BIBLIOGRAPHY

General

United Kingdom

Literary Culture 1690-1740

Literary Culture 1740-1800

Anonymous and Pseudonymous Publication, 1600-1800


First Class Mail

120 Summer 2003

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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SHARP News Vol. 12, No. 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Germany


United States


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The Association Internationale de Bibliophilie (AIB) held their 2002 colloquium in Cape Town last year, from 29 September to 5 October. For this French-based organisation, with over 450 members world wide, it was the first time such an event was held in the southern hemisphere. The programme, which was three years in the planning, was a mixture of scholarly papers, views on the development and maintenance of bibliophilia, and tourist attractions such as the vineyards in Stellenbosch and Table Mountain. With such a stunning array of libraries and beautiful places visited, it is not surprising that each day’s events as they happened.

The opening speech on the first day was perhaps the most poignant for the delegates, some 90 book collectors from Great Britain, Switzerland, France, Spain, Japan, North America, Canada, Russia, New Zealand, and south Africa, gathered to hear each day’s events as they happened.

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**SHARP NEWS**

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1 March
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**SHARP War**
http://sharpweb.org

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**SHARP News Vol. 12, No. 3 [2003], Art. 1**

Donald Kerr
University of Otago, New Zealand

Wood understood the value of the swirl of documentary evidence thrown up by events. He was the Oxford equivalent of George Thomson, collecting whatever he could of Civil War pamphlets and proclamations, and later, of materials relating to the Popish Plot. Wood also had an eye to the paper work of ordinary life. He collected ballads, music, satires, advertisements, accounts of murders, and public notices of all kinds. A petition to Parliament “found in Dr Lowers privy house”, a title page of poems that had worn away, a set of letters, all were taken home, ironed out and filed. Many of the items are unique. His collection of book catalogs is now an indispensable source for research into the seventeenth-century book trade. Wood tried to acquire books that were banned, and censorship practices can be illustrated from his gleanings from printing house floors, where he picked up discarded sheats. His notes indicate when a book was printed by stealth, or beyond the sea, or pirated; he knew which books were condemned, and when printers were imprisoned.

The catalogue superseded the 1862 Hadlist in both coverage and detail. Not only is this the fullest account we are likely to have of the remarkable library, but it also aims to explain why, and how Wood acquired his books, and how he organised, bound, read, and annotated them. So he includes details about the provenance and condition of each item, along with a description of the binding and any annotations. The new catalogue is organised alphabetically by author, with special sections for subjects that Wood collected intensively. A few illustrations clarify certain entries; through this would have been welcome — and a comprehensive index ensures that no item eludes the searcher. In compiling so thorough a catalogue of such an important private library, Nick Bland has done the early modern scholarly community an invaluable service — and one that the ghost of Wood, who must surely haunt the Bodleian, would applaud.

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**GIS WORKSHOP**

**GIS in the Arts & Humanities**

Location: University of Portsmouth, UK
Date: 8-11 September 2003

The Department of Geography of the University of Portsmouth, in association with the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS), is running a four-day summer workshop in the use of GIS for the arts and humanities. This builds on the success of the previous one-day workshops (http://ahds.ac.uk/gis/workshop.html). The summer school will provide practical, hands-on experience of using Geographical Information System (GIS) software focusing on data and techniques relevant to historians, geographical demographers, archaeologists and others with an interest in the past. The instructors are all academics with significant experience in using GIS to conduct historical research. The majority of the course will focus on practical work on an IT lab with state-of-the-art GIS facilities. Its key aims are:

* To establish why the use of GIS is important to the arts and humanities.
* To provide sufficient hands-on experience of using established GIS software packages to allow them to conduct research using GIS.
* To explore the strengths and limitations of using GIS in the context of the arts and humanities where the scientific approaches common in GIS may not be appropriate.
* To provide practical help and advice to people with an interest in conducting specific projects that will use GIS.
* To demonstrate the infrastructure that is available to support GIS-based research projects in the arts and humanities.

Places are limited, so book early. You can do this by sending the booking form to:

Christine Tonkin, Continuing Professional Development, University of Portsmouth, Boathouse No. 6, College Rd., HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, PO1 3JL Tel: (023) 9284 5402, Fax: (023) 9282 0024, Email: cchristine@port.ac.uk.

The booking form and further details are available at http://www.englport.ac.uk/geog/short_course.html

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**Begin your membership in SHARP, and you will receive the annual Book History, SHARP News and the SHARP/Membership and Periodicals Directory, which is published each summer. Students and urges can add a subscription to Book History. We accept Visa, MasterCard or cheques in American or British currency, made out to SHARP. Send this form to Barbara A. Brunson, SHARP Membership Secretary, University of South Carolina, P.O. Box 8516, Columbia, SC 29250 USA.

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**SHARP News Vol. 12, No. 3 [2003], Art. 2**

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**Graham Perry**
University of York

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**SHARP News, Vol. 12, No. 3 [2003], Art. 3**

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before 1822. Evidence from bibliographical data shows otherwise, English Gothic novels, sometimes, particularly in remote locations, were published in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston during the years of embargo and the war of 1812, and Charleston customers purchased books in direct mail order. Printers, notably the American imprint in the 1826 catalog, and the 1829 letters with a Philadelphia address, have been relatively neglected.

Notwithstanding those unfortunate bibliographical errors, James Raven makes a convincing case for the scope of book history and devoting new attention to book traffic across the Atlantic during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. His study of the business letters exchanged by London wholesalers and colonial customers is a welcome complement to the history of book production. Coupled with a more accurate bibliographical analysis, it is bound to reveal the agency of the colonists in the imperial book trade.


“The problem for the publisher, scholar, and editor is to enter the mind and the life of this man as far as possible,” Selwyn notes. “To understand his personality is to understand the agency of the colonists in the imperial book trade.”

Before the conference on 22-24 April 2003, the Conference on book history and devoting new attention to book traffic across the Atlantic during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. His study of the business letters exchanged by London wholesalers and colonial customers is a welcome complement to the history of book production. Coupled with a more accurate bibliographical analysis, it is bound to reveal the agency of the colonists in the imperial book trade.


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The conference, held on 22-24 April 2003, was an international conference charting possible futures for the book as both artifact and commodity. The conference, held on 22-24 April 2003, was an international conference charting possible futures for the book as both artifact and commodity. The conference, held on 22-24 April 2003, was an international conference charting possible futures for the book as both artifact and commodity.
which overwhelmingly focuses on pre-20th-century book ecologies. By contrast, the book publishing industry has professionalised far less than equivalent sectors, and so in far as publishing courses are taught within the higher education sector internationally, they tend to be narrowly vocational, business-oriented, and take place often in competitive ignorance of the e-trade emerging from book history. Publishing’s highly precarious status within academia is curious, given that not only are there West’s oldest extant publishing houses, but also that academics must constitute a sector of the population more familiar with publishers and their products than almost any other. Academe is more familiar with publishers and their concerns, than almost any other.  The alternative risks maintaining publishing courses as the front product for vocational, business-oriented, and to take so far as publishing courses as the front product for vocational, business-oriented, and to take the production, marketing and consumption of contemporary literature and examine the dynamics of the literary prize in relation to the codification of cultural value, the formation of cosmopolitan reading communities and the construction of national and trans-national identities. Whilst it is anticipated that the Booker Prize will be a major focus of critical attention, the conference will also consider the manifestations, both in the UK and elsewhere.

Speakers include:

- James English (University of Pennsylvania) Jhn Frn (University of Edinburgh)
- Mary Goff (Administrator, Man Booker Prize)
- Mary Jay (Authors Books Collective)
- Richard Todd (Free University, Amsterdam)

Conference Organisers:

- Daniel Lea (Department of English)
- Claire Squires (Oxford International Centre for Publishing Studies), Oxford
- Richard Todd (Free University, Amsterdam)

For further information please go to www.omega-x-australian.com/artandhumanities/conferences/cultureandliteracy or email: calp2003@brookes.ac.uk.


James Raven’s new book is an ambitious study of the transatlantic book trade. It offers a research and analysis of a history of the Charleston Library Society in the South Carolina seaport and a fascinating history of various overseas adventures of the London wholesalers. Raising his analysis on the Society’s Copy Book of Letters from 1758 to 1811, mainly outgoing letters to London merchants and some incoming ones (a total of 120 letters, fully annotated in the second half of the book), Raven chronicles a turbulent history. Founded as a rich man’s club in 1748, the Charleston Library Society survived a devastating fire and the city’s occupation during the Revolutionary War, and finally assembled a collection of 7,000 volumes by 1811 and 13,000 volumes by 1819.

Between 1759 and 1811, Raven shows, the Library Society purchased books from London for a total of £4,870. The colonists reduced, or in fact excluded, the cost of books purchased from London for a total of £4,870. The colonists reduced, or in fact excluded, the cost of the connection, or at least Raven chose to ignore the occasional, and sometimes large book purchases. The London merchants, as well as the domestic supply in the early republic. The book committee of the Library Society devoted itself to obtaining and presenting information on the latest books. Within a year of publication, and colonists 280 shareholders included only a few women, all widows, and most readers of the new fiction and mis- readers of the new fiction and mis- dered themselves, more particularly, as book baroners and sons of Charleston merchants and planters.

At several points, too, the bibliographical research was therefore, and one could only agree with Brooks that the Library Society actually did hold three-volume folio edition of Lock’s Works as part of McKenzie’s 1752 stock. This stock, which had survived the 1778 fire. In addition, the 1826 catalog, which gave full bibliographical descriptions of the holdings, again, more particularly, as book baroners and sons of Charleston merchants and planters.

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Pickering & Chatto make two major Scriblerian projects available to the modern reader. Both the Miscellanea and The Grub-Street Journal are consequences of the first direct, the second indirect) of Swift’s visit to England in 1726, his first since leaving for France in 1714. He brought with him the manuscript of the long-projected Gulliver’s Travels and, during his visit to Twickenham, he asked Pope to review the two handwritten manuscripts and half-blank pages. Pope brought to this work of retrieval an even livelier than usual interest in potential publication. He had just quarrelled with the leading London bookseller Bernard Lintot over the subscription for the Odyssey and was about to employ his own printer and bookseller, his practice from 1728 until the death-bed edition of his works in 1743-4. If the task to which Bouchet, Joachim du Bellay, and Jean de Bure, with the four volumes are accessible, printed, and Professor Pettit has provided a detailed explanation of the collection. Unfortunately some manuscript leaves are missing from the end of the first volume and the beginning of the second. The Miscellanea and The Grub-Street Journal also have an important role in the publication history of Pope and Swift. This facsimile of the Miscellanea is from a fine set owned by William Res-Mog, the four volumes are attractively printed, and Professor Pettit has provided a detailed and scholarly introduction. Unfortunately some manuscript leaves are missing from the first volume and are willing to replace defective copies. The four Grub-Street Journal volumes are less fortunate, as (all the copies of the book, a volume, a narrative, a work. This anomaly makes sense when we consider the ‘low’ status of fiction in literary culture of the period. By focusing on the initial reception (practical and the electronic age (practical and diverse publication-contexts of the novel, the project will look at new grounds for understanding the original, the intertextual complexity and the checkered career of Stowe’s most influential text. It will also provide new insight into the ‘reading revolution’, which historians and literary scholars believe took place in Europe and America early in the nineteenth century.

The workshops for the wide-ranging discussions is a plan for a conference provisionally entitled ‘Maintaining the Hearthstone and the Home: A Conference on the Reception, Preparation, and Distribution of Print in British Culture’. The conference will be held at the University of New South Wales (ADFA), has just been awarded a research grant from the National Research Foundation of South Africa. This project will create a historically comprehensive and interdisciplinary understanding of the world. Uncle Tom’s Cabin was first published in book form it was advertised as ‘The Greatest Book of its Kind’. But what ‘kind’ of book was it? Advertisements and early reviews rarely referred to it as a novel; it was a book, a volume, a narrative, a work. Emphasis on the novel’s textual heritage of literary works in culture.

Dorina Miller Parmeter  
Syracuse University

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This collection of fourteen essays, including an introduction by the editors and a preface by the Rossetti Archive team, presents the emerging field of textual studies, a hybrid of textual scholarship and postmodern theory. The book is divided into three sections, each of which includes three essays and a response essay that examines the connections between the other selections and various surrounding textual cases. The first section, titled “Textuality and the Visual,” presents the changing role of the textual editor away from determining a “correct” edition of a text through emendation, toward a more genetic and personal understanding of textual production and reproduction in a postmodern critical climate. The second section, titled “Textuality and the Visual,” examines the nature of the visual presence that is present in each of the many papers. The third section, titled “Textuality and the Visual,” explores the many new connections between the other selections and various surrounding textual cases.


Mary C. Erler’s rich and well-documented study contributes in several ways to our understanding of medieval women’s relations with books. Erler argues to provide “quantifiable information” (134) about women’s devotional writing, which has been later added to the corpus of manuscripts and early printed books known to be owned by laywomen and nuns. Erler also provides a rich form of publication. The images these models also contributed to the development of scientific and public knowledge of embryonic development. While historians of embryology and medicine will find the book interesting, so should those who care about publishing and authorship. When a model was created closely with a scientist to capture details of the observed specimens in wax, was that model merely a technical device to be an engaged in interpretation as well? And did he have any authority or knowledge generated through the models? Ziegler insisted that he deserved respect as an original source of information by the general public.

The book is a lovely book, bringing this special form of publication. The image is a book that deserved respect as an original source of information by the general public.

For the study of medieval women, a collection like Erler’s can offer readers of what they read. In the end, Hopwood confirms that medieval women’s literary and book ownership have both been underestimated. Not only women’s literacy and book ownership, but also that books possessed a lively role in the spiritual development and useful as tokens of cement relationships, particularly with other women.

The women discussed here provide many surprises. For example, although historians have often argued that late medieval women rarely knew Latin, the aristocratic London woman whose life is investigated here read Latin, a sci
cientific and public knowledge of human embryos, particularly during the last half of the nineteenth century. They were truly a form of publication. The book was a lovely book, bringing this special form of publication. The image is a book that deserved respect as an original source of information by the general public.

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