

## SHARP CONFERENCE

### 10th Annual Conference

Location: London  
Dates: 10-13 July 2002

Sessions for the tenth annual meeting of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing will take place in Senate House (the administrative and academic centre of the federal University of London in which the prestigious University of London Library is housed), in the British Library, and in the Wellcome Library. Special themes of the conference include Digitisation as it impinges upon Book History and the History of the Medical Book and Medical Publishing.

Plenary sessions will include lectures by Peter Burke, Professor of Cultural History at the University of Cambridge; Trevor Howard-Hill, President of the Bibliographical Society of America; and a round-table discussion on issues in modern publishing chaired by Tim Rix, former chief-executive of the Longman Group.

Conference fees are £80 for SHARP members (£85 including the Annual General Meeting lunch). Daily fees (Conference only) are £30 per day; Concessions are £20 per day.

Visit <http://www.sas.ac.uk/ies/Conferences/SHARP2002.htm> for registration forms, a provisional programme, and links to accommodation.

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## SHARP NEWS OF NOTE

### Longman-History Today Prize

Jonathan Rose's *The Intellectual Life of the British Working Classes* (Yale University Press) has won the Longman-History Today Prize for best history book of 2001. In addition, it was short-listed for the Duff Cooper Award, a UK prize for general non-fiction, and was named one of the Best Books of 2001 in the Christmas issue of the *Economist*. Congratulations to Jonathan!

## NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

### Current Book History Research in Finland

Submitted by Jyrki Hakapää  
University of Helsinki, Finland

The idea of researching "book history" is new in Finland. Nevertheless, its main ideas and topics have been around for some time. One main strand of Finnish historiography has concentrated upon the development of national culture. During the crucial nineteenth century, national activity was largely expressed in different printed works. Although later historians' main interests were likely the ideas expressed at that time as well as their influences upon each other and eventually upon the Finnish state and society, many notations on libraries, newspapers, and publishing appear as marginalia. Today this is well shown in two recently published titles, *Suomen kirjallisuushistoria 1-3* (The Literary History of Finland, head ed. Yrjö Varpio, Finnish Literature Society, 1999) and *Finlands svenska litteraturhistoria I-II* (The Swedish Literary History of Finland, eds. Johan Wrede and Clas Zilliacus, The Swedish Literary Society in Finland, 1999-2000). Neither concentrates solely

on literary studies; articles on the history of publishing, printing, and reading are also included.

Finnish book history as a research field is usually a part of a broader theme. Book historians are spread among many different institutions, working and studying under different history departments, departments of information and media studies, or libraries. Book history, for many, is only one among a host of interests. The field also includes many individual bibliophiles outside academic institutions.

The main research cluster can be found in Helsinki, where four institutions support studies in book history: The University of Helsinki, the University of Helsinki Library (which is also the National Library), The Finnish Literature Society, and The Swedish Literature Society in Finland.

In recent years, the University of Helsinki Library has concentrated upon creating a new and thorough national bibliography. Work on the early periods has been published in *Suomen kansallisbibliografia 1488-1700* (National Bibliography of Finland, eds. Tuija Laine & Rita Nyqvist, University of Helsinki Library, 1996). Information up to the year 1800 is now included in the database *Fennica*: <http://fennica.linneanet.fi/>.

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## SHARP NEWS

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SHARP News (ISSN 1073-1725) is the quarterly newsletter of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing, Inc.

### COPY DEADLINES

1 March  
1 June  
1 September  
1 December

### SHARP WEB:

<http://sharpweb.org>

Vast effort has led to publishing other basic book history titles, such as the first longer presentation on book history in Finnish, *Kirjahistoria: johdatus vanhan kirjan tutkimukseen* (Book History: Introduction to Old Books' Research, ed. Tuija Laine, Finnish Literature Society, 1996) and a presentation on early Finnish literature, *Vanhimman suomalaisen kirjallisuuden käsikirja* (The Handbook of the Oldest Finnish Literature, ed. Tuija Laine, Finnish Literature Society, 1997). Anna Perälä has also published the enormous *Suomen typografinen atlas 1642-1827 I-II*. (The Typographical Atlas of Finland, also in Swedish and German, University of Helsinki Library, 2000). At the same time some other specific collections and themes of the University of Helsinki Library have been revealed, such as its famous and untouched Monrepos Manor Library from the Enlightenment period (about 8000 titles) which has been regularly presented at exhibitions. This spring the Library presents the collection's German titles.

Some specific bibliographies and presentations have also been published recently. The database of Finnish children's literature *Koivu ja tähti. Nuorisokirjallisuus Suomessa 1543-1899* (Birch and Star. Children's Literature in Finland, eds. Riitta Kuivasmäki, Marja Kukkonen & Marita Rajalin, Finnish Institute for Children's Literature, 2001) is available at <http://www.co.jyu.fi/~sni/tk/Kansi.htm>. For research on the possession of books one can turn to Henrik Grönroos' and Ann-Charlotte Nyman's *Boken i Finland. Bokbeståndet hos borgerskap, hantverkare och lägre sociala grupper i Finlands städer enligt städernas bouppteckningar 1656-1809*, (Books In Finland. Bourgeois', Artisans' and Lower Social Groups' Books According to the Towns' Estate Inventory Deeds, The Swedish Literature Society in Finland, 1996). In this work, these crucial sources are not only presented in their entirety, owned titles are also identified, classified, and ordered according to their popularity. Lately the third official language of Finland, Sámi, has also been noted. Sophie Capdeville has published *Le fonds Lapponica des Fellman: catalogue raisonné* (Finno-Ugrian Society, 2001), a catalogue of the Fellman-family library consisting of 1300 titles in Sámi languages about the Sámi people and Lapland from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.

Since 1995, the University of Helsinki has offered the only book history study compilation in Finland. Students are able to study book history as a minor subject. The compilation is situated at the Department of Church

History. Finnish book production once concentrated heavily upon religious titles, and church historians were active very early in this field. However, the study compilation is open to all students and attracts lecturers from various departments. This spring a special course on Finnish newspapers from 1600-1800 is being offered; next year the topic will be the Finnish book trade. The study compilation's Finnish Website can be located at <http://www.helsinki.fi/teol/khl/opetus/kirjahistoria.html>. So far the compilation has proved a success and several masters' theses have been or are currently being prepared on book history issues.

Recently, communication and media research have been a main trend at Finnish universities. The Department of Information Studies at the University of Tampere has also included historical studies in its programme. Ilkka Mäkinen is the department's Reader in Library History, a topic that has been eagerly researched in previous generations. His main publication concentrates upon Finnish reading habits in the nineteenth century: *"Nödvändighet af Länkirjasto". Modernin lukuhulun tulo Suomeen ja lukemisen Instituutiot* ("The Necessity for the Lending Library." The Introduction of the Modern "Desire to Read" into Finland and the Institutions of Reading. Finnish Literature Society, 1997, summary in English).

Finnish history departments have also supported an ongoing interest in foreign history topics. In the field of book history this is exemplified at the Department of General History at the University of Turku. There Janne Tunturi's doctoral studies concentrate on the history of reading, focussing, in particular, on the late eighteenth century English literary antiquarians and how they read and understood texts from the Middle Ages. In the same department, Leila Koivunen examines the Western-European image of Africa through English book and newspaper pictures from 1850-1880. One may also study abroad, like Päivi Räisänen, who is currently preparing her doctoral study on the religious reading of sixteenth-century German peasants at the University of Göttingen. Foreign and domestic studies can also be combined: Tuija Laine concentrated on English devotional literature's influence on Finnish readers in her doctoral thesis *Ylösherätys suruttomille: englantilaisperäinen hartauskirjallisuus Suomessa Ruotsin vallan aikana* (English Devotional Literature during the Swedish Era. Finnish Literature Society, 2000, summary in English and

a separate bibliography); and the connections between domestic and international book distribution during the nineteenth century form the topic for this writer's own doctoral studies.

Medieval studies have not often been mentioned as a part of book history. Recently the Finnish National Archives opened a database, *Diplomatarium Fennicum*, devoted to listing all sources concerning Finland in the Middle Ages <http://haku.carnac.fi/df/default.htm>. This work also includes book history studies. The newest and largest project is *The Arrival of Humanism to Finland*, <http://www.cc.jyu.fi/~merisalo/research.htm>, which includes scholars who for a long time have been interested in book history. For example, the Docent of Church History at the University of Helsinki, Esko Laine, will examine the role of priesthood in distributing and deciphering humanism; and the Professor of Roman Philology at the University of Jyväskylä, Outi Merisalo, will concentrate on humanism in Finnish libraries from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Special events sometimes support book history. One of the most important Finnish publishing houses, WSOY, will celebrate its 125th anniversary in 2003. Kai Häggman has already completed the first part of the company's history, *Piispankadulta Bulevardille. Werner Söderströmin Osakeyhtiö 1878-1939* (WSOY, 2001). The second part will be published next year. Characteristically, Häggman never mentions "book history," although his work certainly belongs within its realms.

The aforementioned titles are for the most part published in Finnish or Swedish. Bibliographies, databases, and source publications, however, can be used without understanding either language. Summaries and some short presentations are available in English. For example, the Third Nordic Conference on the History of Ideas for Research Students held last summer at Helsinki had book history as one of its three main themes. The conference presentations have now been published in the web journal *Ennen ja Nyt* (The Before and Now), <http://www.ennenjanyt.net/2?01/>. Some articles in English on Finnish library history can be found at the electronic library *Sukkula* at <http://www.uwasa.fi/~sukkula/kirjastohistoria.php3>. The main site for information on Finnish history, however, is the *Agricola*-pages at <http://www.utu.fi/agricola/e/>.

## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

### Improving Access to Historical Collections The Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL)

Submitted by Marian Lefferts,  
Executive Manager, CERL

#### CERL

In 1990, Dr. F.G. Kaltwasser of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Dr J.M. Smethurst of the British Library convened in Munich the first international Conference on Retrospective Cataloguing, to discuss the problems and issues related to creating machine-readable catalogues of books printed in the hand-press period up to 1830.

Reports from a Working Party were discussed at a second conference early in 1992, resulting in the formation of CERL. Its purpose was formulated as sharing resources and expertise between research libraries with a view to improving access to, as well as exploitation and preservation of, the European printed heritage.

Then, as now, CERL's primary objective was to accumulate records of books printed in Europe during the hand-press period in a single machine-readable database. Having first established a set of functional principles and a technical specification for structuring and inputting information, CERL started to gather and edit files in 1994. The Hand Press Book (HPB) database became a live file available for searching in 1997.

In the following years, many new records have been added to the HPB database, the organisation has grown (it now has fifty-five full and special members and eighteen associate members in twenty-six different countries), and CERL has embarked on a programme of database development as well as the initiation of further projects to support its aim of assisting scholars and librarians alike to gain access to Europe's printed heritage.

#### Contents of the HPB Database

The HPB database now contains over a million records of books from the beginning of printing to the middle of the nineteenth century. This resource is compiled from sixteen bibliographical files contributed by fourteen library organisations in Croatia, England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Scotland, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden (a detailed description of each file is available at

<http://www.cerl.org/hpb.htm>).

The HPB database is of equal interest to both librarians and researchers across many fields of study. Indexing by author, title, imprint, publication year, language of publication, and location is extensive. Some of the database's component files offer copy-specific information, including donor, previous owner, and more. All of this makes the HPB database especially valuable for research in intellectual history, social history, and textual transmission (as well as in the history of printing and the history of the book) and provides scholars with a single source for the multilingual print culture in Europe on a scale hitherto unknown.

Every year further files are added to the HPB. Most files consist of high-level bibliographical records, created by book-in-hand cataloguing. Some of the files are created in retro-conversion projects, and gradually replaced by sections with improved records. The entire underlying organisation of the system is developed in a spirit of friendly international co-operation.

In 2002 CERL expects to add well over 200,000 records from the following sources:

- University Library, Warsaw, Poland - c. 1,860 records of their holdings (Authors beginning with A and B)
- Wellcome Institute, London, United Kingdom - c. 59,100 records of their holdings
- Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen - c. 157,300 records of their holdings

Through an update to its file, the Biblioteca Nacional in Spain will now for the first time make location information available through the HPB, and is at the same time using this opportunity to add new records. New cataloguing recently completed in the National Library of Russia will shortly be incorporated in the HPB database.

In 2003 and following years, CERL hopes to add files from the Biblioteca Nacional in Portugal and the Royal Library in Brussels, Scandinavian material held in the British Library, Finnish material in the University Library of Helsinki, journals from the German union catalogue, and the Brancacciana collection held at the Biblioteca Nazionale in Naples. The database is hosted by the Research Libraries Group (RLG) in Mountain View California and may be searched through the Internet via Eureka on the Web. The HPB Manual for searching via Eureka on the Web may be found at <http://www.cerl.org/manual/manonline.htm>.

Records from the National Library of Russia contain Cyrillic, and some material in the British Library's seventeenth-century German file contains Hebrew script. RLG has developed a system for displaying and searching on non-Roman scripts. Transliterations of the non-Roman sections are offered as standard, and these transliterations are included in all downloaded records.

CERL members have full access to the HPB database, and may download records for derived cataloguing.

Apart from the HPB database, CERL members have access to the following files:

- English Short-Title Catalogue (ESTC) - nearly 464,000 records of eighteenth-century English books, now extended to include all English printing from 1475-1800
- RLG Union Catalogue - over 114 million records, and its Authority files, containing over 9 million records.
- Union Catalogue of the Consortium of University Research Libraries (UK), which contains just under 17.5 million records.
- Deutsche Bibliothek Database, totalling 7.7 million records.
- National Library of Australia Catalogue, around 2.7 million records covering material relating to Australia and Australians.

#### Database Development Programme

In keeping with its resolve to improve access to Europe's printed heritage, CERL has a future programme of work that not only includes expanding the HPB database, but also places much emphasis on the development of associated tools. Where possible, these tools will be closely integrated with the HPB database.

#### CERL Thesaurus File

Since records in the HPB database come from institutions that have varying cataloguing practices, place names, names of authors and names from the imprint field occur in many different forms. These forms have not been harmonised throughout the database.

In order to meet users' needs, CERL took the initiative to construct a thesaurus file that contains all variant forms for place names, names of authors, and names from imprints. A large number of place names have now been collected, and the Data Conversion Group in the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek in Göttingen, who were commissioned by CERL to construct the CERL Thesaurus, have begun to add names of authors. Although the CERL Thesaurus is still under development, it is already

freely accessible through the CERL Website at <http://www.cerl.org/thesaur/>.

#### Contents of the CERL Thesaurus

- Place names
- Imprint names
- Personal names

In the future, CERL intends to develop the CERL Thesaurus into an important tool for scholars of the history of the book, for example by providing a clickable map of all European printing places, and by linking place names and printers, which will eventually give valuable new insights into book production in Europe in the hand-press era. In addition to the three categories listed above, there is substantial potential for the incorporation of further types of information. CERL's Advisory Task Group is currently investigating a number of proposals, such as the addition of printers' devices and detailed information about book owners.

#### Scholarly Discussion

One of CERL's chief aims in the years to come is to encourage scholarly use of the HPB and promote a discussion of the information gathered there. To this end, CERL plans to develop a facility that will allow scholars to submit, in electronic format, their notes on HPB records. These notes should be made available to fellow HPB-users, to read and to respond to. When scholars, on the basis of their academic pursuits, come to new attributions (for example, a different printing place, dating, or a different provenance) CERL must ensure that these new insights are reflected in the HPB material.

#### Further Developments

The Advisory Task Group is investigating the desirability and practicalities of linking the HPB database to image banks and/or full-text projects that are available via the Internet.

#### Manuscripts Working Party

At its Annual General Meeting in November 2000, CERL set up a Manuscripts Working Party. The Working Party was asked to discuss and investigate various issues concerning CERL's possible extension of its activities into manuscript material. During its discussions the Manuscripts Working Party has formed the opinion that European manuscript projects, as well as scholars, would benefit most from a shared presentation of bibliographical materials offered via the Internet. It concluded that further work must be done to determine how disparate manuscript re-

positories may be searched through one Web-based search interface.

Currently, the Manuscripts Working Party is in the process of creating a survey of databases containing manuscript material available via the Internet. It intends to select a small number of files as a test for cross-searching and the development of the search interface.

#### Conclusion

In its first ten years, CERL has demonstrated the viability of a completely new model of co-operation, in which research libraries throughout Europe invested in a shared vision of creating a unique central resource to improve access to Europe's printed heritage. In this model, CERL members are the stakeholders and instigate all developments, such as those outlined above. In the next decade, through a constant dialogue with research scholars and other users, CERL aims to meet the aspirations of all those across the world who work in the field of interpreting European cultural heritage as it has been received in the form of books produced before the middle of the nineteenth century.

#### Further Information

A free trial period of the HPB database can be obtained from CERL's Executive Manager (email: [Marian.Lefferts@cerl.org](mailto:Marian.Lefferts@cerl.org)). For more information on CERL membership please contact the Company Secretary, Dr. Lotte Hellinga, via email at [L.Hellinga@cerl.org](mailto:L.Hellinga@cerl.org). Visit the CERL website at <http://www.cerl.org/>.

#### Current Content of the HPB Database

- Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München - over 526,000 records, 1500-1850
- Biblioteca Nacional de España, Madrid - c. 11,000 records of their holdings
- Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris - c. 27,900 records, 1455-, Catalogue "anonymes"
- British Library, London - c. 28,800 records, Incunable Short-Title Catalogue (HPB records last updated February 2001)
- British Library, London - K17 c. 24,000 records, *Books printed in the German-speaking countries and of German books printed in other countries (1601-1700) now in the BL* / [comp. David Paisey]
- Cathedral Libraries Catalogue (UK) - c. 25,700 records (volume 2, foreign imprints), *Books printed on the Continent of Europe before 1701 in libraries of the Anglican Cathedrals of England and Wales* / [Ed. David Shaw]

- Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico, Roma - SBN Antiquarian file c. 140,000 records, contributed by c. 175 Italian libraries (HPB records last updated September 2001)
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag - c. 101,000 records, Short-Title Catalogue, Netherlands (HPB records last updated November 2001)
- Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm - c. 48,900 records, Swedish National Bibliography, 18th century; c. 6,100 records, Swedish National Bibliography, 17th century
- Nacionalna i Sveučilna Knjižnica, Zagreb - c. 2,300 records of their holdings
- Narodna in univerzitetna Knjižnica, Ljubljana, Slovenia - c. 18,800 records of their holdings
- National Library of Russia, St Petersburg - c. 8,300 records of their holdings
- National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh - c. 14,200 records, 1500-1830, Catalogue of collections
- Oxford University Libraries - c. 44,500 records from Oxford libraries, as well as College and Departmental libraries
- University of London libraries - c. 38,600 records of their holdings

### Selected English-Language Publications on CERL

- *The European Printed Heritage, c. 1450-c.1830: Present and Future. Three Lectures.* Privately printed for members and friends of CERL. London, 1998. [Papers by Ann Matheson, Bernhard Fabian and Luigi Balsamo, 47 pp.]
- L. Hellinga (ed.), *The Scholar & the Database. Papers Presented on 4 November 1999 at the CERL Conference Hosted by the Royal Library, Brussels.* London, 2001.
- J.M. Smethurst, "The Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL)." *Alexandria* 11/3 (1999), 149-160.
- J.M. Smethurst, "Towards a European Database of the Hand Printed Book." in: E. Stumpf-Fischer (ed.), *Der wohlinformierte Mensch: Eine Utopie. Festschrift für Magda Strebl zum 65. Geburtstag.* Graz, Akad. Druck-und Verlagsanstalt, 1997, 368-83.

Please contact Marian Lefferts for a more complete publications list.

## RESEARCH NOTES

### On Collecting and Indexing the Girl's Own Paper, 1880-1941

Submitted by Honor Ward

In the early 1950s, while on leave in England from our work in Africa, I went to an auction sale in a local village to buy a bookcase. The bookcase was large and it sold for 15 shillings, old money. The books in the bookcase went for a shilling a shelf - irresistible. I drove home in mixed triumph and embarrassment; our small cottage was already full of boxes of books and what we needed was not more books, but more bookcases. But, among those books was a single *Girl's Own Annual*, dated somewhere in the 1890s. Many of the books I had bought found their way to charity shops or jumble sales, but this one *Annual* stayed with me and became the starting-point for a long-lasting interest.

Every *Girl's Own Annual* consists of weekly numbers of the *Girl's Own Paper* for the previous year, bound into one volume of six or seven hundred pages. The *Girl's Own Paper* itself started as a penny weekly in 1880, published by the Religious Tract Society of 56 Paternoster Row, London. Each number contained educational articles, fiction, advice on personal relationships and devotional matters, and, increasingly as the years passed, advice on how to earn one's living. The early numbers reflect a world in which girls from polite families often longed for education and for occupation, so that they could help their families and others when trouble arose; and a world in which all British Universities and Medical Schools were closed to women.

I found my first *Girl's Own Annual* fascinating, and whenever I was in England I searched second-hand bookshops, jumble sales, and book fairs for more *Annuals*, and for the weekly numbers of which each *Annual* was composed. Gradually, the collection grew, and I now own all 62 annual volumes, 1880-1941. They occupy three metres of shelf-space. The *Girl's Own Paper* continued after 1941, but as a monthly magazine in a smaller format; and no further *Annuals* were produced, partly because of wartime restrictions on the use of paper. The name "Heiress" was incorporated in 1950, and the *Girl's Own Paper* finally ceased publication in 1956, seventy-six years after its first appearance.

The *Girl's Own Paper* acts as an indicator of change, and also as a promoter of change, within the world of girls and young women.

It is therefore a valuable research resource to anyone interested in the history of girlhood in England; to a limited extent it also reflects changes occurring in other parts of the English-speaking world.

In 1980, I began to work on a Fiction Index covering all 62 annual volumes. Work on the Index showed me that there were a few Summer or Christmas Extras which I did not possess; I was able to index almost all of these at the British Library.

The Fiction Index was composed using a Hypercard programme running on a MacPlus with hard disc. It was published as a 200-page booklet in 1993, incorporating both Title Index and Author Index, by A and B Whitworth, of 17 Hill St, Colne, Lancashire, England.

The next project was to compose a Non-Fiction Index. This was a more difficult challenge and was finally completed in 1999. It was more than twice as long as the Fiction Index, and could be sorted by author and by subject. By kindness of my son, Dr Thomas Ward, both indexes were transferred to PC format and were placed on the Internet, at the web address given below. It is our hope that the Fiction Index and the Non-fiction Index will be of help to any interested person who wishes to make use of the *Girl's Own Paper*. The "*Girl's Own Paper* Index Site" can be accessed at: <http://www.mth.uea.ac.uk/~h720/GOP/> and any enquiries or corrections can be addressed to [gopweb@hotmail.com](mailto:gopweb@hotmail.com). For further information please contact Honor Ward at:

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### The Birth of Gay Magazines in Post-War Japan

Submitted by Shingae Akitomo

I am Japanese by birth and a graduate student in the Modern Cultures and Public Policies Program at the University of Tsukuba. As a part of my recent research project, which focuses on AIDS problems among gay men in Japan, I am examining various gay magazines dating from after World War II to the present. I hope scholars working or interested in this field will get in touch with me.

Rodger Streitmatter's *Unspeakable: The Rise*

of the *Gay and Lesbian Press in America* (1995) offers a well-documented and lively reassessment of gay periodicals in the US. A similar investigation of gay magazines in Japan is long overdue. The history of the gay press in Japan, quite separate from that of the lesbian press, is a rich field which has yet to be explored.

As far as is known today, the history of popular periodicals for gay men began with the publication of *Barazoku* (The Rose Clan) in July 1971. As chief editor Ito Bungaku, who is heterosexual, explained to readers in the April 1975 issue of *Barazoku*,<sup>1</sup> he founded the magazine because he wanted to give hope to gay men and bring them in from the margins of society to a "sunny place." *Barazoku* thus emerged as the first magazine to be accepted by the general gay public in Japan.

*Barazoku*, however, was by no means Japan's earliest periodical for gay men in a strict sense. The nation's first periodical catering to gay men was *Adonis*, a coterie magazine founded in 1952 in Tokyo. This magazine was circulated only among novelists, poets, and academics - members of *Adonis-kai* (The Adonis club) - who also served as its main contributors. It did not have a wide readership and survived for only ten years. The history of Japan's gay magazines since then is sporadically peppered with similar experiments, such as *Fuzoku-soushi* (The Genre Booklet, 1953-1954), *Fuzoku-kagaku* (The Genre Science, 1953-1955) and *Fuzoku-kitan* (The Genre Scruples, 1960-1974).

Perhaps because English is not the first nor official language in Japan, the formation of the genre of gay periodicals was quite indigenous; the western influence, I've discovered, was virtually nonexistent in the genre's infancy. These early magazines, for instance, published articles on "abnormal" sexuality, which included lesbianism, sadism, masochism, and fetishism, and grouped them all together. One reader of *Fuzoku-kitan* repeatedly asked the editor to start a magazine only for homosexuals and the result was *Bara* (The Rose), which came out in print as a coterie magazine in 1963. It had a circulation of approximately one hundred and each issue was only thirty-two pages in length. *Bara*, however, was banned when one of its readers was arrested on obscenity charges a year later.

While periodicals for gay men are known to have existed in Japan before *Barazoku*, they were not really categorized as "popular" gay magazines. They were not in the publishing market and hence were unavailable to the public. Also, reflecting the homophobic atmosphere in Japan, the editorial policy of these coterie magazines was geared towards repress-

ing rather than expressing homosexual interests. Homosexual orientations were couched in other more acceptable terms such as lesbianism, sadism, and masochism. At this time, Ito Bungaku, who was to begin *Barazoku* later, published *Hitori-bocchino Sei-seikatu* (The Lonely Sexual Life, 1966) by Akiyama Masami, which sold well. Ito then went on to publish thirty other similar books, including *Homotekunikku* (The Skill of the Homosexual, 1968), by the same writer. Nearly one thousand copies of these books were sold. Ito then made up his mind to start a magazine, which catered only to gay men.

In July 1971, the first issue of *Barazoku* was issued from Dai-ni Syobou in Tokyo. Ito wanted to give a voice to gay men, who were a social minority. According to an editorial staff member, Fujita Ryo, it was hard to find a market in homophobic Japan but Ito managed to find several bookstores that would stock the magazine. After the first publication, many letters poured into the office of *Barazoku*, with mingling sentiments of delight and guilt. News also arrived that a high school boy, who lived in the countryside in Miyazaki, Kyusyu, shoplifted a copy of *Barazoku* in a department store. When his parents were called, he jumped from the third floor and killed himself, not wanting them to know that he was gay.

At present, five gay magazines<sup>2</sup> are in print in Japan, each targeting a variety of readers, the old, the young, the thin, and the fat. Some, such as *Badi* and *G-men*, have home pages on the Web. *Barazoku* is still flourishing, carrying six hundred pages of short stories, comics, correspondence, and advice columns, as well as "pornography," thus reflecting the uniquely Japanese notion of gay sexuality. But *Badi*, which addresses all types of gay men, is now replacing it as the most popular gay magazine. *Barazoku*, however, will not lag behind for long. As the chief editor of *Barazoku* says, "It's time my magazine won back all the subscribers in this anniversary year."<sup>3</sup> The year 2001 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of *Barazoku*, a pioneer gay popular magazine.

<sup>1</sup> The title of the magazine *Barazoku* is named after Barakei (the Rose Crucifixion), a collection of Mishima Yukio's photographs by Hosoe Eikoh. Mishima, a famous novelist who wrote many homosexual love stories, killed himself at an army post of Ichigaya on November 25th, 1970. Ito loved the photographs of Mishima and used the title name for his own magazine. Mishima also contributed short stories, under a pseudonym, to the homosexual coterie magazine *Apollo*, which was a separate-volume supplement to *Adonis* in 1960.

<sup>2</sup> *Barazoku* (1971-), *Badi* (1994-), *G-men* (1995-), *Samuson* (1982-), *Za Gei* (1980-). *Adon* (1974-1996), *Fabyurasu!* (1999-2000) and *Sabu* (1974-2002) are now out of publication.

<sup>3</sup> From an interview with Ito in June 2001.

## CALLS FOR PAPERS

### Renaissance Society of America SHARP@RSA

Location: Toronto  
Dates: 28-30 March 2003  
Deadline: 30 April 2002

The Renaissance Society of America invites abstracts for papers emphasizing Continental topics in the history of manuscripts, printed books, libraries, editing, collecting, etc., from 1350 to 1700. Papers may, but need not, focus on relations between books and manuscripts: marginalia and interleaved manuscripts, "foul" papers, and the effect of manuscript aesthetics on conventions of printed decoration, type, and layout.

Please submit a 150-word abstract and a one-page curriculum vitae to:

Michael Ulliyot  
Centre for Reformation and  
Renaissance Studies  
Room 301, E. J. Pratt Library  
71 Queen's Park Crescent East  
Victoria College, University of Toronto  
Toronto, ON M5K 1S7 Canada  
Fax: (416) 585-4430  
Email: michael.ulliyot@utoronto.ca  
Website: <http://www.crrs.ca>

Acceptances will be mailed or emailed in early May 2002. Those whose proposals are accepted must be members of the Renaissance Society of America by the 15 August 2002 registration deadline for the Toronto meeting.

### The Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand Expanding Horizons: Print Cultures across the South Pacific

Location: Dunedin, NZ  
Date: 10 September 2002  
Deadline: 1 May 2002

This special conference on print culture will precede a large Australian library conference

(CONZUL) on 11-13 September 2002. Possible paper themes include trade networks, literacy in the Pacific, local versus imported production, technology, and marketing. The title is intended to be broad and to cover the full range of interests included within SHARP. Please submit abstracts of 250 words to:

Shel Rogers, Conference Convenor  
English Department  
University of Otago  
PO Box 56  
Dunedin, New Zealand  
Email: shel.rogers@stonebow.otago.ac.nz

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### 29th Annual Saint Louis Conference on Manuscript Studies

Location: Vatican Film Library  
Saint Louis University  
St. Louis, MO  
Dates: 11-12 October 2002  
Deadline: 3 June 2002

The Saint Louis Conference on Manuscript Studies is hosted annually by the Vatican Film Library and Manuscripta and serves as a general forum for manuscript scholars to meet and discuss their work with colleagues. Topics addressed at the conference are drawn from antiquity through to the early modern period and include: Paleography, Codicology, Diplomatics, Illumination, Papyrology, Epigraphy, Library History, Reading and Literacy, Textual Criticism, and Manuscript Cataloguing. This year's guest speaker will be Consuelo W. Dutschke of Columbia University.

The conference committee invites papers of not more than twenty minutes in length. One-page abstracts may be submitted to the Conference Committee at:

Vatican Film Library  
Pius XII Memorial Library  
Saint Louis University  
3650 Lindell Boulevard  
St. Louis, MO 63108-3302 USA  
Telephone: (314) 977-3090  
Fax: (314) 977-3108  
Email: passga@slu.edu  
Website: <http://www.slu.edu/libraries/vfl>

### CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

#### Cardiff Corvey: Reading the Romantic Text Issue 8 (June 2002)

Deadline: 30 April 2002

The editors of *Cardiff Corvey: Reading the Romantic Text* invite submissions to the online journal run by the Centre for Editorial and Intertextual Research (CEIR) at Cardiff University. *Cardiff Corvey* is a refereed periodical devoted to the study of Romantic-era literature, with a particular emphasis on fiction of the period 1770-1830. Articles concerned with less well-known novelists and texts, publishing history relating to this period, and bibliographical and editorial issues are especially welcome.

Papers of 5,000-8,000 words can be submitted via email (as attachments) or on disk in any of the popular word-processing or HTML formats; for the preferred presentation of articles, please consult the MHRA guidelines. We would appreciate it if double-spaced hard copy could also be supplied, but this is not necessary. Shorter notices and bibliographical checklists of relevance will also be considered. Please direct all submissions and queries to:

Anthony Mandal  
Centre for Editorial & Intertextual Research (ENCAP)  
Cardiff University  
PO Box 94  
Cardiff, CF10 3XB Wales  
Email: [mandal@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:mandal@cardiff.ac.uk)  
Website: <http://www.cf.ac.uk/encap/corvey>

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### The Oxford Companion to the Book

Work has begun on *The Oxford Companion to the Book*, a one-volume global encyclopedia of book history, scheduled for publication in September 2005. The General Editor is Jonathan Rose, with Michael Suarez serving as Consulting Editor. The volume will cover the following broad subject areas:

- Genres of Books: e.g., cookbooks, confession books, commonplace books, dictionaries, medical books, atlases.

- The Physical Book: e.g., scroll and codex, paper and other surfaces, bindings, furniture, ink, type, typography, design, illustration.
- Authorship: General essays on the history, sociology, economics, organization, and theory of authorship.
- Reproduction: e.g., scribes, printers, printing technology, lithography, typesetting, mimeograph, xerography, desktop publishing, the electronic book.
- Publishing: Publishers, imprints, patrons, literary agents, publishers' readers.
- Property: Copyright and other forms of literary property, such as royal privileges.
- Distribution and Sales: e.g., booksellers (retail and wholesale), colporteurs, postal systems, book clubs.
- Preservation: e.g., libraries and librarians, archives and archivists, preservation techniques, classification and cataloguing, private book collecting.
- Suppression: Censorship, bookburning, surveillance, pornography.
- Scholarship: e.g., bibliography, editing, teaching and historiography of literature, translation.
- Reading: e.g., literacy, literary critics and criticism, reading habits, reception studies, literary prizes.
- Case Studies: Of course it will be impossible to include entries on all the world's major authors and titles, but *The Oxford Companion to the Book* will selectively cover books with particularly important publishing and reception histories.
- National Histories: Concise surveys of the book histories of all the nations and regions of the world.

The editors also welcome suggestions for entries that might otherwise be overlooked and any bibliographies that will help in covering the entire literature of book history. Prospective contributors should send a short *curriculum vitae* and a list of areas of expertise to:

Jonathan Rose  
Department of History  
Drew University  
Madison, NJ 07940 USA  
Email: [jrose@drew.edu](mailto:jrose@drew.edu)



## CONFERENCES

### The History of Libraries in the United States

The Bibliographical Society of America  
Princeton University

*Location:* Philadelphia  
*Dates:* 11-13 April 2002

This conference, on "The History of Libraries in the United States," has been organized by Kenneth Carpenter and Thomas Augst and will be hosted by The Library Company of Philadelphia under the sponsorship of The Bibliographical Society of America. Among the presenters will be many familiar SHARP names, speaking on a host of interesting topics. Visit the Website below for program and registration information, or contact:

James Green  
The Library Company  
1314 Locust Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107 USA  
*Telephone:* (215) 546-3181  
*Email:* jgreen@librarycompany.org  
*Website:* <http://www.librarycompany.org/LibraryConference/>

### 20th Annual Seminar on the History of the Provincial Book Trade in Britain

*Location:* Hope Hall  
Exeter University, UK  
*Dates:* 23-25 July 2002

The British Library is pleased to announce the twentieth annual seminar on the British book trade. Papers on the production and distribution of print in Great Britain and on trade relations within the former empire will be presented and later published by the British Library and Oak Knoll Press as part of the Print Networks series. Further information on the seminar is available from:

Barry McKay  
Kingstone House  
Battlebarrow  
Appleby-in-Westmorland  
Cumbria, CA16 6XT UK  
*Telephone:* 017683 52282  
*Email:* barry.mckay@britishlibrary.net

### 400th Anniversary of the Bodleian Library

Oxford University

*Location:* Oxford  
*Dates:* 8-20 September 2002

The Bodleian Library, one of the world's great research libraries, will mark the 400th anniversary of its foundation with an international conference in celebration of libraries.

The conference fee is £175 and includes: five lectures, receptions at Blackwell's Bookshop and the Ashmolean Museum, a banquet in Keble College, and lunches on the 19th and the 20th. Tours of the Bodleian and other local Oxford libraries will also be offered.

To confirm your place, please register via the conference Website at <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/2002conf>. Space is limited and early booking is thus recommended. Cheques in Sterling made payable to The Bodleian Library should be sent to:

Wilma Minty  
Conference Administrator  
Bodleian Library  
Broad Street  
Oxford, OX1 3BG UK

## AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

### Reese Fellowships in American Bibliography and the History of the Book in the Americas

*Deadline:* Varies by Institution

The Reese Fellowships in American Bibliography and the History of the Book in the Americas have been established by William Reese Company to encourage research on material printed in or related to the Americas. The fellowships will support individuals pursuing research in these areas at the institutions participating in the fellowship program.

#### Scope of the Eligible Projects:

The program will support any research work relating to either systematic bibliography of any part of the Western Hemisphere, or any investigation of the history of the book in the Americas. Preferences will be given to projects in materials prior to 1920. Projects may investigate any printed genre (e.g. books, prints, pamphlets, photographs intended for

publication, broadsides, etc.). They may be purely bibliographical, or they may address any issues of ownership, readership, or use of printed materials. Support for work in manuscript collections will be limited to projects related to printed materials (e.g. annotations in books, publishers' business archives, etc.). They are not intended to support the editing of an author's papers.

The fellowship offered by the Book Arts Press at the University of Virginia differs in scope. It will support a graduate student or beginning antiquarian bookseller during four weeks at the Rare Book School (RBS) summer session in a position combining staff duties with the opportunity to take an RBS course focusing on Americana themes.

#### Eligibility for Awards:

The program is designed to support qualified researchers regardless of academic degree. Some participating institutions, however, may have degree restrictions.

#### Applying for Awards:

All awards are made by the fellowship committees of participating institutions or organizations. No awards are made directly by William Reese Company. Applicants should contact directly the institution where they seek a fellowship. All applications and awards will be made within the framework of the existing fellowship programs of the participating institutions. Each award-giving institution must be applied to separately for a research topic at that institution. If applying for a Reese fellowship at more than one institution in one year, this should be clearly stated in the application.

#### Size of Awards:

The size of available awards varies, but is generally equivalent to what each institution typically awards for a month of study. Awards may be used to defray travel expenses, living expenses, or research costs. It is assumed that the recipients of the award will be in residence for whatever term is set by the awarding institution.

All recipients will be asked to write a brief report for William Reese Company on their research. This may be a copy of any report written for the awarding institution.

Participating institutions can be reached at:

Academic Fellowships, Room 100  
American Antiquarian Society  
185 Salisbury Street, Room 125  
Worcester, MA 01609-1634 USA  
*Telephone:* (508) 755-5221  
*Email:* cfs@mwa.org



The Book Arts Press  
114 Alderman Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA 22903-2498 USA  
Telephone: (804) 924-8851  
Email: biblio@virginia.edu

Director of Fellowship Programs  
The Beinecke Rare Book and  
Manuscript Library  
Yale University  
P.O. Box 208240  
New Haven, CT 06520-8240 USA  
Telephone: (203) 432-2977

Director  
John Carter Brown Library  
P.O. Box 1894  
Providence, RI 02912 USA  
Telephone: (401) 863-2725  
Email: JCB\_L\_fellowships@brown.edu

Chief, Rare Book and  
Special Collections Division  
The Library of Congress  
101 Independence Ave., SE  
Washington, DC 20540 USA  
Telephone: (202) 707-2025  
Email: mdim@loc.gov

## LECTURES AND COURSES

### Book History at Texas A&M A Workshop on the History of Books and Printing

*Location:* Cushing Memorial Library and  
Archives  
Texas A&M  
University  
*Dates:* 19-24 May 2002

This five-day workshop provides an intensive introduction to and survey of the history of books and printing. It is intended for librarians, archivists, students, teachers, collectors, private individuals, and others who work in areas related to or who have an interest in the subject. The course consists of a unique combination of labs and seminars designed to provide students with practical experience as well as a broad historical survey of the field. The morning sessions involve hands-on exercises in and demonstrations of printing techniques and processes of the hand press period. Students will have an opportunity to see type cast in a hand mould. They will also set type, impose formes, and print

on a replica common press. The afternoon sessions provide a chronological survey of book and printing history, beginning briefly with pre-codex structures, concentrating on developments in the hand press era, and concluding with the industrial developments of the nineteenth century. Evening seminars and lectures will be led by scholars working in various aspects of print culture and are intended to provide participants with examples of current scholarship in book history and bibliography.

Workshop staff and lecturers include:

Douglas Brooks (Ph.D., Columbia), sixteenth/seventeenth century, early-modern publishing industry, Shakespeare, early English Bible.

Maura Ives (Ph.D., Virginia), associate workshop director, nineteenth century, descriptive bibliography, George Meredith, Christina Rossetti.

Craig Kallendorf (Ph.D., UNC Chapel Hill), fifteenth/sixteenth century, Virgil, Rhetoric.

Hilaire Kallendorf (Ph.D., Princeton), fifteenth/sixteenth century, Spanish book, women readers.

Stephen Pratt (M.A., BYU), printer/craftsman in residence, Pratt Press Works.

Steven Escar Smith (Ph.D., Texas A&M), workshop director and organizer, bibliography, history of books and printing.

Space is limited. Enrolment applications and more information on the workshop are available at: <http://library.tamu.edu/cushing/bookhistory>.



### Books in American Lives 1830-1890

The American Antiquarian Society (AAS)  
Summer Seminar in the History of the  
Book in American Culture

*Location:* Worcester, MA  
*Dates:* 9-13 June 2002

Participants in this seminar will investigate how Americans of that period lived in a liter-

ary culture. We will investigate how books made themselves felt in home and public life through readings, discussion, and workshops based in part on the AAS's extensive collections of manuscripts, periodicals, and visual sources. Seminar participants will consider the material culture of literary culture. Our investigations may take us to historic sites with literary associations, antiquarian bookstores, public sculptures, and flea markets.

Louise Stevenson (History, Franklin and Marshall College), who has written extensively on higher education and nineteenth-century cultural and intellectual life, will lead the seminar.

Applications for attendance will be accepted until all slots are filled. A complete application consists of a brief statement (one side of a sheet of paper) of your interest in the history of the book, providing any other pertinent background, and telling how you think participation in this seminar would enrich your research, teaching, or other professional development. If you are applying for financial aid, include two sentences at the end describing your need. A current *curriculum vitae* must be enclosed. Please mail the original and three photocopies of your application to:

Caroline F. Sloat  
American Antiquarian Society  
185 Salisbury Street  
Worcester, MA 01609 USA

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

### Towards Book History in India Organised by the Department of English, Jadavpur University, Calcutta in association with the Seagull Foundation for the Arts 8-9 February 2002

Submitted by Abhijit Gupta  
Jadavpur University

This seminar, the first of its kind anywhere in India, was part of the department's recent efforts to introduce and promote the study of book history within Indian academe. India, as a country with a long and rich book culture, is urgently in need of a focus for the work that has been and is being done in the field. While many eminent scholars have ventured into Indian book history, there is as yet no system and no discipline under which their

work can be viewed as part of a whole. There are also many young scholars who have begun work in this field but, lacking a tradition, find it difficult to build on what has already been accomplished. This seminar was intended as a first step towards a remedy.

The seminar was formally inaugurated on February 8th, 2002 by the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University, Prof. Asok Nath Basu. It featured fifteen papers, two special exhibitions, and a publishers' round table. The seminar coincided with the annual Calcutta Book Fair, which made it possible to attract a large number of book trade personnel. What was particularly encouraging for the organizers was the interest generated by the seminar outside the confines of academia. Participants included librarians, journalists, designers, publishers, scientists, print technologists, and so on.

The papers presented at the seminar revealed the range and depth of recent book history studies in India. There were micro-studies such as Alexis Tadié's paper on a copy of Kipling's *Kim*, which had been specially annotated and customized by a guardsman; Siddhatha Ghosh's account of the lay-out and design of the unique first edition of Sukumar Roy's *Abol tabol*, an extraordinary book of Bengali nonsense verse; and Rimi B. Chatterjee's narration of the complex circumstances leading to the publication of the *Rig-Veda* by the OUP, funded by the Maharaja of Vizianagram and edited by Max Mueller. There were also overviews such as Graham Shaw's bibliometric analysis of book production in India from 1874-1933. Jatindra Naik presented a lively account of the coming of print to Orissa; Swapan Chakravarty examined the ways in which the coming of print impacted the evolution of Bengal prose; and Aparna Bandopadhyay considered the ways in which women read Bengali novels in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Two papers concentrated on encyclopedia projects: Madeleine Herren spoke on eighteenth-century European encyclopedia projects and the manner in which they covered Indian topics, while Arun Nag described the history of early Bengali encyclopedia projects. Three papers provided snapshots of the book trade in Calcutta: the cultural context of Battala (Sayandeb Chowdhury), second-hand book dealers on College Street (Abhijit Nandy), and the workings of the Orchid Circulating Library (Sudeep Bhattacharya). Questions of illustration and design were addressed by Suvendu DasMunshi, who gave a lavishly visual presentation of book covers designed by the filmmaker Satyajit Ray; Padmini Mongia, who

analyzed the jacket designs of Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*; and Dipankar Sen, who reported on the anarchic state of Bengali typography today.

The seminar was livened by a publishers' round table, which was organized by the Seagull Foundation for the Arts. Moderated by Anjum Katyal and featuring P. Lal (Writers' Workshop), Mandira Sen (Stree), Pranati Deb (Ananda), Arijit Kumar (Papyrus), Sudhanva Deshpande (Left Word), and Naveen Kishore (Seagull), the session saw informed debate and plenty of fireworks. The seminar wound up with the viewing of an extract from "Wood, Metal and Paper," an exhibition of Bengali magazine art originally mounted by the Seagull Foundation for the Arts.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### Special issue of *The Turnbull Library Record*

"Print culture in New Zealand" is a special issue of *The Turnbull Library Record*, vol. 34 (2001) celebrating the success of the Humanities Society of New Zealand / Te Whaingā Aronui (HUMANZ), which was founded in 1994. Contributors include David Pearson, Ian Lochhead, Jane McRae, Lydia Wevers, Patricia Thomas, Noel Waite, and Peter H. Hughes. Further details about the journal are available from Philip Rainer, Alexander Turnbull Library, Box 12349, Wellington, New Zealand, philip.rainer@natlib.govt.nz.

**Martin Davies (ed.). *Incunabula: Studies in Fifteenth-Century Printed Books presented to Lotte Hellinga*.** London: The British Library, 1999. xviii, 650 p. ill. ISBN-0 7123-4507-8. £50.00

It is hard within a narrow scope to give an adequate account of this grand book for the *grande dame* of incunabulum, containing as it does twenty-six papers by her friends and disciples, including an account of her career by John Godfinch and a bibliography of her publications from 1960 to 1998. The contributors are drawn from Germany, America, Italy, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Spain as well as from the UK, and, where necessary, the papers have been expertly translated. Topics include printing history, typography, binding, illustration, collectors, provenance, and library history, grouped roughly so.

In the first group the contributions of Luigi Balsamo on Thoma Ferrando, the earliest printer in Brescia, and his contract, and Elly Cockx-Indestege on the production and distribution of the *Gnotosolitos* of Arnold Geilhoven, published by the Brothers of the Common Life in Brussels in 1476, are particularly satisfying. Margaret Lane Ford's account of a holograph copy of Rolewinck's *Paradisus Conscientiae*, used as printer's copy, is accompanied by a most useful census of the other hitherto recognised examples of fifteenth-century printer's copies. John Flood's investigation of printers' deployment of curved- and straight-backed "d" makes it look so easy that one wonders why no one has thought to do this before. Gerard van Thienen deploys paper evidence to good effect in his endeavour to date the Freeska Landriucht Press; and Piero Scapecchi and Paolo Veneziana introduce newly discovered incunabula from Ripoli and Perugia respectively. Among individuals variously engaged with the book trade we have Johann Borne, convincingly revealed as the author of the "Grammatica Rhythmica" by Nicolas Barker; Joannes Baptistae Verae Crucis, translator and imitator of Hebrew texts, revealed as one and the same as Johannes Baptista Gratia Dei, by A. K. Offenberger; and Johann Plümel, whose immaculate fifteenth-century collection is expertly described by Dennis Rhodes.

In addition to the accounts of individual printers, the history of the book trade is represented by Paul Needham's revisiting of Falconer Madan's work on the accounts of Thomas Hunt's purchases, appended to his edition of John Dorne's daybook, and following up on Henry Bradshaw's observations; and by an exhaustive list, compiled by Roland Folter, of the appearances of the Gutenberg Bible at auction, with many reproductions from sale catalogues, prompting many reflections on changing times. The work of fifteenth-century binders is described and listed by Georges Colin, on Ludovicus Ravescot, and Anthony Hobson on Paduan examples, with Mirjam Foot on the bindings of an eighteenth-century collector in The Hague providing an elegant filling to their sandwich.

Illustrations, whether by hand or by block, feature in Lilian Armstrong's account of Jenson's *Breviarium Romanum*, as does its distribution, and in Ursula Baurmeister's pursuit of the first Parisian illustrated book (which turns out to be other than previously

supposed), and they are the central topic of A.S.G. Edwards' account of decorated Caxtons, which are few, and of J. B. Trapp's of the illustrations to Petrarch's *Trionfi*, which are lavishly many. Finally we have accounts of incunabula collections at the Württembergische Landesbibliothek, by Peter Amelung of the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid, by Julián Martín Abad, and of Harvard College Library, by James Walsh; nestling among them an investigation by Kristian Jensen of incunabula in the Bodleian Benefactors' Register of 1600-1602, which proves to be a fine contribution to provenance research and a valuable corrective to those who approach these sources without sophistication.

Elisabeth Leedham-Green  
Cambridge

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Laurel Brake, Bill Bell, and David Finkelstein, eds. *Nineteenth-Century Media and the Construction of Identities*. Houndsmill: Palgrave, 2000. xv, 387 p. ill. ISBN 0-333-68151-7 (cloth); 0-333-68152-5 (paperback). £47.50 (cloth); £17.99 (paperback)

*Nineteenth-Century Media and the Construction of Identities* is an example of scholarship at its best. While so many critical published works on nineteenth-century literature and culture prioritise theory over empirical research or vice versa, the twenty-two essays here combine the two, furthering our understanding of nineteenth-century and contemporary culture and reminding us of "the real continuities that exist in the History of Media" (7). This lengthy collection does indeed represent, as the editors claim, "the most important new research in nineteenth-century media history" (1).

The rise of nineteenth-century media history is much more than a local example of the general stampede to the margins in literary and cultural studies. Its rise is evidence that the nineteenth-century was "the first age of mass culture" (7), that mass culture and "high culture" are fluid categories in the period, and that cultural products (whether "high" or "low") cannot be divorced from the material conditions of their birth. "Media history" and "nineteenth-century media" may be new terms to those used to more traditional academic categories, but any suggestion of narrowness would certainly be misleading: though this collection focuses almost exclusively on the print media and the periodical press, it embraces topics and interdisciplinary paradigms

of importance to anyone studying the nineteenth-century. Its methodologies are drawn from Literary Studies, Cultural Studies, and Communication Studies (and the many theories which inform them), and the issues analysed are helpfully divided by the editors into five main categories.

To single out particular essays in a collection which lacks any significantly weak contributions is both random and subjective, but a brief list of my own favourites will at least give a sense of the vitality, detail, and range of the book: Richard Salmon's essay on "Intimacy and Abstraction in the Rhetoric of New Journalism" is notable for its theoretical sophistication and meticulous textual engagement; Brian Maidment's piece on "Popular Periodicals and the 'March of Intellect' in the 1820s and 1830s" is a model of clear, assured scholarship; Robert Patten's "Dickens as Serial Author" is an important contribution to the reconstruction of the journalistic Dickens and the journalistic novel; Anne Humpherys's essay on "The British Newspaper Court and the Divorce Court" provides a fascinating and informative insight into the role of the press in the nineteenth-century idealisation of marriage; Laurel Brake's "'Gay Discourse' and The Artist and Journal of Home Culture" is a knowledgeable and thought-provoking contribution to the history and theory of sexuality; and Aled Jones, David Finkelstein and Dean de la Motte all provide highly stimulating accounts of the role played by the media in the construction of national identities.

The collection will appeal to those interested in specific topics covered by individual essays as well as to those who may read the whole to give them a stimulating snapshot of the diversity of the nineteenth-century periodical press. It will engender most awe in those familiar only with traditional cultural maps: to them it will be like looking at the nineteenth-century from the other end of a telescope (or perhaps from inside it). For this reason alone, it would be good for students who tend increasingly to use certainties and simplification to commodify their cultural history rather than attempting to understand the processes of commodification which inform it and indeed us. Like the best journalism, this book tells us things we didn't already know and makes us think again about the things we thought we did know.

Juliet John  
University of Salford

D.R. Woolf. *Reading History in Early Modern England*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. xvi, 360 p. ill. ISBN 0-521-78046-2. £45.00/\$69.95

Offering us "a history book about the history of history books," D.R. Woolf's latest work is concerned with the "after-life of historical texts" - the processes via which historical writing was produced, disseminated, and consumed in book form (1, 6). Borrowing Darnton's conceptual model of the "communication circuit," Woolf sets out to map the various contributions of printers, publishers, collectors, customers, and other users, to the proliferation in both form and number of history books in the period 1475-1730.

No book exists entirely independent of its readers and perhaps the most suggestive aspect of Woolf's study is his treatment of the reading practices to which the early modern history text was subject. Extensive evidence from marginal annotations, from diaries, and from conduct manuals is used to illustrate the range of both reading sites and reading habits via which history was absorbed in the period. With a host of such examples, Woolf extends our understanding of the reading practices attaching to the history book beyond the familiar notions of edification and application. By the later seventeenth-century history might be read as much for pleasure or the supply of polite conversation as for the purposes of scholarly study.

In the analysis of both genre and reading activities, the expansion in popularity of history books across the period is linked to their adaptation to different requirements and their permeation of social boundaries. Such expansion is necessarily dependent upon the conditions of access to the material itself, and the ownership and circulation of history texts therefore constitutes a major focus of the work. Precepts from conduct books and advice from correspondents outline the principles shaping the construction of libraries of historical materials and these are fruitfully read against the expanding market in history texts, both new and second-hand. This research significantly broadens our conception of the shelf life of history texts beyond the moment of production. The activities of both booksellers and collectors readily combine dealing in materials long since departed from the press with involvement in the market for the latest imprints.

Woolf's work does not claim to be a comprehensive study. Its synthetic model draws

upon the researches of others and openly acknowledges the debts incurred in the course of alerting its audience to the manifold conditions of history book consumption. The range of pie charts, graphs, and tables is impressive but their value as evidence is variable in spite of the lengthy qualifications offered. Amongst the most useful items is a preliminary analysis of subscription lists to seventeen major historical works by social distribution, although the decision to treat women as a single social grouping, "in this case a sex rather than a rank," reveals its own inadequacy (306). Yet just how much of the data offered here can stand as truly representative is a question invited rather than avoided, as the author seeks to open up fresh avenues for investigating the interaction of history as practice with its manifestations in the material form of the book. As Woolf suggests, the much-vaunted revolution in historical studies in the period "lay less in the texts that historians, biographers, and antiquaries wrote than in the volume and variety of books that appeared under their names, and in the even greater number of English men and women who read them" (326). It is in exposing these changing patterns to view that Woolf has performed his own service to history.

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Joe Bray, Miriam Handley, and Anne C. Henry, eds. *Ma(r)king the Text: The Presentation of Meaning on the Literary Page*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000. xxiv, 341 p. ill. ISBN 0-7546-0168-4. £55.00

These important essays arise from a 1998 Cambridge conference organized by the editors. The historical practices and literary valences of punctuation form the volume's central theme; the contributors also make excursions into the practices of printing, translation, manuscript editing, commentatorial annotation, dust-jacket design, dramatic stage directions, and electronic text encoding. The book thus offers a valuable snapshot of current critical approaches to the spatial, nonverbal, and/or nonauthorial aspects of literary texts: an aggregate we might call, most broadly, *That Text Which Is Not One*.

If we take "punctuation" as a synecdoche for this rich field of inquiry, then the phrase "ma(r)king the text" frames two sides of a debate from which the discussion of punctuation here ostensibly starts. Is a literary text essentially constituted by

its words, with the result that punctuating the text may "mark" it but not fundamentally alter it? Or do all the features of a text count for the way it means, so that to punctuate a literary text is to write it, indeed, to "make" it? The second position, unsurprisingly, carries the day with scant opposition, reminding us how firmly the influential accounts of material textuality by Jerome McGann and Randall McLeod (who both contribute essays here) are now established as our standard theory. An older genealogy, however, evoked in the title's double-edged reference to the "presentation of meaning," supplies a genuinely open field for inquiry and reflection, and it is here that the finest essays in this volume do their work. The text-critical terms "substantive" (i.e., a word) and "accidental" (spelling and punctuation) take their canonical uses from W. W. Greg, "The Rationale of Copy-Text," *Studies in Bibliography*, 3 (1950), and it is, of course, the "accidental" in the literary text that this book argues is anything but fortuitous (see *Ma(r)king the Text*, xvii, 106, 218). Yet our theoretical moment seems right for an even deeper reengagement with Greg. The words "substantive" and "accidental" derive from Aristotle's philosophy, not Plato's (compare *Ma(r)king the Text*, 10), and an Aristotelian hylomorphic ontology of the literary text is perhaps the point toward which much recent writing in the field is tending. Both substance and accident, for Aristotle, are entirely material aspects of a body; at the same time, that body is inextricable from the form that causes it and holds it together. By now Greg's contention that his "distinction. . .[was] practical, not philosophic" seems rather designed to raise hard questions than to dispel them (Greg, 21 n.4).

The most strikingly successful papers here demonstrate in their practice precisely Aristotle's (and Greg's?) kind of interpenetration between the study of the robustly concrete and the orientation that informs that work. These are the essays by Kate Bennett (on the manuscripts of Aubrey's *Brief Lives* and Bennett's forthcoming edition), Joe Bray (on italics in successive editions of *Pamela*), and Anne Henry (on the ellipsis from the Elizabethans to the nineteenth-century novel). Integrating rigorous original research with energetic literary and historical interpretation, these writers demonstrate that the world of texts is even more rich and strange than theory alone could predict. The other sixteen essays in *Ma(r)king the Text* range from the acceptable to the

very good, and all will find interested readers. The texts discussed - nearly all written in English - include George Eliot, Stendhal, *The Shepherdes Calendar*, Alasdair Gray, Charlotte Smith, James Whistler, Castiglione, Keats, Austen, Richard Edwards, Shakespeare, Tom Robertson, and Sterne.

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Graham Law. *Serializing Fiction in the Victorian Press*. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave, 2000. xx, 214p. plus appendices. ill. ISBN 0-333-76019-0 (cloth outside North America); 0-312-23574-7 (cloth in North America). £42.50/\$59.95

While most studies of periodical fiction during the Victorian era have focused on magazine publication, Graham Law in this volume explores new territory: "the nature and role of the provincial [newspaper] fiction syndicates, and the reasons for their rise and demise" (34).

At the outset, Law informs the reader that he will avoid extensive theoretical analysis of his materials; instead, he states, "in the end this book remains more closely attached to the tradition of empirical study" (xiv). Law carries through on this promise, devoting the bulk of his book to explaining the history of provincial newspapers, how fiction was published in them, and the ways these outlets were eventually superseded by weekly periodicals emanating from London.

The first two chapters provide a comprehensive account of serialized fiction previous to 1850 and of the early newspaper serializers of the 1850s and 1860s (primarily in Scotland). Chapters three and four recount the history of Tillotson's Newspaper Fiction Bureau of Bolton, Lancashire, and its rivals, including the Northern Newspaper Syndicate, A.P. Watt's literary agency, and W.C. Leng and Co. of Sheffield, all of whom dominated the field during newspaper serialization's heyday from the 1870s to the early 1890s. Together, these chapters constitute the first cohesive, accurate history of how British newspaper syndicates developed and operated during this time.

In the final chapters, Law makes a number of arguments about how newspaper serialization affected readers, authors, and texts. Readers, he believes, greatly benefited from being able to read novels in a cheap and easily available form. As for authors, Law contends that while the newspaper outlets "initially served to broaden the range of writers who

could make a living by their pens" (153), they also created "significant barriers to the entrance of women to the emerging profession of authorship" (153). Law also argues that in the 1890s the weekly installments required by newspapers helped encourage the move away from leisurely-paced domestic novels "towards the specific popular genres of adventure, mystery, and romance" (182).

Although much of the material Law cites has been previously available elsewhere in published form, he does provide some new and interesting information. For example, he sheds a great deal of light on the pivotal role played by John Maxwell, the husband of Mary Elizabeth Braddon, the early syndicating activities of A.P. Watt, and on the operations of pioneer fiction serializers John Leng of the *Dundee People's Journal*, W.C. Leng of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, and C.D. Leng of the later *Weekly Telegraph*. Most important, by spending what must have been hundreds of hours going through the provincial newspaper files housed in the British Library Newspaper Library in Colindale and tracking down multiple appearances of serialized fictions in obscure Scottish, English, and Welsh newspapers, Law is able to quantify patterns of publication that until now seemed impossible to determine.

Unfortunately, like others before him, Law was handicapped in his investigations by the paucity of surviving primary materials. As a result, although Law is able to document the printed newspaper appearances of various fictions, he is often forced to offer only conjectures as to the causes of or motivations behind a number of publishing decisions. Many of his analyses regarding authors and readers also would be more convincing if supported by better evidence. One wishes, too, that Law had discussed the publication of short stories in provincial newspapers; in the United States, syndicates helped make this a dominant genre in the late nineteenth century, but it does not appear that such was the case in Britain, and one has to wonder why.

Law's book is a welcome addition to the scholarship available on periodical history, and one hopes that future scholars will use this useful entryway into an important yet little-understood area of Victorian fiction publishing, and to craft more sophisticated analyses of the impact these syndicates had on British publishing history and culture during this time.

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**Mark Morrisson, *The Public Face of Modernism: Little Magazines, Audiences, and Reception 1905-1920***. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2001. 279p. ill. ISBN 0-299-16920-0 (cloth) £42.50/\$50.00; ISBN 0-299-16924-3 (paper) £16.95/\$19.95

Did the avant-garde little magazines of the early twentieth century - notorious for their abuse of the wider public - actually adopt the marketing strategies present in the commercial culture of their day and attempt to reach a mass audience? The unexpected answer Mark Morrisson offers in his *The Public Face of Modernism* is "yes."

In his examination of the publishing strategies adopted by British and American little magazines, Morrisson's placement of the magazines within their historical context allows him to make pointed, perceptive observations about how these magazines reflected wider social trends in surprising ways. In this regard, his discussion of the motivations behind John Sumner's suppression of the "Nausicaa" chapter of *Ulysses* is particularly noteworthy. Morrisson is at his best in such contextual moments and although I found the text a bit thick in places, there is no question as to its thoroughness or as to the innovation and thoughtfulness of its conclusions.

Morrisson's main argument sets forth that the little magazines tried to be commercial and were influenced by the strategies of the larger mass circulation magazines around them. It is a new thesis, and in Morrisson's hands, a convincing one. He also blends into his work a secondary line of argument, which is less convincing. This secondary thesis proposes that the little magazines failed to reach a mass audience, despite their adoption of these strategies, owing to the built-in contradictions between avant-garde aesthetics and the restrictions of commercialization and advertising. When one considers that the large circulation magazines *Vanity Fair* and the *Smart Set* were publishing modernist works at the same time as the little magazines studied by Morrisson, one has to wonder just how much commercialism undercut avant-garde aesthetics. It should be added, however, that Morrisson himself leaves this secondary thesis as a point of departure and debate and provokes useful questions by raising new issues.

I was not previously familiar with Morrisson's publisher, the University of Wisconsin Press, and was, in general, impressed with its handling and presentation of this text. The editing is generally quite clean, although there are some things with which to quibble, a few embarrassing textual errors ("the

influence influenced") and the presence of some infelicitous phrases, clearly thesis remnants, that should have been removed. The design, however, deserves special mention. Morrisson has found some terrific illustrations - period advertisements, promotional circulars, magazine covers - and these are presented, with ample uncrowded white space around them, in appropriate locations throughout the text. The reproductions, although in black and white, have been beautifully cleaned up to bring out the striking effects of the originals and are, as a result, a real treat. The texts below the figures are accurate and informative and tell the reader where the original first appeared. The cover, attributed to Gore Studio Inc., offers particular pleasure. In contrast to the proliferation of academic books in earth tones (why so much brown?) this cover is a glorious turquoise, on which the indigo, pink, and yellow cover of a 1916 issue of the *Masses* appears. The delightful shapes and colors of this cover are an appropriate testament to a book that is, after all, about mass appeal.

**Sharon Hamilton**  
John Cabot University

**Roger Emerson, Richard Sher, Stephen Brown and Paul Wood. *The Culture of the Book in the Scottish Enlightenment: An Exhibition***. Toronto: Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Toronto University, 2000. x, 160p. ill. ISBN 0-7727-6035-7 (paperback) \$20.00 CDN

Originally designed as a catalogue for a display at the University of Toronto's Thomas Fisher Library, this work includes a collection of essays that take a rich range of approaches toward the history of the book in Scotland. The essays, centered on texts held in the Fisher Library, foreground the crucial role of readers, publishers, booksellers, and printers in promoting and disseminating the ideas of the Scottish Enlightenment. The book concludes with an annotated list of the texts included in the exhibition, an excellent research tool for scholars considering a visit to the library. Colour photographs of distinctive Scottish wheel and herring-bone book-bindings are the most striking illustrations in the work.

Roger Emerson, in the first essay, skillfully reveals how the library catalogue of Archibald Campbell, third Duke of Argyll, sheds light on the complex political, economic, legal and philosophical beliefs of this powerful, but

neglected, man. Argyll shaped the character of mid-century Scotland through the distribution of patronage: appointing men to office who reflected his moderate and scientific ideas. Richard Sher's essay takes a different approach, offering an impressive analysis of the influence and negotiating tactics of Scottish booksellers in eighteenth-century Britain and demonstrating the crucial role of the Scottish book trade in the circulation of ideas. Moving to the level of microanalysis, Sher examines the publication histories of David Hume's *Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects* (1753) and Robert Henry's *History of Great Britain* (1771-1793). Particular attention is paid to the commercial concerns and marketing strategies that influenced the entry of these texts into the literary marketplace.

Stephen Brown's work is a fascinating exploration of the many contributions of William Smellie, printer, editor, writer and translator, to the Edinburgh book trade. Impeded only by poor business instincts and the rigid Edinburgh social structure, the talented Smellie printed and disseminated the works of the Scottish literati; shaped the literary and socio-political content of the magazines he edited, often introducing his own interest in natural history and medicine; and facilitated the popularization of learning.

Finally, Paul Wood engages with reading practices through an insightful assessment of the marginalia of John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, on his copies of Thomas Reid's *Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man* (1785) and *Essays on the Active Powers of Man* (1788). He demonstrates how the marginalia uncovers places of intersection and divergence between the two men on such topics as causation, sensory perception, and human knowledge.

Scottish book history is still a fledgling field of study, only briefly mentioned in histories of publishing. The extensive History of the Book in Scotland project, based at the University of Edinburgh, will remedy this situation in future years. Meanwhile, *The Culture of the Book in the Scottish Enlightenment* is an insightful and important contribution to the field, identifying and discussing key figures in the eighteenth-century Scottish and British book markets, and demonstrating various approaches to this complex and exciting field.

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**Barbara Hochman.** *Getting at the Author: Reimagining Books and Reading in the Age of American Realism.* Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001. xi, 185 p. ill. ISBN 1-55849-287-9 (cloth) £25.50/\$29.95

In this innovative study of American literary realism and reading practices, Barbara Hochman advances a compelling argument about the realists' ambivalent devotion to objective storytelling. Her investigation centers on how the author, reader, and text participated in a shift from an intimate, "friendly," authorial narrator to an impersonal, distant, and passionless one. She situates this shift in the late-nineteenth-century apprehension about the stability of self and community, an apprehension that was also manifested in concerns about the proliferation of reading material and the growth and fragmentation of the reading public. As immigrants and working-class Americans settled in cities and altered traditional structures of family and community, many of them also learned to read, bringing to the experience an increasingly diverse array of interests and expectations. Realists responded not only by recording what many saw as a disturbing urban landscape, but also by severing the traditional tie between authorial narrator and reader that had been a comfortable mainstay for earlier readers of fiction.

The first part of the book outlines the antebellum convention of reading as an open, mutual exchange between author and reader, a convention that could be found in both serious and popular fiction. Focusing on essays and reviews from the period, Hochman demonstrates that the act of reading authors such as Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Susan Warner, and Henry David Thoreau was understood as a "kind of conversation," one that allowed the reader access to an author's thoughts and character.

In the second part of the book, Hochman shows that realists' anxiety about new readers and reading practices was directly linked to their championing of "authorial self-effacement" and led to a sharp divide between serious and popular literature (29). Contrasting realist fiction by William Dean Howells, Frank Norris, Edith Wharton, and Willa Cather with popular novels by Kate Wiggin, Owen Wister, Francis Marion Crawford, and George Du Maurier, Hochman asserts that many readers preferred the popular texts not only because they had a more inviting, comfortable style of narration, but also because they "projected an image of America as a homogeneous entity" (51). Despite the racist and xenophobic tendencies of these popular texts, the notion of

a unified America appealed to a wide variety of readers because it created a stable "imagined community" to which everyone could theoretically belong (67).

By contrast, realists not only made the reading experience less personal by avoiding authorial intrusion, they also suggested a negative relationship with the wider reading public by challenging popular reading practices and representing new readers in "dystopian scenes of reading" (30). Ultimately, Hochman argues that although realism participated in the formation of a "high culture" and thus eliminated the convention of "friendly reading" from serious fiction, this convention was reconstituted in popular literature and other kinds of writing. And despite the realists' efforts at eliminating the convention of "friendly reading," some readers continued to read realist fiction as they did other works, for the chance to absorb the perceived spirit and thinking of a particular author (117). Book historians will be disappointed if they look to this study for a careful analysis of the material forms of realism or for a detailed account of "real" readers. Instead, they will find a rich cultural history of an overlooked aspect of the debate about realism and a careful reconstruction of nineteenth-century reading practices. Above all, Hochman's *Getting at the Author* is a model for scholars who are engaged in rewriting literary history by applying reader-oriented criticism to specific segments of American print culture.

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