

# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

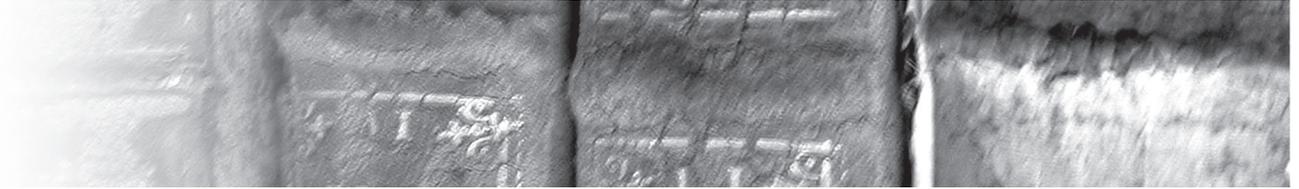


## *The Gentle Madness of Book Collecting*

A mini-conference for both  
expert and novice collectors

October 24, 2003

L. Tom Perry Special Collections - Harold B. Lee Library  
Brigham Young University  
<http://sc.lib.byu.edu/>



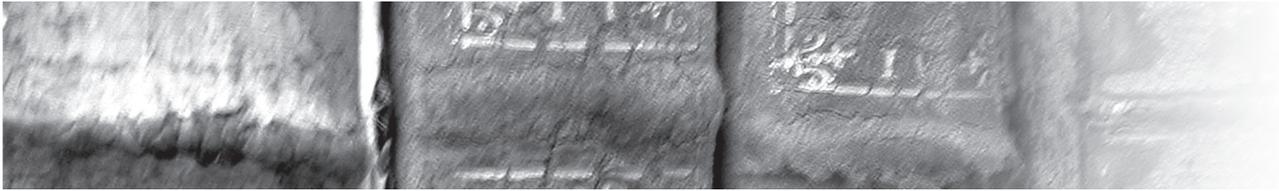
# **The Gentle Madness of Book Collecting**

**Conference  
Materials & Guide**

**October 24, 2003  
L. Tom Perry Special Collections  
1:00 to 8:00 p.m.  
Harold B. Lee Library**

**Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah**

<http://sc.lib.byu.edu>



## **The Gentle Madness of Book Collecting**

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**Brief Professional Biographies of Presenters, Speakers and Tour Guides**

**Opening Remarks: Collecting in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Conference Materials:**

Seminar no. 1: Mormon Incunabula: The Infancy of Mormon Publishing

Seminar no. 2: Back in the Saddle: Collecting Western Fiction

Seminar no. 3: The Top 50 Most Influential Books Ever Printed

Seminar no. 4: It's My Press and I'll Print What I Want to: Collecting Modern Fine Printing

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**Evaluation Form**

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## Gentle Madness of Book Collecting WELCOME

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RANDY J. OLSEN  
University Librarian



24 October 2003

Dear "Gentle Madness" participants:

My name is Randy Olsen, and I am the University Librarian here at Brigham Young University. I am delighted you have chosen to spend a day with us in our first annual *Gentle Madness of Book Collecting* conference. We sincerely welcome you to Brigham Young University and particularly welcome your visit to the L. Tom Perry Special Collections Department of the Harold B. Lee Library. In this "Age of the Internet" it is refreshing to see so many people interested in the history and care of books. We hope that you leave this conference not only with an introduction to the wonderful world of books, but a deep appreciation of our cultural and intellectual heritage.

The L. Tom Perry Special Collections was founded in 1957, when Chad Flake was asked to become Chair of a two man department. From that small collection of books and manuscripts, Special Collections has grown to become a major part of the library and indeed of the university. The *Gentle Madness* conference is our way of trying, in some way, to share with you the variety of collections and research topics that can be found in Special Collections. Lest you think that the six seminars we provide today will exhaust our supply of topics, just remember that the L. Tom Perry Special Collections houses 300,000 books, 10,000 manuscript collections, and over 500,000 photographs. We look forward to offering scores of new seminars in the future.

So, again, as University Librarian I welcome you. I am genuinely excited about the opportunity to host you as our guests today. Based on my knowledge of how much effort our people from Special Collections, Conservation, and Cataloguing have put into this conference, I am confident you will enjoy the day with us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Randy Olsen".

Randy J. Olsen  
University Librarian

**Gentle Madness of Book Collecting**  
**LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS**  
**WITH ADVANCED SEMINAR SIGN-UP INFORMATION**

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	Seminar 1	Seminar 2	Seminar 3	Seminar 4	Seminar 5	Seminar 6	TOUR
<b>Adair, Morgan</b>	1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Allred, Vern</b>	1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Arnold, Linda</b>	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30			4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30
<b>Baker, Brent</b>	1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Baker, Richard</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Barnard, Burt</b>	3:45-4:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Bean, Matt</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30
<b>Buttars, Ann</b>	1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30			4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Carrell, Doug</b>	3:45-4:30			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Cheney, Marcia</b>	4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30	3:45-4:30				2:30-3:15
<b>Clement, Patsy</b>	3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30				4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Clement, Sharri</b>		1:45-2:30			3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Clement, Suzanne</b>		1:45-2:30	3:45-4:30			4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Conklin, Curt E.</b>	1:45-2:30			2:30-3:15	3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Dockstader, Dan</b>	3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15			1:45-2:30
<b>Eggett, Marva Loy</b>	3:45-4:30			2:30-3:15	4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Fletcher, Galen L.</b>	1:45-2:30			2:30-3:15	3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Foulger, Chad</b>	2:30-3:15		1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Fullmer, Terry</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Geisner, Joe</b>	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Gubler, Kendall D.</b>	3:45-4:30			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Hatfield, Thea</b>			3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15	4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Heaton, Suzanne</b>	2:30-3:15	1:45-2:30				3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15
<b>Hunter, Mike</b>	2:30-3:15	1:45-2:30			3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Jorgensen, Ben</b>	3:45-4:30			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Jorgensen, Leann</b>		1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15
<b>Kimball, Thomas S.</b>	4:30-5:15			1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Kupitz, Gabriele</b>			4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Lake, Christopher</b>	4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30
<b>Larsen, Jean M.</b>	4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30				3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15

	Seminar 1	Seminar 2	Seminar 3	Seminar 4	Seminar 5	Seminar 6	TOUR
<b>Leary, Heather Miriam</b>	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30			4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30
<b>Lewis, Dustin</b>			1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Marquardt, Michael</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30
<b>Maxwell, Margaret F.</b>		1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30
<b>McKell, Hugh</b>	4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30		1:45-2:30
<b>McKell, Sandra</b>	4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30			2:30-3:15
<b>Mecham, Dan</b>	4:30-5:15			2:30-3:15	3:45-4:30		1:45-2:30
<b>Merriman, Ruth Marie</b>	3:45-4:30			2:30-3:15	4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Minson, Leslie Stone</b>	2:30-3:15		1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Minson, Michael J.</b>	2:30-3:15		1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Morris, Donnie</b>	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15			3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30
<b>Moulton, Tyler</b>	4:30-5:15			1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Murri, Beverly</b>	2:30-3:15	1:45-2:30				4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30
<b>Oliphant, Roger A.</b>	3:45-4:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Oliver, Clara</b>		1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15			4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30
<b>Oliver, Richard</b>	3:45-4:30			2:30-3:15	4:30-5:15		1:45-2:30
<b>Olsen, Carl</b>	3:45-4:30		1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Parsons, Keith R.</b>			3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30
<b>Paxman, Monroe</b>			1:45-2:30			3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Paxman, Shirley</b>			1:45-2:30			3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Pitcher, Jennifer</b>	3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30	4:30-5:15				2:30-3:15
<b>Pratt, Belva Gae</b>			3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Pratt, Steve</b>			3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Reber, Brent</b>	4:30-5:15			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Reimschiessel, James</b>	4:30-5:15			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Riding, Ed</b>			1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Riding, Lisa</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Roe, Kenneth V.</b>	3:45-4:30		1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15
<b>Romriell, Brian J.</b>	2:30-3:15			1:45-2:30	4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Roper, Charmaine</b>			1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15	2:30-3:15
<b>Sanders, Melissa</b>	3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30	4:30-5:15				2:30-3:15
<b>Sharpe, Mary Lynn</b>	1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Shaw, Melanie</b>	1:45-2:30				4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Skeen, Becky</b>	1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Skidmore, David Kenn</b>	2:30-3:15		4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30		1:45-2:30

	Seminar 1	Seminar 2	Seminar 3	Seminar 4	Seminar 5	Seminar 6	TOUR
<b>Smith, Craig Stuart</b>	4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15	1:45-2:30			3:45-4:30
<b>Sorenson, Sarah</b>	2:30-3:15		1:45-2:30		3:45-4:30		4:30-5:15
<b>Sorenson, Tonya</b>	4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15				3:45-4:30
<b>Stanford, Emily</b>		1:45-2:30			4:30-5:15	3:45-4:30	2:30-3:15
<b>Taylor, John Arthur</b>			1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15	3:45-4:30	4:30-5:15
<b>Thomas, Paul R.</b>			1:45-2:30	2:30-3:15	4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30
<b>Thomsen, Neal</b>	4:30-5:15		2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30
<b>Walters, Cheryl D.</b>	4:30-5:15	1:45-2:30		2:30-3:15			3:45-4:30
<b>Warthen, Lee</b>	1:45-2:30		4:30-5:15		3:45-4:30		2:30-3:15
<b>Worthen, Kathy</b>	2:30-3:15		3:45-4:30	1:45-2:30			4:30-5:15
<b>Crawley, Peter</b>							
<b>Bench, Curt</b>							
<b>Cook, Lyndon</b>							
<b>Nay, Joan</b>							

## Gentle Madness of Book Collecting

### SCHEDULE

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- 1:00**            **Conference Welcome**  
**Randy J. Olsen – University Librarian**
- Invocation by Dr. Paul R. Thomas, BYU English Department**
- 1:05-1:15**        **Opening Remarks: “Collecting in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”**  
**Brad Westwood – Chair, L. Tom Perry Special Collections**
- Introductions of Mr. James S. Winegar**
- 1:15-1:40**        **“My Passion for Building Book Collections”**  
**James S. Winegar – President, Robert Louis Stevenson Museum**
- 1:45-2:25**        **Session 1 - Concurrent Seminars**  
**No. 1 “Mormon Incunabula” Larry Draper – 2238 HBLL**  
**No. 2 “Collecting Western Fiction” Russ Taylor – 1130 HBLL**  
**No. 3 “The Most Influential Books Ever Printed” Scott Duvall – 2070 HBLL**  
**No. 4 “Modern Fine Printing” Robert Maxwell – 2824 HBLL**
- Tours of the L. Tom Perry Special Collections**  
                  **Please meet at the Special Collections Reference Desk**  
**Tour A – Guide: Gordon Daines, University Archivist**  
**Tour B – Guide: John M. Murphy, Curator of 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Century Manuscripts**
- 2:30-3:10**        **Session 2 - Concurrent Seminars**  
**No. 1 “Mormon Incunabula” Larry Draper – 2238 HBLL**  
**No. 3 “The Most Influential Books Ever Printed” Scott Duvall – HBLL 2070**  
**No. 4 “Modern Fine Printing” Robert Maxwell – 2824 HBLL**  
**No. 5 “Conservation and Preservation” Mark Pollei – 3452 HBLL**
- Tours of the L. Tom Perry Special Collections**  
                  **Please meet at the Special Collection Reference Desk**  
**Tour C – Guide: Gordon Daines, University Archivist**  
**Tour D – Guide: John M. Murphy, Curator of 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Century Manuscripts**
- 3:15-3:40**        **Break**  
**Refreshments in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections Classroom (HBLL 1130)**
- 3:45-4:25**        **Session 3 - Concurrent Seminars**  
**No. 1 “Mormon Incunabula” Larry Draper – 2238 HBLL**  
**No. 3 “The Most Influential Books Ever Printed” Scott Duvall – HBLL 2070**  
**No. 5 “Conservation and Preservation” Mark Pollei – 3452 HBLL**  
**No. 6 “Street Literature” Brad Westwood – 3420 HBLL**  
**Tours of the L. Tom Perry Special Collections**  
                  ***Please meet at the Special Collection Reference Desk***  
**Tour E – Guide: Russ Taylor, Supervisor of Reference Services**  
**Tour F – Guide: Tom Wells, Curator of Photography**

**4:30-5:10**

**Session 4 - Concurrent Seminars**

**No. 1 "Mormon Incunabula" Larry Draper - 2238 HBLL**

**No. 3 "The Most Influential Books Ever Printed" Scott Duvall - HBLL 2070**

**No. 5 "Conservation and Preservation" Mark Pollei - 3452 HBLL**

**No. 6 "Street Literature" Brad Westwood - 3420 HBLL**

**Tours of the L. Tom Perry Special Collections**

**Please meet at the Special Collection Reference Desk**

**Tour G - Guide: Russ Taylor, Supervisor of Reference Services**

**Tour H - Guide: Tom Wells, Curator of Photography**

**5:15**

**Introductions: Scott Duvall, Assistant University Librarian for Special Collections**

**5: 20-6:10**

**Dr. Madison Sowell, Speaker - "Bibliomania: Confessions & Lessons"**

**Auditorium, Room 1060/1080 Harold B. Lee Library**

**6:10**

**Presentation of a Keepsake to Conference Guests.**

**Printer, Nicole Barnhill (Orem)**

**Program evaluation forms will also be collected**

**Benediction by Cali O'Connell, HBLL Administrative Assistant**

**7:00**

**Dinner and Entertainment**

**President's Dining Room,**

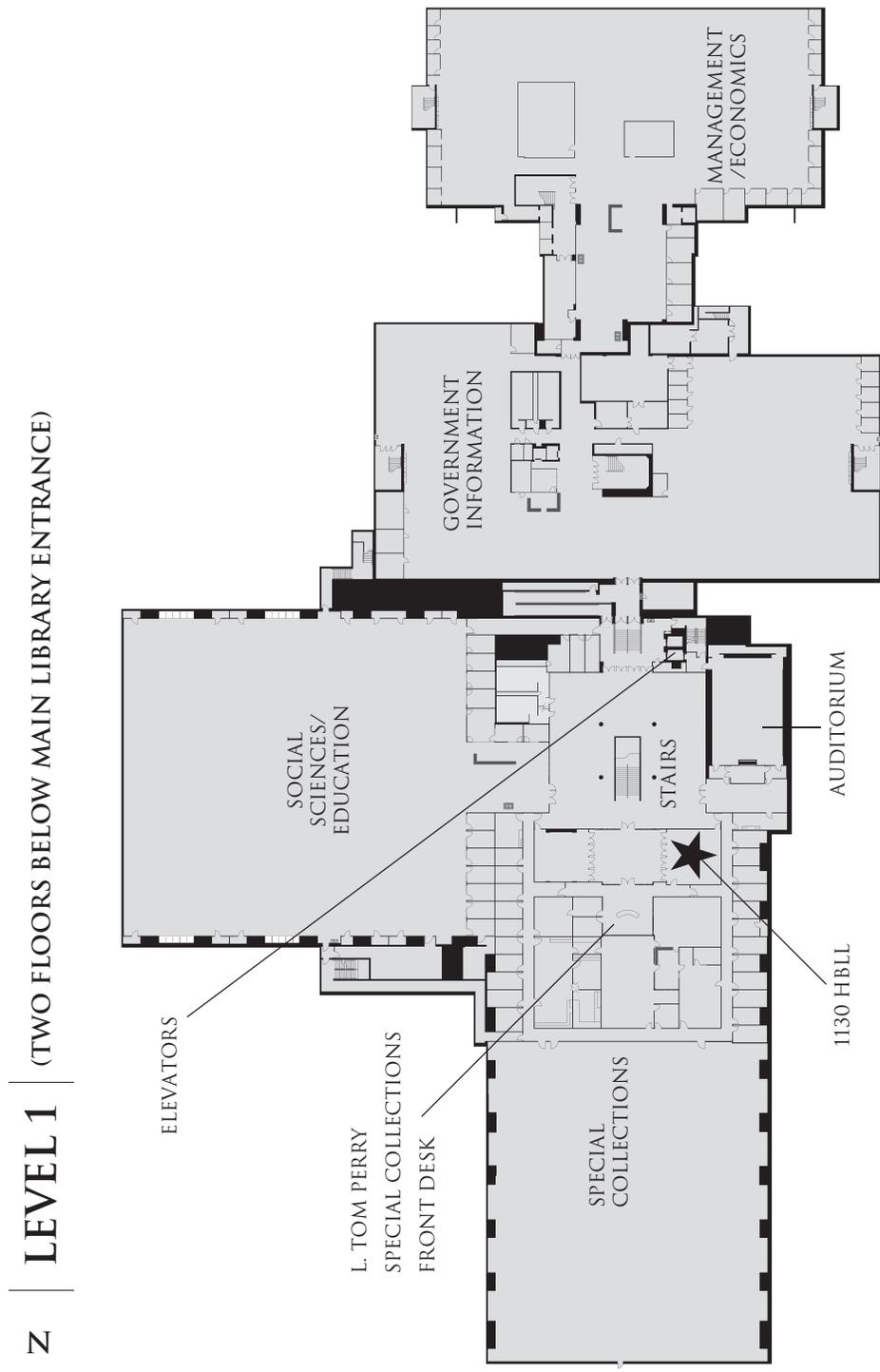
**Room 3260-64 Wilkinson Center**

# Gentle Madness of Book Collecting

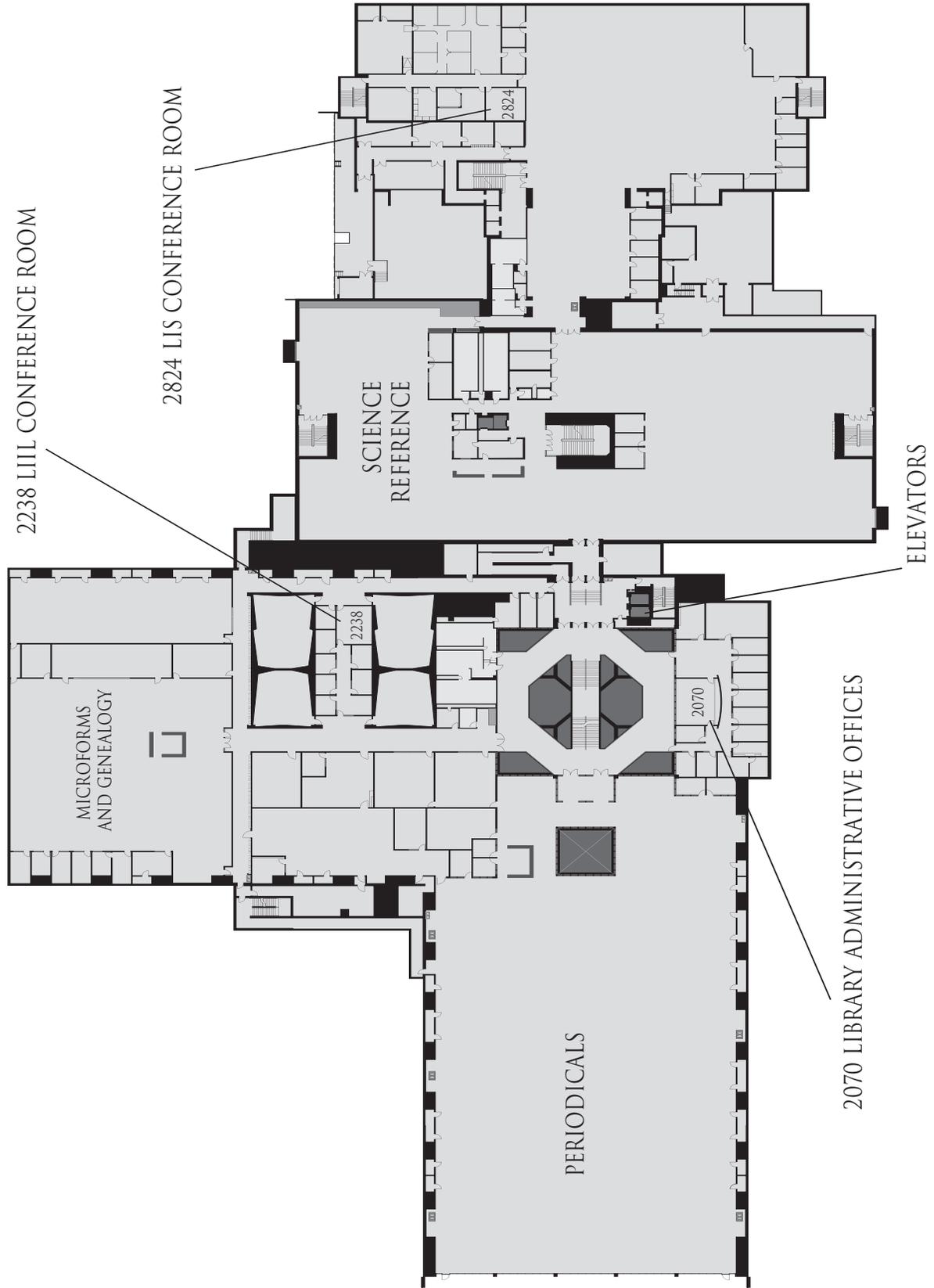
## FLOOR PLANS FOR THE HAROLD B. LEE LIBRARY

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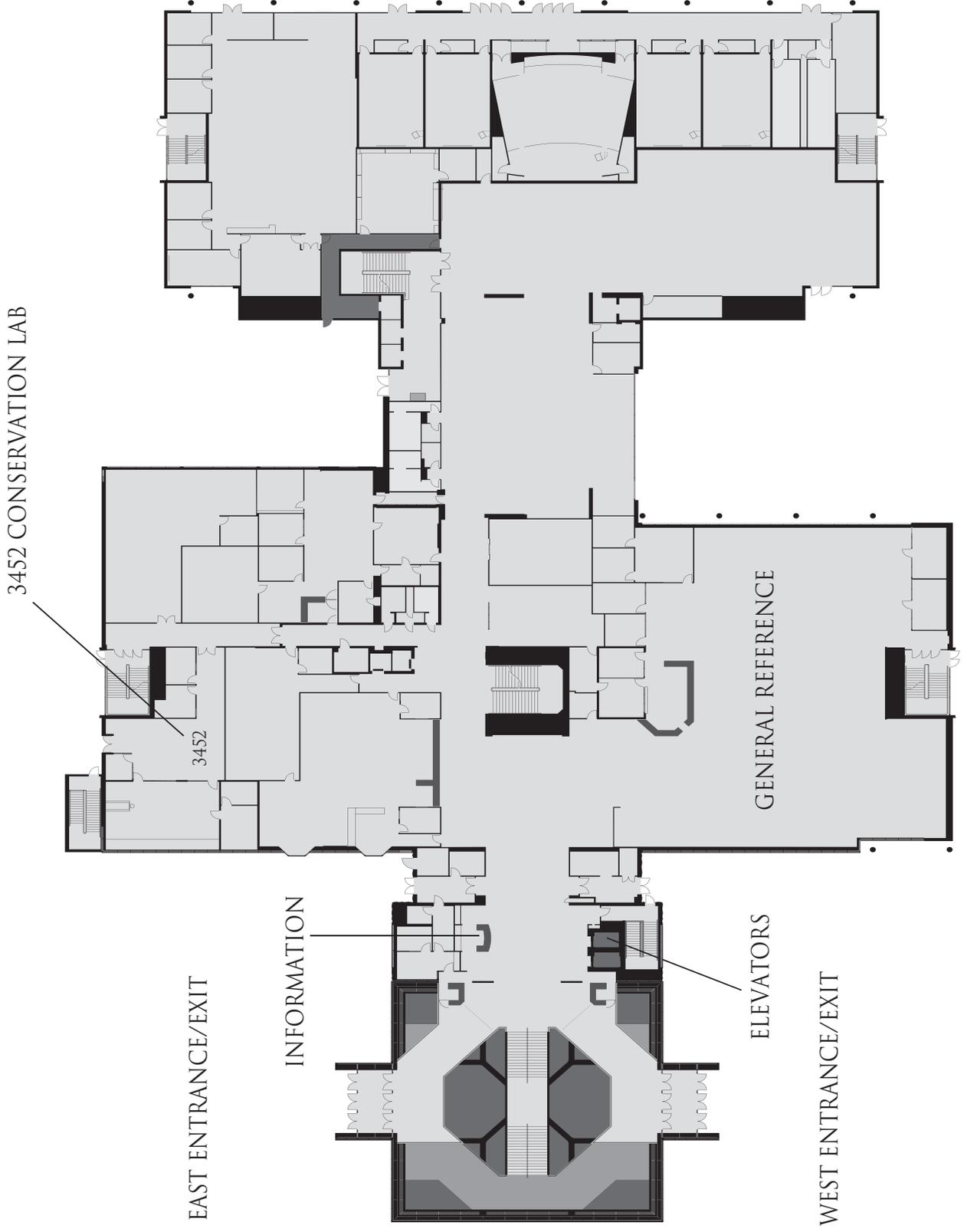
Maps are prominently placed on each floor, corresponding to what is below, to further assist you.

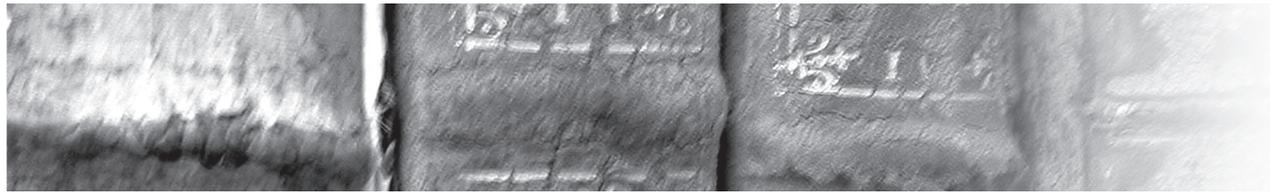


LEVEL 2 (ONE FLOOR BELOW MAIN LIBRARY ENTRANCE)



Z | LEVEL 3 | (MAIN LIBRARY ENTRANCE LEVEL)





## **Gentle Madness of Book Collecting**

### **THE PRESENTERS, SPEAKERS AND TOUR GUIDES**

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#### **Presenters and Speakers:**

##### **Larry Draper**

Larry W. Draper is Curator of Americana and Mormonism in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections in the Harold B. Lee Library at Brigham Young University. In 1976 he received a B.A. in philosophy from California State University at Fresno. Two years later he received a Masters of Library Science from BYU, followed in 1988 by an M.A. in history, also at BYU. He worked for 18 years at the LDS Church Historical Department, first as a manuscript cataloger, then from 1985 to 1997 as rare book librarian. He has held his present position since 1997.

##### **Scott Duvall**

Scott Duvall began his work at Brigham Young University as the Assistant Curator of Special Collections in 1975. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in History, a Masters of Library Science degree, and a Masters Degree in European History. He was appointed Chair of the combined Special Collections and Manuscripts Department in 1991. He occupied that position until March of 2002. In 1997 he was also appointed as the Assistant University Librarian for Special Collections, the position he holds at the present time. While performing administration duties since 1991, he also has served the L. Tom Perry Special Collections with expertise in the following subjects: Manuscripts of the Middle Ages; Renaissance/Reformation; History of Printing; Victorian and 19<sup>th</sup> century American Literature; History of France; History of Children's Literature; and Modern Fine Printing.

##### **Robert Maxwell**

Robert L. Maxwell is head of the Special Collections and Humanities Cataloging Team in the Harold B. Lee Library. His library assignments include the cataloging of early printed books and fine press materials, and classical and ancient languages materials. He is also the curator of the Orson Scott Card Collection in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections Library. Bob is the author of two cataloging manuals, Maxwell's Handbook for AACR2 and Maxwell's Guide to Authority Work, both published by the American Library Association. The latter work won the 2003 ALA-Highsmith Award for Library Literature.

##### **Mark Pollei**

Mark Pollei began his post-graduate studies in Rare Book Conservation at the North Bennet Street School in Boston, Massachusetts after graduating from Brigham Young University with a BA in Art History in 1992. He has worked as a Rare Book Conservator at the Houghton Library, at Harvard University, and completed an advanced rare book conservation internship at the Library of Congress in 1996. Presently, he is the Department Chair of the Rare Book Conservation Laboratory at the Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University.

##### **Madison Sowell**

Dr. Madison U. Sowell, Scheuber and Veinz Professor of Humanities and Languages at BYU, received his Ph.D. in romance languages and literatures from Harvard University. He has published six books, the latest on Giordano Bruno from Yale University Press, and over 80 scholarly articles, essays, and book reviews.

##### **Russ Taylor**

Currently the Supervisor of Reference Services at the L. Tom Perry Special Collections of Brigham Young University's Harold B. Lee Library. Russ has a BA in history, an MLS in library science (both from BYU), and a Juris Doctorate from Syracuse University. He worked as assistant curator of Special Collections at the Lee Library from 1972-1975, then attended law school at Syracuse University (1975-1978). Russ worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1979 to 1986, the last five of these years as a speechwriter to Director William H. Webster. He also worked as speechwriter and public affairs writer for the American Medical Association in Chicago; Merck & Co. in Whitehouse Station, New Jersey; and Medtronic in Minneapolis. Russ returned to librarianship in 1999 and is glad to be back!

**Brad Westwood**

Brad Westwood has been involved with archives, special libraries, museums and historical agencies for twenty-five years. Educated at BYU (B.A., American Studies, 1985) and the University of Pennsylvania (M.S., Historic Preservation, 1994), he was appointed chair of Special Collections in 2002, after serving as assistant since 1996. He worked for Utah State University Special Collections, the University of Utah Special Collections, the Louis Kahn Architectural Archive (University of Pennsylvania), the Athenaeum of Philadelphia (as the Pew Charitable Trusts Project Archivist) and the LDS Church Historical Department. His assignments include photo-archivist, architectural records archivist, corporate archivist and historic preservation office. From 1990 to 1995, he conducted business as Westwood Research & Consulting, with academic archives and libraries, historical agencies, and local government as clientele. His research interests have focused on the history of the book, and American and European social, cultural and architectural history.

**James S. Winegar**

Mr. Winegar's passion comes from serving as President of the Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation, Inc., which he co-founded with his former missionary companion, friend, associate and primary benefactor, Rex Maughan. The foundation funded, built and operates the Robert Louis Stevenson Museum in Vailima, SAMOA, as a not-for-profit entity. The R.L.S. Museum is a major tourist destination in Samoa and is recognized worldwide as a major repository of Stevensoniana.

His business career spans several years as a sales/marketing professional for pharmaceutical, medical and high-tech companies in domestic and international markets. His assignments have allowed him to live in several areas of the United States. He currently works as an independent sales/marketing consultant to small manufacturers. He and his wife Brenda are the parents of six children and reside in Provo, UT.

**Tour Guides:**

**Gordon Daines** University Archivist

**John M. Murphy** Curator (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Western and Mormon Americana – manuscripts)

**Russ Taylor** Supervisor of Reference Services and Curator (Yellowstone Collection, American Literature – printed)

**Tom Wells** Curator (Photograph archives)

## Opening Remarks: Collecting in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### Brad Westwood

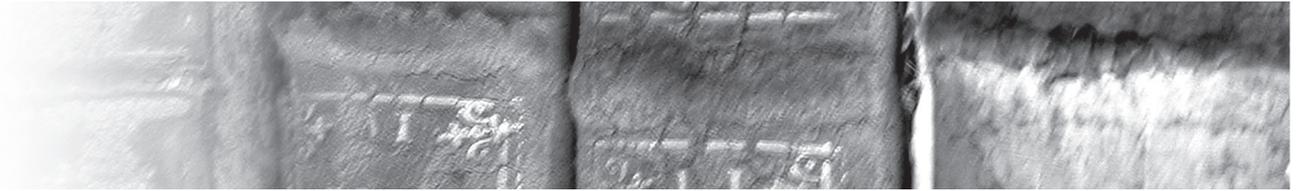
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#### Recommended Reading:

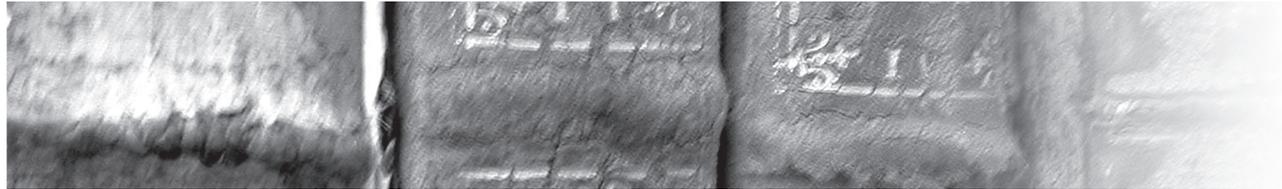
- Basbanes, Nicholas A. *A Gentle Madness: Bibliophiles, Bibliomanes, and the Eternal Passion for Books*. Henry Holt and Company, 1995. (ISBN #0805036539)
- -----, Patience & Fortitude: *A Roving Chronicle of Book People, Book Places, and Book Culture*. HarperCollins Publishers Inc., 2001. (ISBN #0060196955)
- Benton, Megan L. *Beauty and the Book: Fine Editions and Cultural Distinction in America (Henry McBride Series in Modernism and Modernity)*. Yale, 2000. (ISBN #0300082134)
- Casper, Scott, Chaison, Joanne D., and Groves and Jeffrey D. *Perspectives on American Book History: Artifacts and Commentary (Studies in Print Culture and the History of the Book series), et al.* Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 2002. (ISBN #1558493174)
- Carter, John. *ABC for Book Collectors, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., with corrections, additions, and an introduction by Nicolas Barker*. New Castle, Delaware. Oak Knoll Press, 1995. 223 p. (ISBN #1884718051)
- Cassan, Lionel. *Libraries in the Ancient World*. Yale, 2001. (ISBN #0-300-08809-4)
- Clement, Richard W. *The Book in America: With Images from the Library of Congress*. Fulcrum Pub, 1999. (ISBN #1555912346)
- Ellis, Ian C. *Book Finds: How to Find, Buy and Sell Rare Books*. Perigree, 1996. (ISBN #0399519785)
- Goldstone, Lawrence and Nancy. *Slightly Chipped\*: \*Footnotes in Booklore*. St. Martin's Press, 1999. (ISBN #0312205872)
- Jackson, H.J. *Marginalia: Readers Writing in Books*. Yale, 2001. (ISBN #0300088167)
- Man, John. *Gutenberg: How One Man Remade the World with Words*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002. (ISBN #0471218235)
- Petroski, Henry. *The Book on the Bookshelf*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1999. (ISBN #0375406492)
- Shwartz, Ronald B. *For the love of Books: 115 Celebrated Writers on the Books They Love Most*. Berkley Pub Group, 1999. (ISBN #0399144668)

#### Recommended Websites Related to Book Collecting and the History of the Book:

- Utah Center for the Book (Experience the power and pleasure of words) [http://www.slcp.lib.ut.us/details.jsp?parent\\_id=15&page\\_id=15](http://www.slcp.lib.ut.us/details.jsp?parent_id=15&page_id=15)
- The Center for the Book (Uses the resources of the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, libraries, and literacy) <http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/>
- The Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP) <http://www.sharpweb.org/>
- The Alcuin Society (For lovers of books, the book arts, fine printing and reading) <http://www.alcuinsociety.com>
- The American Antiquarian Society (Documents the life of America's people from the Colonial era through the Civil War and Reconstruction). <http://www.americanantiquarian.org/>
- Book and Book Collecting (private page with plethora of links to online book shops, libraries, etc., etc.,) [http://www.trussel.com/f\\_books.htm](http://www.trussel.com/f_books.htm)
- Oak Knoll Books, publishers and rare and out-of print bookseller (largest inventory of books about books and bibliography) <http://www.oakknoll.com/>
- American Booksellers Association (not-for-profit organization founded in 1900 devoted to meeting the needs of independently owned bookstores with retail storefront locations) <http://www.bookweb.org/>
- From Alibris Books "A Guide to Book Collecting in the 21st Century" by Roger Gozdecki. This is a temporary web section and is the first half of an eight part series on Alibris' website. [http://www.alibris.com/articles\\_features/articles/gozdecki/gozdecki-home.cfm](http://www.alibris.com/articles_features/articles/gozdecki/gozdecki-home.cfm)



- Grolier Club: founded in 1884 – The oldest and largest society for bibliophiles and enthusiasts in the graphic arts in the USA. <http://www.grolierclub.org/>
- Fellowship of American Bibliophilic Societies: <http://www.fabsbooks.org/>



## Seminar No. 1: Mormon Incunabula: The Infancy of Mormon Publishing

### Larry Draper

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View, examine, and discuss the rarity, influence, and significance of the foundational publications of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Mormonism's first scriptures, periodicals, hymnals, missionary tracts and theological treatises. This seminar will expose the influences of these publications on the growth of Mormonism.

#### Selected Bibliography:

Crawley, Peter. "A bibliography of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in New York, Ohio, and Missouri." *BYU Studies*. 12 (summer 1974): 465–537.

———. *A descriptive bibliography of the Mormon Church: Volume one, 1830–1847*. Provo, Religious Studies Center, 1997.

———. "Joseph Smith and A Book of Commandments." *Princeton University Library Chronicle* 42 (autumn 1980): 18–32.

Crawley, Peter and Chad J. Flake. *Notable Mormon books, 1830–1857. An exhibition in conjunction with the sixth annual Mormon Festival of Arts*. Provo, Utah, Friends of the Brigham Young University Library, 1974.

———. *A Mormon fifty. An exhibition in the Harold B. Lee Library in conjunction with the annual conference of the Mormon History Association*. Provo, Utah, Friends of the Brigham Young University Library, 1984.

Flake, Chad J. *A Mormon bibliography, 1830–1930. Books pamphlets, periodicals and broadsides relating to the first century of Mormonism*. Salt Lake City, University of Utah, 1978.

Second edition, revised and enlarged. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, Religious Studies Center, 2003. Publication pending, December 2003.

Flake, Chad J. and Larry W. Draper. *A Mormon bibliography, 1830–1930. Indexes to A Mormon bibliography and Ten year supplement*. Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1992.

———. *A Mormon bibliography, 1830–1930. Ten year supplement*. Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1989.

#### Web Source:

##### Early Mormon Publications

Available online: <http://as3.lib.byu.edu/hbll/emp/index.html>

A few of the items found in *Bibliography of Mormon books published during the first decade of Mormonism (1830–1839)* are available at this site with complete images of all pages and searchable text. Additional titles will be added to this web site over time.

# Mormon Incunabula:

## The Infancy of Mormon Publishing

### A Bibliography of Mormon books published during the first decade of Mormonism (1830–1839)

Extracted from Flake, Chad J. and Larry W. Draper. *A Mormon bibliography, 1830–1930. Books pamphlets, periodicals and broadsides relating to the first century of Mormonism*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, Religious Studies Center, 2003. Publication pending, December 2003.

**341a.** *Be it known, that I, \_\_\_\_\_ of Jackson County, and state of Missouri, having become a member of the church of Christ, organized according to . . .* [Independence, Mo.?, 1832?].

Broadside. 31 x 19cm.

Crawley 5.

USIC

**341b.** *Be it known, that I, \_\_\_\_\_ of Jackson County, and state of Missouri, having become a member of the church of Christ, organized according to . . .* [Independence, Mo.?, 1832?].

Broadside. 31 x 19cm.

Variant printing.

Crawley 6.

USIC

**468. Bible. N.T. Matthew 24. English. 1835? Inspired Version.** *Extract from the new translation of the Bible, it being the 24th chapter of Matthew; but in order to show the connection we will commence with the last verse of the 23rd chapter, vix: . . . Published for the benefit of the Saints.* [Kirtland, Ohio?, 1835?].

Broadside. 30 x 20cm.

UPB copy enclosed in ornamental border

Possibly published as early as 1835 as it is reprinted in present form in John Corrill's *A brief history of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints* published in 1839. Or possibly published as late as 1843 to combat the Millerite excitement

Type similar to the type of the *Messenger and Advocate* and the *Elders' Journal*.

Byrd 782, Crawley 25.

CtY, UPB, USIC

**532. Bishop, Francis Gladden.** *A brief history of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, from their rise until the present time; containing an account of, and showing the cause of their sufferings in the state of Missouri, in the years 1833–38. And likewise a summary view of their religious faith.* By Francis G. Bishop, a minister of the order. Salem, N.C., Printed by Blum & Son, 1839.

14, [1]p. 18cm.

Advertisement of "a scriptural illustration" on final leaf.

Crawley 53.

DLC

**595. Book of Mormon. English. 1830.** *The book of Mormon: an account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi . . . By Joseph Smith, Junior, author and proprietor.* Palmyra, [N.Y.], Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the author, 1830.

iv, [5]–588, [2]p. 19cm.

First edition has many variants: i.e. p. iv is listed as vi; p. 97 is poorly printed in some copies; p. 207, seven lines from the bottom exceeding reads exceeding; p. 207, seven lines from the bottom, great reads grrert; p. 201, the l is raised on many copies; p. 212 is printed as p. 122; p. 487 reads 48 on some copies; on p. 575, Elder or priest reads Elder priest. No order of printing has been determined at the present time.

Crawley 1.

CLU-C, CoU, CSmH, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, IHi, IWW, MB, MH, MU, MoInRC, MWA, NjP, NjPS, NjPT, NN, OC, PP, PU, TxDaM-D, UHi, ULA, UPB, USIC, UU

**596. Book of Mormon. English. 1837.** *The book of Mormon: an account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi . . . Translated by Joseph Smith, Jr.* Kirtland, Ohio, Printed by O. Cowdery and Co., for P. P. Pratt and J. Goodson, 1837.

[i–ii], [v]–vi, [7]–619, [2]p. 15cm.

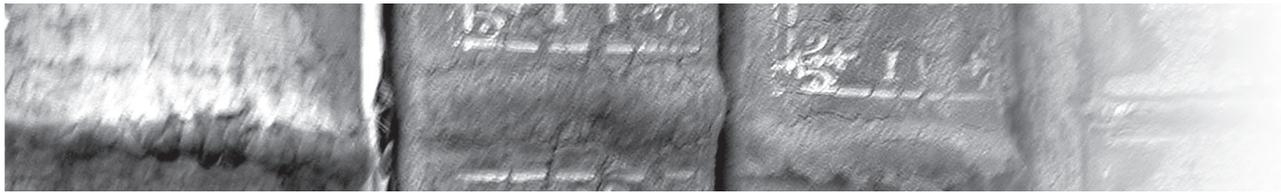
Second edition. Corrected by Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery.

With a new preface by Parley P. Pratt

Pages 235–37 are misnumbered 335–37.

Crawley 35.

CLU-C, CSmH, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MH, NN, UHi, UPB, USIC



**1450. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** *The twelve apostles. [4 lines in 3 columns] The seven presidents of the seventy elders. [3 lines in 3 columns] The first seventy elders. [21 lines in 3 columns] The second seventy elders [24 lines in 3 columns].* [Kirtland, Ohio?, 1836?].

Broadside. 31 x 20cm.

Printed between the organization of the Secound Quorum of Seventy in February 1836 and the excommunication of Charles Kelly on May 23, 1836

List of members.

Within ornamental border.

Crawley 27.

UPB, USIC

**1760. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Hymnal. English.**

**1835.** *A collection of sacred hymns, for the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Selected by Emma Smith.* Kirtland, Ohio, Printed by F. G. Williams & Co, 1835.

iv, [5]–121, v p. 11cm.

Title within a double border.

Crawley 23.

CsMh, CtY, MiU-C, MoInRC, MNS, TxDaM-D, UPB, USIC, UU inc.

**2115. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Presiding Bishopric.** *To the saints scattered abroad, the bishop and his counselors of Kirtland send greeting.* Kirtland, Ohio, September 18th, 1837.

Broadside. 52 x 32cm.

In four columns.

Signed: N. K. Whitney, R. Cahoon, V. Knight

Need of support to build Zion.

Crawley 37.

UPB, USIC

**2854. Doctrine and Covenants. English. 1833.** *A Book of Commandments, for the government of the Church of Christ. Organized according to law, on the 6th of April, 1830.* Zion [Independence, Mo.], Published by W. W. Phelps and Co., 1833.

160p. 12cm.

Includes only five gatherings, to the end of chapter 65, p. 160. The destruction of The Evening and the Morning Star printing office ended printing for the Mormons in Independence. The printing office was attacked 20 July 1833 and most copies were destroyed. Three thousand copies were to be printed

Found in two states, with and without a border on title page.

Crawley 8.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MoInRC, NN, TxDaM-D, UPB, USIC

**2860. Doctrine and Covenants. English. 1835.** *Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: carefully selected from the revelations of God, and compiled by Joseph Smith, Junior, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Frederick G. Williams, [presiding elders of said church.] Proprietors.* Kirtland, Ohio, Printed by F. G. Williams & Co. for the proprietors, 1835.

iv, [5]–257, xxv p. 16cm.

First edition under title Doctrine and Covenants. First to include the Lectures on Faith, and many new revelations

Although no authorship has clearly been established for the Lectures on Faith, it was principally written by Sidney Rigdon but attributed to Joseph Smith.

Crawley 22.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MH, NjP, NjPT, NN, TxDaM-D, UHi, UPB, USI, USIC, UU, WHI

**2914a. Doctrine and Covenants. Section 59. English. 1834?** *Behold, blessed saith the Lord, are they who have come up unto this land with an eye single to my glory, according to my commandments.* [Kirtland, Ohio?, 1834?].

Broadside. 25 x 18cm.

In double column

Printed in Kirtland, Ohio, before the 1835 Doctrine and Covenants.

Crawley 13.

USIC

**2914b. Doctrine and Covenants. Section 76. English. 1838?** *A striking and remarkable vision, disclosing the real and final state of man, after the period of his existence in this world, by Joseph Smith Junr, and Sidney Rigdon.* Preston, Whittle's, printers, [1838?].

Broadside. 45 x 29cm.

Printed before the death of Joseph Smith, Sr. An Elder's certificate with a similar border, dated 1838, printed in Preston suggests the date and place of printing of this broadside.

Crawley 52.

UPB

**2916f. Doctrine and Covenants. Section 88. English. 1834?** *Verily, thus saith the Lord unto you, who have assembled yourselves together to receive his will concerning you.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1834?].

Broadsheet. 34 x 25cm.

In double columns

Printed in Kirtland before the publication of the 1835 Doctrine & Covenants

Includes Section 89 on p. [2].

Crawley 12.

UPB

**2920a. Doctrine and Covenants. Section 101. English. 1834?** *Verily, I say unto you, concerning your brethren who have been afflicted, and persecuted, and cast out from the land of their inheritance . . . .* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1834?].

Broadsheet. 32 x 20cm.

In double columns

Printed in Kirtland before the publication of the 1835 Doctrine & Covenants.

Crawley 11.

UPB, USIC

**2921. Doctrine and Covenants. Section 109. English. 1836.** *Prayer, at the dedication of the Lord's house in Kirtland, Ohio, March 27, 1836,—By Joseph Smith, Jr. president of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1836].

Broadsheet. 31 x 20cm.  
Crawley 26.  
MoInRC, USIC

**3126. Elders' Journal of the Church of Latter Day Saints.** Kirtland, Ohio; [Far West, Mo.], October 1837–August, 1838.

1v. (4 nos. in 64p.). 25cm.  
First editor: Joseph Smith, Jr  
Follows the *Messenger and Advocate*  
Suspended December 1837–June 1838  
Final issues (3, 4) printed in Far West, Missouri.  
Crawley 39.  
CtY, CU-B, IWW, MoInRC, NN, UPB, USIC, WHi, nos. 1–3

**3127. Prospectus for the Elder's [sic] Journal, of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints.** [Far West, Mo., 1838].

Broadside. 41 x 26cm.  
Dated: April 30, 1838.  
Crawley 44.  
USIC

**3160. Elsworth, Benjamin C.** *A collection of sacred hymns, for the Church of Christ of the Latter Day Saints. Selected and published by Benjamin C. Elsworth.* [Mexico, N.Y.?], 1839.

iv, [5]–152, vii p. 11cm.  
Crawley 61.  
CtY, UPB, USIC

**3272. The Evening and the Morning Star.** Independence, Mo. [Kirtland, Ohio], June 1832–September 1834.

2v. (24 nos.) monthly. 30cm.  
Vol. 1, nos. 1–12 not paged continuously  
Vol. 1, no. 1–vol. 2, no. 14 (issue numbers are continuous through both volumes) June, 1832–July, 1833 published at Independence, Mo.; edited by W. W. Phelps.  
Vol. 2, no. 15–vol. 2, no. 24, December, 1833–September 1834, published at Kirtland, Ohio; edited by Oliver Cowdery.  
None published between July and December, 1833.  
Followed by *Latter-day Saints' Messenger and Advocate*.  
Crawley 3.  
CSmH, MoInRC nos. 1–14, UPB, USIC

**3272a. The Evening and the Morning Star Extra.** July 16, 1833. [Independence, Mo.], 1833.

Broadside. 22 x 16cm.  
W. W. Phelps's retraction of the article "Free people of color" on p. 111 of issue no. 14.  
Crawley 7.  
USIC

**3272b. The Evening and the Morning Star Extra.** Kirtland, Ohio, February, 1834.

Broadsheet. 33 x 22cm.  
"From Missouri" and "The Mormons" so called. Signed by Parley Pratt, Newel Knight, John Carrill [Corrill] December 12, 1833. Sections later published in Pratt's *History of the late persecutions* . . .  
Crawley 10.  
UPB, USIC

**3272c. The Evening and the Morning Star Extra.** Kirtland, Ohio, August, 1834.

Broadsheet. 33 x 22cm.  
"An appeal" signed by W. W. Phelps, David Whitmer, John Whitmer and others. Concerning Missouri persecutions.  
Crawley 15.  
USIC

**3273. Evening and Morning Star.** Kirtland, Ohio, 1832–34 [i.e., 1835–36].

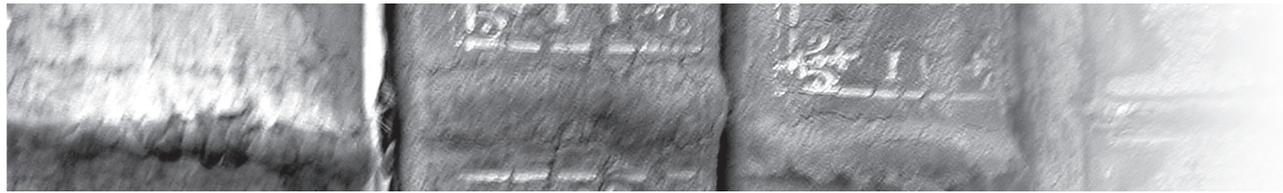
2v. (24 nos.) monthly. 20cm.  
A reprint of *The Evening and the Morning Star* with changes, published at Kirtland, Ohio, from January, 1835 to October, 1836; nos. 1–11 were published by F. G. Williams & Co., nos. 12–24 by O. Cowdery  
The numbers have the dates and places of publication of the original issue (nos. 1–14, Independence, Mo.; nos. 15–24, Kirtland, Ohio).  
Date and place of reprint is given at end of each number.  
Crawley 17.  
CSmH, CtY, CU-B, DLC, UPB, USIC, UU

**3710. Greene, John Portineus.** *Facts relative to the expulsion of the Mormons or Latter-day Saints, from the state of Missouri, under the "exterminating order."* By John P. Greene, an authorised representative of the Mormons. Cincinnati, Printed by R. P. Brooks, 1839.

iv, [5]–43p. 22cm.  
In tan printed wrappers.  
Greene, a brother-in-law of Brigham Young, was present during these events.  
Crawley 55.  
CSmH, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MiU-C, MoSHi, MWA, NN, TxDaM-D, UPB, USIC, WHi

**3710a. Greene, John Portineus.** *Facts relative to the expulsion of the Mormons from the state of Missouri, under the "exterminating order."* By John P. Greene, an authorised representative of the Mormons. Cincinnati, Printed by R. P. Brooks, 1839.

iv, [5]–43p. 22cm.  
In blue or gray printed wrappers.  
Crawley 56.  
CtY, ICHi, IHi, MB, MH, NN, MoHi, OCIWHi, UPB, USIC, UU



**4168. Hyde, Orson.** *A prophetic warning to all the churches, of every sect and denomination, and to every individual into whose hands it may fall.* By O. Hyde, preacher of the gospel, and citizen of the United States. [Toronto, August, 1836].

Broadside. 47 x 30cm.

In three columns.

An early version of his "A timely warning."

Crawley 30.

MoInRC

**4172. Hyde, Orson.** *A timely warning to the people of England, of every sect and denomination, and to every individual into whose hands it may fall.* By an elder of the Church of Latter Day Saints, late from America. Preston, 19th August, 1837. Manchester, Reprinted by W. R. Thomas, [1839?].

Broadside. 50 x 37cm.

Within an ornamental border.

Dated at end of column three: May 4, 1839.

Crawley 54.

UPB, USIC

**4438a. Johnson, Joel Hills.** *Anti-Universalism. A poem.* [Painesville, Ohio?, 1838?].

Broadside. 28 x 16cm.

Crawley 41.

UU

**4438b. Johnson, Joel Hills.** *A contrast between superstition and religion. A dream.* Painesville, Ohio, [1838?].

Broadside. 17 x 16cm.

Crawley 40.

UU

**4440a. Johnson, Joel Hills.** *The prodigal daughter.* [Painesville, Ohio?, 1838?].

Broadside. 31 x 16cm.

Supposed author Joel Hills Johnson.

At head of title: Kirtland, March, 1838.

Crawley 43.

UU

**4441a. Johnson, Joel Hills.** *The young bachelor's wish, or maid's desire.* [Painesville, Ohio?, 1838?].

Broadside. 16 x 7cm.

Supposed author Joel Hills Johnson.

Crawley 42.

UU

**4657a. Kirtland Safety Society.** *Minutes of a meeting of the members of the "Kirtland Safety Society," held on the 2nd day of January, 1837.* [Kirtland, 1837].

Broadside. 33 x 18cm.

At head of title: *Messenger, Extra.*—Kirtland, Jan. 1837.

From same typesetting as *Messenger and Advocate*, vol. 3, January 1837, p. 441–43.

OCIWHi

**4657b. Kirtland Safety Society.** *Minutes of a meeting of the members of the "Kirtland Safety Society," held on the 2d day of January, 1837.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1837].

Broadside. 49 x 20cm.

At head of title: *The Messenger, Extra.*—March, 1837.

Constitution of the Kirtland Safety Society.

Crawley 34.

USIC

**4657c. Kirtland Safety Society.** *Minutes of a meeting of the stockholders of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank; held on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1836.* . . . [Kirtland, 1836].

Broadside. 32 x 18cm.

At head of title: *The Messenger, Extra.* Kirtland, Ohio, December, 1836.

Constitution of the Kirtland Safety Society, dated November, 1836.

Crawley 33.

USIC

**4657d. Kirtland Safety Society.** *Minutes of a meeting of the stockholders of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank; held on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1836.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1836].

Broadside. 32 x 18cm.

At head of title: Kirtland, Ohio, December, 1836.

A variant printing without the *Messenger Extra* designation.

Crawley 33.

USIC

**4778. Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate.** Kirtland, Ohio, October, 1834–September, 1837.

3v. (36 nos. in 576p.). 25–28cm.

Editors: Oliver Cowdery, John Whitmer, Warren A. Cowdery.

Published by F. G. Williams & Co. October, 1834–May, 1836;

Oliver Cowdery, June, 1936–January, 1837; Joseph Smith, Jr. & Sidney Rigdon, February–March, 1837; April, 1837–September, 1837; William Marks.

Succeeded *The Evening and the Morning Star*. Superseded by the *Elders' Journal*.

Crawley 16.

CsMH, CrY, CU-B, vol. 1–2, MH vol. 1–2, NN, UPB, USIC

**5871. Northern Times.** Kirtland, Ohio, Published by F. G. Williams & Co., [February 13?], 1835–.

v. weekly. 52cm.

Editor: Oliver Cowdery; succeeded by Frederick G. Williams.

No information as to how long it was published.

Crawley 18.

CrY Oct. 2, 9, 1835; UPB Aug. 7, 1835; USIC Dec. 2, 1835, fragment of Jan. 13, 1836

**6026. Owen, Ephraim Jr.** *Mormons. Memorial of Ephraim Owen, Jr., late of Green County, Indiana, now of Davis [sic] County, Missouri, asking of Congress to afford protection to the people called Mormons, in the enjoyment of their civil rights as citizens of the United States; and complaining of loss of property, &c. December 20, 1838. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.* [Washington], Thomas Allen, Print., [1838].

5p. 23cm. (U.S. 25th Cong. 3d Sess. House. Doc. No. 42)

Crawley 51, Fales & Flake 1.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, NjP, NN, TxDaM-D, UHi, UPB, USIC

**6582. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *History of the late persecution inflicted by the state of Missouri upon the Mormons, in which ten thousand American citizens were robbed, plundered, and driven from the state, and many others imprisoned, martyred, &c., for their religion, and all this by military force, by order of the executive. By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. Written during eight months imprisonment in that state. . . .* Detroit, Dawson & Bates, printers, 1839.

v, [7]–84p. 19cm.

Also published under title: *Late persecutions . . .*

Crawley 59, Howes P558.

CtY inc., USIC

**6608. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *The millennium, a poem. To which is added hymns and songs on various subjects, new and interesting, adapted to the dispensation of the fulness of times.* Boston, Printed for Elder Parley P. Pratt, 1835.

52p. 15cm.

Crawley 21.

CtY, DLC, UPB, USIC

**6611. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *Mormonism unveiled: Zion's Watchman unmasked, and its editor, Mr. L. R. Sunderland, exposed: truth vindicated: the devil mad, and priestcraft in danger! By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .* New York, Printed for the publisher, 1838.

47p. 20cm.

In yellow printed wrappers which advertise *Voice of warning*, and *The Millennium, a poem* on back wrapper.

Crawley 45.

OCIWHI, UPB, USIC

**6612. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *Mormonism unveiled: Zion's Watchman unmasked, and its editor, Mr. L. R. Sunderland, exposed: truth vindicated: the devil mad, and priestcraft in danger! By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .* Second edition. New York, Published by O. Pratt & E. Fordham, 1838.

47, [1]p. 20cm.

In plain blue wrapper .

"A lamentation on taking leave of New York," by P. P. Pratt on p. [1].

Page 4 is misnumbered 34.

Crawley 46.

CtY, MH, MoInRC, UPB, USIC inc.

**6613. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *Mormonism unveiled: Zion's Watchman unmasked, and its editor, Mr. L. R. Sunderland, exposed: truth vindicated: the devil mad, and priestcraft in danger! By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .*

Third edition. New York, Published by O. Pratt & E. Fordham, 1838.

47, [1]p. 18cm.

Crawley 47.

CU-B, UPB, USIC, UU

**6613a. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *Re-printed for Wm. D. Pratt. Mormonism unveiled: Zion's Watchman unmasked, and its editor, Mr. L. R. Sunderland, exposed: truth vindicated: the devil mad, & priestcraft in danger: by P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .* Re-printed for Wm. D. Pratt. Painesville, Ohio, 1838.

45p. 18cm.

Crawley 48.

UPB

**6623. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *A short account of a shameful outrage, committed by a part of the inhabitants of the town of Mentor, upon the person of Elder Parley P. Pratt, while delivering a public discourse upon the subject of the gospel; April 7th, 1835.* [Kirtland, Ohio?, 1835?].

11p. 19cm.

Crawley 19.

USIC

**6627. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *A voice of warning and instruction to all people, containing a declaration of the faith and doctrine of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly called Mormons. By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .* New York, Printed by W. Sandford, 1837.

x, [11]–216p. 16cm.

Crawley 38.

CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MB, MoInRC, NjP, OCIWHI, UPB, USIC,

UU, WHI

**6628. Pratt, Parley Parker.** *A voice of warning, and instruction to all people, or an introduction to the faith and doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints. By P. P. Pratt, minister of the gospel. . . .* Second edition, revised. New York, J. W. Harrison, printer, 1839.

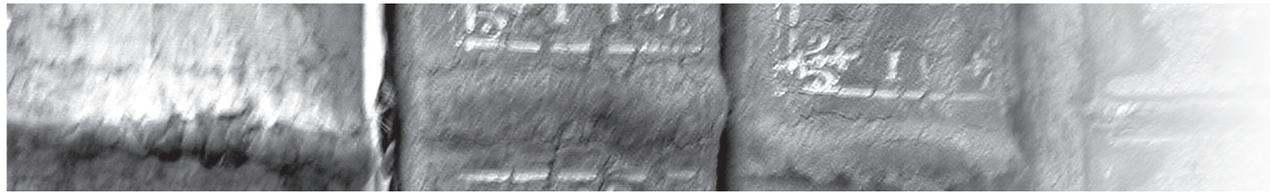
viii, [9]–216p. 16cm.

On verso of title page is a \$300.00 challenge which does not appear in other editions.

Crawley 62.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICHi, MH, MoInRC, NjP, NN,

OCIWHI, PCC, UPB, USIC, WHI



**6841.** *References to the Book of Mormon.* [Kirtland, Ohio?, 1835?].

iv p. 19cm.

The earliest reference guide or index to the Book of Mormon.

In most located copies, it is tipped into the 1st edition of the Book of Mormon.

Crawley 24.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, ICN, MoInRC, MWA, NN, OCIWHi, UPB, USIC

**7283. Rigdon, Sidney.** *Dear brethren.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1834].

[2]p. 32 x 20cm.

Signed Sidney Rigdon, Oliver Cowdery, Kirtland, Ohio, May 10, 1834.

Enumerates Mormon expectations of Zion's Camp.

Crawley 14.

USIC

**7284. Rigdon, Sidney.** *Oration delivered by Mr. S. Rigdon, on the 4th of July, 1838. At Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri.* Far West, Mo., Printed at the Journal Office, 1838.

12p. 20cm.

Crawley 49.

ICHi, MH, UPB, USIC

**7285. Rigdon, Sidney.** *Theology. Lecture first. On the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Of faith.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1835].

Broadside. 34 x 26cm.

In three columns.

The first printing of the initial section of the Lectures on Faith as it later appeared in the 1835 edition of the Doctrine and Covenants.

Crawley 20.

USIC

**7285a. Rigdon, Sidney.** *To John Thornton, Esq., Peter Rogers, Esq., Andrew Robertson, Esq., James T. V. Thompson, Esq., Col. William T. Wood, Doct Woodson J. Moss, James M. Hughs, Esq., David R. Atchison, Esq. and A. W. Doniphan, Esq. Gentlemen.* [Kirtland, Ohio, 1836].

Broadside. 58 x 20cm.

At head of title: *Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate—Extra.*

Kirtland, Geauga County, Ohio, July 25, 1836.

Signed: Sidney Rigdon, Joseph Smith, Jr., O. Cowdery, F. G.

Williams, Hyrum Smith.

Concerning problems in Clay County, Mo.

Crawley 29.

DNA

**7405. Rogers, David W.** *A collection of sacred hymns for the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Selected and Published by David W. Rogers.* New-York, C. Vinten, printer, 1838.

iv, [5]–118, ix p. 10cm.

Title within lined border.

Crawley 50.

CtY, DLC, PwChI, UPB, USIC

**7619. Seixas, Joshua.** *Supplement to J. Seixas' Manual Hebrew Grammar, for the Kirtland, Ohio, Theological Institution.* New York, Printed by West & Trow, for J. Smith, Jun., S. Rigdon, O. Cowdery, 1836.

31, [1]p. 15cm.

Preface by Oliver Cowdery. First chapter of Genesis printed in Hebrew from the end of the booklet, p. [1], backwards to p. 28. For use in the School of the Prophets in Kirtland.

Crawley 28.

MoInRC, UPB

**8846. Taylor, John.** *A short account of the murders, robberies [sic], burnings, thefts, and other outrages committed by the mob and militia of the state of Missouri, upon the Latter Day Saints. The persecutions they have endured for their religion, and their banishment from that state by the authorities thereof.* [Springfield? Ill., 1839].

8p. 21cm.

Caption title.

Byrd 485, Crawley 58.

CsMh, MH, USIC

**8954b. The Times and Seasons.** Commerce, 1839.

16p. 25cm.

Vol. 1, no. 1 was first printed with date: Commerce, Illinois, July, 1839. It was reprinted in November 1839, with an explanation on p. 16. The text has been reset. Article by Brigham Young, p. 15–16, omitted and an explanation of the reprint added.

MoInRC, USIC

**8955. The Times and Seasons.** *Containing a compendium of intelligence pertaining to the upbuilding of the kingdom of God and the signs of the times, together with a great variety of useful information, in regard to the doctrines, history, principles, persecutions, deliverances, and onward progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.* Nauvoo, [Ill.], 1839–1846.

6v. monthly. 23cm. illus., plates, fold. facsim.

Editors: Don Carlos Smith, Ebenezer Robinson, Joseph Smith, John Taylor, etc.

Title from volume 4. In vol. 4, some copies have the word compendium misspelled "ocmpendium."

Vol. 5, no. 23 misnumbered, no. 22 in some copies.

Crawley 60.

CsMh, CtY, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MH, NN, UHi, ULA, UPB, USI, USIC, UU, WHi

**9260. The Upper Missouri Advertiser.** Independence, Mo., By W. W. Phelps & Co., [June 17?–July 1833].

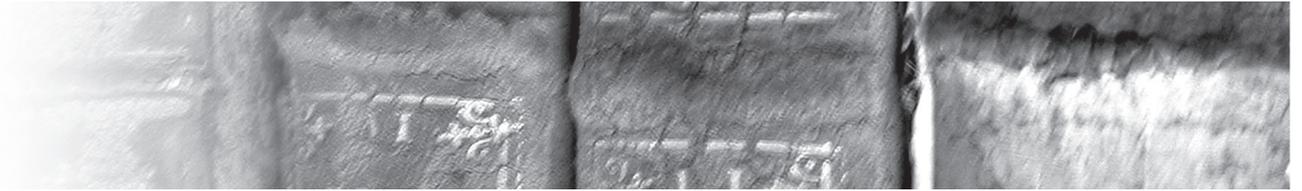
v. weekly. 48cm.

Edited by W. W. Phelps.

No. 3 states it is to be published weekly at 75 cents per year until printed on both sides, then \$1.00 per year. Local newspaper published on the press of *The Evening and the Morning Star*.

Crawley 4.

MWA no. 3 (July 11, 1832) as a three column broadside



**Notes**

**Seminar No. 2: Back in the Saddle:  
Collecting Western Fiction  
Russ Taylor**

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Beadle's Dime Novels, Munro's Nickel Books, and a series like "The Adventures of Buffalo Bill" were forms of popular entertainment in the late nineteenth century. From these cheap paper-covered novelettes to the original manuscripts and first editions of Zane Grey, we explore the world of the Western. (Did you know we own six original Zane Grey manuscripts?)

**A Bibliography of Bibliographies on  
Western American Fiction**

Drew, Bernard Alger. *Heroines: a bibliography of women series characters in mystery, espionage, action, science fiction, fantasy, horror, western, romance, and juvenile novels*. New York: Garland Pub., 1989.

Etulan, Richard W. and N. Jill Howard, eds. *A bibliographical guide to the study of Western American literature*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1995.

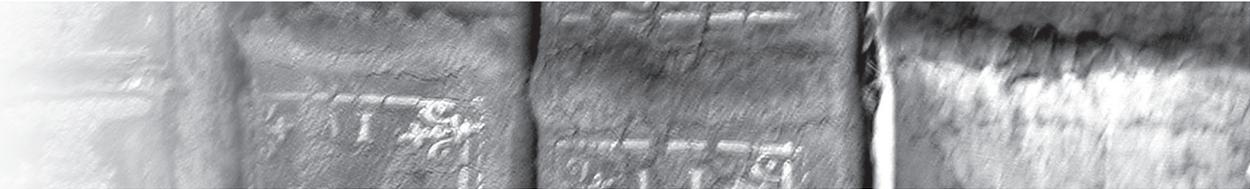
Johannsen, Albert. *The house of Beadle and Adams and its dime and nickel novels: the story of a vanished literature*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

Meyer, Roy Willard. *The middle western farm novel in the twentieth century*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965.

Snodgrass, Mary Ellen. *Encyclopedia of frontier literature*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

A Selected Listing of "Western" Fiction Writers

Cather, Willa  
DeVoto, Bernard  
Fergusson, Harvey  
Fisher, Vardis  
Garland, Hamlin  
Grey, Zane  
Guthrie, A. B.  
Harte, Bret  
Haslam, Gerald  
Hillerman, Tony  
Irving, Washington  
Jeffers, Robinson  
L'Amour, Louis  
Lewis, Sinclair  
London, Jack  
McMurtry, Larry  
Manfred, Frederick  
Momaday, N. Scott  
Norris, Frank  
Parkman, Francis  
Robertson, Frank C.  
Rolvaag, Ole E.  
Sandoz, Mari  
Schaefer, Jack  
Shepard, Sam  
Silko, Leslie Marmon  
Snyder, Gary  
Stegner, Wallace  
Steinbeck, John  
Twain, Mark  
Vizenor, Gerald  
Waters, Frank J.  
Wilder, Laura Ingalls  
Wister, Owen



## Seminar No. 3: The Top 50 Most Influential Books Ever Printed

### Scott Duvall

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As I began the process of compiling and describing the following books I soon realized how presumptuous it was of me to believe that I could list the fifty most influential books ever printed. Anyone can make such a list and nobody could argue with it. So, let me indicate to you the criteria for my list.

First, I wanted a particular book to have had widespread influence over many years. I use the term widespread to mean an influence beyond one specific discipline, an influence that affects many people. Second, I chose these books because we have them in the L. Tom Perry Special Collections. There are many influential books that we do not have and therefore they are not included in the list because I would not be able to show them to you.

Hence, right or wrong, here is my list. We will not have time to discuss all of them, to be sure. But we will be able to see all of them. Please enjoy with me one of the most satisfying and rewarding experiences one can have, i.e. perusing some of the most important books of our western civilization. Please note that for the following descriptions, I have relied on my own work with these books over 28 years and also on a wonderful book entitled, *Printing and the Mind of Man*. London, Cassell and Company, 1967.

**1. *Gutenberg Bible (Old Testament and New Testament) Johann Gutenberg, 1455.***

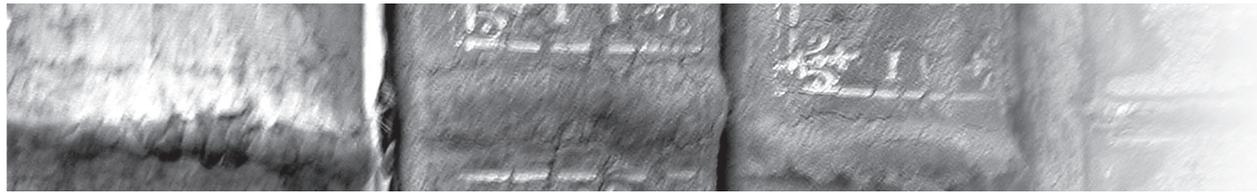
The Bible is by far the best known book in the Western world. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew. It was later translated into Greek and is known as the Septuagint. St. Jerome (342-420 a.d.) translated the entire Bible into Latin. We know that translation as the Vulgate Bible. The bible printed by Johannes Gutenberg in 1450 A.D. is a Vulgate Bible. As the first book printed with moveable type, this Bible stands, not only as one of the most beautiful pieces of printing ever accomplished, but as the beginning of a flood of information released by the printing press.

**2. *Homer, 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. *Iliad and Odyssey*. Venice, 1504.***

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are the first poetry of the Western World and some have termed these two books as “perfect” poetry. The legends of Troy, Hector, Achilles, and the trials, temptations, and journey of Odysseus are now part of our own mythology. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* have had an incalculable influence, not only on poetry, but on the fact, fiction, and film of our modern age. These works are more popular today than they have ever been.

**3. *Plato. 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. *Complete Works*. Venice, 1513.***

The philosopher Alfred North Whitehead declared that philosophy was no more than a series of “footnotes to Plato.” He is regarded as the first rational philosopher. Of all the ancient philosophers, the complete works of Plato were the first to be printed after the invention of moveable type. As Plato conceived the universe of ideas, with Perfect Types, of which material objects are imperfect forms, and as he designed his concept of the State, Plato laid down a definite system of thought that contained the germs of all ideas. Since the days of his teaching in the Academy, his influence has never disappeared.



4. **Aristotle. 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. *Complete Works*. Venice, 1497.**

It can be said of Aristotle that he is the Father of Physics, Metaphysics, Political Science, Literary Criticism, Biology, Astronomy, and the list goes on. His method of inquiry still underlies all modern thinking. Most of Aristotle's ideas were originally delivered in the form of lectures, and the texts we have are probably the lecture notes of his students. Aristotle retained his influence throughout the Middle Ages through the works of Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and others.

5. **Euclid. c.300 B.C. *Elements*. Venice, 1491.**

Euclid's *Elements of Geometry* is the oldest mathematical text book in the world still in common use today. Its author was a Greek mathematician living about 300 B.C. who founded a mathematical school in Alexandria. The *Elements* is a compilation of all earlier Greek mathematical knowledge, organized into a consistent system so that each theorem follows logically from its predecessor. Since 1450, when printing began, Euclid has been published in more than one thousand editions and translations. This edition, printed by Erhard Ratdolt, is the first of all those editions.

6. **Gaius Plinius Secundus, 23-79, A.D. *Historia Naturalis*. Venice, 1476.**

*The Natural History of Pliny the Elder* is more than a natural history: it is an encyclopedia of all the knowledge of the ancient world. Pliny compiled this work by reading and citing over four hundred Greek and Latin authorities. It is comprised of thirty-seven books dealing with geography, astronomy, mathematics, physics, medicine, zoology, anthropology, physiology, philosophy, history, agriculture, arts and letters. *The Historia*

*Naturalis* became the standard reference book, used by Bede, Alcuin, Isidore, Vincent de Beauvais, and thousands of others.

7. **St. Augustine, 354-430. *The City of God*. Subiaco, Italy, 1467**

St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, was one of the four great Fathers of the Latin Church. He wrote *De Civitate Dei* (The City of God) in response to the barbarian sacking of Rome in 410 A.D. St. Augustine conceived of history as a struggle between two communities, one inspired by the love of God, the other by the love of man. Both of these views vie for the soul of man, but redemption for men comes by the Grace of God. The influence of The City of God can be felt even today. Luther and Calvin both took Augustine as the foundation of their theology. Indeed Calvin's doctrine of Predestination comes from St. Augustine. This is the first edition of this work. It was the third book printed in Italy.

8. **Thomas Aquinas, 1225-1274. *Summa Theologica*. Lyons, 1588.**

Thomas Aquinas was the greatest of medieval philosophers and theologians. He was a member of Dominican order and throughout his life he lived the life of a student and a teacher. He traveled and lectured throughout France, Germany, and Italy. But he only had sixteen active years of writing during which he somehow managed to write some eight million words. *The Summa Theologica* is the crowning achievement of medieval theology. In this work, Aquinas meticulously reconciled the philosophy and work of Aristotle with Christian theology. In other words, he reconciled all the known scientific reasoning with all the known Christian writers of faith based theology. Hence, his work

was the basis of the scholasticism of the High Middle Ages. Knowledge, he believed, comes from two sources: the truths of Christianity and the truths of human reason.

**9. Dante Alighieri, 1265-1321. *The Divine Comedy*. Brescia, Italy, 1481.**

On 27 January 1302 Dante Alighieri left his beloved Florence to live in perpetual exile. His political experiences enabled him to write *La Commedia*. Later known as *The Divine Comedy*, Dante's work is an allegory of a Christian pilgrimage, a journey of self discovery, i.e. Dante's private journey. Divided into three parts, The Inferno, Purgatory, and Paradise, Dante is guided through each level, each complete with rings of punishments or rewards and eternal bliss. The work is thoroughly medieval as Dante places himself into the Christian theology of the Middle Ages coupled with the Aristotelian view of the universe.

**10. *New Testament*. Greek. Basle, 1522. (Erasmus, d. 1536)**

Nearly one hundred Latin Bibles were printed in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. But a printed New Testament in the Greek language constituted a direct challenge to the official Latin Vulgate Bible. A scholar would then be in a position to criticize and correct Jerome's Vulgate. The success of Erasmus' *Greek New Testament* among Renaissance scholars was immediate. It was the first in its field and formed the basis of the New Testament translations of both Luther and Tyndale. Thus, it had a profound influence on later Protestant versions of the Bible.

**11. Thomas More, 1478-1535. *Utopia*. London, 1685.**

*Utopia* was published in 1516. It is not so much a plea for the perfect state as it is

a supplication against the new statesmanship of all powerful autocracies. It pleads for religious tolerance and universal education coupled with the virtues of wisdom, fortitude, temperance, and justice. In many ways, More's *Utopia*, was the first statement of political conservatism. Human institutions should change slowly. Radical reform is to be feared. This intent notwithstanding, More's work has become synonymous with a view of the ideal state. His work has been read and imitated ever since.

**12. Martin Luther, 1483-1546. *To the Christian Nobility*. 1520.**

In June 1520 the Pope issued a Bull of Excommunication for Martin Luther. Luther responded with three pamphlets, the first entitled *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation concerning the reformation of the Christian Commonwealth*. These three pamphlets made his position clear to the world. They summarized his grievances and his proposals for reform. With the publication of these tracts, Luther unwittingly started a social revolution and a religious reformation. Within one week of its publication 4,000 copies of *To the Christian Nobility* had been sold in Germany. Three weeks later the tract was being printed and sold throughout all of Europe. The titles of the other two pamphlets published in 1520 are *Concerning Christian Liberty* and *On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*.

**13. Niccolo Machiavelli, 1469-1527. *The Prince*. 1600.**

Niccolo Machiavelli died in 1527. He had finished the first draft of his *Prince* in 1513, one year after the Republic of Florence came to an abrupt end and he, as a servant of the Republic, was banished and exiled from the city. Over the years, Machiavelli had developed an admiration for the audacity, cruelty, and

self-reliance of the successful Prince and he thus founded the science of modern politics by simply describing the successful rule of Cesare Borgia and others. It is an irony of history that his work, as influential as it has been in European history, was not published until five years after his death.

**14. John Calvin, 1509-1564. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Geneva, 1559.**

John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* was the first systematic statement of a Reformed Church. Some have called it the most important doctrinal work of the Reformation because it provided a comprehensive theological system rivaling those of the Middle Ages. It discusses ancient and medieval philosophy, the Church Fathers, the Catholic Church, and the Protestant movement. In his work, Calvin quoted St. Augustine over 4,000 times. The 1559 edition is the third, most complete rendition. It was the last edition published before Calvin's death.

Calvin's doctrine rested on the absolute rule of God. Man's complete dependence on God included the doctrine of Grace, as he

is relieved of sin. Calvin fully accepted and taught the doctrine of Predestination. Calvin's influence cannot be overstated. The Huguenots of France, the Puritans of England and America, the Protestant movement in Switzerland, Scotland and Holland can all trace their roots to John Calvin.

**15. Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543. *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*. Amsterdam, 1617.**

The publication of *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres* in 1543 challenged the authority of antiquity and set the course for the modern world. Copernicus had completed his

work by 1530. His student, Georg Rheticus, persuaded him to finally publish it in 1543. Legend has it that Rheticus returned from Nuremberg with the published book in hand. After he showed it to his mentor, Copernicus sighed and died. Without the numerous printed books that surrounded Copernicus by 1530, it is doubtful if he would have had the information at hand by which to turn the medieval world upside down. Within a century, although opposed by the Church, all the leaders of science had accepted the Copernican theory of the solar system.

**16. *Book of Common Prayer*. 1610.**

The *English Book of Common Prayer*, conceived by Thomas Cranmer, was the first single manual of worship in a vernacular language directed to be used universally by the clergy and the common people. It is seen as the greatest of all liturgical compilations, combining as it did the four main service books of the Roman Catholic Church: the Missal, the Breviary, the Manual, and the Pontifical. It standardized in printed form the worship of the Anglican Church and set a pattern for all subsequent denominations of worship. It is still used today.

**17. Abraham Ortelius, 1527-1598. *Theater of the World*.**

The *Theater of the World* is a landmark publication because it is the first large modern atlas and established the use of the printing press for the making of maps that were used by explorers and common people alike. Map publishers and printers responded to the ever increasing public demand for descriptions and maps of known and unknown lands. The *Theatrum* gathered together the best available maps and published them as a compilation. It was published in forty-one editions between

1570 and 1612. The original edition contained 53 maps. The edition of 1612 had increased to over 120 maps.

**18. Michel de Montaigne, 1533-1592. *Essais*. Paris, 1640.**

Born near Bordeaux, France, Michel de Montaigne was born to middle class parents. He later served as Mayor of Bordeaux and then “retired” at age 38 to his home to meditate and write. He is his own subject in the *Essays*. He expresses his personal convictions and private meditations. As he speaks in the first person, Montaigne exalts the individual human being with his keen observation of human nature. He represents the skepticism of the 16<sup>th</sup> century to which Bacon, Descartes, and Newton responded in the next century.

**19. Miguel de Cervantes, 1547-1616. *Don Quixote*. London, 1652.**

Cervantes was a soldier, a prisoner of war for five years, a government servant, and a prisoner of the state between 1507 and 1602. He began his masterpiece, *Don Quixote*, while in prison. This satire and caricature of the chivalric romances was an almost instant success. Three editions appeared in 1605, the first year of publication. *Don Quixote* is a universal work, read by all ages at all times. With its message of what it means to be human and with its questions of what is really real, Cervantes has given us in *Don Quixote* and *Sancho Panza* two of the best known characters in all of fiction.

**20. Johannes Kepler, 1571-1630. *Astronomia Nova*. Heidelberg, 1609.**

Kepler stands between Copernicus and Newton as among the founders of modern astronomy. As he began his studies, Kepler was

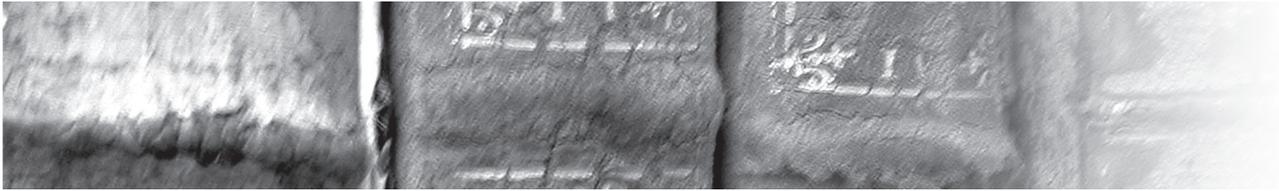
fortunate to inherit the work of Tycho Brahe, a Danish astronomer. In his *New Astronomy* Kepler gives us his first two laws of planetary motion: 1) the planet moves around the sun in ellipses and 2) a planet moves not uniformly, but in such a way that a line drawn from it at any point in its orbit to the sun sweeps out equal areas of the ellipse in equal times. He published his third law in 1618. He was a voluminous writer who also acted as his own printer, publisher, and distributor.

**21. *The Holy Bible (King James)* London, 1611.**

*The King James Bible* is named after King James I because the King wished to settle the quarrels within the Church of England concerning the most accurate English bible. When the idea of a new translation surfaced, King James eagerly embraced the proposal. The work was completed by a committee of fifty translators, organized into six groups. It has been described as “the only literary masterpiece ever to have been produced by a committee.” How fortunate that the translators lived in a period when the genius of the language was in full flower. G.M. Trevelyan said, “The effect of the continual domestic study of the book upon the national character, imagination and intelligence for nearly three centuries to come, was greater than that of any literary movement in our annals, or any religious movement since the coming of St. Augustine.” Since this statement was made we can add almost another one hundred years and it is still true.

**22. Francis Bacon, 1561-1626. *The Advancement of Learning*. London, 1605.**

Sir Francis Bacon, who served as Lord Chancellor under James I in 1618, conceived of a massive plan for the reorganization of the method of conducting scientific research. He proposed a total reconstruction of “sciences,



arts, and all human knowledge.” Part of his plan included a complete survey of all human knowledge and a new method of acquiring new knowledge. Thus, the scientific method for conducting research and presenting the resulting findings is still with us today. He insisted on making science experimental and factual, rather than speculative and philosophical.

**23. William Shakespeare, 1564-1616. *The First Folio*. Facsimile, 1902.**

No amount of commentary can do justice to the breadth and depth of Shakespeare’s influence on western civilization. The majesty of his poetry, the magnificence of his theater, and the universality of his characters all attest to his greatness and influence. The first collected edition of Shakespeare’s plays, commonly known as “*The First Folio*,” was published in 1623.

**24. Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679. *Leviathan*. London, 1651.**

The *Leviathan* is the product of the times in which Thomas Hobbes lived, namely the events leading up to and including the English Civil War. The State, it seemed to Hobbes, is the most important of institutions. The individual should always submit to the State, because any government is better than the anarchy of the natural state. With this purely theoretical work, Hobbes was completely unprepared for the furor it raised. If only he knew how modern totalitarians have referred to his thoughts.

**25. Robert Hooke, 1635-1703. *Micrographia*. London, 1667.**

Robert Hooke was one of the most versatile and brilliant scientists of all time. He made contributions to astronomy, optics, all branches of physics, mechanics, technology,

and architecture. The *Micrographia* is a contribution to the field of biology. In this work, which is a series of observations, Hooke coined the term “cells.” Hooke also perfected the compound microscope and invented the wheel barometer. In fact, he is called the Father of modern meteorology. He worked in cartography and geography, improved watches, and made many contributions to physiology, artificial respiration, geology and paleontology. He invented an apparatus for diving and depth-sounding and he was also active as a surveyor and architect.

**26. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. 1660-**

The *Philosophical Transactions* was the earliest scientific journal. Although it was not owned, at first, by the Royal Society of London, it became the means by which the Society communicated information concerning the results of experiments and scientific investigations. The importance of the scientific journal is evident in today’s modern world. The practice of publishing and peer review began with the *Philosophical Transactions*.

**27. Sir Isaac Newton, 1643-1727. *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*. London, 1726.**

Following the researches of Copernicus, Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes, the work of Isaac Newton brought to a close the scientific revolution of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. His *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, known simply as the *Principia*, is generally described as the greatest work in the history of science. The giants upon whose shoulders Newton stood described the phenomena they observed and Newton explained the underlying universal laws for those observations. He provided a synthesis of the cosmos. For the first

time, a single mathematical law could explain the motion of objects on earth as well as the phenomena of the heavens. Newton's system remained supreme for two centuries with his views not being challenged until Einstein's *Theory of Relativity*.

**28. John Locke, 1632-1704. *Two Treatises of Government*. London, 1698.**

John Locke published his first work at the age of fifty-four. Because of his connection with Lord Shaftesbury, who was forced to flee England in 1682, Locke also left England to live in Holland. He returned in 1689. While in exile he wrote the *Two Treatises of Government*. The second treatise is a plain statement of the principles of democracy. Locke presupposes a necessary state of nature ruled by the Law of Reason. Governments are instituted by the consent of the governed and thus the members of societies have the authority to throw off governmental rule whenever that government shall transgress the fundamental rules of society.

**29. *Encyclopedie ou Dictionnaire Raisonne des Sciences, des Arts et des Metiers, par une Societe des Gens de Lettres ...* Paris, 1751-1765.**

Simply known as the *Encyclopedie*, this 35 volume work is a monument in the history of European thought. It provided an impetus that inexorably pushed political thought and actions toward the French Revolution because it had as its goal to undermine the "ancien regime." It is now a permanent source for study of eighteenth century civilization. The work was edited by Denis Diderot, 1713-1784 and Jean d'Alembert, 1717-1783. Each volume as it appeared caused a sensation throughout Europe as the court, the church, and the judiciary were outraged.

By 1780 at least seven pirated editions had been published in Geneva, Berne, Lausanne, Verdun, Lucca and Leghorn.

**30. Samuel Johnson. *A Dictionary of the English Language*. London, 1755.**

With the publication of his *Dictionary*, Samuel Johnson accomplished the most enduring work ever undertaken by one person. It was originally the project of a group of publishers and booksellers, but it finally rested upon one man. Such a monumental work is usually the work of an entire life. Johnson accomplished it in ten years. Noah Webster said that Johnson's *Dictionary* had the effect that Newton's work had in mathematics. Johnson codified the spelling of English words and gave full definitions of their meaning. His definitions are fun to read because Johnson was not afraid to let his own personality and feelings enter into his writing.

**31. Adam Smith, 1723-1790. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London, 1776.**

Critics have termed the *Wealth of Nations* as the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought. Adam Smith, having obtained a life long position as a commissioner of Customs, spent ten years in perfecting his work. His theory of economics is very simple: the individual has the right to be unimpeded in the exercise of economic activity. Labor is the source from which a nation derives what is necessary to it. Labor has three essential elements – wages, profit, and rent. With the *Wealth of Nations*, Smith brought to economics what had taken two centuries to achieve in the political aspects of the rights of the individual.

32. **Alexander Hamilton, 1757-1804; James Madison, 1751-1836; John Jay, 1745-1829. *The Federalist Papers*. New York, 1788.**

*The Federalist Papers* were written as a series of essays designed to persuade the citizens of New York of the necessity of ratifying the Constitution of the United States. Although they were first written as political propaganda, they survive as one of the new nation's most important contributions to the theory of government. The influence of these essays has been apparent throughout the years as lawyers, judges, and Justices of the Supreme Court have used them to interpret the Constitution.

33. **Edmund Burke, 1729-1794. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. London, 1790.**

It is interesting that in Edmund Burke we find a person against the French Revolution but who supported the American colonists in their revolution. Why? Because in his most famous work, a publication that became the quintessential statement of classical conservatism, Burke demonstrates his belief in the slow, organic growth of human institutions that need to be maintained. America had existed separate and apart from England for two centuries. The French, on the other hand, had cut off the roots of a proud and noble tree and the tree would now wither and die. To Edmund Burke it was a question between the practical and the ideal. He was always an advocate of the latter.

34. **Thomas Paine, 1737-1809. *Rights of Man*. London, 1792.**

In response to the conservatism of Edmund Burke, Thomas Paine penned a tract that defended the principles of fundamental human rights. Published in London, the British government first tried to suppress it, but the people purchased *Rights of Man* all the

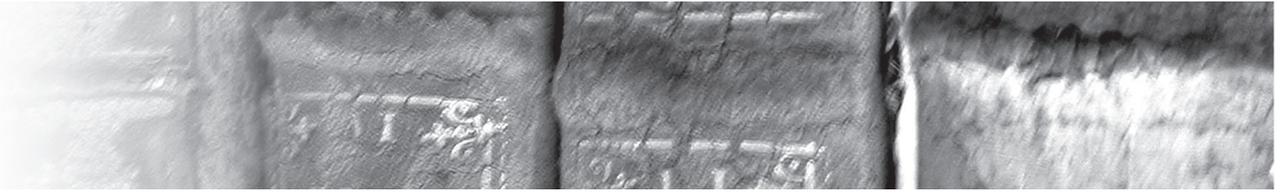
more. In many ways, Thomas Paine's influence, which began with his *Common Sense*, is quite pervasive. He gives to us the most fundamental and basic principles of democracy.

35. **Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759-1797. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. London, 1792.**

Mary Wollstonecraft's main argument was "built on this simple principle that, if woman be not prepared by education to become the companion of man, she will stop the progress of knowledge, for truth must be common to all." She did not attack the institution of marriage or the practice of religion. She simply wished for an equality of education for both men and women. She believed that women should be equal partners with men and that education would provide that equality. In addition to *A Vindication*, Wollstonecraft wrote literature for children and a novel. But she will always be remembered for this famous work published in 1792.

36. **Thomas Malthus, 1766-1834. *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. London, 1803.**

It is rare that a published work has the effect of making its author's name an adjective. But the term Malthusian has become common. In his *Essay on the Principle of Population*, Malthus suggests that the population of a community increases geometrically, while food supplies increase only arithmetically. To check the size of population, Malthus argued, people must exercise moral restraint and limit the size of families by postponing marriage. The arguments and debates surrounding Malthusian ideas have been long and vociferous over the years. We cannot deny the influence of Malthus on social policy and the source of the idea of the "struggle for existence."



37. **William Wordsworth, 1770-1850 and Samuel Colderidge, 1772-1834. *Lyrical Ballads*. London, 1800.**

In the second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* (the first published in 1798), William Wordsworth included a preface in which he defined his theory of poetry. In this statement Wordsworth penned a revolt against the reason and artificiality of the Enlightenment. The function of poetry is to appeal to the emotions of human nature. With this emphasis on emotions rather than reason, on the rustic settings of the common man, rather than the classical ambience of Greece and Rome, Wordsworth affected not only the romantic poets of the next generation but all poetry since.

38. **Meriwether Lewis, 1774-1809 and William Clark, 1770-1838. *History of the Expedition under the Commands of Captains Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean*. Philadelphia, 1814.**

We cannot even estimate the importance of the effect of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 on the history of the United States. Thomas Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis to head an expedition to explore this area and he in turn chose William Clark to assist. Their journey began in May 1804 and concluded in September 1806. They had intended to publish a report of their expedition shortly after their return, but circumstances delayed its publication. William Clark finally published the account in 1814 (Lewis having died in 1809). Although they were unsuccessful in finding a transcontinental water route, Lewis and Clark did open up the West to overland travel and exploration. We still feel the effects of this marvelous journey to the Pacific.

39. **Noah Webster, 1758-1843. *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. New Haven, Connecticut, 1806.**

This dictionary became, almost at once, and has remained the standard English dictionary in the United States. Noah Webster was a teacher and a lawyer as well as a lexicographer. He wished to stress not only the political separation of the United States from Great Britain, but the cultural separation as well. His American spellings and definitions gave the printed word in America a distinctive appearance. It also affected the spoken word. In effect, Webster's tour de force was to break the American language loose from the bonds of Samuel Johnson.

40. **Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1811-1896. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Cleveland, 1852.**

Harriet Beecher Stowe was a product of New England Calvinism. She moved to Cincinnati with her family and lived just across the river from the slave state of Kentucky for eighteen years. She returned to New England with her husband, Calvin Stowe in 1850. On 9 March 1851 she proposed a serialized story, that would show the evils of slavery, to the editor of *The National Era*. The story ran in weekly installments from 5 June 1851 to 1 April 1852. Even before the conclusion of the serial, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published in a two volume book form in March 1852. Before the summer of 1852 had come to an end, the publisher had printed over 300,000 copies of the book for American sales. It was just as successful in England and was translated into twenty-five languages. The social impact of this fictional work as propaganda made *Uncle Tom's Cabin* the most influential novel of all time.

41. **Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910. *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army.* London, 1859.**

On 16 November 1856 Lord Panmure, the Secretary for War of Great Britain, asked Florence Nightingale to prepare a report of her own experiences of hospital life. Nine months later, Miss Nightingale published a volume of over eight hundred pages. The first six chapters deal with the Crimean War and the remaining chapters contain extensive and detailed recommendations on hospital organization and sanitary requirements. This work was placed at the disposal of a Royal Commission on the Army, which instituted Florence Nightingale's reforms and thus influenced hospitals and nursing care throughout the world.

42. **Charles Darwin, 1809-1882. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.* London, 1859.**

In Charles Darwin we find the culmination of theory speculated upon by Jean Baptiste Lamarck, Charles Lyell, James Hutton, Erasmus Darwin, Dean Herbert, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Huxley, and others. Darwin sailed on the *Beagle* in 1831. His intent was discover the means by which the infinite variety of living organisms could have been produced within the limits of geological time. With the *Origin of Species* Darwin revolutionized our thinking on the natural order of the universe. The theory of evolution became a causal theory affecting almost every area of scientific research.

43. **Lewis Carroll, 1832-1898. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.* London, 1866.**

In *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), created a children's book that seeks to entertain children. But the characters he sketched

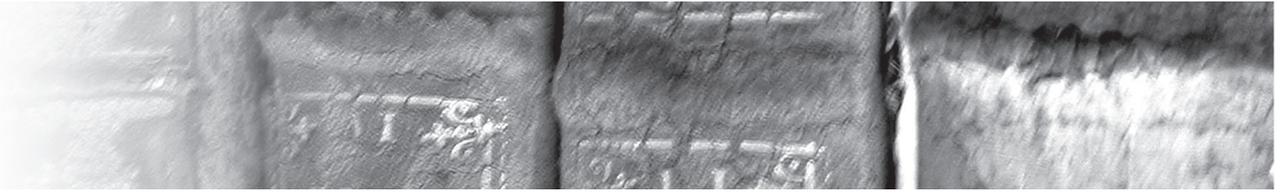
are hardly less with us as adults. The Red Queen, the Mad Hatter, the Cheshire Cat, and Humpty Dumpty are all part of our mental views of childhood. The illustrations, by Sir John Tenniel, are almost equally as famous. How ironic that a book that freed children's literature from the pedantic nature of Victorian England, would be penned by a mathematician from Oxford.

44. **Karl Marx, 1818-1883. *Das Kapital.* Hamburg, 1872.**

After twenty-five years of work in the Reading Room of the British Museum, Karl Marx published his *Das Kapital* in 1867. This critique of capitalism gave to the common man the terms proletariat and bourgeoisie. Based on the philosophy of Hegel, it outlined a theory of history and economics in which a dictatorship of the proletariat would be succeeded by a classless and stateless society. Voluntary associations would be the means of production and provide for social necessities. Variations of Marxism have been influential across the globe since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

45. **Theodor Herzl, 1860-1904. *Der Judenstaat.* Leipzig, 1896.**

Between 70 A.D. and 1948 A.D. there existed no Jewish State. The impetus to reconstitute a Jewish government and homeland came with Theodor Herzl's *Der Judenstaat*. With his call for the return to Palestine and a national home for the Jewish people, Herzl transformed this people into a positive political force. In consequence of the publication of his book, a congress was held in Basle in 1897 and the Zionist organization was founded. The historic Balfour declaration of 1917 promised British support for this homeland and it came to fruition on 14 May 1948. The world has been affected by these events ever since.



46. **Sigmund Freud, 1856-1939. *The Interpretation of Dreams*. New York, 1913.**

Words such as the unconscious, free association, sub-conscious, id, ego, super-ego, and libido, are all part of our modern vocabulary. Psychoanalysis was instituted by Sigmund Freud with his publication of 1900. The first English edition appeared in 1913. This remained his single greatest and most influential work. It has been popularized and his terms and definitions remain a part of our language today.

47. **Albert Einstein, 1879-1955. *Die Grundlage der Allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie, in Annalen der Physik*. 1916.**

In 1905 Einstein postulated his *Special Theory of Relativity* that asserts that light always moves in a straight line through empty space, and always at the same speed in a vacuum. In 1916, his *General Theory of Relativity* considers time to be a dimension like height, width, and depth, creating a four dimensional universe called space-time. Gravity is really a warping of space-time, with the greatest distortions near the most massive objects. The scientific touchstones of the modern age, the Bomb, space travel, electronics, quantum physics, laser technology, all bear his imprint. In 2000 Einstein was named Man of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century by Time Magazine.

48. **John Maynard Keynes. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*. London, 1936.**

The 1929 fall of the Stock Market and the consequent world wide slump prompted John Maynard Keynes to attempt an explanation of, and new methods for controlling the ups and downs of trade cycles. He thus subjected the theories of the classical school

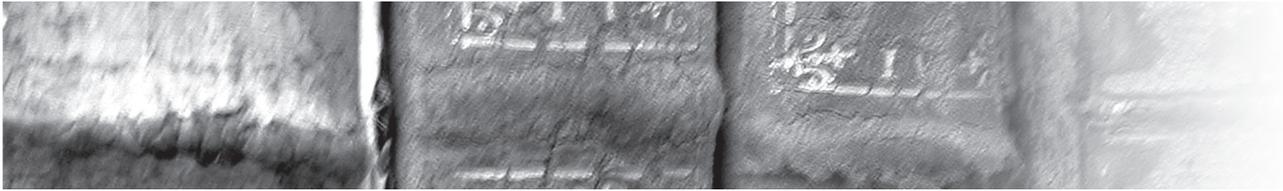
of economists (Smith, Malthus, Ricardo) to a penetrating scrutiny and found them inadequate. The national budget should be used as a major instrument in planning the national economy. The regulation of trade cycles should be the responsibility of government, he maintained. Laissez-Faire, as proposed by Adam Smith, should not be a national economic policy. Keynesian economics have been followed by governments ever since.

49. **Alex Haley, 1921-1992. *Roots*. Garden City, New York. 1976.**

In 1965 Alex Haley stumbled upon the names of his maternal great-grand parents while he was researching some post-Civil War records in the National Archives in Washington D.C. Eleven years later he published *Roots*, a story that begins with Haley's ancestry in Africa and traces seven American generations. In 1977 *Roots* won the National Book Award and a special Pulitzer Prize. The book sold more than one million copies in one year and became the basis of university courses in more than 500 American colleges and universities. The book awakened an interest in family history all across the world and particularly among African-Americans.

50. ***Book of Mormon*. Palmyra. 1830.**

The influence of *The Book of Mormon* is a modern influence. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sends out 15,000 copies every day. Thus, the Church has distributed to date approximately 120,000,000 copies of *The Book of Mormon*. It has been translated into more than 100 languages. The influence it has on people around the world is evident as the Church continues to grow every year. There are now more than 12,000,000 members of the Church.



**Notes**

## Seminar No. 4: It's My Press and I'll Print What I Want to: Collecting Modern Fine Printing Robert Maxwell

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Unlike other types of rare books, it is still possible to acquire modern fine printing, hot off the press, for reasonable prices. The private press movement has flourished during the last several decades. Books produced by private/fine presses are typified by high quality, often handcrafted workmanship. The seminar will show highlights of our fine press collection and discuss how collectors can acquire these books.

### Recommended reading

- Benton, Megan L., *Beauty and the Book: Fine Editions and Cultural Distinctions in America*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000.
- Cave, Roderick. *The Private Press*. 2nd ed. New York: Bowker, 1983.
- Blumenthal, Joseph. *The Printed Book in America*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1989.

### Journals that cover the current fine printing scene

- Fine Print*. San Francisco: S. Kirshenbaum, 1975-1998.
- Matrix: A Review for Printers and Bibliophiles*. Risbury, Herefordshire : Whittington Press, 1981-
- Parenthesis: The Newsletter of the Fine Press Book Association*. Witney, England: Fine Press Book Association, 1998-
- Printing History*. New York : American Printing History Association, 1979-

### Useful websites

#### I. General sites

Fine Press Book Association

*<<http://www.the-old-school.demon.co.uk/fpba/>*

*fpba.htm>*

Organization formed by individuals interested in the art of fine printing; publishes journal *Parenthesis*. The FPBA is open to both British and Americans interested in fine printing, and the journal is published alternately by American and British fine printers.

The Book Arts Web

*<<http://www.philobiblon.com/site.htm>*

Includes links to dealers and printers.

#### II. Fine printers' home pages

Private Presses of the UK

*<<http://www.the-old-school.demon.co.uk/ppuk.htm>*

Website maintained by Martyn Ould, proprietor of the Old School Press. Features in-print books from 22 British fine presses and links to their websites.

#### American Presses

Arion Press (San Francisco, Calif.)

*<<http://www.arionpress.com/>*

Owned by Andrew Hoyem; successor to Grabhorn Press

Midnight Paper Sales (Stockholm, Wis.)

*<<http://www.midnightpapersales.com/>*

Imprint of wood engraver and fine printer Gaylord Schanilec

Scripps College Press (Claremont, Calif.)

*<<http://www.scrippscol.edu/~dept/art/press/>*

[home.html](#)>

A “learning” press for students in the book arts program at Scripps College; produces very fine work.

Tryst Press (Provo, Utah)

<<http://www.trystpress.com/>>

Owned by Provo, Utah fine printers Rob & Georgia Buchert

University of Iowa Center for the Book

<<http://www.uiowa.edu/~ctrbook/>>

Yolla Bolly Press (Covelo, California)

<<http://www.yollabollypress.com/>>

## II. Dealers' pages

Califia Books

20 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 284-0314

<<http://www.califiabooks.com/>>

Four Rivers Books, Ltd.

7228 Four Rivers Road

Boulder, CO 80301

(303) 530-7567

<<http://www.fpba.com/>>

Oak Knoll

310 Delaware Street

New Castle, DE 19720

(302) 328-7232

<<http://www.oakknoll.com/>>

In addition to dealing in fine press books, Oak Knoll Press publishes books about book arts, including fine printing and the history of printing.

Advanced Book Exchange

<<http://www.abebooks.com/>>

“Metasite” for finding dealers that have specific out of print fine press publications

## Books by the following presses were shown in the session

### Early presses: British

Kelmscott Press

Doves Press

Ashdene Press

Gregynog Press

Golden Cockerel Press

Nonesuch Press

### Early presses: American

Roycrofters

Dard Hunter

Riverside Press & Bruce Rogers

John Henry Nash

The Grabhorns

Distaff Side

Allen Press

### Book Clubs

Limited Editions Club

Book Club of California

Roxburghe Club

Zamorano Club

### Contemporary presses: British

Alembic Press

Fleece Press

Incline Press

Gwasg Gregynog

Old School Press

Old Stile Press

Rampant Lions Press

Tern Press

Whittington Press (also publisher of Matrix)

### Contemporary presses: American

Arion Press

Bird & Bull Press

Gehenna Press

Janus Press  
 Peter Koch  
 Mason Hill Press  
 Midnight Paper Sales & Gaylord Schanilec  
 Pennyroyal Press & Barry Moser  
 Red Butte Press  
 Scripps College Press  
 Tryst Press  
 Windhover Press/University of Iowa Center for  
 the Book  
 Yolla Bolly Press

### **Searching the BYU Library Catalog for modern fine press materials**

The BYU Library Catalog has been enhanced in a number of ways to facilitate finding items in our Fine Press collection.

Access to the catalog is via the Library's home page, [www.lib.byu.edu](http://www.lib.byu.edu).

Choose "browse alphabetically". NOTE : all the following searches work best using a "browse" search; make sure browse is chosen (sometimes the system defaults to "keyword"). The browse search accesses the alphabetical indexes to the Library's catalog. On any of the result screens, click on an index entry to see records for individual items in the collection. Click "forward" or "back" to go back and forth in the index.

If you know the title of a particular book, type it in (without initial article, if any) and hit enter.

To find particular artistic forms, choose "genre/form" under "Search for" and enter a term for the form, e.g., "wood engravings", "woodcuts", "lithographs", "watercolors", "etchings", "color ...", "linocuts", "aquatints", etc.

If you are interested in a particular typeface used in fine printing, do the same "genre/form" search, and enter "Typefaces type evidence [name of the typeface]" ,

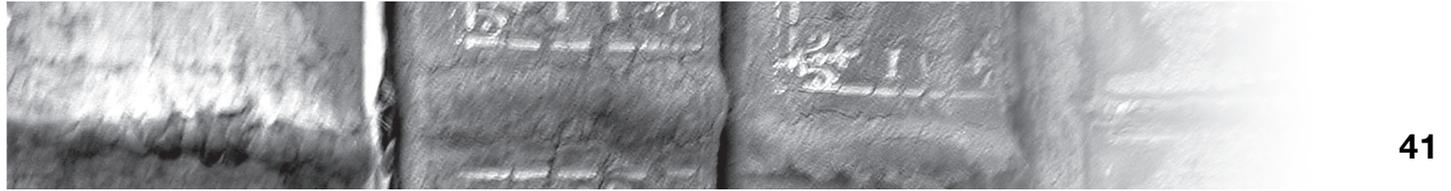
e.g., "Typefaces type evidence Goudy"

To find the work of a particular press, type its name in the search box, choose "author" or "search all" under "search for," and hit enter. The index entry for what the press has printed will have "printer" at the end; if the press has acted as a publisher, the word "publisher" will be at the end instead.

To find the work of an individual printer, do the same search; enter the name last name first, as in an index.

To browse through the works of all printers collected by the L. Tom Perry Special Collections library, go back to the home page <[www.lib.byu.edu](http://www.lib.byu.edu)>; choose "other" under "other searches". On this page click "browse alphabetically"; make sure the box under "search for" says "relator"; type "printer" in the search box; and hit enter. You will be given an alphabetical list of all printers in the collection; choose one of the index entries to see individual works by that printer.

To virtually browse the shelves, go to the home page <[www.lib.byu.edu](http://www.lib.byu.edu)>. Choose "call number" under "other searches". Type "Z 232" into the box; hit enter. Most of our fine press materials are gathered under Z 232. The part of the call number beginning with a letter represents the name of the press; e.g., "Z232.W618" stands for Whittington Press; you can begin the search with a specific press number (rather than just Z232) if you desire.



## Seminar No. 5: Conservation and Preservation

### The Art of Preventing Dilapidation

Mark Pollei

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Books have the ability to survive. Nonetheless, they need care and attention. In this seminar we will outline some basic steps by which collectors can ensure the long term “survival” and “fitness” of their collections.

#### AN OVERVIEW OF PRESERVATION GUIDELINES FOR BOOK AND PAPER BASED COLLECTIONS

Before investing time and money to improve the condition of your books, artwork, newspaper collections, scrapbooks, and photographs, you should first assess the importance of these items to you and your family. They may be objects of monetary value, or, like photographs of grandparents or a family Bible, they may have intrinsic, sentimental, or historical value. Identifying what you have will help you determine the best means of preservation.

Preservation measures that will protect your books and paper based collections often only require time and judgement. Inspect your collections a few times each year. This will enable you to keep track of their condition and be alerted to any problems. Periodic inspection enables you to detect problems before items are ruined. If an object is damaged, refrain from treating it yourself. For example, the use of pressure-sensitive tape, while a short-term fix, is especially harmful to paper and is not recommended. Rather than undertaking repairs yourself, contact a professional conservator. The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works maintains a national referral list of professional conservators. Their telephone number is (202) 452-9545.

#### WHAT IS PRESERVATION?

The terms “preservation” and “conservation” are sometimes confused. The American Institute for Conservation defines preservation as: “The protection of cultural property through activities that minimize chemical and physical deterioration and damage and that prevent loss of informational content. The primary goal of preservation is to prolong the existence of cultural property.”

Conservation is a more specific term, referring to the physical treatment of an individual item, usually after damage has occurred. Preservation is a broader term, concerned with reducing or preventing damage to collections.

A well balanced preservation strategy for private collectors should include these areas of activity.

- Environmental control
- Storage and handling
- Emergency preparedness (preventing and responding to damage from water or fire)
- Reformatting (digital, Xerox, photography)
- Conservation treatment (if necessary)

#### ENVIRONMENT

Proper storage will reduce physical damage and chemical deterioration of all books and paper based materials. The most important thing you can do to preserve your collections is to store them in a stable, cool, and dry environment. Spaces with high temperatures and dampness or fluctuating conditions, like most attics and basements, are unsuitable for long-term safekeeping. The effects of chemical deterioration caused by a poor environment can be devastating. Overly dry conditions cause leather to crack. Damp conditions cause mold. If you are unable to store your

materials under acceptable environmental conditions, such as 68° F and 40% relative humidity (RH), then incremental improvements can still be beneficial. Simply moving items from an attic with 85° F and 80% RH to a room that has 75° F and 60% RH conditions can increase the life of your treasures by 3 times. Moving things from such hot, humid attic conditions to an environment of 68° F and 40% RH provides a tenfold improvement in the life of paper artifacts.

Remember that the rate of most chemical reactions is doubled with an increase of 18° F. In other words, the lower the temperature the longer the life of your materials.

Uncontrolled humidity levels can also cause mechanical damage to paper materials. Paper contracts and expands with small changes in humidity. The more moisture in the air, the more quickly these reactions proceed, causing faster chemical deterioration. Most paper collections are best stored at RH levels of 20-40%.

Using an air conditioner or a dehumidifier may be a cost-effective way to achieve a stable, cool, dry environment. Good housekeeping is also important. You should dust objects and keep storage areas clean. This will help prevent insect infestations and damage caused by airborne particulates.

### Light

Paper absorbs light energy in the form of waves. The absorption of waves into paper starts a variety of photochemical reactions which will damage books and paper. UV light is particularly damaging because it has shorter wavelengths causing photochemical deterioration to accelerate. Light also causes books, paper, and many media (such as inks and dyes) to fade or discolor. Light will also embrittle paper, leather and fabric. Remember that the effects of light are cumulative and irreversible!

### Pollution

Particulate and gaseous pollutions from industry, vehicles, wood fired heating, smoking and cooking are abrasive and acidic. These pollutions are absorbed into paper and accelerate chemical deterioration. To control particulates, it is important to use a high performance filter on your furnace and keep your storage areas as clean and dust free as possible.

### HANDLING

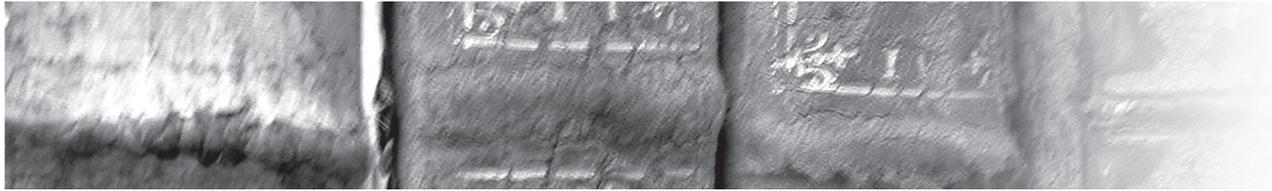
Careful handling of rare and fragile material will reduce the risk of physical damage. Correct handling practices will assure better preservation of your collections. Physical damage such as tears, creases, abrasion, scratches, breakage, and losses is often caused by incorrect handling. Good handling practices are largely based on common sense and not being in a hurry.

Here are a few other points to keep in mind when handling objects:

- Make sure that your hands are clean
- Be certain you have enough space on which to place the object
- Do not eat or drink (or set liquids nearby) while handling your valuable objects
- When a structure is weak, such as a broken photograph, support it overall with rigid material such as a piece of acid-free cardboard

### DISASTER PLANNING

The most basic strategy for disaster planning is to enclose collections in good quality folders and boxes and store all collections at least 4" above floor level. Avoid storing materials under water pipes or other water sources. The best insurance against water damage is regular inspection of your home's roof, gutters, and drains.



Read question 3 in the section “Frequently Asked Preservation Questions” to learn more about treating water damaged books and paper collections.

## STORAGE

Containers provide safe protection for valuables and make handling them easier. Enclosures also protect items from dust, light, and physical damage. A wide variety of storage enclosures are available to suit different needs. It is important to select an enclosure that is suitable for the object it is intended to protect. Since enclosures are either in direct contact with or in close proximity to items, it is vitally important that the materials used to make enclosures are of good quality. Both paper and plastics may be used. Paper and paper boards must be acid-free and lignin-free and must contain few additives. “Rag” paper is an example of a good quality paper having these properties. A buffer, usually calcium carbonate, is added to many papers.

This buffer creates an “alkaline reserve” that will neutralize acids that may continue to be generated in the paper through environmental exposure and internal paper degradation. Polyethylene, polypropylene, and polyester film (often called Mylar™) are used to produce good quality enclosures. Plastics such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), which are chemically unstable, should be avoided.

### Guidelines to Handling and Storing Books

- Shelf upright
- Store large volumes flat
- Don't pull on the headcap (top of the spine) of a book to remove it from the shelf
- Support books with both hands when removing them from shelves and when carrying them
- Store in acid-free, lignin-free cardboard boxes or wrap in acid-free, lignin-free paper and tie with a cotton ribbon

- Don't press the pages of a book down to provide a flat opening if there is resistance in the spine (this will break the paper and/or the binding)

### Guidelines to Handling and Storing Photographs

- Don't touch the surfaces of your photographs
- Avoid use of “magnetic” albums because adhesives on the mounting pages may stain photographs
- Use photographic housing materials that have passed the Photographic Activity Test (P.A.T.) – a national standard which assures that enclosure and mounting materials will not chemically damage photographs (information about items meeting these requirements is often contained in catalog product descriptions)
- Don't attempt to flatten photographs (contact a conservator)
- Use copies for display rather than original, valuable photographs

## DISPLAY

If you choose to display items, follow these general guidelines: fading and color changes are the most common form of light damage. It is important to recognize that damage may occur gradually over many years and may be difficult to notice initially. Damage caused by light cannot be reversed; it can only be prevented. Particularly valuable objects should only be exhibited for short periods of time (3-4 months) at low light levels. Avoid permanent display of your objects, especially photographs and colored prints.

Direct sunlight and high light levels must also be avoided. Keep lighting fixtures away from your objects because they may also produce damaging heat. Dimly lit interior hallways and staircases are often good locations in a home for display. One approach for

showing your treasures is to rotate their display when your family is decorating during holidays or on other special family occasions. While professional framing with good quality materials can be expensive, in the long run it is money well spent.

When matting and framing artwork always use high alpha cellulose mat board and UV filtering glass. Use of any other framing materials will quickly accelerate chemical deterioration and cause more damage to the item. Always use a professional framer and ask what materials are used in the shop. Never assume archival quality materials are used unless you specified them for the job. It is generally safe to assume that you get what you pay for when framing artwork.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED PRESERVATION QUESTIONS

### 1. How should I store my books?

Store books out of direct sunlight and where air can circulate freely. Store them away from windows and don't put them on shelves against outside walls.

Store books on flat, smooth shelves that are strong enough to support their weight. Ideally, books should not be in contact with unsealed wood because it can release damaging acidic vapors. Line shelves with acid free board to prevent this problem. Stand books vertically side by side. Keep similar sizes together: small books next to small books, and large books next to large books. Use bookends to keep the books from falling over, and be sure they are high enough to support the books completely.

Avoid storing books in an attic or basement because attics get too hot and basements get too damp. Both are also subject to rapid changes in temperature and humidity levels. Keep books out from under plumbing and water pipes; water damage from these sources is all too common.

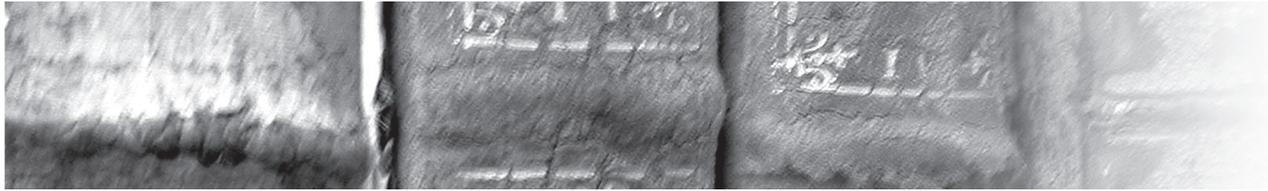
To protect books with monetary or sentimental value, keep them in custom-fitted archival boxes made from high-quality materials.

### 2. How should I display documents or works of art on paper?

Protect such items by hinging them into mats that have both a back board and a window board. Ask your picture framer for museum-quality mat board. To be of museum quality, the board must be free of acid (alkaline, ideally pH 7 to pH 9) and colored with non-damaging dyes that don't run if they get wet. The board could be 100% cotton rag or chemically purified wood pulp (high alpha-cellulose and negative to lignin). Poor quality mats can damage the pictures they are supposed to protect. The most common damage is dark yellow staining, particularly around the edges of the window mat that frames the picture. Known as "matburn," the stain is caused by migration of acidic components in the board. Matburn can discolor an item dramatically and is also an indication of chemical damage to the paper.

The method used to mount the document or picture in the mat is critical. It should be attached to the backboard of the mat with long-fibered paper hinges (Japanese paper, usually) and cooked starch paste. Although a straightforward procedure, accomplishing it successfully can be tricky, so it's best to leave the task to a trained conservator or professional picture framer. A less complicated, but still archivally sound, alternative is secure the item in the mat with photocorners. High-quality polyester or paper photocorners can be purchased from conservation suppliers.

NEVER hinge pictures with pressure-sensitive tape (including masking tape, "invisible" tape, quick-release tape, cellophane tape, double-stick tape, and the so-called "archival" tapes). NEVER use rubber cement, stick glue, spray adhesives, or dry-mount adhesives. Do not use brown paper tape (moisture-activated gummed adhesive) or animal glues. All tapes and adhesives of these types will stain the paper and may cause inks and colors to "bleed." Many lose their adhesive properties



and fall off with age, leaving behind a residue that is unsightly, damaging to the item, and difficult (or impossible) to remove. If removal of such adhesives and the stains they cause is possible, the work should only be entrusted to a trained conservator. Improper treatment can damage items irrevocably, greatly reducing their beauty and value.

Use a good frame that is well-constructed and has mitred joints. The frame should be sturdy enough to support the weight of the object. Glass or acrylic should be used as glazing. Glazing should never touch the work of art. The preservation purpose of a window mat or spacer is to prevent such contact. All light, natural and artificial, damages paper-based materials. Sunlight and fluorescent lights are particularly damaging. Light damage can be reduced by using ultraviolet-filtering glazing. Acrylic glazing should not be used in the framing of pastels, charcoal drawings, or pictures with flaking pigments because they tend to develop a static charge that can lift powdery media right off the paper.

If the document or art work to be framed needs conservation treatment, a conservator should be consulted before any work is undertaken. This is particularly the case with items that have high monetary, historic, or sentimental value.

### 3. Can I save wet books? What if my books are moldy?

Yes. Books can be air-dried, or frozen and then dried at a later date.

The most important thing to do to save your wet books is to take action immediately, or as soon as possible, after they have gotten wet. In warm and humid conditions, mold can begin to grow within 24-48 hours after the materials have gotten wet. Stabilize and air dry as much of the collection as possible. What cannot be air-dried in 48 hours, can probably be frozen to stabilize and dry at a later time. Check with a conservator. Fan volumes open and stand them on the top or bottom edge on an absorbent material which is changed as it

becomes wet. As the book dries turn it upside-down. Humidity levels should be maintained below 75% RH with dehumidifiers. Low temperatures will assist in the avoidance of mold problems.

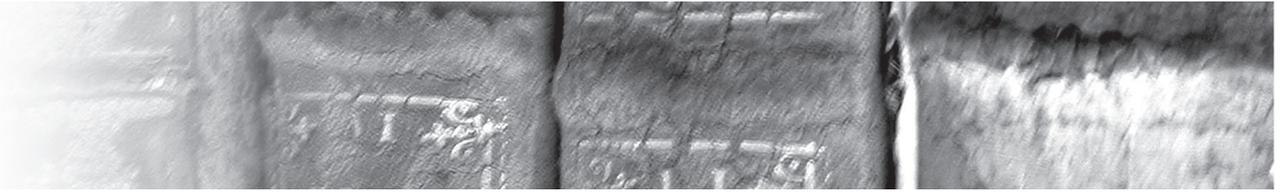
Increasing air circulation will dry out most items efficiently. Use electric fans to provide maximum air circulation, but do not point them directly at the drying books. Weather permitting, set up a drying space outdoors, under cover.

Mold is the greatest risk and hazard, both to books and to humans. If you suspect or see mold, or think that the water may have been contaminated with sewage or harmful chemicals, you must wear protective clothing, gloves, and a mask while salvaging your books. Also, take strict precautions to protect your skin and lungs. If mold is present, seek professional advice and proceed with caution. If any negative health effects are observed, contact a doctor, mycologist, or both, before proceeding. Local colleges and universities can help you find a mycologist.

### 4. How can I get rid of the smell of mildew in my books?

The smell comes from biological growth on books that are stored in damp, dark, cool locations. Check for active or dormant mold. Remove the materials to a drier (but still cool) environment, and make sure that plenty of air is circulating around them. These conditions should render the biological growth dormant. If the mildewed materials are stored for an extended period under such conditions, the smell will eventually disappear of its own accord. The same technique can be applied to dry books affected with active mold. If you can see mold growth, DO NOT attempt to clean it off until the materials are thoroughly dry. Premature cleaning attempts will grind the mold into the covers or paper and cause stains that are often impossible to remove.

A short exposure to sunlight and circulating air outdoors also may help to rid the books of the mildew



smell. Remember, though, that light damages paper-based materials. Drying materials in the sunlight may result in some darkening or fading of book materials and paper, so select this approach only with materials for which such damage is considered acceptable.

5. How can I preserve my family photographs for my grandchildren?

Store photographs at 68 degrees F. and 30-40% relative humidity in a closet or air-conditioned room. Don't store them in the attic or basement. Higher humidity levels speed up deterioration; very low humidity may cause prints to crack, peel or curl. Storage at lower temperatures is particularly advised for contemporary color prints.

Avoid exposing photographic materials to anything containing sulfur dioxide, fresh paint fumes, plywood, cardboard, and fumes from cleaning supplies. Store photographs in proper enclosures made of plastic or paper materials which are free of sulfur, acids, and peroxides. Preservation quality paper storage enclosures are available in buffered (pH 7.5-9.5) and unbuffered stock. Stable plastic enclosures are made of uncoated polyester film (Dupont Mylar Type D or ICI Melinex 516), uncoated cellulose triacetate, polyethylene, and polypropylene. All materials used for storing photographic collections should pass the PAT (Photographic Activity Test) and will be marked as such by suppliers of high quality photographic enclosures. If relative humidity cannot be controlled consistently below 80%, plastic enclosures should not be used because photographs may stick to the slick surface of plastic.

Avoid acidic paper envelopes and sleeves, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic, rubber bands, paper clips, and poor-quality adhesives such as pressure-sensitive tapes and rubber cement. Buffered enclosures are preferred for deteriorated photographic prints on poor-quality mounts.

Avoid the cheap, readily available "drug-store type" photo albums. Instead buy albums made of high-

quality materials. Generally, use photo corners and only those materials that are known to have passed the PAT tests. Particularly, avoid albums with sticky adhesive pages.

6. I have an infestation. How can I get rid of bugs in my books?

Identify the bug if possible (trap one with sticky pest strips) and try to answer the following questions that a professional will ask you:

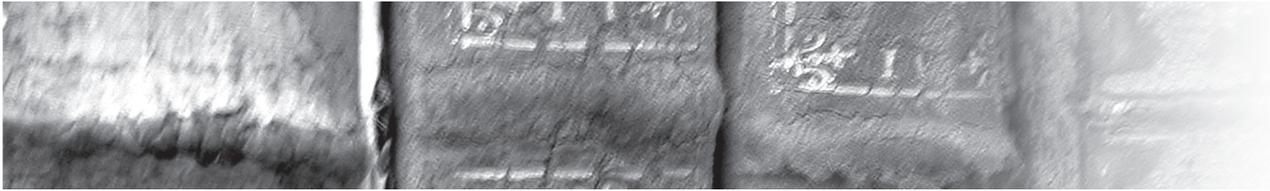
- Is the insect already dead or alive and how many insects are there?
- How many books are affected and with what kind of damage?
- Have you seen insects like these elsewhere in your home?
- Where have the books been stored and are they damp or moldy?
- How valuable and old are the books?

Isolate the affected books by placing them in a tightly sealed plastic bag. Seek assistance from an entomologist. A local university or state extension service should be able to put you in touch with one. Fumigation must be performed by professionals under controlled conditions. Non-chemical preventive measures against insects include:

- Seal entry points including windows, doors and put filters on vents.
- Keep room temperatures and humidity levels low (insects need water, too).
- Keep the environment clean and dusted, and don't store books near food or rubbish.

Dessicant dusts like diatomaceous earth or silica, can be used around the perimeters of a room, but will not be effective for insects with a winged portion of the life cycle.

7. How can I preserve my newspaper clippings?



Newspaper is made from wood fibers and it will turn dark and brittle very quickly, particularly when exposed to light. Although it can be chemically treated to slow down further deterioration, many of the treatments will also darken the paper. Newspaper will damage other paper or photographic materials with which they are stored if the other items are not protected from them. The only way to preserve the original is to store them properly:

- Place clipping in a polyester film folder with a sheet of alkaline buffered paper behind it.
- Put the polyester folders in file folders and boxes of high-quality acid-free, alkaline buffered materials.
- Store in a cool and dry location, such as a closet in an air-conditioned room.

8. The leather on my books is worn and scuffed. Should I oil my leather books?

Leather dressings were at one time thought to be useful in extending the life of leather bindings. Experience has shown, however, that the benefit is primarily cosmetic and that inexpert use of leather dressing does more harm than good. Studies have shown that leather dressing can cause the leather to dry out over time. Leather may become stiffer, accompanied by darkening or surface staining. If too much dressing is applied too frequently, the surface of the leather may become sticky and attract dust and the oil stains and deteriorate the paper.

Consolidants like Klucel G (food-grade) can be applied by book conservators to bind dry rotted leather and keep it from offsetting onto other books or textblocks. For handling purposes, polyester film jackets can be made for books.

## CARE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF BOOKS

- Damage to a book is cumulative. The repeated incorrect handling and storage of a book can quickly transform a new book into a worn or even an unusable one. Proper handling and storage in a stable, cool, clean, non-humid environment, can prolong its life.
- The environment around the book is a major concern because unacceptable levels of temperature and humidity will accelerate deterioration. For example, the high humidity in an attic or basement can promote mold growth, cockle pages, and attract insects.
- Extremely low humidity, as found above hot radiators, can dry out leather bindings.
- Direct sun-light, with a large ultraviolet (UV) component, will fade leather and cloth. Blue leather fades to dull green and red leather to brown, especially along the spine of the book.
- Dust, dirt and grime from handling can adversely effect books as well. Many people shelve their books in closed glass cases away from brightly lit windows or damp exterior walls to minimize the amount of dust and grime that will accumulate.
- How we handle and use a book contributes to its longevity. If a book will not lay flat, do not use force it to open further. The covers should always be supported when the book is open.
- Many books are damaged by the habit of pulling the books off the shelf with the head cap or the top of the spine. It is a much better practice to push the two adjoining books inward and remove the book by grasping the spine.
- Place similar sized books, next to each other on the shelf vertically, packing them neither too loosely or tightly. This will help to prevent

warping of a tall book next to a short book.

- The use of paper clips and marking pens to make notations should be discouraged since clips will rust or crimp the pages and pens often bleed through the pages, obscuring text. The folding down of page corners is also damaging as it will often cause the page corner to break off over time.
- The practice of using rubber bands or string to tie-up a book should be avoided because both will cut into brittle pages and damage fragile covers. A flat, soft ribbon (such as cotton twill tape), can be used to tie up the books as an immediate and temporary solution.
- An excellent way to protect fragile books is with a box that is custom made to the dimensions of the book. Books with dry flaking leather covers can be wrapped in paper or polyester jackets to keep the fragments and dirt from transferring to hands, adjoining books and the rest of the pages.
- In the past, leather books were treated with a leather dressing; however the application of an oil or leather dressing can have an adverse effect and is, therefore, not recommended.
- To select the professional best qualified to treat your book, contact the referral service maintained by The Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation (FAIC). They will provide you with a list of professionals in your area that can help you find an appropriate conservator or conservation treatment:

The Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation (FAIC)

1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301  
 Washington, D.C. 20006  
 Telephone (202) 452-9545  
 FAX (202) 452-9328

E-mail: [infoaic@aol.com](mailto:infoaic@aol.com)

WWW: <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic/>

## BASIC GUIDELINES TO SELECTING PRESERVATION SUPPLIES

There are a variety of high-quality preservation supplies on the market today that will help to ensure a longer life span for your collections of enduring value. Most preservation supplies are still only available through the mail from preservation suppliers. But some items, such as photograph and postcard sleeves, are increasingly available in photo supply and large discount stores (K-Mart, Walmart, etc.).

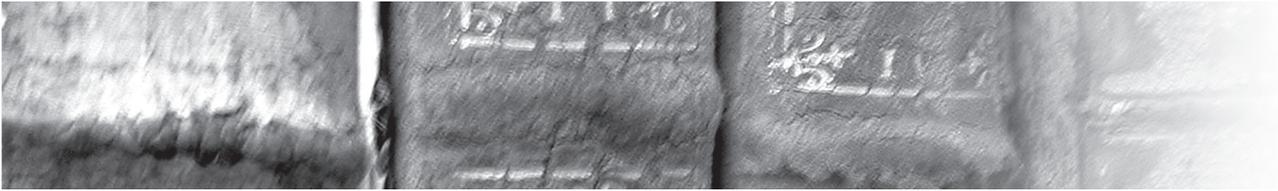
In selecting supplies, it is vitally important that you make yourself familiar with what constitutes true preservation-quality supplies. Never take the words "preservation-quality" and "archival-quality" at face value when used in the marketing of a product. Never assume that because a product is included in a preservation supply catalog that it is the best preservation choice. Ask why something is called "archival-quality;" and what makes it so? Below are some guidelines to help you in your selection of appropriate preservation and archival supplies.

### PLASTICS

Plastics are petroleum products, and many common plastics "off-gas" harmful chemicals, which can damage the materials they are in contact with. This includes many plastics found in standard photograph albums, and plastic dry-cleaner bags used to store clothing in.

Plastics are commonly found in collections as page protectors in scrapbooks and photo albums, and storage enclosures for photographs, documents, postcards, maps, negatives, and slides.

Use only preservationally-sound (chemically stable) plastics:



- Polyester: most commonly called by brand name “Mylar”
- Polypropylene
- Polyethylene

Avoid:

- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
- Unidentified plastics (including grocery and dry cleaning bags)

## PAPER & BOARD

Many of the papers, folders and boxes found in collections are acidic because of their manufacturing processes. The acids and lignin found in much of the paper manufactured from the mid-19th century through today contribute to the deterioration of some paper-based materials over time, and the deterioration of items placed next to them. (Think about what a newspaper clipping looks like after several years, or its staining effect when left next to another sheet of paper.)

Paper and board are commonly found in collections as file folders and boxes, phase boxes and document/pamphlet binders, sleeves for photographs and negatives, scrapbooks, tissues and wrapping papers, and photocopy paper.

Preservationally-sound paper and board:

- Are made from durable & chemically stable materials
- Are lignin-free
- Contain a buffer of calcium carbonate (not recommended for use with some photographic materials, and certain textiles)
- Alkaline papers (“acid-free”): pH = 7.5–8.5 range

Avoid

- Papers, folders, boxes, etc. with high acid content (purchase a pH marker pen to

easily check pH)

- Glassine envelopes
- Brown Kraft paper envelopes
- Newsprint and other low-quality, wood pulp products

To lengthen the life of your collections, it’s important to identify those deteriorating or damaging plastic- and paper-based materials and replace them with appropriate storage enclosures.

## AVOID THESE SHORT-CUT REMEDIES & OFFICE SUPPLIES WHICH CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE MATERIALS:

- Pressure-sensitive tape (like Scotch brand): Over time, the poor-quality plastics base of the tape will become yellow, obscuring text underneath, and brittle, easily flaking off. In addition, the poor-quality adhesive used in these tapes will begin to ooze out from underneath the plastic tape, causing damage, attracting dirt, and becoming difficult to remove.
- Rubberbands: Over time rubberbands will soften, sticking to any surface they touch, often staining them from the sulfur used in manufacture. Rubberbands eventually dry out, breaking into pieces that remain stuck on the material and are difficult to remove without damage to the material.
- Glue & glue-sticks (use PVA for repairs instead): Recently “acid-free” glue-sticks have appeared on the market and are a tempting alternative to PVA for attachments. Although their adhesive may be “acid-free,” these should be avoided because the adhesive will dry out over time, losing the strength and flexibility PVA guarantees.

## NEWSPAPER PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Newspapers are the most problematic materials to preserve because their paper is acidic and of poor quality. Newsprint also contains a high percentage of lignin which causes paper to yellow and darken. If exposed to light, newsprint quickly becomes brittle.

A few basic preservation guidelines for newspaper:

- Photocopy newspaper clipping onto acid-free paper. Off white paper retains the look of older paper and produces a permanent copy.
- Store newspapers or newspaper clippings in archival boxes in a cool dark environment. If you are saving entire issues of newspaper, proper storage is probably the only viable option. Libraries will typically microfilm back issues or replace originals with commercially available film.
- Deacidify newspaper to neutralize the acids and prevent further deterioration. Because this is labor intensive and more expensive, such treatment is typically done for clippings or issues that are rare or valuable and need to be saved in their original condition. After deacidification newspaper should be stored in archival boxes or mylar sleeves.
- Encapsulation. After deacidification clippings can be mounted onto acid free album pages with wheat starch paste or clear photo corners. If brittle, place individual newspaper pages in Mylar envelopes or have them encapsulated by a conservator so they can be handled.

## ARCHIVAL SUPPLIERS

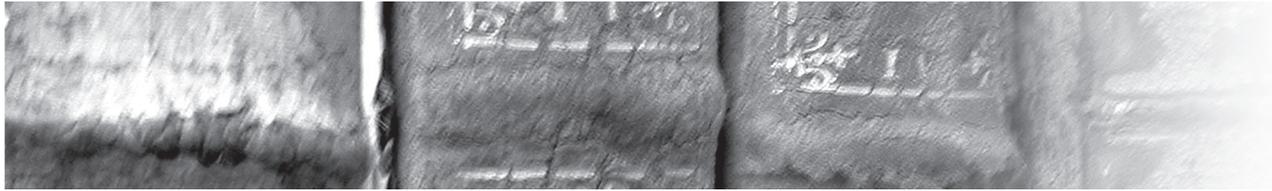
This list is not exhaustive, nor does it constitute an endorsement of the suppliers listed. I suggest that you obtain information from a number of vendors so that you can make comparisons of cost and assess the full range of available products.

Archival Products  
PO Box 1413  
Des Moines, IA 50305-1413  
Telephone: 800-526-5640  
Email: [info@archival.com](mailto:info@archival.com)  
<http://www.archival.com>

Archivart  
7 Caesar Place  
Moonachie, NJ 07074  
Toll Free: (800) 804-8428  
Telephone: (201) 804-8986  
Email: [sales@archivart.com](mailto:sales@archivart.com)  
<http://www.archivart.com>

Conservation Resources International  
5532 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22151  
Toll Free: (800) 634-6932  
Telephone: (703) 321-7730  
Fax: (703) 321-0629  
<http://www.conservationresources.com>  
Conservation supplies, photographic supplies, general

Gaylord Brothers, International  
P. O. Box 4901  
Syracuse, NY 13221-4901  
Cust. Service: (800) 634-6307  
Toll Free: (800) 448-6160 - ordering  
Email: [customerservice@gaylord.com](mailto:customerservice@gaylord.com)  
<http://www.gaylord.com>  
Hiromi Paper International  
2525 Michigan Avenue, # G-9  
Santa Monica, CA 90404



Telephone: (310) 998-0098  
 Email: [info@hiromipaper.com](mailto:info@hiromipaper.com)  
<http://www.hiromipaper.com>  
 Japanese paper ("washi") from paper mills throughout Japan

Light Impressions  
 P.O. Box 787  
 Brea, CA 92822-0787  
 Toll Free: (800) 828-6216  
 Telephone: (714) 441-4539  
 Toll Free Fax: (800) 828-5539  
 Email: [liwebsite@limpressions.com](mailto:liwebsite@limpressions.com)  
<http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com>  
 Albums, film storage, labeling, mounting, slide storage, mat boards, print storage, fine archival storage, display and presentation materials for negatives, transparencies, photographs, artwork, and documents

Metal Edge, Inc  
 6340 Bandini Avenue  
 Commerce, CA 90040  
 Toll Free: (800) 862-2228  
 Email: [info@metaledgeinc.com](mailto:info@metaledgeinc.com)  
<http://www.metaledgeinc.com>  
 Archival storage materials; designers and converters of innovative packaging  
<http://www.neschen.com>  
 Archival repair tape, deacidification, heat set tissue

Talas  
 568 Broadway  
 New York, NY 10012  
 Telephone: (212) 219-0770  
 Email: [info@talasonline.com](mailto:info@talasonline.com)  
<http://www.talas-nyc.com>  
 General conservation supplies, blue scales (textile fading cards), uv absorbent fluorescent tube shields and plastic film

University Products  
 517 Main Street  
 P. O. Box 101

Holyoke, MA 01041  
 Toll Free Telephone: (800) 336-4847  
 Telephone: (413) 532-3372  
 E-mail: [custserv@archivalsuppliers.com](mailto:custserv@archivalsuppliers.com)  
<http://www.universityproducts.com>  
 Suppliers for conservation, preservation, restoration, and archival quality storage; photo supplies, conservation paper and boards, tapes and adhesives, conservation tools and equipment, display materials, storage boxes, framing and matting supplies

## PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICES IN UTAH

### ARCHIVAL SUPPLIES

Preservation Source – Jeanne English 3666 S. 2455 E. SLC, UT 84109 801-278-7880. Supplier of archival material for preservation of paper documents, photographs and textiles. Specializing in acid-free photograph / scrapbook supplies and textile storage supplies. Call for an appointment.

### ART APPRAISER

Laub, Kurt – SLC, UT 801-466-8873. Art appraiser.

### ART RESTORATION

Densley, Heather – 801-763-8274. Does art restoration for many institutions. Can do any medium. Excellent work.  
 Provost, Liz – 1007 E 9<sup>th</sup> S SLC UT 801-966-9688 / 521-7902. Does art restoration, can do any medium. Excellent work.

### BINDING HISTORIES & GENEALOGY

Smith, Terry B. – PO Box 58199, SLC, UT 84158-0199 801-582-1110. Uses the ChannelBind System. Beautiful acid free hard bound covers in a variety of colors. Great for family histories and genealogy.  
Schaffer Bindery – 1608 S 300 W, SLC, UT 84115 801-463-1051. Does book binding and gold embossing on covers.

## BOOK REPAIR / RESTORATION / PRESERVATION

Silverman, Randy – Conservator Marriott Library, U of U SLC, UT WK: 801-585-6782. Does book restoration and preservation will make boxes for valuable books.

English, Jeanne – Preservation Source 801-278-7880.

Makes Custom boxes for books.

McAfee, Chris – 801-491-2084. Expert in bookbinding, repair, and restoration.

McMurdie, Shaun – 801-422-8359. Services include: bookbinding, restoring, repairs and paper conservation.

## DEACIDIFICATION OF PAPER

English, Jeanne – Preservation Source 801-278-7881. Will do deacidification of paper items and encapsulation.

Silverman, Randy – Conservator Marriott Library, U of U SLC, UT WK: 801-585-6782. Specializes in document preservation; repair; deacidification; and encapsulation.

## DISASTER HOTLINE

Silverman, Randy – Conservator Marriott Library, U of U SLC UT WK: 801-585-6782 / 487-6970. Call for advice when you are dealing with destruction from fires or floods.

## ENCAPSULATION

English, Jeanne – Preservation Source, 801-278-7880. Does document preservation, deacidification, and encapsulation.

McAfee, Chris – 801-491- 2084. Expert in paper

conservation.

Silverman, Randy – Conservator Marriott Library, U of U SLC UT WK: 801-585-6782. Specializes in document preservation: repair; deacidification; and encapsulation.

## FRAMING

Gardner, M. Scott – the Second Artist. 3060 S 900 E SLC, UT 84106 801-485-5585. Quality conservation framing and matting in handcrafted frames.

English, Jeanne – 3666 S 2455 E SLC, UT 83109 801-278-7880. Does conservation framing.

## FURNITURE

Kennard, Kenyon – 801-595-8912. Expert in restoration and conservation of antique furniture.

## OBJECTS

Lyon, Victoria – Park City, UT 435-783-2722.

Objects and Furniture Refinishing.

Raines, Jim – LDS Museum of Church History and Art, SLC, UT 801-240-2310. Expert in model ship building and restoration of artifacts.

## PHOTOGRAPH RESTORATION

Borge B. Anderson & Assoc. – 234 S 200 E SLC UT 801-359-7703. Does all types of photograph duplication; black & white, color, slide, negative, etc. Ask for Al.

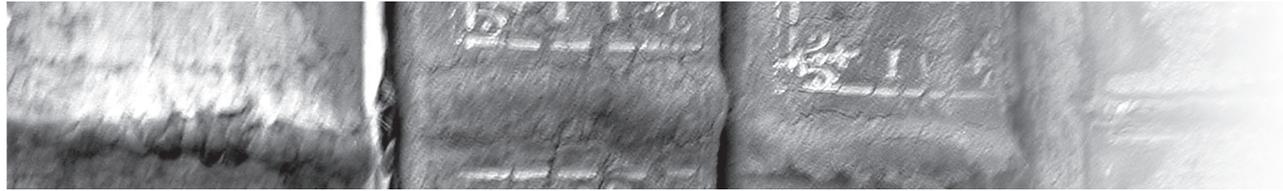
Visual Connections – Kim Curling, 4019 S 4665 W WVC, UT 801-964-2570. Computerized photograph restoration. Excellent work.

## TEXTILES

English, Jeanne – Preservation Source, 801-278-7880. Does textile preservation and consultation.

Fetzer, Jeanne – 801-582-2153. Expert on antique quilt preservation, restoration and appraisal.

Riley, Emilee – Heirloom Bride & Baby 2252 E 7110 S., SLC, UT 84121 733-7650. Will preserve keepsake



clothing (wedding dresses, blessing outfits, antique clothing) using 100% cotton bags, acid-free interleaving and padded hangers. Does custom work.

## REGIONAL CONSERVATION CENTERS

### Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts

264 South 23<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Telephone: (215) 545-0613  
Fax: (215) 735-9313

E-mail: [ccaha@shrsys.hslc.org](mailto:ccaha@shrsys.hslc.org)

Services: Conservation of paper, photographs, and library and archive materials. Surveys, educational programs and disaster assistance.

### New York State Conservation Consultancy

c/o Textile Conservation Workshop  
3 Main Street  
South Salem, NY 10590

Telephone: (914) 763-5805

Services: Conservation information, surveys (general, environmental, storage exhibit, treatment) for libraries, archives and historical societies.

### Northeast Document Conservation Center

100 Brickstone Square  
Andover, MA 01810-1494  
Telephone: (978) 470-1010

Fax: (978) 475-6021

Email: [nedcc@nedcc.org](mailto:nedcc@nedcc.org)

<http://www.nedcc.org>

Services: Conservation of library and archival materials, paper, and photographs. Surveys, educational programs, and disaster assistance.

### Rocky Mountain Regional Conservation Center

University of Denver  
2420 South University Boulevard  
Denver, CO 80208

Telephone: (303) 733-2712

Fax: (978) 733-2508

E-mail: [lmellon@du.edu](mailto:lmellon@du.edu)

Services: Conservation of paintings, paper, objects, and textiles. Surveys and educational programs.

### Textile Conservation Center

American Textile History Museum  
491 Dutton Street  
Lowell, MA 01854

Telephone: (978) 441-1198

Fax: (978) 441-1412

Services: Conservation of textiles and costumes. Surveys and educational programs.

### Williamstown Art Conservation Center

225 South Street  
Williamstown, MA 01267

Telephone: (413) 458-5741

Fax: (413) 458-2314

Services: Conservation of paintings, paper, furniture, objects, and sculpture. Surveys and educational programs.

The contents of this handout were compiled by Mark Pollei, Department Chair of the Rare Book Conservation Laboratory, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, for the first annual "Gentle Madness of Book Collecting Conference," October 24, 2003.

#### Sources:

Library of Congress Preservation Website: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/preserv/>

Northeast Document Conservation Center Website: <http://www.nedcc.org/>

## Seminar No. 6: Street Literature: Common Reading, Uncommon Times

**Brad Westwood with assistance from Linda Brown, Rare Book Cataloger and Adjunct Curator of British and American Literature**

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The democratization of reading during the 19th century led to far reaching changes in English and American cultures. Printed materials (newspapers, leaflets, broadsides, gift goods and a sea of colorful print ephemera) became increasingly aimed at a mass audience. In this seminar we will examine the world of “street literature” and other printed works generated for a growing, consumer society. This material is often affordable and in some ways is the most interesting to collect.

### Selected Secondary Sources

Collison, Robert. *The Story of Street Literature: Forerunner of the Popular Press*. London. J.M. Dent & Sons Limited, 1973. (ISBN #0460039741)

Shepard, Leslie. *The History of Street Literature*. David & Charles Newton Abbot, 1973. (ISBN #0715358812)

### Catalog and Finding Aid

Magee, David Bickersteth. *Victoria R.I.: A Collection of Books, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters, Original Drawings, etc., by the Lady Herself and her Loyal Subjects, Produced During her Long and Illustrious Reign*. San Francisco: Antiquarian Books, [1969-1970]. 3 v.: ill., facsimils. ; 29 cm.

Taylor, Russ and LeGrand Baker. *Register to the David Bickersteth Magee (1905-1977) Collection of Victorian and Edwardian Manuscripts (1812-1952)*. Provo: Brigham Young University, 2003.

### Victorian and Edwardian Collections

Below is a sliver of what will be shown during the seminar.

### Chapbooks

*The Scottish Dove Sent Out, and Returning: [Numb. 40.] Bringing Intelligence from the Armies, and Makes Some Relations of Other Observable Passages of Both Kingdoms, for Information and Instruction. From Friday the 13. Of July, to Friday the 19. of July.* London: Printed according to Order for L.C., 1644. BYU call number: 942.062 Sc82 1644.

*Aunt Affable's Story About William and Dick, and What Echo Said to Them.* London: Dean & Co., 1850? BYU call number: 820 A1 no.66

Produced for the pleasure and education of children and the near-illiterate who enjoyed stories part farce and part moral (an echo cannot hear or speak to you but God will). Produced by one of England's most successful and prolific children's book publishers, Dean & Company (London) and illustrated with hand-tined wood cuts. BYU has a large number Dean & Company titles.

*Miss Fanny at the Sea Side.* London: Rock, Brother's & Payne [1856] BYU call number: 820 A1 no. 65.

A proto-comic strip produced as a chapbook. Also a veiled satirical reference to Queen Victoria's sea bathing wagon and privy screen (known as the bathing machine) which was rolled out into the waves off the Isle of Wight, beside Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's Osborne House. Note the hazy words across the wagon on the wrapper “bathing machine.”

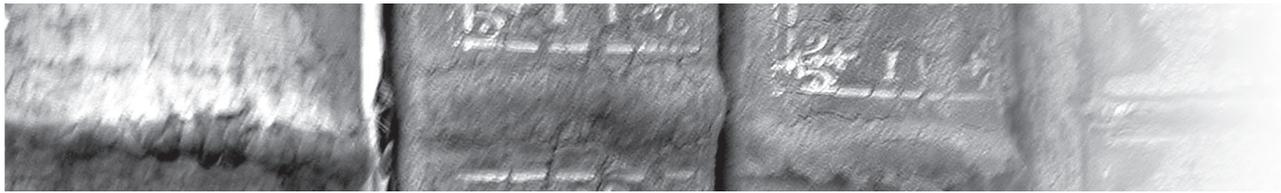
### Broadsides

*The Famous Ballad of Badsworth-Hunt: or, The Most Excellent Fox Chase, as Performed by Mr. Bright's Hounds of Badsworth in 1730.* Pontefact: J. Fox, Printer, 1730. BYU call number: 821 B14 1730.

Johnson, Samuel (b. 1710) *Dr. [Johnson's] Chirurgical Address to L... [But]: or, A New Lesson Upon the S---ch Fiddle.* London: Sold at Vandikes Head, n.d. BYU call number: 824.63 L56

Owen, Robert. *Outline of the Plan for Improving the Condition of Society.* London: Strahan and Spottiswoode, 1818, BYU call number: HB161.G64 no.22036.16

A pamphlet/broadside authored by one of England and America's most influential (and early) socialist, cooperative community proponent and trade unionist.



*Curiosities of Street Literature, Comprising Assortment of Street-drolleries, Squibs, Histories, Comic Tales in Prose and Verse, Broadsides on the Royal Family, Political Litanies, Dialogues, Catechisms, Acts of Parliament, Street Political Papers, A Variety of "Ballads on a Subject," Dying Speeches and Confessions.* London: Reeves and Turner, 1871, BYU call number: Z1029.3.C8 1871a.

This limited edition work (456 offered in four different bindings) of reproduced 17th to 19<sup>th</sup> century broadsides, explores the richness and diversity of British street literature. The introduction gives an acute antiquarian analysis suggesting that the publishers -- like Samuel Pepys and Samuel Johnson before them -- realized that common print culture offered a historical understanding far different than the literary recitations of the magisterial and polite society. Unlike the original broadsheets that were offered for sale by hawkers and peddlers for a ninth-penny to a penny, this compilation was sold only to the well-to-do bibliophile.

### **Almanacs (agricultural, political, medical and satirical examples)**

Thomas, Robert Bailey. *The Old Farmer's Almanack, Calculated on a New and Improved Plan for the Year of our Lord...* Dublin, N.H.: Yankee, inc., 1793-, AY81.F3 O6.

*Rider's British Merlin: ...with Notes of Husbandry, Physick, Fairs and Marts.* London: Printed for the company of Stationers, 1840, 529.308 R43.

Blickensdorfer, Jacob Jr. *The Western Patriot and Canton Almanack, for the Year of our Lord 1844.* Canton, Ohio: Published and sold by Peter Kaufmann, & Co., 1844, BYU call number: 529.308 W525p 1844.

This work has a farmer's penciled annotations regarding weather and assorted issues of agrarian life.

*Mr. Punch's Pocket Book.* London: Punch Office, 1844-1881. BYU call number: 529.308 P969p 1870

*Kickapoo Indian Almanac.* New Haven, Conn: Published by Healy & Bigelow, 1893, BYU call number: 529.308 K534 1893.

*Rider's British Merlin.* London: Printed for the company of Stationers. 1841. BYU call number: 529.308 R43

### **Mementos & Souvenirs**

Doyle, Richard. *An Overland Journey to the Great Exhibition: Showing a Few Extra Articles & Visitors.* London: Chapman and Hall, 1851, BYU call number: 606.4 D777o 1851 09/04/96 CZ.

Rawlins, Thomas J. *Lane's Telescopic View of the Interior of the Great Industrial Exhibition [diorama].* Londong: C. Lane..., 1851, BYU call number: 808.837 L24L 1851.

### **Novels**

"Yellow Backs": *A Collection of Over 1,750 Printer's Proofs of Binding Covers for "Yellow Back" Publications of the '80s and '90s. Together with a Similar Collection of Nearly 300 Covers Used as Salesmen's Samples.* No publishing information. BYU call number: 655.744 Y38.

### **Miscellaneous works**

Morris, Charles. *The Life of Queen Victoria and the Story of her Reign: A Beautiful Tribute to England's Greatest Queen in her Domestic and Official Life: and also the Life of the New King, Edward VII.* 1901. BYU call number: 923.142 Vi66mo 1901a.

This publication is a salesman's dummy, consisting of specimen pages, followed by a publisher's announcement and a group of ruled leaves for recording subscribers' names. It also has colored illustrated lining paper and is mounted between front paste down and front fly leaf publisher's announcement and mounted on front paste down sample of spine binding.

## Notes

**Gentle Madness of Book Collecting Program  
Evaluation  
(Please tear out this sheet from your booklet)**

L. Tom Perry Special Collections  
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU  
October 24, 2003

The L. Tom Perry Special Collections wishes to engage, educate, and entertain our patrons and friends. We would like to make this program an annual event, therefore, we are asking for your comments regarding this year's program.

1. What can we do better next year?
  
2. What did you like best about the conference?
  
3. Was there anything that surprised you?
  
4. Where did you learn about this program (please make a check)?

BYU / Harold B. Lee Website:  
BYU Alumni Magazine:  
Direct Mailing:  
BYU Bookstore:  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Would you like to be contacted regarding other Harold B. Lee Library programs and next year's Gentle Madness Conference? If so, please fill out the requested information below:

Name:  
Address:

Phone:  
Email:

6. What seminars would you like to see in next year's program?  
Please place a check next to what interests you.
  - History of Mormon Fiction
  - History of Mormon Magazines
  - Mormon Novels
  - Travel and Exploration Literature
  - Collector Cards (baseball, cigarette, etc.)
  - The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Revival of Fine Presses
  - Publisher Book Bindings 1880-1920
  - Gift Books
  - Collecting Hollywood (scripts, programs, 8x10s, lobby cards, etc.)
  - History of Photographs
  - Travel Memorabilia and Postcards
  - Illuminated Manuscripts of the Middle Ages
  - Incunabula (1450-1500)
  - Other\_\_\_\_\_.

Please write down any additional comments and/or suggestions:

## Notes

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