

Zpráva ze zahraniční služební cesty

Jméno a příjmení účastníka cesty	Ing. Petra Vávrová, PhD.	
Pracoviště – dle organizační struktury	OOKF 1.4.	
Pracoviště – zařazení	Vedoucí Odboru ochrany knihovních fondů, 1.4.	
Důvod cesty	Účast na konferenci a návštěva restaurátorské dílny	
Místo – město	Univerzita v Ulsteru, Londonderry	
Místo – země	Irsko	
Datum (od-do)	6.-9. června 2011	
Podrobný časový harmonogram	6.6.2011 cesta do Londonderry a Ulsteru 7.-8.6.2011 přednášky, příspěvky a diskuze na konferenci 8.6.2011 návštěva restaurátorské dílny 8.-9.6. 2011 cesta zpět do Prahy s přenocováním v Dublinu	
Spolucestující z NK	-	
Finanční zajištění	Institucionální výzkum NK ČR	
Cíle cesty	Účast na konferenci a návštěva restaurátorské dílny - navázání kontaktů a plánování mezinárodní spolupráce	
Plnění cílů cesty (konkrétně)	Zajímavé informace z příspěvků a navázání kontaktů na možnou spolupráci.	
Program a další podrobnější informace	6.6.2011 cesta do Londonderry a Ulsteru 7.-8.6.2011 přednášky, příspěvky a diskuze na konferenci 8.6.2011 návštěva restaurátorské dílny 8.-9.6. 2011 cesta zpět do Prahy s přenocováním v Dublinu Pozn.: podrobnější informace viz. níže zpráva o cestě.	
Přivezené materiály	Abstrakty příspěvků.	
Datum předložení zprávy	20.6.2011	
Podpis předkladatele zprávy		
Podpis nadřízeného	Datum:	Podpis:
Vloženo na Intranet	Datum:	Podpis:
Přijato v mezinárodním oddělení	Datum:	Podpis:

Zpráva je pracovníkem do mezinárodního oddělení předložena nejpozději při vyúčtování cesty do 2 týdnů po jejím ukončení. Bez cestovní zprávy nebude provedeno vyúčtování. Při výjezdu více pracovníků na tutéž služební cestu s týmž programem lze odevzdat společnou cestovní zprávu.

Podrobnější zpráva:

Závěrečná zpráva ze zahraniční služební cesty – mezinárodní konference „**Historic Libraries in Context**“ na University of Ulster, Magee campus, Londonderry v Irsku ve dnech 6.-9. června 2011

Mezinárodní konference „**Historic Libraries in Context**“ na University of Ulster, Magee campus, Londonderry v Irsku ve dnech 6.-9. června 2011 měla za cíl představit problematiku průzkumu a záchranu menších knihoven. Příspěvky byly zaměřeny na historické souvislosti, průzkumové databáze a rozhodovací procesy v procesech ambulantních oprav knihovních fondů.

Program konference:

Úterý 7. června 2011

9.00 - 9.30	REGISTRACE
9.30 - 9.45	Welcome: Professor Deirdre Heenan, Acting Provost, University of Ulster (Magee)
9.45 - 10.15	Joe McLaughlin, Archivist & Rare Books Curator, University of Ulster: <i>History of the Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Library & background to the project</i>
10.15 - 11.00	Keynote Speaker: Professor Nicholas Pickwoad University of the Arts, London
11.00 - 11.30	Break
11.30 - 12.10	Crónán Ó Doibhlin - Head of Special Collections, Archives and Repository Services, Boole Library, University College Cork: <i>St. Fin Barre's Cathedral Library, Cork – providing access to an historical cathedral library</i>
12.10 - 12.50	Kim O'Donnell, Conservation Manager of Etherington Conservation Services – West: <i>The significance of book ownership in community development and the provenance of Dryden's Poetical Miscellanies</i>
12.50 - 2.00	Break
2.00 - 2.40	Allison Neill Rabaux, PhD candidate, University of Ulster: <i>Ireland's first original and critical literary periodical</i>
2.40 - 3.20	Dr. Mark Empey, Lecturer in Modern History, University College Dublin: <i>'An industrious searcher of ye antiquities': the library and network of Sir James Ware (1594-1666)</i>
3.20 - 3.40	Break
3.40 - 4.20	Jennifer Miglus, Librarian at the Hartford Medical Society: <i>The Rebirth of the Hartford Medical Society Library</i>
4.20 - 5.10	Jennifer Jarvis, Project Director/Chief Conservator, Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Library Project: <i>Conservation of the Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Library: approach and techniques</i>

Středa 8.června 2011

9.00 - 9.40	Caroline Bendix and Jonathan Rhys-Lewis, conservators in private practice: <i>A preservation survey and audit of the Rare and Special Collections at the York Minster Library and Archives</i>
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9.40 - 10.20	Ken Bergin, Special Collections Librarian, Glucksman Library, University of Limerick on behalf of Robert Matteson: <i>The Library of Archbishop William King</i>
10.20 - 10.50	Break
10.50 - 11.30	Andrew Megaw, Senior Book Conservator at TCD: <i>An examination of Irish bookbindings and materials, methods and techniques used in their construction at Trinity College Dublin in the 17th and 18th Centuries</i>
11.30 - 12.10	Elizabethanne Boran, Librarian at the Edward Worth Library, Dublin: <i>The Library of John Worth, 1648-1688: Bookbinding and the Book Trade in late Seventeenth-Century Ireland</i>
12.10 - 1.10	Break
1.10 - 1.50	Kristi Westberg, ICON/HLF intern for the Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Library Project
1.50 - 2.30	Robert Whan, Department of Modern History, Queen's University Belfast: <i>Presbyterians and print in late Stuart and early Hanoverian Belfast</i>
2.30 - 3.10	Mary Delargy Outreach Officer, Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Library Project: <i>Bernard Dornin: Irish publisher in America</i>
3.15	Závěr konference
3.15 – 17.30	prohlídka restaurátorského pracoviště, ukázky ambulantních zásahů

Prohlídka pracoviště – restaurátorské dílny, ukázky ambulantních zásahů a průzkumové a restaurátorské formuláře – byla nad rámec konference, ale jelikož jsme chtěli vidět pracoviště, organizátoři nám toto umožnili. Prohlídka restaurátorské dílny byla velmi užitečná a diskuze nad jednotlivými knihami velmi cenná.

8. června 2011 v 18 hodin odjezd do Dublinu taxi (z důvodu zrušení letu) a přenocování v hotelu. 9.6. 2011 odlet do Prahy a návrat v 16:30.

V Praze, dne 20.6. 2011

Petra Vávrová
Národní knihovna ČR, Praha

Abstracts

Andrew Megaw, Senior Book Conservator at TCD - An examination of Irish bookbindings and materials, methods and techniques used in their construction at Trinity College Dublin in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Abstract:

Trinity College Library's history dates back to the establishment of the College in 1592. By 1600, there are 40 books listed in the Library. In 1601, English troops subscribed £700 for the purchase of books for the then newly founded College. Utilising this initial sum of money, the first collections were developed between 1601 and 1613.

At this time in Ireland, the development of the printing trade had been slow, from 1551 to 1680 no more than one printer was at work in Dublin at any one time, and there was a monopoly on the printing of books and its associated trades. During the C17th practically all books bought and read in Ireland were imported. Therefore, it was necessary to purchase books outside Ireland. Fellows of the College, Luke Challoner and James Ussher travelled to England to purchase books. As a consequence, many of the first collection books are bound in C17th English 'Centrepiece' style bookbindings. The number of books in the library collections by 1610 was approximately 4000.

Until 1704, the library was housed over the scholars' lodgings, which ran the length of one of the quadrangles. However, the building at that time was in a poor state of repair and funds were raised in order to construct a new library building. The foundation stone of the present library was laid in 1712. The collections grew tremendously in size during this period and a number of important collections were added. By 1792, there were about 46000 printed books in the collections.

A large amount of work was carried out to coincide with the 'New Library' building and many manuscripts and early printed books were rebound. Successive Dublin bookbinders were employed by the College and records of their transactions are recorded in the College Records. Furthermore, during the C18th, a distinctively Irish bookbinding style developed, and this is reflected in some of the bookbindings in Trinity College Library.

This paper will discuss the relationship between the historical development of the library building and its physical effect on the books. Moreover it will endeavour, through an evidence-based examination of books from the Old Library Collections, to record materials, methods, designs and techniques used in Irish bookbindings that remain in the library's collections.

Elizabethanne Boran, Librarian at the Edward Worth Library- 'The Library of John Worth, 1648-1688: Bookbinding and the Book Trade in late Seventeenth-Century Ireland'

Jennifer Miglus, Librarian at the Hartford Medical Society- The Rebirth of the Hartford Medical Society Library

Abstract:

Founded in 1846, the Hartford Medical Society (HMS) was conceived as a way for physicians in Hartford to regulate fees, socialize and consult with one another, and stay current in their field through regular lectures and the use of a private library. The Society built its own building in 1898, and expanded again into a new building in 1955. At its height, the Society had more than 300 members and a collection of more than 27,000 titles. With the construction in the late 1960s of a nearby state medical school, complete with its own library, and the emergence of increasingly expensive online databases, the Hartford Medical Society started a slow decline. By the 1990s discussions were underway to move the collection to the nearby University of Connecticut Health Center. In 2009, after strategic weeding, the move was accomplished and the Society's building sold.

The HMS Historical Library, located in the sub-basement of the building, is a classic hidden collection. It contains books donated by founding members who were true bibliophiles, and represents thoughtful collection development throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Intellectually, the collection represents a snapshot of 19th century American medicine, including the complete minutes of the Society. Physically, the collection is a mess. Poor climate control, coal heating, and lack of basic housekeeping have rendered the books filthy, foxed, and moldy, with many boards detached and red rot rampant. Since April of 2009, the new librarian has been working tirelessly to raise awareness of the collection in the local community and improve its condition.

This case study will describe those efforts, including grant writing, digitization efforts, outreach, promotion and conservation.

Crónán Ó Doibhlin - Head of Special Collections, Archives and Repository Services, Boole Library, University College Cork – ‘St. Fin Barre’s Cathedral Library, Cork – providing access to an historical cathedral library’

Abstract:

The Diocesan Library and School of St Fin Barre’s were founded in 1724 by Archdeacon John Pomeroy and housed in purpose-built premises to the rear of the Cathedral graveyard. The Library was neglected in the 20th century and virtually disused from the 1960s. The older books (c.1500-1805) were purchased by UCC in 1982/3. The remainder (c.1800-1970) were purchased in 1998. The older section is located in UCC Library, Special Collections and comprises 3,113 volumes including 1,200 pamphlets bound in 156 volumes.

The Library acquired in 1727 the collection of Bishop Charles Crow of Cloyne, and in 1805 that of Bishop Thomas Stopford of Cork. The oldest work is an edition of Aquinas printed in 1497. Thereafter an impressive collection is built up from the main printing houses of Europe: in Venice, Rome, Lyon, Paris, Cologne, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Leiden, Antwerp, London, Oxford and Cambridge. The most important items include the six-volume biblical commentary of Nicholas of Lyra (Basel, 1498) and two sets of the London Polyglot Bible of 1657. The 18th century publications are virtually confined to the British Isles. The earliest Irish item is an abstract of statutes printed in 1625. Most of the Irish items are Dublin printings, but there are some pamphlets from Cork and other provincial centres.

The contents are mostly theological – biblical texts and commentaries, works of the early Fathers, orthodoxy v. heresy in the 17th century. Many late 17th century pamphlets deal with points of difference between Anglicans and nonconformists. Ancient classical literature also figures prominently. There are also works on a variety of other subjects, including literature, mythology, history, geography, travel, mathematics, science, medicine and social *mores*. The collection was catalogued between 1998 and 2001 and comprises of over 3,400 entries. The work of conservation is still on-going. A collection Preservation Assessment Survey is being scheduled for early 2011.

This paper will explore the history and role of St. Fin Barre’s Library within the specific context of Munster. It will also examine any links with Irish printing, either national or regional, and external provenances. Finally, the paper will describe the on-going preservation and collection care processes that facilitate access to the Library and deliver enhanced research resources for readers of the collection.

Kim O’Donnell Conservation Manager for Etherington Conservation Services – West: The Significance of Book Ownership in Community Development and the Provenance of Dryden’s Poetical Miscellanies

Abstract:

The written word displayed in digital form has value, but it cannot compare to the passion held for recording the expression of thought with print on paper in the form of a book. Historically the possession of books has served as an attribute of scholarly currency. As an art form, of finely printed words on crafted leaves of paper bound with precision, aristocrats indulged themselves with the pleasure of collecting tomes. The example I address demonstrates how this passion preserved a particular book for three centuries and delivered it half way around the world.

In 1704 Jacob Tonson published a fifth book of original prose and poetry. At this same time the Americas were being colonized and the Pacific Northwest was unexplored territory. While Walla

Walla Washington was one of the first areas populated by emigrants in 1836 it did not flourish into a great metropolis; rather its roots were and remain agricultural. Fundamental to establishing intellectual credibility to this community was the ownership of the book as an object of culture and scholarly progress.

The small municipality is home to Whitman College, where the book of topic is held in special collections. When I received the library's distressed copy of *Dryden's Poetical Miscellanies* for conservation treatment the spine was split with loose pages and the boards detached. The armorial stamp from Sir William Boothby was on the cover, but a re-back had been performed and replacement endpapers concealed the original marble papers and a partially torn ex libris plate for S. Hibbert Ware.

Due to a lost accession record clues for tracing ownership lay with a set of initials penciled on the back flyleaf and the discovery of other volumes with the same markers. The historical dates and the proximity of Sir Boothby to Samuel Hibbert Ware make sense for a transfer of ownership, but the provenance between England and Walla Walla comments on the agency of the book, as a tangible object, in sustaining and establishing scholarly import.

Dr. Mark Empey, Church of Ireland Historical Society, QUB - 'An industrious searcher of ye antiquities': the library and network of Sir James Ware (1594-1666)

Abstract:

In 1648 the historian and antiquary, Sir James Ware, published *Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Jacobi Waræi equitis aur. Catalogus*. In this twenty-two page catalogue he recorded the titles of 222 books that formed his personal library. These were divided into five subsections: theology (25), history, politics and geography (55), law (5), poetry (2) and philosophy, medicine and mathematics (135). Ware's accumulation of manuscript sources is significant not only because of its scale, but because it reveals the breath of his scholarly interests.

Lacking any thorough historical assessment to date, Ware's career provides an invaluable insight in the culturally vibrant community of seventeenth-century Ireland. Through extensive and original archival research, this paper aims to examine how he compiled such an impressive collection. A key objective, therefore, will be to uncover the wide scholarly network he established, by means of which he endeavoured to acquire and exchange works of mutual interest. What is so remarkable, given the depth of religious division in Ireland, is that this network penetrated ethnic, cultural and confessional antagonisms: it included ecclesiastical scholars and members of the lay community, both Catholic and Protestant, and, what is even more noteworthy, scholars of the Gaelic world. This paper will not simply be confined to a national perspective. It will also discuss the international range of Ware's circle of friends which embraced the leading English antiquarians of his day, such as Robert Cotton, John Selden and William Dugdale, the French antiquary and religious controversialist, Samuel Bochart, and notable Irish Franciscans in Louvain and Rome, particularly Micheál Ó Cléirigh and Luke Wadding.

This study is part of a post-doctoral research project entitled 'Protestants, print and Gaelic culture, 1567-1722' and is funded by the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS).

Caroline Bendix and Jonathan Rhys-Lewis - a preservation survey and audit of the Rare and Special Collections at the York Minster Library and Archives

Abstract:

This paper will describe the methodology of the preservation audit and survey carried out of the rare books and special collections at York Minster in February 2010 by Caroline Bendix and Jonathan Rhys-Lewis. The paper will set out the process, evaluate the data and describe the overall benefits of a two-strand approach and the impact this has on planning and compiling a strategic view. Whilst the York Minster Library and Archives has a book conservator and full-time library staff, as well as an experienced team of NADFAS volunteers working on the books, the Dean and Chapter felt that an external overview of the library was necessary.

about historical processes and the people involved, information which could not be gleaned from the individual items. As such, collections of original printed material can be seen as amounting to something more than simply the sum of their parts.

This paper will tell the story of the collection, discussing the contents (including condition, binding, cataloguing and annotation in some of the volumes), and also looking at related manuscript sources such as minute books and wills, and general Quaker advice given between the mid seventeenth to nineteenth centuries on books and reading. It will also consider some 'lay' attitudes towards collections, and issues of continuing use and perceived value.

Quakerism, as a trans-Atlantic culture, had its own unique and well-documented approach to publishing and reading, and while this study may suggest exception rather than typicality, nevertheless some useful general lessons can also be learned from this example about antiquarian book collections and the way they come to be embedded in individual communities.

Allison Neill- Rabaux, University of Ulster.

Ireland's first original critical and literary periodical

The turn of the eighteenth century heralded the beginning of a period of significant intellectual activity in Europe, a period characterized by a thirst for knowledge and the circulation of Enlightenment ideas which would challenge traditional structures of authority. Books and pamphlets satisfied this thirst to some extent; but an equally formidable instrument emerged to serve both advocates and denigrators of the Enlightenment: the learned journal. In an era when the separation of books and journals as distinct cultural objects was not as defined as it is today, the learned journal constituted a precious repository of knowledge across a variety of disciplines. It offered critical reviews of the latest books, presented results of recent scientific experiments, informed the public of recent literary events and invited readers to send in essays and letters.

The *lingua franca* for this erudite press was French and its publishing epicentre was in the United Provinces. Some of these French-language periodicals were available in Ireland but the 'polite and almost universal language' was not understood by everyone. In the mid-eighteenth century, Jean-Pierre Droz, a francophone pastor at the French Church of St. Patrick's in Dublin, seized this market opportunity by venturing into the booktrade and specialising in foreign books. At the same time he launched *A Literary Journal* (1744-49), a review periodical in English which aimed to 'give English Abstracts of the most important foreign Books'. Regarded as Ireland's first literary periodical, the *Journal* offered reviews in English of recent foreign publications across a vast range of subject areas. Although circulation figures are not available for *A Literary Journal*, evidence would suggest that it was successful and it may have enjoyed a longer lifespan had it not been for the untimely death of its editor in 1751.

This paper will present the nature of the French-language works which Droz presented to his Irish audience across the ten issues of *A Literary Journal*, highlighting the main themes evoked. It is hoped that this paper will encourage further discussion about the presence of some of these works in Irish cathedral libraries and how they may have been received in mid-eighteenth century Ireland.

**Mary Delargy, Learning and Outreach Officer, Derry and Raphoe Diocesan Library Project:
Bernard Dornin, Irish Book Publisher in America.**

Bernard Dornin was a significant book publisher in Dublin in the late eighteenth century, where his works reflected the cultural society of his time, among those he published were translations from French and German such as 'Adelaide and Theodore' and Goethe's 'Gortz of Berlingen'. His involvement with the radical United Irishmen, however, led to his fleeing Ireland in the early nineteenth century and through working in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore establishing himself as the first Catholic publisher in America.