baltic Division identifies 6% of its collection as being "Serbo-Croatian" – approximately 24,000 volumes. This includes works published in or about Croatia, as well as Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. These are cataloged under the Billings System, a classification system unique to the NYPL's holdings, with the call number *QKK assigned to books; *QKKA to periodicals.

Much of the material, which should be viewed as "Yugoslav", rather than as specifically Croatian, dates from the late 1960s to the mid-1980s and was strongly shaped by the U.S. federally-funded Public Law 480 program (1967-1972) which allowed the NYPL, as well as other major institutions, to significantly increase its collections of South Slavic material at minimal expense. As a result, the Slavic and Baltic Division is particularly strong in material such as censuses, trade statistics, governmental statutes and laws, treatises on worker self-management and economic policy. The 1980s are well-represented by general works of literature, art and history. By the late 1980s and 1990s and through Croatia's War for Independence, the Division's acquisitions began to mirror publishing trends within Croatia itself and include books published in Croatia on Croatian politics, history, literature, and linguistics. Recent collection policies for the Division focus on acquiring material in the areas of anthropology, economics, folklore, history, international affairs, language and literature, military history, philosophy, religion, social life and customs, and sociology. The Division contains a large selection of reference materials, both current and historical, including bibliographies, general and specialized dictionaries, encyclopedias, guidebooks, atlases, and handbooks. Among the most recent acquisitions are a reprint of the 1925 biographical dictionary, *Znameniti i zaslužni Hrvati: te pomena vrijedna lica u hrvatskoj povijesti od 925-1925* / [za uredništvo Emilij Laszowski], *Enciklopedija hrvatske umjetnosti* / [glavni urednik Žarko Domljan] (1995-), *Hrvatski almanah* (1997), and *Hrvatski leksikon* / [glavni urednik Antun Vujić] (1996-1997). Older titles include *Album zaslužnih Hrvata XIX. stoljeća: sto i pedeset životopisa, slika i vlastoručnih podpisa* / Sakupio, popunio i napisao Milan Grlović; slike crtao Stjepan Kovačević (1898-1900), and *Croatia and the Croatians: a selected and annotated bibliography in English* / George J. Prpić (1982).

Resources from Croatia's early history include facsimiles of *Misal po zakonu rimskoga dvora* (1483), the first missal printed in the Glagolitic alphabet, the Glagolitic breviary *Brevijar po zakonu rimskoga Dvora* (1491), and one of the oldest law codes, *Vinodolski zakon 1288/ diplomatičko izdanje, kritički tekst, tumačenje rječnik* / priredio Josip Bratulić (1988). There is an original edition of the first Croatian grammar, *Institutionum linguae Illyricae libri duo* / authore Bartholomaeo Cassio Curictensi Societatis Iesu (1604). The Division contains an excellent selection of literary works by Croatian authors. These include

individual volumes, sets and anthologies. The Division is well-supplied with the works of the Dalmatian writers Marko Marulić (1450-1524), including a facsimile of his 1522 correspondence with Pope Adrian 6 *Epistola domini Marci Marvli Spalatensis ad Adrianvm VI. Pontificem maximvm*, Marin Držić (1508-1567), and Ivan Gundulić (1588-1638) and many anthologies of Renaissance and Baroque plays and poetry. The Division own a copy of the rare journal *Leptir: zabavnik za godinu* (1859) and a reprint of *Teorija prirodne filozofije / Josip Ruđer Bošković / priredio i pogovor napisao Vladimir Filipović; s latinskoga preveo Jakov Stipišić; stručnu redakciju prijevoda izvršio Žarko Dadić*. Works by representative authors from the 19th century, including Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić (1874-1938), Antun Gustav Matoš (1873-1914), and August Šenoa (1838-1881), are also part of the collection.

From the twentieth century, there are 36 entries alone for Miroslav Krleža (1893-1981), including the first volume of the encyclopedia *Krležijana* [glavni urednik Velimir Višković] (1993). Other authors include Vladimir Nazor (1876-1949), Petar Šegedin (1909-), Ivan Aralica (1930-), and Ivan Slamnig (1930-).

In the area of linguistics, the Division contains treatises, grammar books, and learning guides to the Croatian language. From the Illyrian period there is a facsimile of Ljudevit Gaj's (1809-1872) *Kratka osnova horvatsko-slavenskoga pravopisanja, poleg modroljubneh, narodneh i prigospodarneh temeljov i zrokov* (1830) and an original copy of Vjekoslav Babukić's *Ilirska Slovnica* (1854). There are reprints of the linguist Vatroslav Jagić's *Primeri starohervatskoga jezika iz glagolskih i ćirilskih književnih starinah* (1864-1866), and from the modern era, language treatises by Milan Moguš and Dalibor Brozović, among others. Three publications reflecting recent changes within the Croatian language are *Hrvatski jezik u Hrvatskom saboru / Vlatko Pavletić, Nikša Stančić, Milan Moguš* (1997), *Deklaracija o nazivu i položaju hrvatskog književnog jezika: građa za povijest Deklaracije / pripremila Jelena Hekman* (1997), and *Rječnik novih riječi: mali vodič kroz nove riječi i pojmove u hrvatskim glasilima / Dunja Brozović-Rončević ... [et al.]* (1996).

The Division's acquisitions in the area of Croatian history are focused on three wartime periods: the First World War, the Second World War, and the recent War for Independence. In reference to the last, the

Division has cataloged 80 books; within all the research divisions 481 entries are listed under relevant headings. As for general historical resources, the Division owns, among other works, Ferdo Šišić's *Pregled povijesti hrvatskog naroda* (1975) and Vjekoslav Klaić's *Povijest Hrvata od najstarijih vremena de svršetka XIX stoljeća* (1985). The Division owns a collection of the political writings of Eugen Kvaternik (1825-1871): *Politički spisi. Rasprave, govori, članci, memorandumi, pisma / Priredila [i] "Kvaternik i njegovo doba (1825-1871)"* [napisala] Ljerka Kuntić (1971), and several works either by or on the Croatian intellectual, Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer (1815-1905), including *Josip Juraj Strossmayer, dokumenti i korespondencija ...* izdala Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, sabrao i uredio Ferdo Šišić (1933-).

The Division maintains a collection of works on major Croatian cities, such as Zagreb, Dubrovnik, and Split, including art books. It has works as well on Croatian archaeology, folklore, and architecture. Not well documented, but of scholarly interest, are pamphlets from the early part of the century, which cover fiction and cultural and political events, among other subjects.

The General Research Division

Because of Croatia's complicated history as a part of the Austro-Hungarian and Venetian empires, the researcher also should look at the Library's holdings in other languages, including Latin, Italian, French, German, and Hungarian. A substantial number of holdings in these languages are housed in the General Research Division, which contains over 3 million volumes and is the most actively used of the three research divisions. Research tools include bibliographies of Austria, Yugoslavia, and Italy which index material about Croatia, historical dictionaries, books on Croatian language, civilization and culture in non-Slavic languages, legal documents written by or about Croats in other languages, and historical and philosophical treatises. Of particular interest are *Croatiae ac Slavoniae cum regno Hungariae nexus et relationes / disquisivit Georgius Fejer* (1839), the three-volume, *Jura regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae & Slavoniae. Cum privilegiis, libertatibus, articulis et constitutionibus diaetarum seu generalium congregationum ejusdem regni, ac constitutionibus diaetarum seu comitorum regni Hungariae, idem socium regnum spectantibus, ex Corpore juris*

Hungarici exerptis / edidit Joannes Kukuljević aliter Bassani de Sacchi (1861-1862), *Codex diplomaticus comitum de Frangepanibus = A Frangepan család okleveltara* / a Magyar Tudományos Akademia megbizasabol kiakjak Thalloczy Lajos [es] Barabas Samu (1910-), and material by or about Ruđer Bošković, including *Elogio dell'abate Ruggiero Giuseppe Boscovich ... Edizione seconda* / Bajamonti, Giulio (1790). (Micro-opaque. 1 sheet. 15x23 cm. Readex. (Landmarks of science). It should be noted that significant scientific works by Ruđer Bošković (cataloged under the main entry Boscovich, Ruggiero Giuseppe, 1711-1787), which date from the 18th century, are located at the Science and Business Library at a separate location, and are not addressed in this report, although they can be accessed through the same electronic catalog mentioned above. Subject matter for searches includes Roman archaeology, the Venetian Empire, the Italian annexation of Dalmatia, travel books about Dalmatia, and treatises on individual cities (e.g. Rijeka=Fiume), and provinces (e.g., Istria). Other material includes Hungarian constitutional law, and the administration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Map Division

The Map Division contains a variety of cartographic materials pertaining to Croatia. Subjects include maps of Croatia proper, maps of the Balkans, population statistics, maps of the capital, Zagreb, administrative maps of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and maps of Yugoslavia from all periods. Examples are *The historical boundaries between Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia: documents and maps 1815-1945* / edited by Anita L.P. Burdett (1995), *Magyar atlas: az Magyar, Horvat, es Tot orszagok varmegyeji, s szabad keruletei es a hatar-orzo katonasag videkinek kozonseges es kulonos tablaji = Atlas Hungaricus: seu regnorum Hungariae, Croatiae et Slavoniae comitatum, privilegiorum districtuum, et confinium generales & practicares mappae geographicae* / kozre botsatotta Gorog: folytatta es vegezle Marton Jo'sef (1802), and *Republika Hrvatska i republika Bosna i Hercegovina, narodnosna karta, geografska karta, cestovna karta* / Leksikografski zavod "Miroslav Krleža" (1992).