

Resources and Collections Associated with the Peirce Edition Project

The Max H. Fisch Library is a large and complex cluster of scholarly resources and collections, the vast majority of which is associated with the Peirce Edition Project. Administratively, the Max H. Fisch Library depends on the Institute for American Thought and is sometimes informally called the IAT Library. That is more likely the case when referring to collections not associated with the Peirce Edition Project, such as those associated with the Santayana Edition, American Studies, and German American Studies. The holdings of the Center for Ray Bradbury Studies are not associated with the Max H. Fisch Library, and not really with the “IAT Library.” The Frederick Douglass Papers do not have library holdings and whatever they have has never been associated with the Max H. Fisch Library. For purposes of clarity in this document, the “Max H. Fisch Library” will designate only what of it is associated with the Peirce Project, which practically amounts to nearly all of it.

The following report focuses on the volume and space occupied by the resources and collections associated only with the Peirce Edition Project. It therefore does not take into account the following resources: the Santayana library (their own collection, the Richard Colton Lyon collection [shelves Q32 to Q36, R22 to R26], and books received from Paul Nagy—the latter two more broadly associated with American Studies, but historically dependent on the Santayana Edition); and the few books associated with German-American Studies (shelves R12 to R14, including Marianne Wokeck’s volumes 2 and 3 of the *Papers of William Penn*).

Collections and resources associated with the Peirce Edition Project can be divided into three categories: those that constitute the Max H. Fisch Library (related to the research operation of the Peirce Project): pp. 1–18; those that are related to the editorial operation of the Peirce Project: pp. 19–21; and those that are related to the art of the theory, practice, and teaching of critical textual editing: pp. 21–22.

I. The Max H. Fisch Library

Max Harold Fisch (1900–1995) is considered as the founding father of Peirce scholarship, and he is the founding general editor of the Peirce Edition Project. He spent the bulk of his long scholarly life studying Peirce—principally, but he had many other scholarly interests. In 1959 he was appointed as the official biographer of Charles S. Peirce by the Philosophy Department of Harvard University. That Department owns the Peirce Papers (preserved in the Houghton Library). Fisch was given unparalleled access to the Peirce papers for decades. Over the course of 50 years he accumulated an enormous amount of information regarding Charles S. Peirce, his relatives, his colleagues, his academic, scientific, social, intellectual, and historical universe. He maintained assiduous correspondence with hundreds of other researchers nationally and internationally, and visited or contacted many libraries and archives to track Peirce-related documents and obtain copies of them. When Max Fisch left IUPUI in 1991, he donated all of his

papers and his stellar library to the Peirce Project, along with the collection that had been put under his care by a prestigious colleague of his: Charles W. Morris.

The “Max H. Fisch Library” was therefore initially created to name that most precious set of collections: his papers, his books, and the Morris books and papers (associated with the twentieth-century “Unity of Science Movement” that is a huge part of the origin of the spread of analytical philosophy in the United States). It was only after the Institute for American Thought was created, and after its components moved to the basement of the ES building, that the “Max H. Fisch Library” was extended, as a moniker meant to celebrate and honor the memory of Max Fisch, to other collections that were in time added to the library. What makes the Max H. Fisch library unique among other things is its concentration on classical American philosophy as a whole within the much larger social, intellectual, economic, scientific, and historical context of the times. The late specialist of American philosophy, Peter H. Hare, declared that the IAT collections were to his knowledge the best in the world, more so than in any other research center of high respectability in classical American philosophy he had seen.

Essential to keep in mind is that the “Max H. Fisch Library” was reconceived in this manner to play a most central strategic goal within the Institute for American Thought, that of unifying all of its scholarly and research pursuit under the name of one of the most respected scholars and historians of philosophy in US history. Such a unification resulted from critical attention given to the specialized consolidation of library holdings. It mattered a great deal that all books be connected (1) to nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century intellectual history; (2) to Peirce’s vast realm of intellectual pursuits: mathematics and the history and philosophy of mathematics, science and the history and philosophy of science, philosophy and the history of philosophy, logic and the history of logic, semiotics; (3) to some of Max Fisch’s own realm of interests that made him famous, especially his work on Italian philosopher Vico, Gentile, and others, on top of his own research on stoic law and classical Greek philosophy; (4) pragmatism and the other great pragmatist philosophers (William James, John Dewey, Josiah Royce, and other Peirce contemporaries or followers); (5) the Unity of Science Movement (Morris); (6) past and contemporary secondary literature related to such topics.

Such a strategy has paid off in different ways. The library has become a principal reason that attracts national and international scholars, whether well established or doing graduate-level research, to visit the IAT and conduct short- or long-term research in our premises. Our library’s specialized concentration has in turn attracted additional donations from significant scholars looking for an ideal place as a repository for their own intellectual legacy.

1. *The Max H. Fisch Papers*

The result of 50 years of research, the bulk of those papers are in folders organized alphabetically. The Fisch family donated many more papers after Max Fisch’s death, a lot of it being personal family correspondence. Those additional donations are grouped together in several drawers but have not been organized.

- All of those papers hold inside 13 file cabinets, five drawers each. Each file cabinet measures H 58.5" x W 15" x D 29". Total: 65 drawers, completely full. There exists a finding aid of those

folders, limited to listing their labels. The extent and significance and Max Fisch's professional correspondence is extraordinary. He corresponded with all the great names in the national and international philosophical world. His influence was considerable, and the respect he attracted was universal. He maintained a vast network of loyal collaborators who conducted a vast amount of research in diverse locales and archives on his behalf. He was involved in many scholarly societies at the highest level, including the American Philosophical Association, the Charles S. Peirce Society, The Peirce Foundation, the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, and the Semiotic Society of America. Any publication by him was held as a model of the most rigorous type of scholarship. The drawers preserve the drafts of all of his essays, a permanent testimony to his exemplary methodology.

- Add to that Max H. Fisch's famous card catalogue, about 60,000 3 x 5 slips, one half in alphabetical order, one half in chronological order. They hold in two card-catalogue cabinets each measuring H 52.25" x W 15" x D 28.5". There are eight drawers to each cabinet (some empty).
- Fisch acquired or received several original books that belonged to Charles Peirce, his father, his siblings, or related people. They are stored in two drawers of a 5-drawer lateral file cabinet measuring H 64.5" x W 30" x D 18.125". The other three drawers contain the David Savan collection (1 drawer), and PEP-owned archival supplies and display materials (2 drawers).

2. *The Max H. Fisch Books*

When Max Fisch decided to gift his books to the Peirce Project, a local used-bookstore specialist was hired by the School to create an inventory of all of his books and to appraise their value for tax purposes. The understanding was that his library was to form the basis of a growing permanent collection sustaining a permanent research center in classical American philosophy. Such was the representation made to Max Fisch, which is recorded in his papers. All of Max Fisch's books have been catalogued long ago in an Endnote catalog file (not online). They are all stored on the standing shelves of the library. All shelves came from Taylor University (Fort Wayne) through the intermediary of Nathan Houser and a brother of his. They dismounted them, brought them to the Institute, and then we rebuilt them, and anchored them ourselves (= Peirce Project staff in 2004). The shelving cost nothing to the School.

Max Fisch's books are resting on the following shelves (all 3-foot long):

B11 to B16, B21 to B26, B31 to B36, B41 to B46, B51 to B56, B61 to B66;

C11 to C16, C21 to C26, C31 to C36, C41 to C46, C51 to C56, C61 to C66, C71 to C76;

D11 to D16, D21 to D26, D31 to D36, D41 to D46, D51 to D56, D61 to D66, D71 to D76;

E11 to E16, E21 to E26, E31 to E36, E41 to E46, E51 to E56, E61 to E66, E71 to E76;

F11 to F17, F21 to F27, F31 to F37, F41 to F43; one half of S55.

TOTAL: 186.5 shelves x 3 feet = 559.5 linear feet.

3. *The Carolyn Eisele Papers*

Carolyn Eisele was a close friend of Max Fisch. She was one of the first female professors of mathematics in the country (Hunter College), with a long and distinguished career. Born on June 13, 1902, in The Bronx, New York City, she studied at Hunter College High School and then Hunter College, graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1923. She earned a master's degree in mathematics and education from Columbia University in 1925. At that time, Columbia did not offer Ph.D.s in mathematics to women, but Eisele continued her graduate studies at the University of Chicago (where she studied differential geometry) and the University of Southern California before returning home to New York, without a doctorate, to care for her injured father. Her studies also included opera singing, with Jeanne Fourestier in Paris in 1931 and later with Los Angeles-based voice coach Morris Halpern, whom she married in 1943. Eisele taught mathematics at Hunter College for nearly 50 years. She began teaching as an instructor there after her college graduation in 1923, eventually reached the rank of full professor in 1965, and retired in 1972. She died on January 15, 2000 in Manhattan, New York City.

She had the deepest interest in Peirce's mathematical writings and became an extraordinary promoter of Peirce as a mathematician and scientist. She edited the famous 4-in-5 volumes of Peirce's *New Elements of Mathematics*. Professor Eisele was known worldwide as a mathematician, a historian of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mathematics and science, and as a leading expert on the thought of Charles Peirce. She served as president of the Charles S. Peirce Society. Her editions of Peirce's mathematical writings, the 4-in-5 volumes of *The New Elements of Mathematics*, and his writings on the history of science, *Historical Perspectives on Peirce's Logic of Science*, are monumental achievements. She almost single-handedly brought Peirce's mathematical ideas to the serious attention of historians of mathematics and science. Eisele's principal studies of Peirce's thought are collected in her *Studies in the Scientific and Mathematical Philosophy of Charles S. Peirce* (edited by Richard Martin).

Over the last years of her life, she agreed through conversations with Nathan Houser mediated by the executor of her estate, Professor Arthur Kaufman, to donate her papers and library to the Peirce Project and to make them a permanent addition to the Max H. Fisch library. Soon after her death the Peirce Project received nearly everything that was in her apartment in Manhattan, including all books, all papers, bookcases, suitcases, and everything that decorated the walls (framed pictures and the like). The papers also include those of her husband, Morris Halpern (1878–1963). The move was organized by Nathan Houser aided by PEP staff member Kees de Waal. They rented a truck, hired local students to help with carrying boxes, and drove everything to our old offices in Cavanaugh Hall. The School provided a special room for cataloging them, and thanks to Prof. Liz Monroe's help, two History students (Cinda May and Marcia Caudell) were hired one after the other to create a finding aid. They sorted the files and folders and put them into boxes arranged according to distinct documentary categories created as they went along. The finding aid describes roughly the content of almost every such box (a few original boxes were not cataloged and are so identified in the finding aid). As a result of that method, some of the boxes are full while others are nearly empty.

The wealth and diversity of the Eisele material is staggering. It includes, besides drafts of her own papers and recordings of her opera lessons, a few fragments of original Peirce manuscripts, a plate for Peirce's quincuncial world map, old photographs of Arisbe (the name of Peirce's house in Milford), and copies from Peirce manuscripts at the Houghton Library that precede the microfilm edition. Eisele's papers also contain material on her own life, her tenure at Hunter College, her voice lessons, and on the American opera scene in the 1930s (her husband worked as a voice coach). The material also gives detailed insight into her involvement with professional organizations like the New York branch of the American Mathematical Society, and of the day-to-day operations at the mathematics department at Hunter College, where she began teaching in 1924. Provisionally, the collection is being divided into twelve series: (1) Correspondence; (2) Writings; (3) Research; (4) Speeches and Lectures; (5) Courses; (6) Department and University Affairs; (7) Professional Organizations; (8) Personal; (9) Printed Materials; (10) Music; (11) Art; and (12) Morris Halpern Papers.

Her papers are found in the following sets of boxes.

- 28 grey archival boxes, H 10.375" x W 5" x D 12.5", including 7 boxes of correspondence
- 2 cardboard boxes labeled MSS (Peirce-related), H 19" x W 10" x D 12.5"
- 102 bankers boxes, H 10" x W 16.25" x D 13" (not necessarily full)
- 3 large boxes, H 21.75" x W 15" x D 12.5", one full of framed pictures, and two full of unsorted documents (not in great shape) [in the far-left corner of the archive area]
- 1 boxed high-value Japanese artbook, H 25" x W 21" x D 2" (Sheraku)
- 1 box of photographs, H 12.25" x W 7" x D 5"
- Morris Halpern papers: 17 grey archival boxes, H 10.375" x W 5" x D 12.5" + one large box containing music scores (H 18.5" x W 13" x D 10")
- 3 old empty suitcases

NB: there are 12 grey archival boxes on top of the bankers boxes, but those are empty.

- Also 7 bankers boxes, each L 16.5" x W 13" x H 10.25", full of uncatalogued papers (correspondence with or about Peirce scholars, photographs, travel, miscellaneous papers) resting on the shelves on the back left wall of the Peirce Lab.

4. The Carolyn Eisele Books

All of Eisele's books have been entered in the online catalog. They are resting on the following shelves (all 3-foot long):

K11 to K17, K21 to K27, K31 to K37, K41 to K47, K51 to K57, K61 to K67, K71 to K77; also U53 (half shelf).

Eisele's journals are on shelves J32 to J34. Her remarkable 3-volume set of *Crelle Tafeln* are on J31.

TOTAL: 53 shelves, 159 linear feet.

In addition: UNCATALOGUED BOOKS

- 19 boxes of books resting on the floor or the table by the ENIAC artifacts. Some of those boxes damaged by flood (rain water seeping through back wall). Most of those books are not scientific but broad literature; quite a few are about arithmetic, statistics, and the like.

In addition, Morris Halpern's music books and scores are in the bottom part of the three bookcases brought back from the Manhattan apartment (behind wooden doors): locations labeled U57, U67, U77. Many such documents are in the worst possible shape.

5. *The Deledalle Papers*

Gérard Deledalle (1931–2003), a French historian of philosophy who introduced the European continent to the thought of both John Dewey (in the 1950s and 60s) and especially of Charles Peirce (in the late 1960s to 1990s). His archive is a treasure trove for anyone who wants to study the growth of interest in American thought and pragmatism across Europe, and even Africa, a continent where Deledalle taught or lectured in multiple countries. Deledalle published two books on the history of American philosophy, as well as the most comprehensive treatise on Dewey's philosophy ever written, and numerous books of Peirce's philosophy and semiotics. Deledalle became a champion of Peirce's semiotics across the world. His influence on international and global scholarly societies was pervasive. His personal library exerted great influence on many French intellectuals, including most famously Michel Foucault. Deledalle knew most of the American philosophers of his time. He corresponded with a large number of luminaries in philosophy and other disciplines. His papers and library were donated, according to his express wishes, by his widow and his daughter to the Peirce Project (and not to any French university!), in part because of the close ties between Deledalle and Max Fisch, Nathan Houser, and André De Tienne, and in part because of the promise of the permanence of the Max H. Fisch Library.

De Tienne produced a very detailed 65-page catalog of the Deledalle papers during a 3-week visit in 2004 at the Deledalle residence in Montbazin, France.

The Deledalle Papers are currently stored in four lateral file cabinets, one of which measures H 41" x W 42" x D 18" and the other three H 41" x W 36" x D 18" (labeled P01 to P04). Each includes three drawers, for a total of 12 drawers, completely filled with a quantity of folders. There is besides a wooden shelf with unprocessed books, 4 shelves H 51" x W 36" x D 11.25".

TOTAL 40.5 linear feet.

6. *The Deledalle Books*

Those books for the most part do not duplicate anything: they represent the classic library of a philosopher at once French and European, with a unique (and at the time exceptional) interest in American philosophy. Those books have been catalogued (thanks to a gift made by Myriame Morel Deledalle). They are resting on the following shelves:

F44 to F47, F51 to F57, F71 to F77, F71 to F77;

G11 to G17, G21 to G27, G31 to G37, G41 to G47, G51 to G57, G71 to G77, G72 to G74;
U54, U64.

TOTAL: 72 shelves, 216 linear feet.

7. *The Charles W. Morris Papers*

Charles W. Morris (1901–1979) studied engineering and psychology at Northwestern University, where he graduated with a B.S. in 1922. He then entered the University of Chicago where he became a doctoral student in philosophy under the direction of George Herbert Mead. Morris completed his dissertation on a symbolic theory of mind and received a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1925. After his graduation, he turned to teaching, first at Rice University, and later at the University of Chicago. In 1958 he became Research Professor at the University of Florida. His students included semiotician Thomas A. Sebeok. In 1937 Morris presided over the Western Division of the American Philosophical Association and became a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

During his time at Rice University, Morris wrote and defended his philosophical perspective known as neo-pragmatism. He also worked on and published *Six Theories of Mind*. He then returned to the University of Chicago. In the early 1930s, the University of Chicago's philosophy department was unstable, but in the midst of change and difficult economic times, Morris felt that philosophy would serve as a torch that would light the way to saving world civilization. Morris had hoped to create an institute of philosophy at the University of Chicago, but his efforts to convince the university president of such a venture were unsuccessful. Morris was associate professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago from 1931 to 1947. He became a lecturing professor in 1948, occupying the position until 1958 when he received an offer for a special appointment as a Research Professor at the University of Florida, where he remained until his death.

Morris's development of a behavioral theory of signs—i.e., semiotics—is partly due to his desire to unify logical positivism with behavioral empiricism and pragmatism. Morris's union of these three philosophical perspectives eventuated in his claim that symbols have three types of relations: to objects, to persons, and to other symbols. He later called these relations "semantics," "pragmatics," and "syntactics." Viewing semiotics as a way to bridge philosophical outlooks, Morris grounded his sign theory in Mead's social behaviorism. In fact, Morris's interpretation of an interpretant, a term used in Peirce's semiotics, has been understood to be strictly psychological. Morris's system of signs emphasizes the role of stimulus and response in the orientation, manipulation, and consummation phases of action. His mature semiotic theory is traced out in *Signs, Language, and Behavior* (1946). Morris's semiotic is concerned with explaining the tri-relation between syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics in a dyadic way, which is very different from the semiotics of C. S. Peirce. This caused some to argue that Morris misinterpreted Peirce by converting the interpretant into a logically existent thing.

Toward the end of his life in 1976, Morris sent two instalments of his works to the Peirce Edition Project at IUPUI to honor his ties with Max H. Fisch and recognize the Project as the

ideal permanent destination of his papers. Three years later in 1979, Morris's daughter, Sally Petrilli, arranged to have additional installments of his work sent to IUPUI. In 1984 Italian philosopher Ferruccio Rossi-Landi added to the Morris collection at IUPUI by sending his correspondence with Charles W. Morris. Among the vast Morris collection at the Peirce Project are 381 titles of books and journal articles regarding pragmatism, logical empiricism, poetry, ethics, and Asian studies.

While on sabbatical from the University of Chicago in 1934, Morris traveled abroad, visiting Europe and meeting working philosophers such as Bertrand Russell and members of the Vienna Circle, like Rudolf Carnap, Otto Neurath, and Moritz Schlick. Morris was greatly impressed with the logical positivist (logical empiricist) movement. While presenting a paper in Prague at the Eighth International Congress of Philosophy, he discussed his hopes for a union of pragmatism and positivism. Sympathetic to the positivist's philosophical project, Morris became the most vocal advocate in the United States for Otto Neurath's "Unity of Science Movement." During the 1930s, Morris helped several German and Austrian philosophers emigrate to the United States, including Rudolf Carnap in 1936. As a part of the "Unity of Science Movement," Morris worked closely with Neurath and Carnap to produce the *International Encyclopedia of Unified Science*. As co-editor of the *Encyclopedia*, Morris procured publication in America from the University of Chicago Press. His involvement with the *Encyclopedia* spanned for ten years when the project lost momentum in 1943. Both Morris and Carnap found it difficult to keep the *Encyclopedia* alive due to insufficient funds. In the latter part of the 1940s, Morris was finally able to secure funding that allowed the project to last until its final publication in the 1970s. Morris's decades-long correspondence with all the prestigious philosophers involved in the "Unity of Science Movement" constitutes a large portion of his papers at the Peirce Project.

His papers are stored both in archival boxes and in a lateral file cabinet, as follows (there is a detailed finding aid produced by Morris specialist George Reisch).

- Lateral file cabinet, H 64.5" x W 30" x D 18.125", 2.5 drawers (the other 2.5 drawers are empty). Most of the content comprises photocopies of the correspondence (for safety).
- Grey archival boxes H 10.375" x W 12.5" x D 5", 6 boxes per shelf, distributed as follows:
 - 48 boxes, numbered 1 to 48 (initial accession: correspondence, manuscripts, lecture notes).
 - 3 boxes containing the Morris-Petrilli accession
 - 2 boxes containing Morris's personal copy of Peirce's *Collected Papers*
 - 1 box containing letters and documents retrieved from books and other artifacts
 - 16 boxes containing the Morris-Cook accession. Gary A. Cook is the author of *George Herbert Mead: The Making of a Social Pragmatist* (1993).
- 6 boxes of slips, H 5" x W 11.5" x D 6.5"
- 1 large box labeled #23 "Image" (Poetry), H 10" x W 15.75" x D 12"

8. The Charles W. Morris Books

These books rest on the following shelves:

L11 to L17, L21 to L27, L31 to L32

TOTAL: 16 shelves, 48 linear feet.

9. *The Arthur W. Burks Papers*

Arthur Walter Burks (October 13, 1915 – May 14, 2008) was an American mathematician who worked in the 1940s as a senior engineer on the project that contributed to the design of the ENIAC, the first general-purpose electronic digital computer. Decades later, Burks and his wife Alice Burks outlined their case for the subject matter of the ENIAC having been derived from John Vincent Atanasoff. Burks was also for several decades a faculty member at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Burks was born in Duluth, Minnesota. He earned his B.A. in mathematics and physics from DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana in 1936 and his M.A. and Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1937 and 1941, respectively. The summer after obtaining his Ph.D., Burks moved to Philadelphia, PA, and enrolled in the national defense electronics course offered by the University of Pennsylvania's Moore School of Electrical Engineering; his laboratory teaching assistant was J. Presper Eckert, a graduate student at the Moore School; a fellow student was John Mauchly, the chairman of the physics department at Ursinus College in nearby Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Both Burks and Mauchly sought and obtained teaching positions at the Moore School the following fall, and roomed together throughout the academic year.

When Mauchly and Eckert's proposed concept for an electronic digital computer was funded by the U.S. Army's Ballistics Research Laboratory in June 1943, Burks was added to the design team. Among his principal contributions to the project was the design of the high-speed multiplier unit. During this time, Burks met and married Alice Rowe, a human computer employed at the Moore School.

In April 1945, with John Grist Brainerd, Burks was charged with writing the technical reports on the ENIAC for publication. Also during 1945 Burks assisted with the preliminary logical design of the EDVAC in meetings attended by Mauchly, Eckert, John von Neumann, and others. On March 8, 1946 Burks accepted an offer by von Neumann to join the computer project at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, and joined full-time the following summer. During his time at the IAS, Burks worked to expand von Neumann's theory of automata. Afterward, Burks relocated to Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1946 to join the faculty of the University of Michigan, first as an assistant professor of philosophy, and as a full professor by 1954. With Irving Copi he sketched the necessary design for general purpose computing. Burks helped found the university's computer science department, first as the Logic of Computers group in 1956, of which he was the director, then as a graduate program in 1957, and then as an undergraduate program within the new Department of Computer and Communication in 1967, which he chaired until 1971. He was awarded the Louis E. Levi Medal in 1956.

Burks served as president of the Charles S. Peirce Society in 1954–1955. He edited the final two volumes (VII-VIII), published 1958, of the *Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce* and, over the years, published articles on Peirce.

In 1964 Burks was approached by attorney Sy Yuter and asked to join T. Kite Sharpless and Robert F. Shaw in litigation that would add their names as inventors to the ENIAC patent, which would allow them to profit from the sale of licenses to the premiere electronic digital computer apart from Sperry Rand, the company that owned the Eckert-Mauchly interest in the patent and was at that time seeking royalties from other computer manufacturers. This endeavor was never successful; in the 1973 decision to *Honeywell v. Sperry Rand*, U.S. District Judge Earl R. Larson ruled—even as he invalidated the patent—that only Mauchly and Eckert had invented the ENIAC, and that Burks, Sharpless, and Shaw could not be added as inventors.

In the 1970s Burks began meeting with Bob Axelrod, Michael Cohen, and John Holland, researchers with interests in interdisciplinary approaches to studying complex adaptive systems. Known as the BACH group (an acronym of their surnames), it came to include, among others, Pulitzer Prize winner Douglas Hofstadter, evolutionary biologist William Hamilton, microbiologist Michael Savageau, mathematician Carl Simon and computer scientists Reiko Tanese, Melanie Mitchell and Rick Riolo. The BACH group continues to meet irregularly as part of the University of Michigan's Center for the Study of Complex Systems (CSCS).

In the 1970s and 1980s Burks, working with his wife Alice, authored a number of articles on the ENIAC, and a book on the Atanasoff–Berry Computer. In 1990, Burks donated a portion of his papers to the university's Bentley Historical Library, where they are accessible to researchers. The other portion of his papers was donated to the Peirce Edition Project at IUPUI. That included many original artifacts from the ENIAC computer. Their historical value is extraordinary.

The Arthur Burks collection is scattered in different places in the Peirce Project.

- Principally, the Burks papers (professional, theoretical, ENIAC-related, litigation-related) are in three file cabinets, five drawers each, H 58.5" x W 15" x D 29". Thus 15 drawers in all, completely full.
- Two drawers (2 and 3) in the fireproof FireKing cabinet in the archives (the full cabinet, 4 drawers, measure H 52.75" x W 21" x D 20.75"). One contains videos of ENIAC exhibit and related tapes, and about 15 audio tapes. Drawer 3 contains Burks's briefcase, with inside documents of historical significance (as explained by Japanese researcher who discovered in it a unique document she had been looking for many years).
- Two drawers in a lateral file cabinet, H 37" x W 36" x D 18.375", in the small room by the Peirce lab (significant collection of videotapes, DVDs, CDs, and documentation in Burks's hand and PEP staff hands).
- On archive shelves:
 - 4 carousels of slides (trip to India 1954)
 - Box of Chinese and Japanese souvenir photos and pamphlets (1986), H 10" x W 13.75" x D 4"

- Box full of films and microfilms regarding ENIAC, H 16.75" x W 131" x D 10.25"
- 2 blue-design boxes of tapes, H 4" x W 12" x D 10"
- 1 express-mail envelope containing "interview article"
- 1 thin box with photos, L 13.25" x W 11" x H 1"

• On PEP Lab back shelves: ENIAC-related artifacts (vacuum-tube circuit boards, and many other remarkable things). Two standing shelf sets, each 4 feet wide and 7 feet tall, 5 shelves each, for a total of ten shelves full of objects of various sizes. We have a full catalog/finding aid of every artifact and related technical documents (circuit charts and so on).

10. The Arthur W. Burks Books

There are two parts to that book collection: one catalogued and one not.

• Books that have been catalogued are on the following shelves:

A16, J54 to J57, J61 to J67, J71 to J77, and one half of U63.

Total: 23.5 shelves, 70 linear feet.

• Uncatalogued books

- Books in Russian resting on top of a file cabinet full of materials belonging to Jon Eller

11. The Irving Anellis Papers

Irving H. Anellis (1946–2013) was a long-time Contributing Editor and Visiting Research Associate of the Peirce Edition Project in the Institute for American Thought. He became a Contributing Editor for logic and mathematics in 1989, and a Visiting Research Associate in 2008 after he moved from Fort Dodge, Iowa to Indianapolis, Indiana. He was one of the nation's preeminent historians of logic and mathematics.

Anellis received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Brandeis University in 1977 with a dissertation on "Ontological Commitment in Ideal Languages: Semantic Interpretations for Logical Positivism." Since then, he built his reputation through a life entirely dedicated to scholarship. We owe him more than 430 publications, among which four books (including his 1994 *Jean van Heijenoort: Logic and Its History in the Work and Writings of Jean van Heijenoort*, and his 2006 *Evaluating Bertrand Russell, the Logician and His Work*); and 103 articles on the history of logic, 211 reviews, abstracts, or notes, 36 edited works, and 78 pieces on subjects as varied as psychology, philosophy of mind, artificial intelligence, cognitive sciences, mental health, Soviet philosophy, history of science, Russian and Soviet history and culture. A student of historian of logic Jean van Heijenoort, Anellis's early research centered on mathematical logic, in particular in proof theory and metamathematics, and on applications of logic to algebraic structures, including Boolean algebras and group theory. His recent historical research focused on the work of Bertrand Russell in set theory and logic and of Charles Sanders Peirce in algebra and algebraic logic; on the history of proof theory, especially regarding the roles of the Löwenheim-Skolem

Theorem and Herbrand's Fundamental Theorem; and on the history of logic and mathematics in Russia. Dr. Anellis was also much interested in applications of mathematics in linguistics, psychology, education, and in the logic of mental acts, the logical formalization of intentionality, and the logic and algebra of neural networks. His philosophical interests encompassed the philosophy of logic and of mathematics, Austrian realism, phenomenology, and logical positivism. He was the founding editor of the journal *Modern Logic*, served as a reviewer or referee for numerous journals, and as a contributor to several academic societies or commissions, including most recently the advisory board of the Hilbert-Bernays Project.

The Peirce Project immensely benefited from his encyclopedic mind. Over the last years of his life, Anellis wrote hundreds of detailed annotations for our volume 11, which will contain the 22 chapters of Peirce's unpublished masterpiece, "How to Reason: A Critick of Arguments" (1894). He was also working on numerous other projects, including his long-planned magnum opus, "From Algebraic Logic to Logistic," which was to be a summation of his work in the history of logic, and a special essay on "The History and Development of Mathematical Logic, from Descartes and Leibniz to the Present," to be published in the *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems*, UNESCO.

Anellis left his entire library and all his papers to the Peirce Edition Project.

His papers began to be cataloged some years ago, but lack of funding brought that initiative to a standstill. The bulk of them sits in two distinct places:

- Lateral file cabinet, top two drawers, one of which contains two full bankers boxes each (L 16.5" x W 13" x H 10.25"), and the other the unboxed equivalent of two bankers boxes.

12. The Irving Anellis Books

This collection is exceedingly valuable. It consists almost exclusively of books on logic and the history of logic. They are indispensable to our collection on account of the fact that Peirce was the greatest logician in US history. Research on Peirce and in particular our annotations of his very many papers in logic benefit a great deal from Anellis's books.

Those books have been fully catalogued. They sit on the following shelves:

Q52 to Q56, Q62 to Q67, Q672 to Q77, Q82 to Q87, Q92 to Q96;

S62 to S65 (Russian books)

M43: 9 boxes of bibliographic cards + 1 box of computer diskettes.

TOTAL: 33 shelves, 99 linear feet.

13. The Paul Weiss Library

Paul Weiss (May 19, 1901 – July 5, 2002) was a preeminent American philosopher. Weiss enrolled at the College of the City of New York in 1924. He studied with Morris R. Cohen, who awakened in him an interest in Peirce. Upon receiving his B.A., Weiss immediately enrolled at Harvard where he studied philosophy under Étienne Gilson, William Ernest Hocking, C. I. Lewis,

Ralph Barton Perry, and Alfred North Whitehead. Under the direction of Whitehead, Weiss received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1929. At Harvard he volunteered to help Charles Hartshorne in the monumental task of editing the thousands of scattered pages Charles S. Peirce had left behind for publication by Harvard University Press (the *Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce*). C. I. Lewis, at the time the department chair of philosophy at Harvard, eventually approved Weiss to work alongside Hartshorne for the remainder of the project. The first six volumes of Peirce's work were published between 1931 and 1935. Weiss was mainly responsible for the second, third, and fourth volumes. Weiss later founded the scholarly journal *The Review of Metaphysics* in 1947 and the Metaphysical Society of America in 1950.

In 1931 Paul Weiss left Harvard and began teaching philosophy at Bryn Mawr. In 1946, Weiss was invited to teach at Yale for a term as a substitute for Brand Blanshard. He accepted and what began as a temporary job turned into a permanent position that lasted for 24 years, until 1969 when he reached Yale's mandatory retirement age. Shortly after, he was offered the Schweitzer Chair of philosophy at Fordham University, but the offer was quickly retracted, allegedly due to Weiss's age. Weiss challenged Fordham's decision in an age discrimination lawsuit, but lost. In the early 1970s, Weiss began teaching at the Catholic University of America. In 1992 his contract with the university was not renewed. Again he felt that age discrimination played a role in the university's decision. Weiss and his son Jonathan, a lawyer and director of Legal Services for the Elderly in New York, challenged the Catholic University of America's decision. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission investigated the case and eventually ruled in Weiss's favor. His contract with the Catholic University of America was renewed until 1994 when Weiss voluntarily retired.

As a philosopher, Weiss is known for his metaphysical writings such as *Being and Other Realities*. His other philosophical works include books and articles on epistemology and cosmology. He even published eleven volumes under the title *Philosophy in Process*, detailing his continuing and sometimes daily reflections over the years 1955 to 1987. His was a philosophy on the grand scale-philosophical system-building in the style of Kant, Hegel, or Peirce.

Paul Weiss died in 2002 at age 101. His final book, *Surrogates*, was published shortly after his death. Most of Weiss's papers were donated to the Morris Library at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. After his death, his remaining papers and his extensive library (and also the legal papers, French and Russian translations, novels, and other non fiction books of his son Jonathan) were bequeathed to the Institute for American Thought housed at IUPUI and the IUPUI University Library.

Weiss's collection is indeed divided between the Special Collections at University Library (papers and books containing inscriptions, including his own most valuable set of the *Collected Papers*), and the Max H. Fisch Library. The Max H. Fisch does not have any of Paul Weiss's papers, but many books that are for the most part about philosophy (across a wide spectrum). Nearly all the books that belonged to his son Jonathan have been removed from the library as their subject-matter was unrelated to our intellectual enterprise.

- The Weiss books sit on the following shelves:

H11 to H17, H21 to H27, H31 to H37, H41 to H47, H51 to H57, H61 to H67, H71 to H77;

I11 to I17, I21 to I27, I31 to I37, I41 to I47, I51 to I57, I61 to I67, I71 to I77;

U75, plus three boxes on shelves U55, U64, U65. Also two extra boxes (in "PEP Lab") received in 2018, each L 17.25" x W 13" x H 13.75" (not cataloged)

TOTAL: 19 shelves, 57 linear feet.

- The second drawer of the fireproof FireKing cabinet in the archives contains videos of Weiss's 2001 birthday celebration (2 original tapes), 4 tapes: visit of his home, on Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*, Weiss visit, and Weiss library survey. It also has mini audiotapes of Weiss 1994 and 2001, and Weiss 2001 1-3.

- In addition, Paul Weiss was for a while dabbling into amateurish painting. His own artworks came with the collection and are found in several places. One of his framed paintings hangs in a Peirce Project office (used by IAT senior fellows and visiting scholars), together with a portrait of him made by renowned painter Neil Gavin Welliver (1909–2005). Other unframed paintings are lying on top of the Eisele bankers boxes. One particular box includes several framed pictures from Weiss's apartment (along with a few that belonged to Carolyn Eisele or Morris Halpern). There is also a box, H8" x W 12.5" x D 10.5", that contains the manuscript of *The Vision and the Offense* by Robert Castiglione, which for some reason was in Paul Weiss's possession.

14. The Peter H. Hare Library

Peter Hewitt Hare (1935–2008) was an American philosopher and Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus at the University of Buffalo. At the age of 36 he was appointed Full Professor and Chair of the Philosophy Department of the SUNY Buffalo. His experience working with a 'multicultural' group of Marxists, logicians, linguists, and Americanists inspired him to bring many disparate strands of 20th-Century thought together in a unified modern philosophy department. Among other posts, he served as President of the New York State Philosophy Association, the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, the Charles Sanders Peirce Society, and the William James Society. Since the early 1970s he was co-editor of the *Transactions of the C. S. Peirce Society: A Quarterly Journal in American Philosophy*. He was editor or co-editor of numerous collections, and the author of more than one hundred articles in scholarly journals, and in *Philosophy Now*. He was also the recipient of numerous awards and honors for distinguished contributions to the understanding and development of the American philosophical tradition. As an educator, editor and committee participant he never ceased integrating philosophy, literature, poetry and art. He was firmly in the naturalistic tradition of John Dewey.

Peter Hare's widow, Susan Howe, donated to the Max H. Fisch Library (end of August 2008) a large portion of books from Hare's library (25 boxes). As the long-time editor of the *Transactions of the C. S. Peirce Society*, he received a large number of books for review. The donation had the signal advantage of instantly updating the Max H. Fisch Library with hundreds

of recent books on all aspects of American philosophy. The value of that donation is therefore immense for our research.

Hare's books sit on. The following shelves:

L41 to L47, L51 to L57, L61 to L67, and L71 to L77.

TOTAL: 28 shelves, 84 linear feet.

15. Smaller Library Collections

We have received over the last 40 years punctual donations of books from a variety of Peirce scholars, usually on the occasion of their retirement, some of them from IUPUI. They form a set of nine collections, listed below.

a. The David E. Pfeifer Deposit

After David Pfeifer retired as an Emeritus Professor of Philosophy and former President of Principia College (Elsa, Illinois), he came to IUPUI and became a Senior Lecturer in the Philosophy Department. He was the Director of the Institute for American Thought for several years. He is a student of Max H. Fisch and did a Ph.D. under Fisch's tutelage (1971). He came to IUPUI to conduct research both on Max Fisch and on Peirce. He keeps writing many papers on Peirce's philosophy and semiotics, as well as on Peirce's wife Juliette. His interest expands to other philosophers, notably Kierkegaard and Josiah Royce. He is the inaugural Director of the *Writings of Josiah Royce: A Critical Edition* (position ending in summer 2020).

Pfeifer donated a portion of his philosophical library, which sits on the following shelves:

Half of J36, J37, J41 to J47, J51 to J53

TOTAL: 11 ½ shelves, 34.5 linear feet.

b. The Edward C. Moore Deposit

Edward Carter Moore (1917–1993) was Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean of the Faculties at IUPUI from 1973 to 1982. Prior to his work at IUPUI, Moore was chancellor of the board of Higher Education for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was a prolific author who wrote for many national journals and published four books on pragmatism. Additionally, he reviewed and edited numerous books on subjects that included English literature, science, and philosophy, the latter including Peirce. Moore was a founding editor of the *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society*. He took it upon himself to establish the Peirce Edition Project at IUPUI. At his urging, Max H. Fisch agreed to become the general editor of the operation and moved to Indianapolis in 1975. Moore became the first Project director, from 1975 to 1983.

Moore's widow donated a few relevant books from Moore's library. They sit on the following shelves: L35 and L36.

TOTAL: 2 shelves, 6 linear feet.

c. *The RCLSS Deposit*

When the celebrated Research Center for Language and Semiotic Studies founded and long headed by Thomas A Sebeok closed its doors at IU Bloomington, a portion of his semiotics library was given to the Peirce Edition Project. Those books sit on the following shelves:

J11 to J17

TOTAL: 7 shelves, 21 linear feet.

d. *The Richard A. Tursman Deposit*

Richard Allen Tursman is among other things the editor of *Studies in Philosophy and in the History of Science: Essays in Honor of Max Fisch* (1970) and the author of *Peirce's Theory of Scientific Discovery: A System of Logic Conceived as Semiotic* (2000), among many publications. A former student of Max H. Fisch, he nurtured a specific interest in Peirce's scientific accomplishments, with a notable study of all the scientific instruments Peirce worked with while conducting geodetic measurements. Tursman has been a contributing editor and a member of the Peirce Project's advisory board. He long ago donated a few books pertinent to our collection. They sit on shelves J35 and a portion of J36.

TOTAL: 1.5 shelves, 4.5 linear feet.

e. *The William R. Feduniak Deposit*

Nothing is known of Feduniak. We one day received philosophical books in his name (he died in 2009). They were in terrible condition and reeked of cigarette smoke. We threw out most everything except just a few books located on shelf L34.

TOTAL: 1 shelf, 3 linear feet.

f. *The David Savan Papers*

David Savan (1916 – 1992) was an eminent semiotician and Peirce scholar. His works were focused on epistemological questions and Baruch Spinoza's philosophy of language. He was a Professor in the University of Toronto, Philosophy Department, from 1943 to 1981. He was the first recipient of the Thomas A. Sebeok fellowship. His influence on Peirce scholarship was enormous. After he died, the University of Toronto showed no interest in his papers and great library, which ended up being sold and irretrievably scattered. At some point we got wind of a stash of his valuable papers that were for sale. We bargained for them and got them in the mid 1990s. They include his most valuable and never published typescript: a comprehensive and insightful philosophical introduction to Peirce's semiotics.

Savan's papers occupy one drawer in the lateral file cabinet at the top of page 3 of this report.

g. The John Tilley Deposit

John Tilley is a former beloved chair of the IUPUI Department of Philosophy in the School of Liberal Arts. He researched at some point a number of American philosophers in order to write entries for the *Dictionary of Early American Philosophers* (general editor: John R. Shook). He donated his materials, which occupy one grey archival box that sits on a shelf in the Fisch archives.

h. The Nathan Houser Deposit

Nathan Houser is an emeritus professor of philosophy at IUPUI, a former beloved director of the Peirce Edition Project and general editor of the Writings of Charles S. Peirce and of the *Essential Peirce*. He is a senior fellow of the Institute for American Thought. He has donated a few books and journal issues, which sit on shelves S53 (one half of it), S71 to S75.

TOTAL: 4.5 shelves (30" wide), 11.25 linear feet.

i. The Joseph Ransdell Deposit

Joseph Ransdell (1931–2010) was a major specialist of the philosophy of Charles S. Peirce. Ransdell received his B.A. in philosophy from San Francisco State in 1961 and his Ph.D. in philosophy from Columbia University in 1966 with a groundbreaking dissertation on Peirce's conception of representation. He was at the University of California at Santa Barbara before coming to Texas Tech University's Department of Philosophy. His publications were chiefly on topics related in one way or another to Peirce's philosophy, especially his semiotic or theory of representation—a generalized conception of logic as a theory of critical self-control processes. Ransdell also authored a pedagogically oriented book on the history of philosophy in the West.

Ransdell had a special interest in the Platonic Socrates and the Socratic Plato, in the problematics of early modern philosophy, in the remarkable developments in American philosophy during the period from the end of the American Civil War to the beginning of the First World War, in the nature of scientific inquiry and the nature of truth as a regulative ideal, and he had been especially concerned with development of the Internet as a universally accessible and independent resource and communications medium for philosophy. His work on internet development began in 1990 and included the establishment in 1993 and day-to-day management and moderation of the PEIRCE-L Philosophical Forum, as well as the creation and ongoing development of the website ARISBE: *THE PEIRCE GATEWAY*, which is designed to function as the gateway to all resources on the World Wide Web related to the life and work of Charles Peirce. Both Peirce-L and the Arisbe gateway are housed at IUPUI on IAT servers.

Following Ransdell's death, there were several discussions between a daughter of his, David Pfeifer, and André De Tienne regarding the fate of Ransdell's library, and especially of his papers: the latter contained many unpublished essays on intricate aspect of Peirce's philosophy. Those talks broke down at some point. Yet we received several pertinent materials, which occupy a full five-drawer file cabinet next to the Arthur Burks cabinets in the Fisch archives (cabinet described on p. 2 above).

MAX H. FISCH LIBRARY

BOOKS: TOTAL LENGTH: 1370 linear feet

PAPERS: TOTAL LENGTH: 409 linear feet (boxes or multi-drawer file cabinets)

II. Holdings related to Peirce Project editorial operations

Founded during academic year 1975-76, the Peirce Project has been operating for 45 years. The archives generated by those decades of operation have naturally grown as work on our volumes proceeds at a speed that varies according to funding and staffing. PEP-related Collections include artifacts and many drawers full of folders. Those folders include photocopies of all known manuscripts and publications in Peirce's hand. They come from several depositories: the Houghton Library (principally, of which we have two sets of copies—a working set and a reference set—made from a microfilm done in 1965), the National Archives, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institutions, the Special Collections of the Morris Library at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and multiple other smaller archives. Our drawers include archives of the work done on our past volumes, which need to be preserved because our edition is a scholarly critical edition, and we need to be able to retrace past editorial decisions or deeds to their sources. Work done by Peirce Project associates at the University of Waterloo on volume 4 is part of those archives. Our folders include also copies of Peirce's correspondence, separately in alphabetical and in chronological order. We own a number of original Peirce documents and original documents in other hands: his family members, and even several documents in John Dewey's hands given to us by the widow of Gérard Deledalle. Artifacts include objects and display received on permanent loan from NOAA (which includes the US Coast and Geodetic Survey, the government entity Peirce worked for over 31 years). PEP collection also includes copies of numerous doctoral dissertations and master's theses. We also own a complete set of the annual reports of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey, several copies of the *Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* (of which Peirce was a principal contributor) as well as a full copy of Peirce's own interleaved set of that dictionary's first printing, replete with his supplementary entries. A significant portion of our holdings include a multitude of documents in the hand of prominent specialist of Peirce's logic Shea Zellweger (1925–).

Distribution of PEP Resources

1. *In or around the Max H. Fisch archives and library*

- The FireKing fireproof cabinet mentioned earlier (p. 9): the first drawer holds originals in Peirce's hand (full drawer). The Dewey originals are in the fourth (bottom) drawer.
- A lateral cabinet with sliding doors, H 15.75" x W 42" x D 18", full of photographs and copies of photographs related to Peirce, his family, his colleagues, his activities; also related to the history of the Peirce edition, past scholars, and related places.
- Artifacts around the Max Fisch Library: Peirce's Sesquicentennial map with framed explanation, a buoy from the *CSS Peirce* NOAA ship, a related baseball hat, a wall display (1865-1893) inherited from NOAA, which notably includes an original topographic map of the Hoosac Tunnel environment, signed by Charles S. Peirce.
- Volumes 6 to 10 of the 1910 print of the *Century Dictionary* on shelf M67 (unclear provenance)

- Shea Zellweger's yellow-painted box related to Peirce's box-X notation (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shea_Zellweger).
- Painted portrait of Frederic Harold Young, founder of the Charles Peirce Society.
- Portrait of Max H. Fisch.
- Set 1 (reference set) of the Peirce Papers in the Houghton Library: 4 file cabinets, 5 drawers each, completely full. The whole measures H 5 ft x W 5 ft x D 27.75 inches. Includes the alphabetically ordered correspondence and the copy of Peirce's interleaf annotated copy of the *Century Dictionary*.
- Materials sitting on the following library shelves: N51 to N54, M33 (15 linear feet)
- Two bookcases against the north wall with books received from Indiana University Press, books donated by visiting scholars, and such like. Ten shelves, 30 linear feet.
- Ph.D. dissertations on shelves A41 to A43, A 51 to A53, A62 to A63; PEP-related books on shelves A15 to A16, A21 to A25, A31 to A35, and S43. Total: 19 shelves, 57 linear feet.
- US Coast Survey Reports: shelves S32 to S37, one half of S42. Total: 6.5 shelves, 19.5 linear feet.
- Four boxes of materials related to PEP operations from Nathan Houser and Christian Kloesel (on top of a lateral file cabinet belonging to the Santayana edition).

2. In the Peirce Edition Project "Lab" room (where manuscripts get organized)

- 7 file cabinets, 4 drawers each, H 52.25" x W 15" x D 28.5", labeled P14 to P17, P26 to P28. They contain W8-related archives, National Archives copies, copies from depositories other than the Houghton Library, the Peirce correspondence chronologically organized, copies of texts quoted by Peirce. Total: 28 drawers, completely full.
- 6 file cabinets, 5 drawers each, H 58.5" x W 15" x D 28.5", labeled P08 to P13. They contain copies of the Peirce documents repaginated, redated, and chronologically reorganized by PEP, large portions of the second (working) set of the Peirce papers from the Houghton Library; copies of all of Peirce's publications; documents created by PEP's contributing editors; copies of SIU-Carbondale Open Court archives; Max Fisch's personal copies of manuscripts. Total: 30 drawers, mostly full.
- 7 lateral file cabinets, H 65" x W 20.75" x D 33", five drawers each. They contain PEP archives for its first seven volumes, Irving Anellis papers, *Essential Peirce* archives, Shea Zellweger's papers, copies of Peirce's manuscripts related to his work on the *Century Dictionary*.
- 2 lateral file cabinets, H 63.75" x W 30" x D 18", five drawers each. Eight of those drawers are filed with archives inherited from the PEP wing at Waterloo University. The remaining two drawers are empty (they used to contain Josiah Royce materials, removed by David Pfeifer).
- One 8-drawer cabinet full of microfilms: H 52.5" x W 15" x D 28.5".

- One FireKing fireproof cabinet, H 52.75" x W 21" x D 20.75", containing old original documents and artifacts related to the Peirce family (some *very old*), master digital copies of PEP volumes, measurement standards used by Peirce at the US Coast Survey (permanent loan).
- Three book cases with doors (on top of the file cabinets) that contain multiple copies of W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W5, W6, W8, EP1, EP2, and Joseph Brent's biography: each measures H 30" x W 46.5" x D 12". The full length is thus 3 x 46.6 = about 140 inches.
- ADDITIONAL ESSENTIAL FURNITURE: Two large conference tables, surmounted by strings forming the "Panopticon" onto which PEP editors hang manuscript sheets in order to repaginate them. That work takes much room, and cannot be done efficiently in any other way, including the digital way (a physical impossibility as well as a methodological trap). Each table measures W 4 feet by L 10 feet (about 30 inches high). Room is needed to walk around them obviously (3 feet on each side). The whole thing requires therefore 10 x 26 = 260 square feet.
- One additional 4' x 10' conference table for regular non-manuscript related operations (editing, transient folders, etc.)

3. PEP administration archive

This refers to the room behind the conference room (being ES 0016). It contains five file cabinets full of Nathan Houser's folders, an invaluable resource for the PEP Director (whose own documents are stored in file cabinets in his own office). Each cabinet has 5 drawers, mostly full (H 58.5" x W 14.875" x D 28.5"). The Houser documents take up 25 drawers (6.25 linear feet). ES 0017A contains documents that Robin Condon had extracted for research on IAT history. [There is a sixth shorter cabinet (4 drawers) that belongs to American Studies.]

Not counted here are the contents of André De Tienne's office (21 linear feet of books on 3 bookcases, plus 16 lateral file cabinet drawers full of documents, plus the mass of documents on tables, desk, counter, and outside his office). April Witt's office is also full of books.

III. Holdings related to related to the art of the theory, practice, and teaching of critical textual editing

Editorial work conducted by the scholarly editions involves the mastery of a specialized literature in the art of scholarly editing, especially critical editing. Documentary and critical editors are a special breed, with their own scholarly associations, national and international, and distinct sets of methodologies developed and discussed across decades and centuries in multiple lands. The Max Fisch library includes significant collections of works related to that art. They constitute a permanent set of indispensable references for the kind of professional work we are doing, a type of work held to the highest standards. Indeed, all of our volumes must earn the seal "an approved edition of the Modern Language Association" awarded by their Committee of Scholarly Editions.

1. *The Jonathan Eller collection*

Eller (former textual editor of the Peirce Edition Project, senior textual editor of the Institute for American Thought, director of the Center for Ray Bradbury Studies) has collected hundreds of specialized books and journals that are all relevant in this regard. Those books sit on the following shelves:

O11 to O17, O21 to O27, O31 to O37, T12 to T17, T22 to T27.

Total: 35 shelves, 105 linear feet.

2. *The Don Cook collection*

Don Cook († 2015) was the IUB professor who taught Jon Eller the art of critical editing. He was long a principal advisor of the Peirce Edition Project. His own books, which include copies of critical editions, sit on shelves Q31, Q41 to Q47, and R27.

Total: 9 shelves, 27 linear feet.

To that we need to add the books constituting the Library of America Collection. They sit on shelves Q31 (for one-third), Q51, Q61, Q71, Q81, Q91, and half of T21.

Total: 159 books, 7 shelves, 21 linear feet.

3. *The William Touponce collection*

William Ferdinand Touponce (1948–2017) was an Emeritus Professor of English at Indiana University and former Director, the Center for Ray Bradbury Studies, Institute for American Thought. He attended Hampshire College, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1974, and then the University of Massachusetts at Amherst where he earned a Master of Arts in 1977 and a Ph.D. in Comparative Literature in 1981. Touponce served his country in the Vietnam War with the 192nd Assault Helicopter Company. After Vietnam, Touponce became a lifelong scholar. He settled in Indianapolis in 1984, joining the English department of IUPUI. He spent the next twenty-eight years at IUPUI and by the time he retired he had published several books on the masters of science fiction and co-founded the Center for Ray Bradbury Studies.

A portion of his library bearing on the philosophy, theory, and practice of textual theory, with a special concentration on European thinkers otherwise unrepresented within the Max Fisch library, sits on the following shelves.

M11 to M17, M21 to M27, M37, N61 to N66 plus a box on N67, N71 to N77, plus a box on N55

TOTAL: 29 shelves, 87 linear feet.

Final Note: This report does not mention the complete collection of books and audiotapes produced by the Liberty Fund (deposited in ES 0016). At last count, they amounted to 413 volumes and 36 DVDs. That marvelous collection is the result of an ongoing agreement between the IAT and the Liberty Fund.