



PRINT

NOLAN A. MOORE III COLLECTION

THE HERITAGE OF PRINT

FOREWORD

As an academic librarian for over 25 years, it was always my wish to add something really significant to the library's collections. That opportunity came in 1995 when Mr. Danny Moore called me about his late brother's rare book collection. At first, I was skeptical, as I had received many such calls over the years. However, as Mr. Moore mentioned some items in the collection—a first edition of the Kelmscott Chaucer, a first edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle, a 1611 edition of the King James Bible—my interest was aroused.

After the assistant director and I viewed Mr. Moore's video of the collection, I called the university president, told him about it, and we made arrangements to have the collection—almost 1,000 items—moved to Wichita Falls, along with the centerpiece, an Adam Ramage printing press.

From a facsimile of early cave drawings through the first book printed on a linotype machine and beyond, one can journey through examples of man's attempt to communicate first through pictures, then the written word.

This catalogue includes some 25 items from the collection selected by MSU professors, the library director, Mr. Larry McMurtry, myself, and others. Each is accompanied by a brief commentary about the piece. Even after unpacking, cataloging this collection, and arranging it, I still am amazed by its contents. Please enjoy this short journey through "The Heritage of Print."

MELBA S. HARVILL

*Ph.D.
Emeritus University Librarian
Midwestern State University*

The background is a textured, light brown surface, possibly recycled paper, with black ink drawings. In the upper left, there is a drawing of a fish with a detailed scale pattern. In the upper right, there is a drawing of a spotted animal's head, possibly a dog or wolf. In the lower half, there is a drawing of a spotted animal's body, possibly a cheetah or leopard, with a pattern of black spots.

PRE-
PRINTING
PRESS

ABORIGINE BARK PAINTING

Of the several million years humans have been on the earth, 99% of that time falls within the Paleolithic period. Only 1% represents actual recorded history.

It is difficult to know much about humankind during that prehistoric era. Regarding their social organization, religion and intellectual life, we know practically nothing. By studying modern primitive peoples—such as the aborigine in Australia—we can guess at what life was like before the dawn of civilization. Only with the beginnings of graphic communications did prehistoric man first leave any “written” clues as to our origins.

No one knows when the first human painted or carved a picture on stone. Cave paintings in France date back over 35,000 years. Through them, our prehistoric ancestors speak to us across a gulf of thousands of lifetimes. Were these beautiful works

of art truly so intended? Probably not. Their meanings were doubtless tied to some form of ancient magic. Even so, they serve the purpose of giving us some idea of what the world—and its creatures—looked like to human beings so many centuries ago.

Our collection includes a bark painting, executed by an Australian aborigine, which depicts the animals who share the artist’s world.

SUMERIAN CLAY TABLET 2400 BC

This Sumerian tablet has been translated and dated by the Oriental Institute of Chicago. It is a receipt for gazelles used for a sacrificial offering during the Third Dynasty of Ur in the ancient city of Puzris-Dagan (now Drehem). It has been dated precisely at 2400 B.C.





PAPYRUS FROM A GREEK CODEX OF LAWS 300 AD

The ancient Egyptians employed wood, linen, leather, and stone for inscriptions, but papyrus was the chief material for writing books. Indeed it was the chief writing material for 2,000 years.

Made from the stems of the papyrus plant which grew abundantly along the Nile, the plant material was pounded into flat strips and crisscrossed with adhesive glue which dried, producing a durable sheet on which writing could be preserved. Ink, black and indestructible, was made by mixing water with soot and vegetable gums on a wooden palette. The pen was a simple reed, fashioned at the tip into a tiny brush. With these humble instruments, the Egyptians preserved the very stuff of civilization.

TIBETAN SCROLL 700 AD



Printing in its purest form was invented by the Chinese around 700 AD using wood blocks and India ink. The intent was not to spread knowledge, but to preserve the integrity of Buddhist and Confucian texts through precise duplication.

In fact, concern for accuracy was so great that floggings of printers were carried out based on the number of errors per chapter!

Though faster than manuscript writing, woodblock printing was a painstaking process. Nevertheless in 983, the Chinese actually printed the entire Buddhist canon using 130,000 individually carved blocks.

A little-known fact is that the Chinese—and later the Koreans—experimented with movable type long before Gutenberg, but since there were 30,000 characters in their alphabet, it was a useless concept. It's possible the reports of distant experiments with Korean movable type may have inspired Gutenberg and contributed to his great invention.



LEAF FROM BOOK OF HOURS 1580



Two full page miniatures from a devotional manuscript on vellum illustrate Christ before Caiaphas and Christ carrying the cross. These elaborate crowded scenes are full of incident and detail, painted in soft colors and liquid gold. Latin devotional quotations are in red, the German text in gold. They are from Germany when manuscripts were produced primarily as fine gifts for the wealthy.

Benas sirus. natione anthi-
oentis. arte medicus. discipulus apostolorum. postea paulum secutus usque ad confessionem eius secutus domino sine crimine: nam neque uxorem unquam habuit neque filios: septuaginta et quatuor annorum obiit in bithynia. plenus spiritu sancto. Qui cum iam scripta essent euangelia. per matheum quidem in iudea. per marcum autem in italia: sancto instigante per archaie partibus hęc scripsit significans etiam in seipso suam aliam esse personam. Ordo euangelii talis est: talis maxima pars primus in ordine uerborum. Hęc data sunt attendenda: tur: sollicitudine: pio eu: sumptibus quo electi se completa. Qui idem perfectione genitricis: repretende a principibus: ne potestas pmissa demonstraret in quo apparerat pre nathan filium dauid inrogauit: currentis in deum generationis admisso. indisparabilis dei predicatio in hominibus christum suum: perfecti opus hominis redire in se per filium faceret: qui per dauid patrem ueniens iter prebebat in christo. Qui luce non immerito etiam scribendorum actuum apostolorum potestas in ministerio datur: ut deo in deum pleno et filio predictionis regendo. oratione ab apostolis

facta. sorte domini electionis numerus completeretur: sicque paulus summatione apostolicis actibus daret. que diu contra simul recalcitrantem dominus elegeret. Quod et legentibus ac requirentibus deum. et si per singula expediri a nobis utile fuerat: scietis tamen quod operatum agricolam oporteat de suis feudibus edere. uicauimus publicam curiositatem: ne non tam uolentibus deum demonstrare uideremur quam fastidientibus prodidisse.

Præfatio. Inquit euangelium suum.

PRINTING PRESS

quidem multa con- ordinare nar- i nobis con- sicut tradi- q ab initio et ministri qui afflicto ordine tibi agnoscas ueritate. i. herodis re- quosdam zacharias de ui- uxor illi de filia- uenit eius elizabeth. ambo ante deum: in omnibus mandatis et rationibus domini sine quere- ra. Et non erat illis filius. eo quod esset elizabeth sterilis: et ambo processissent in diebus suis. factum est autem cum sacerdotio fungeretur zacharias in ordine uicis sue ante deum: secundum consuetudinem sacerdotum sorte egerit ut incensum poneret ingressus in templum domini. Et omnis multitudo populi erat orans foris hora incensi. Apparuit autem illi angelus domini: stans a dextris altaris

ADAM RAMAGE PRINTING PRESS

DR. CLARA LATHAM
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Adam Ramage came to Philadelphia from Scotland in 1795 and began manufacturing presses, continuing until 1815. His is the leading name associated with makers of Common printing presses in the early years of the United States.

Nolan Moore purchased this Ramage press from Austin bookseller John Jenkins who found it in a storage barn in northern Mexico. The press suffered surface damage in a fire which caused decades of oil from printer's ink to be brought to the surface by heat and flames. There are approximately 70 American Common presses currently intact, mostly in institutional settings.

According to Bob Oldham, from the North American Hand Press Database and Ad Lib Press, Moore's press is the only Common press that

survives with springs lifting the platen instead of a hose as on all other Ramage and other manufacturers' Common presses. In the late 1820s or early 1830s, Ramage began building a press he called the "Screw" press, which had a simpler frame and used the springs, though the bolts from the platen were longer and passed all the way up through the head of the press. This press must have been either a prototype of that idea or a Common press built after he began the Screw press production. Its serial number is 733.



Quō vadā? Audiet enī saul. et inter-
ficiet me. Et ait dñs. Vitulum de ar-
mento tolles ī manu tua. ⁊ dices. Ad
immolandū domino veni. Et voca-
bis ysai ad victimā. Et ego ostendā
tibi qđ facias. ⁊ unges quemcūq; mō-
strauero tibi. Fecit ergo samuel sicut lo-
cutus est ei dñs. Venitq; ī bethleem. Et
admirati sūt seniores ciuitatis. occur-
rentes ei. Dixeruntq;. Pacificus ne in-
gressus tu? Et ait. Pacific⁹. Ad im-
molandū dño veni. Sanctificamini.
et venite mecum ut immolē. Sanctifica-
uit ergo ysai. ⁊ filios ei⁹. ⁊ vocauit eos
ad sacrificiū. Cūq; ingressi esset. vidit
eliab et ait. Nū corā dño est xp̄s ei⁹?
Dixit dñs ad samuelem. Ne respicias
vultū eius. neq; altitudinem stature
eius. quā abiecti eum. nec iuxta intuitū
hōis ego iudico. Homo enī videt ea q̄

hui saul ad eū. Ecce spūs dñi mal⁹ re-
agitat te. Iubeat dñs nō rex. et hui tui
qui corā te sūt. quocent hōiem scientem
psallere cithara. ut quādo arripuerit
te spūs dñi malus. psallat manu sua.
et leuis feras. Et ait saul ad seruos
suos. Prouidete ergo michi aliquem
bene psallentē. ⁊ adducite eum ad me.
Et rēdens vn⁹ de pueris. ait. Ecce vi-
di filium ysai bethleemitem. scientem
psallere. et fortissimū robore. et virum
bellicosū. et prudentē in verbis. et pul-
chrum virū. et dñs est cum eo. Misit
ergo saul nūcios ad ysai. dicens. Mit-
te ad me dauid filiū tuum. qui est in
pascuis. Tulit itaq; ysai asinū plerū
panibz. ⁊ lagenā vini. ⁊ hedū de capris
vnū. et misit per manū dauid filij sui.
sauli. Et venit dauid ad saul. et stetit
coram eo. At ille dilexit eum nimis. ⁊

LEAF FROM THE MAINZ BIBLE
PRINTED BY JOHANN GUTENBERG
1452

Certainly there was “printing” before Gutenberg, if we mean making images by pressure—a “rubber stamp” concept. The Chinese used woodblock printing centuries before the Europeans stamped out coins and playing cards (the work

was done by inking a block by hand).

Gutenberg was the first to combine printing in a system: movable type cast from precise molds, a special ink, and an adapted wine press

which he called an artificial writing machine.

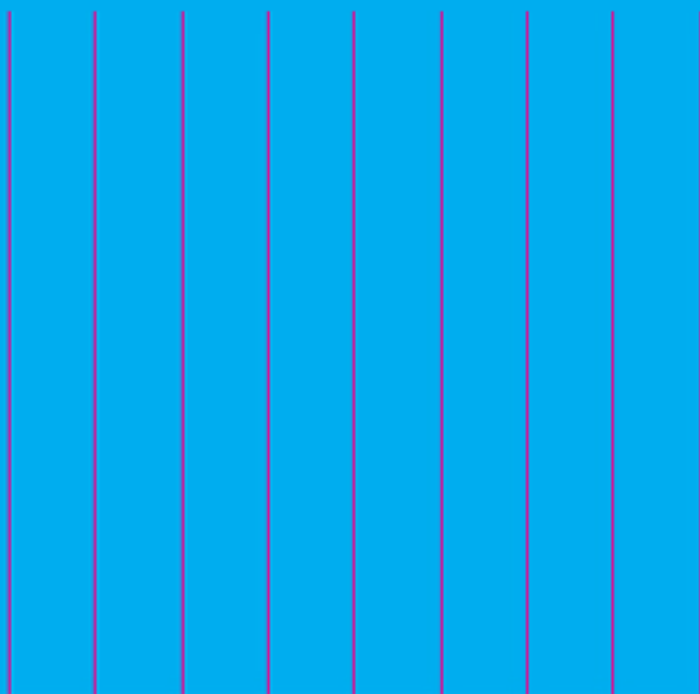
The result of Gutenberg's genius was the Mainz Bible of 1452 (named for the town where Gutenberg lived). The first printed book remains today one of the most beautiful ever published. Modern research has revealed that Gutenberg printed other items before the Bible— indulgences, a calendar, and a 36-line Bible. Nevertheless, the Gutenberg 42-line Bible, as it is called, was the masterwork of his print shop; the others, of which only fragments remain, were mere practice runs for the 42-line Bible, universally considered the first printed book.

Of Gutenberg, the man, we know little, only that he was a great inventor but a poor businessman. His partners, Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, forced him out of business. It is believed that Gutenberg later established another printing shop. Gutenberg, nearly blind and penniless, lived on a pension

of corn and wine before he died in 1468, leaving one of the most significant inventions in the history of mankind as his legacy.

Housed within the collection is an actual leaf from the Bible, taken from a fragment that was broken up in 1920. The red and blue rubricating was added by an early owner. The leaf comprises First Samuel XVII, the story of David and Goliath.

The collection also includes a facsimile of the Mainz Bible.





O hominib' diuersar' formar' dicit Pl. li. vii. ca. ij. Et Aug. li. xvi. de ci. dei. ca. viij. Et Ipsi dorus Eth. li. xi. ca. iij. oia q̄ sequuntur in india. Cenocephali homines sunt canina capita habentes cū latratu loquuntur aucupio viuūt. vt dicit Pl. qui omnes vescuntur pellibus animaliu.

Cicoples in India vnū oculum hnt in fronte sup nasum hñ solas ferarū carnes comedūt. Ideo agriofagite vocātur supra nasomonas confinesq; illozū homines esse: vtriusq; nature inter se vicibus coeūtes. Calliphanes tradit Aristotiles adijcit dextram māmam ijs virilem leuam muliebrem esse quo hermafroditas appellamus.

Ferunt certi ab oriētis pte intima esse homines sine naribus: facie plana eq̄li totius corporis planicie. Alios supiore labro orbas. alios sine linguis ⁊ alijs cōcreta ora esse modico foramine calamis auenaz potū hauriētes.

Item homines habentes labiū inferius. ita magnū vt totam faciem contegant labio dormientes.

Item alij sine linguis nutu loq̄ntes siue motu vt monachi.

Pannothei in scithia aures tam magnas hnt. vt contegant totum corpus.

bulāt vt pecora. ⁊ alius supgreditur. incis naribus cornua i



**NUREMBERG
CHRONICLE
WORLD MAP
PRINTED BY
ANTON KOBERGER
1493**

The most lavishly illustrated book of the 15th century contained only two maps, the most important being this robust woodcut of the world (adapted from Ptolemy's ancient map of the second century). Not only does it beautifully illustrate how little was known of the world

on the eve of Columbus's journeys, but it is also an astonishing depiction of the transition from the medieval world into the emerging Renaissance.

Many medieval notions are incorporated. The Indian Ocean is shown in its land-



locked pre-discovery state. Though the Cape of Good Hope had been rounded by Dias, his discoveries were apparently unknown. The source of the Nile is conjectured as the mystical “Mountains of the Moon.”

The theological and legend-based world of the Middle Ages is further illustrated by the grotesque figures on the left-hand side and on the back page. These depicted the bizarre creatures thought to inhabit the unknown parts of the earth, especially the so-called Kingdoms of Gog and Magog in Northern Asia. The figures—some at least—were probably based on actual sightings in Africa: the man with the large foot could well have had elephantitis; the figure with the enlarged lips is obviously from an African tribe that practiced this form of cosmetology.

Noah’s three sons surround the map, clearly reflecting the Bible-centered medieval view of the world, but the twelve winds are a new motif that

would appear over and over on Renaissance world maps.

The printing of this historic work was being accomplished even as Columbus sailed from the New World to Spain, though it would still be several more years before anyone guessed that he had discovered a new land. After over a thousand years of little change, man’s view of the world would soon be forever transformed.

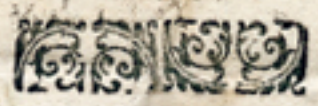
The collection includes a complete edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle with the map hand-colored in pastel colors. A second copy of the map was removed from another Chronicle. It too is hand-colored—in bright, bolder hues.





INNOCENZIO PAPA^o DECIMO

A perpetua Memoria.



HAuendo già il Predecessor nostro di felice memoria Clemente PP. Decimo benignamente concesso Indulgenza plenaria, e remissione di tutti li peccati a cadaun Christiano dell'vn, e dell'altro sesso, che veramente contrito, confessato, e comunicato, hauesse ogni anno nel giorno festiuo di S. Benedetto, incominciando dalli primi Vespero, sino al tramontar del Sole della medesima Festa, deuotamente visitato alcuna delle Chiese di qualsiuoglia Monasterio, cosi di Monaci, come di Monache, militanti sotto la Regola di esso Santo, non solo fin'a quel' hora erette, ma da erigersi in qualunque tempo auenire, & ouunque esistenti; implorando in quelle da S. D. M. la Concordia de Prencipi Christiani, l'estirpazione dell'heresie, e l'esaltazione di S. M. Chiesa; e come più diffusamente si contiene in lettere del sopraccennato Predecessor nostro Clemente, et lasciate in forza, et valore anco ne' futuri tempi in perpetua memoria di Domenica di Resurrezzione, nella festiua di S. Sordani, e di S. Sordani, per ciò in altro giorno, come pure notano i Rattori Generali delle Congregazioni, C...

PAPAL INDULGENCE 1510

Pope Julius II, the Pope who engaged Michelangelo to paint the Sistine Chapel, dearly wanted to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The old church was in disrepair and had stood for nearly 1,000 years. Julius wanted to replace it with the most lavish church in Christendom.

To pay for it, he authorized the sale of indulgences through a Papal Bull—or proclamation—

authorizing the sale for the specified intent of raising money for the new Basilica.

The Bull in our collection was issued by Julius in 1510—the same year Martin Luther visited Rome and became so incensed at the abuses he found there. The document authorizes the Vicar-General of the Franciscan order to issue indulgences and collect money for Julius's project.

is d' Dno Horatio de Zambeneti Verone, pub' Venera aucte Noj. -

COVERDALE BIBLE LEAF 1535

DR. MELBA HARVILL
RETIRED UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN



Myles Coverdale (1488-1569) produced the first complete printed English Bible in 1535. Its preface states that the text was translated from German and Latin sources, probably by William Tyndale and Martin Luther, and at least three others.

In 1534, the Archbishop of Canterbury petitioned the King to translate the Bible into English. Bishops gave the idea almost no support, and the effort died when Coverdale's translation appeared.

In 1539, Coverdale's translation became the first Bible published in England. The folio edition carried the royal license and was

the first officially approved Bible translated in English. Coverdale's translation was a favorite of Anne Boleyn, but later it lost some of its appeal after her death.

Coverdale was the first to separate the apocrypha from the other Old Testament books and include it as an appendix. The political activities during the period forced Coverdale to leave England at least three times. He was almost burned at the stake during the reign of Mary Tudor.

There can be little doubt that Coverdale had a greater influence on the development of the English Bible than any other translator.

1st Chapter.

At the tyme
suerus, whiche
from India
thiopia, ouer
dieth and
twentye lon

**THE CHRISTIAN
DOCTRINE
PRINTED BY
JUAN PABLOS
1545**



In the summer of 1539, an Italian named Giovanni Paoli sailed for the New World with his wife, an assistant, a Negro slave, and a printing press, generally agreed to be the first in the Americas. He changed his name to the Spanish, "Juan Pablos," and is now recognized as the first printer in the New World.

Pablos was under contract with Juan Cromberger, the leading printer of Seville, Spain, and had been asked by the Spanish Archbishop in Mexico (the infamous Zumarraga, who is

also credited with destroying much of the written history of the pre-Columbians) to print the catechism in the Indian language to serve the needs of Spanish friars zealous to win souls for the Church of Rome.

Little of his work remains. Most was religious in nature, though he did print a compilation of laws, an arithmetic, a Latin dialogue describing Mexico City, and Molina's Dictionary of the native Mexican language. All were, of course, the first of their kind in New Spain.

The collection contains one of the most rare Juan Pablos imprints: the 1545 *Christian Doctrine*. Only a fragment remains, but it is the most desirable leaf, the title. The ornamentation includes a bishop's hat with tassels which seems to have been Pablos's favorite among the limited woodcuts which he dissected and used in fantastic combinations. A second fragment of this, Pablos's ninth book, was recorded in Toledo, Spain, in 1871, but is now lost, making this the only known copy.

VOLUME OF SERMONS BY MARTIN LUTHER 1559

Luther's name is synonymous with the Reformation, which is traditionally thought to have begun when Luther nailed his "Ninety-Five Theses" to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral in 1517.

Whether he actually did or not is subject to dispute. If true, they would not have remained long. What was important was that these complaints against the Roman Church fell into the hands of a printer (or printers) and soon were the talk of Europe.

Luther himself was a monk and a teacher who took issue with the teachings, practices, and theology of Rome. His principal argument was that man is justified by faith alone, not by works. This ran afoul of

the Pope's practice of selling indulgences to raise money in exchange for forgiveness of sin.

Luther was excommunicated in 1521 but escaped death through the protection of the Duke of Saxony. His pamphlets of protest and his sermons were reproduced over and over again by the printing press and the Reformation soon spread throughout Europe.

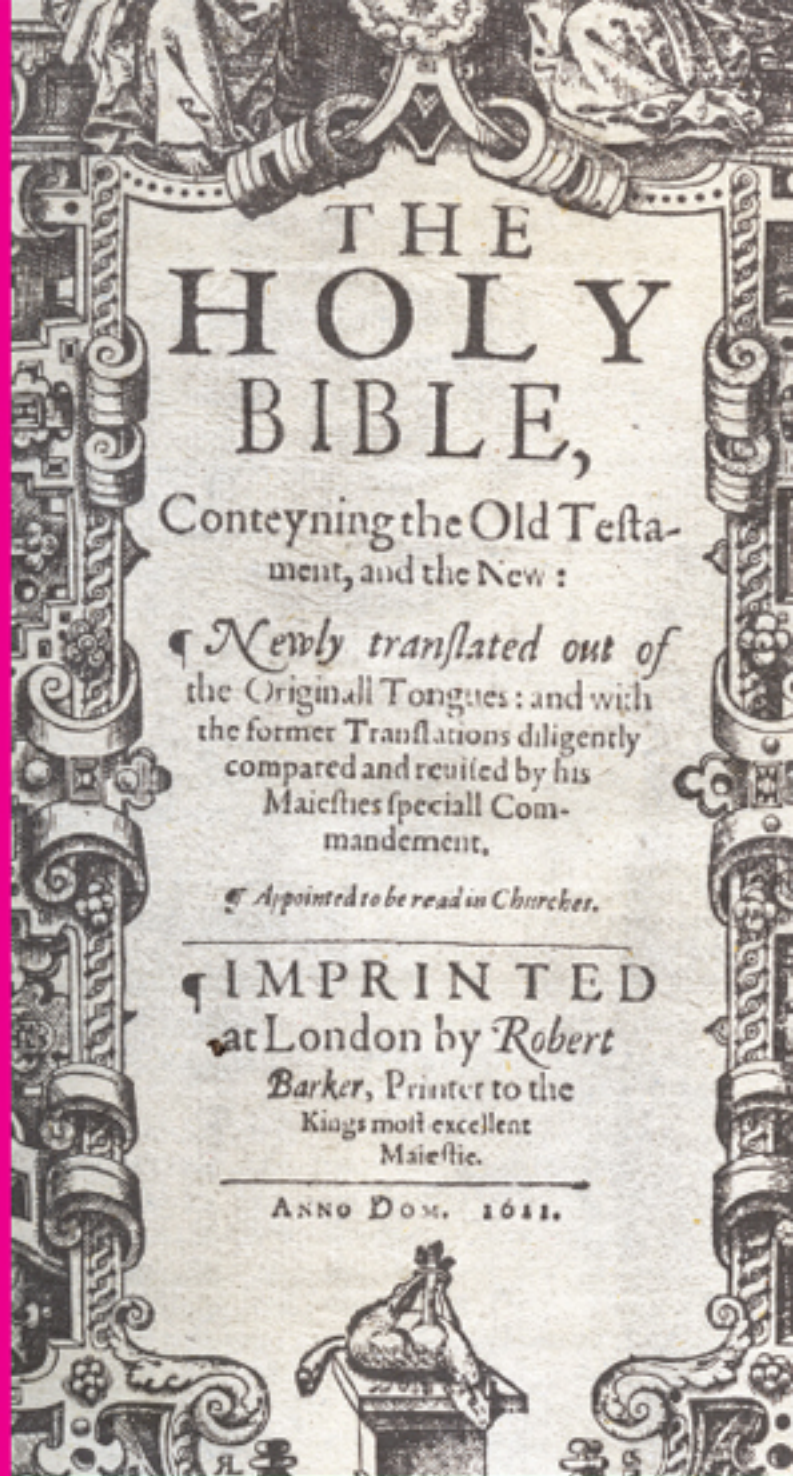
Printed in German in 1559, this book was rescued from a Nazi book-burning in the 1930s and hidden in the palace of the sister of Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin, where the Chicago Tribune had an office in 1938.

“SHE” BIBLE 1611

In January 1604, a committee of translators was appointed by King James I of England to prepare a new translation of the Bible. Seven years later, the first edition of that book was printed by Robert Barker in London. It soon established itself as the sole recognized version of the scriptures in English and remained so until the Revised Bible in 1881. It remains today the most popular translation in the Christian world.

It was based on existing translations rather than a study of the best original manuscripts and thus is riddled with errors. Nevertheless, it soon began to supersede all other English translations and to assert its unrivalled influence on the minds and language of English speaking peoples.

The collection includes a nearly complete issue of the “She” Bible. In 1611 one edition of the King James Bible featured “she” in Ruth 3:15,



while the other featured “he.” Translators still debate the gender of the pronoun in this verse. The 1881 revised version settled on “he went into the city.” Today both the standard and new versions of the King James Bible favor “she went into the city.”

**THE DIALOGUE
BY GALILEO
1632**

In the early 1500s, Polish scientist Nicolaus Copernicus declared that the earth was not the center of the universe, but that it moved around the sun. The theory lay more or less undisturbed for 100 years, until Galileo Galilei, the most eminent scientist of the 17th century, argued in support of it.

Galileo shattered many of the theories of Aristotle and used the newly invented telescope to advance the science of astronomy. Galileo's mistake

**DIALOGO
D I
GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO
MATEMATICO SOPRAORDINARIO
DELLO STUDIO DI PISA.**

E Filosofo, e Matematico primario del
SERENISSIMO

GR.DVCA DI TOSCANA.

*Due ne i congressi di quattro giornate si discorre
sopra i due*

**MASSIMI SISTEMI DEL MONDO
TOLEMAICO, E COPERNICANO,**

*Propoendo indeterminatamente le ragioni Filosofiche, e Naturali
tanto per l'una, quanto per l'altra parte.*



CON PRI

VILEGI.

IN FIRENZA, Per Gio: Batista Landini MDCXXXII.

CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

was in trying to impose his theories on the religious dogma of the Catholic Church, which cited scripture to prove the earth did not move, but was the center of the universe. (Did not Joshua command the sun to stand still?)

Though he had the permission of the Pope to present the Copernican theory as a hypothesis, Galileo took a risk when he assigned the Church's position to a character he called "Simplicio," whose

arguments were easily torn apart by the two characters who represented Galileo's views. The fact that many of Simplicio's arguments were similar to those uttered by Pope Urban VII did not improve the author's standing in Rome, though the book was hailed all over Europe as the most important book yet printed.

At the height of its popularity, the *Dialogue* was banned and Galileo called before the Inquisition. Faced with the prospect of torture and recalling the public burning of another proponent of Copernicus (Giordano Bruno died in 1600), the old man recanted and was placed under house arrest until his death. His very condemnation elevated the status of science in northern Europe, though the *Dialogue* remained on the Church's prohibited list until 1835 and Galileo himself was finally absolved of heresy by Pope John Paul II in 1985.

SHAKESPEARE'S SECOND FOLIOS 1632

DR. PETER FIELDS
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

The Folio Shakespeare:
*Mr. William Shakespeare's
Comedies, Histories,
and Tragedies*

Edited by John Heminges and
Henry Condell

Printed by Isaac Jaggard and
Edward Blount

John Heminges and Henry Condell (colleagues of Shakespeare until he died in 1616 at the relatively young age of 52) took pains to sort through plays whose earlier history was not considered accurate or definitive, as indicated in their preface to the "great Variety of Readers": "as where (before) you were abused with diverse, stolen, and surreptitious copies, maimed and deformed," you now have the plays "offered to your view cured and perfect of their limbs; and



all the rest, absolute in their numbers, as he conceived them.” The “numbers” means the count of syllables in Shakespeare’s meter, implying that the editors were at pains to give us, line for line, the precise diction and syntax of Shakespeare’s verse. The Second Folio remained close to the First.

The name plate inside the cover of our second copy of the Second Folio (the one with inserted prefatory pages from the First Folio) indicates that the book was the personal property of the 18th century British actor, playwright, and theatrical producer David Garrick who died in 1779. The generation prior to his career (the late 1600’s and early 1700’s) put women on the stage for the first time and introduced the male fashion-slave and comic foil, the “fop.” But Shakespeare’s

plays had been ravaged and displaced by piecemeal and often wholesale adaptations. Shakespeare’s tragedies were especially vulnerable due to rather stiff, uncomprehending renditions of the great speeches. Garrick anticipated today’s method actors who strive to understand and truly immerse themselves in their roles. Garrick made a point of bringing Shakespeare’s most important protagonists—from Prince Hamlet to King Lear to the hump-backed usurper Richard III—to fully-embodied life with revelatory results. At the same time, he rescued lost language and missing scenes. As our well-worn copy of his Folio attests, Garrick was Shakespeare’s greatest champion in an age which, as yet, was not sure it needed Shakespeare’s work as Shakespeare intended it.

SALEM GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1781.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL HALL, NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

The following are exact Copies of Letters found on board the *Lord North Packet*, taken on her passage from *Charlottesville* to *England* by *Captain L'Alouant*, from *Cuba*.

Charlottesville, S. Carolina, 6th October, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE you a very long, full letter under the 9th August last, by our friend Captain Clark in the *Charlotte Packet*; and to pay my debt to you, sent eight wedges of silver, weighing 209 or 132 dwts, which I calculated would something more than balance my account—the packet is unluckily taken by the grand French fleet off Virginia, and my silver I suppose lost, but there was one chance in its favour, as soon as I know whether or not it fails, shall, as occasion may require, remit you a bill, mean time pray send me six pair of shoes, made large by my pattern.—The fate of America and the dominions of Britain over any part of it, depends much on this said French fleet; its success must be fatal to us, and hitherto I am sorry to say, it has been too successful, in an engagement with our fleet about a month ago: we come off, not in the manner I would wish an English fleet to take leave of an enemy. Reinforcements are expected by us; when they arrive, we are taught to believe that great matters will be done, and we are here in daily expectation of hearing at least that something is done—mean while in this province our army, though numerous, is a body without a head, and in a late action, had the American General Greene but followed his blow with the same vigour it was a first made, the whole must have been cut off; as 'tis, we call it a victory, but Providence, who surely fought for us on this occasion, guard us from such another victory, which would entirely destroy us!—Whether the Commander in Chief is playing at push pin, or some other such manly employment, I know not; but unless a diversion, little to be hoped for from his activity or ability, is made, the truly great Lord Cornwallis is in the most critical situation, exposed, if forced so near, that he will be able to bear up again.—I know you will call this picture one of my own drawing, a mere cynical representation; but what all is at stake, and that trilled with daily, in a manner obvious to the most superficial observer, who can forbear complaining! My most sanguine wish is that I may shortly have foundation to write you better things; mean time give me leave to refer you to Mr. Kinlock, who has undertaken to deliver this letter, for a true and particular state of this province, and when you have heard him, thank your good fortune that you are not in it, and at least wish me and all your friends out of it.

With the most perfect esteem I remain, Sir, your most obedient and most faithful servant,

JOHN STOPTON.

Robert Lewis, Esq; at the house of
Mess. Greenwood and Higginson,
merchants, London.

Charlottesville, S. Carolina, October 1, 1781.

I HAVE wrote a number of letters to dear Miss Wells, and also one to Mrs. Wells, but as we have an account that most if not all the vessels that went from this place, are taken, I cannot expect that you have received any of my letters since June. Mr. Russell and many others went in the *William Henry* packet, which we hear is taken and carried to Boston. I wrote you by Dr. Spruce who went in the flag that carried Governor Chester from Pensacola, who had permission to stop here; the Governor left his Secretary here and took Major Bonfon (who married Miss Garden) as his Secretary, and we hear the flag is taken in consequence of Major Bonfon's being on board. I was in hopes my letters would have got safe, as they are reckoned forced; but when they is

heard to say in town, another such victory would ruin their army, I suppose you will hear the particulars first in England. The British army certainly had a most providential escape, which in fact may be attributed to the run which the Americans found in the British camp, and the timely arrival of Colonel Cruger, with 500 men from a foraging party: The dying officers that were brought to town, spoke hard things of their Colonel. People in general seem dissatisfied, they think there is not that countenance and protection given to the royalists as they had a right to expect; many who had taken protection are gone to the Americans, not altogether from choice, but necessity; they were threatened by the Americans if they did not join them they would destroy their property, and those who had families and no way of subsisting them but upon their plantations, went with them rather than have their families starve, as the Americans at present have the command of the country and can go where they please. The army that was at Eutaw are now at Fludds, twelve miles beyond Eutaw. General Gould with some men, are gone up; he is to have the command, being higher in rank than Stuart; whether he will do any great good is a doubt, his character is not the most amiable, his conduct does not promise much. The plan of the Howes seems to have prevailed too much in America; at New-York they cannot stir twenty miles from the city, and here we cannot go five miles with any

Board of Police that has not met for some time past, and what little time he has to spare has been employed in writing public letters; He feels much pain at times from his disorder, now especially after sitting long at writing.

Mr. Irwin has been exceeding ill, but is now better. It is just reported that Col. Brown of Yorkshire is taken by the American militia; he was going to Savannah in a gun-boat inland, with sixty men on-board.

Miss Wells,
Salisbury-Court, Fleet Street.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 24.

SIR,

I AM directed to send you the inclosed letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, to his Excellency the commander in chief, which you are desired to publish in your next gazette.

I am your obedient servant,
OL. DELANCEY,
Nov. 23, 1781. Adjutant-General.
Mr. James Rivington, Printer, &c.

York-Town, in Virginia, October 20, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the

SALEM GAZETTE DECEMBER 20, 1781 CORNWALLIS SURRENDER

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

...not a
...M
...groo
...tion
...the
...west
...Bres
...moda
...but at
...both
...armies
...have
...been
...there
...it is
...reason
...able
...to think
...he must
...have lost
...some. When
...the British
...left George-Town,
...the Americans
...sold what
...they found
...in it for 25,000
...sterling. There
...is no communication
...between Lord
...Cornwallis and
...this place, neither
...is there any
...certainty where
...he is. There
...has not been any
...accounts from
...New-York for
...some time. The
...American-privates
...kept on this
...coast, and took
...almost every
...vessel going
...and coming;
...we have frequently
...seen vessels
...taken in sight
...of the town, and
...the Blonde,
...commodore
...Berkeley, who
...guarded the
...harbour on the
...inside, he had
...been so long on
...shore that upon
...going in a
...schooner with
...some gentlemen,
...to pay his
...respects to
...Lord Lincoln
...when he came
...here, Berkeley
...was the first
...that was sick
...on board the
...schooner. After
...the coast was
...clear he went
...to fetch General
...Leslie from
...Virginia, he
...took the
...Caryfort with
...him, we hear
...they are both
...at New-York. A
...complaint from
...the merchants
...went home
...against Berkeley,
...but unfortunately
...it was on board
...the Queen
...Charlotte packet,
...which, with
...many others is
...taken by the
...French fleet. Lord
...Rawdon, Major
...Doyle and his
...lady, and Mrs.
...Clarke, were
...on board. I had
...almost forgot
...to tell you Mr.
...Champney is
...married to the
...Widow Wilson,
...Harvey's daughter,
...John Tanno is
...to be married
...to Miss Rose,
...John Mills has
...taken to himself
...a wife.

I am obliged to you on my girl's account for the
...fusions. Your letters
...and mine are quite
...on different

...every possible
...means would be
...tried by the navy
...and army to
...relieve us, I
...could not think
...myself at liberty
...to venture on
...either of those
...desperate
...attempts. Therefore,
...after remaining
...two days in a
...strong position
...in front of this
...place, in hopes
...of being attacked,
...upon observing
...that the enemy
...were taking
...measures which
...could not fail
...of turning my
...left flank in a
...short time, and
...receiving, on the
...second evening,
...your letter of
...the 24th of
...September, informing
...me that the
...relief would
...fail about the
...5th of October,
...I withdrew
...within the
...works on the
...night of the
...29th of September,
...hoping, by the
...labour and
...firmness of the
...soldiers, to
...protract the
...defence until
...you could arrive.
...Every thing
...was to be
...expected from
...the spirit of the
...troops, but
...every disadvantage
...attended their
...labour, as the
...works were
...to be continued
...under the
...enemy's fire,
...and our
...entrenching
...tools, which
...did not much
...exceed four
...hundred when
...we began to
...work the
...latter end of
...August, was
...now much
...diminished.

The enemy
...broke ground
...on the 30th,
...and constructed
...on that night,
...and the two
...following days
...and nights,
...two redoubts,
...which, with
...some works
...that had
...belonged to
...our outward
...position, occupied
...a gorge
...between two
...creeks or
...ravines, which
...came from
...the river on
...each side of
...the town. On
...the night of
...the 6th of
...October they
...made their
...first parallel,
...extending
...from its right
...on the river
...to a deep
...ravine on the
...left, nearly
...opposite to
...the center of
...this place,
...and embracing
...our whole
...left, at the
...distance of
...six hundred
...yards. Having
...perfected this
...parallel, their
...batteries
...opened on
...the evening
...of the

General Henry Clinton shifted British operations to the South late in 1778, hoping to gain aid from the large number of loyalists there. He would use them to catch the Americans in a giant pincer between North and South and destroy them.

Clinton took several coastal cities, but he did not gain as much support from the loyalists as he expected and thus did not gain control of the interior. Nevertheless, he was satisfied and returned to his headquarters in New York, leaving Lord Charles Cornwallis with an army of about 8,000 men and orders to do what he had failed to do. Cornwallis had some success, but he was unable to complete the mission and found himself too far from his source of supplies. So he moved back to the coast and established his headquarters at Yorktown, Virginia, located at the mouth of the York River.

Meanwhile, France sent troops to America and also had warships operating

in the Caribbean. George Washington and the French Commander, Comte de Rochambeau, took their forces south when they heard of Cornwallis's move, and Comte de Grasse, Commander of French Naval Forces, sailed north at the same time. By late September 1781, the allies had the British trapped.

The siege of Yorktown began on September 28, 1781, and ended on October 19 when Cornwallis realized that he could not escape or defeat the combined American and French forces. He surrendered and with that the American Revolution was, for all practical purposes, over.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER TEXAS REVOLUTION JANUARY 2, 1836

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

Tensions between the Texians and the Mexican Government tightened gradually from 1832 to 1835 and then in October of that year an all out rebellion began. At first the Texians were confident that they could defeat the Mexicans, but they were anything but confident with respect to their goal. Some were ready to declare independence, but many others only sought their rights as citizens. On November 1, 1835, fifty-eight delegates gathered at San Felipe hoping to resolve their differences, and they did—temporarily—after a week of fierce debate. One faction, led by John A. Wharton, favored immediate independence

while a second group, led by Don Carlos Barrett, urged caution. Sam Houston and Branch T. Archer tended to favor Wharton's group, but they eventually urged compromise in the interest of unity. And compromise it was. They adopted a strange declaration that appeared to threaten independence but at the same time promised to be faithful to Mexico as long as that nation was governed by the Constitution of 1824 (which no longer existed!). This was not quite a declaration of independence; it was a statement of rights coupled with a threat. A copy of it appeared in *Niles' Weekly Register* published in

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 18—VOL. XIII.] BALTIMORE, JAN. 2, 1836. [VOL. XLIX. WHOLE No. 1,267

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Baltimore on January 2, 1836.

The actual Texas Declaration of Independence was written and adopted without debate on March 2, 1836, at a convention at Washington on the Brazos. The delegates were aware of the slaughter at the Alamo and were no longer interested in a compromise. George C. Childress, who wrote the Declaration, made it very clear. Santa Anna and his followers had violated the Constitution of 1824, had caused the revolt, and forced the Texans to separate as a matter of self preservation. "Texas," he concluded, "is a free, sovereign, and independent republic."

HARPER'S WEEKLY THOMAS NAST 1859

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

Thomas Nast was born in Lindau, Germany, on September 27, 1840, and came to the United States with his family in 1846. They

settled in New York City. Thomas had little formal education, but his passion and skill for drawing was obvious from an early age and would become his life's profession. He began to draw cartoons for the famous magazine, *Harper's Weekly*, on March 19, 1859, and would stay with *Harper's* until 1886 except for two years (1860-1862) he spent in Europe working under contract for the *New York Illustrated* and *The Illustrated London News*. He came to be regarded as the greatest cartoonist of the 19th Century and perhaps the greatest of all time.

Nast's Civil War cartoons made him famous and President Abraham Lincoln called him "our best recruiting sergeant." Later, his political cartoons helped bring down the notorious

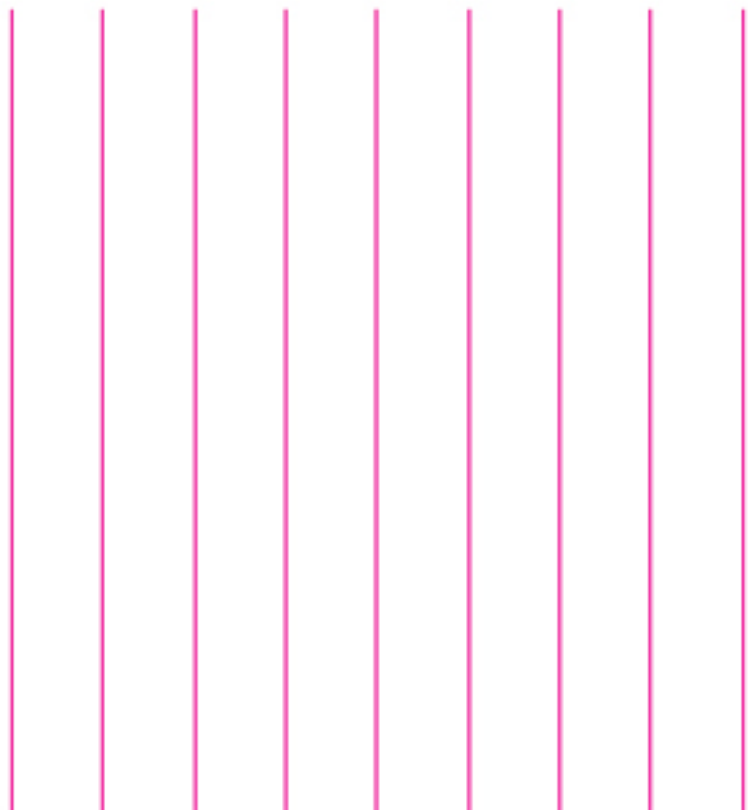
Boss Tweed Ring in New York City, and his campaign cartoons were important in the elections of Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Cleveland. He created



SAVED (?) BY THE SKIN OF HIS —

the modern version of Santa Claus and made the elephant the political symbol for the Republican Party. He supported American Indians and Chinese Americans and hated slavery and the Ku Klux Klan. He did not invent the Democratic Party's donkey, but he did popularize its use, nor did he invent Uncle Sam as the personification of the United States, but he did add the goatee and used the figure frequently.

President Theodore Roosevelt admired Nast and in 1902 appointed him U.S. Consul General to Guayaquil, Ecuador. There he soon contracted Yellow fever and died on December 7, 1902, at the age of 62.



DECLARATION
OF
EMANCIPATION



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
1863

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

Illustrations. On the Twenty-Second day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, a

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation came into effect. It was a presidential decree that freed all slaves except those in areas not in rebellion against the United States. Moreover, it would be in effect only until the end of the Civil War. Those slave states not included were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri while those included were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina.

As Abraham Lincoln campaigned for re-election in late 1864, he called for a constitutional amendment that would free all slaves everywhere. In January 1865, Congress sent such an amendment to the states. The 13th amendment was ratified in December.

The Emancipation Proclamation led the way to the 13th amendment, but of equal (perhaps more) importance was its effect on international relations.

Early in the war both England and France provided the Confederacy with some help, but they hesitated to offer diplomatic recognition because both had already abolished slavery. Lincoln's proclamation made it certain that such recognition would never be granted, as historian Henry Adams noted: "The Emancipation Proclamation has done more for us than all former victories and diplomacy."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER THE DEATH OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH APRIL 28, 1865

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
APRIL 28, 1865
PHILADELPHIA

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

Actor John Wilkes Booth and his small group of traitors had intended to kidnap President Lincoln and force the federal government to negotiate, but the Civil War ended before they could act. Hence, they decided to murder the president instead, along with Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward. The plan was to be carried out on the night of April 14, 1865, but it was not a complete success. George Atzerodt, who was to kill Johnson, failed, and Lewis Powell, who was to kill Seward, only succeeded in wounding him. Booth, unfortunately, did not fail. He broke into the theater where Lincoln and his wife were watching a play and shot him in the back of his head. He then escaped, along with Davie Herold, one of his cohorts, into the wilderness of



Maryland and Virginia.

Booth and Herold were followed by several units of soldiers and police and after about two weeks they were found hiding in a barn on a farm owned by two brothers who claimed they did not know who the culprits were. When Booth refused to surrender, the soldiers set the barn on fire whereupon Herold came out, but Booth refused again and opened fire on the soldiers. They returned fire, and one of them hit Booth in the neck with a deadly shot. Several of the soldiers claimed to have fired that shot, but no one really knew then, nor did anyone ever know, who killed John Wilkes Booth.



MODERN
PRINTING

COMIC MAGAZINE!

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THE TRIBUNE BOOK OF OPEN-AIR SPORTS 1886

Typesetting had changed little since the days of Gutenberg when type was arranged by hand. Ottmar Mergenthaler, a German immigrant, invented the linotype, whereby type could be cast and set by an operator who worked at a keyboard. The collection includes the first book printed using the linotype, *The Tribune Book of Open Air Sports*, published by the *New York Tribune*, the first paper to

use the linotype machine. Inscribed with a quote from George Wright in 1890. Wright was the first home-run king, making 52 home runs in 1869.



THE KELMSCOTT CHAUCER 1896

DR. PETER FIELDS
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

William Morris was dying of kidney disease in 1896 when he and fellow Pre-Raphaelite artist Edward Burne-Jones brought out the last publication of Morris's Kelmscott Press, *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*. The woodcut illustrations by Burne-Jones exemplify the values of the Arts and Crafts movement which Morris's workshop (Morris and Company, first incorporated in 1861) inspired on both sides of the Atlantic. In the United

States, Gustav Stickley was inspired by Morris's example to break from manufacturing furniture in the extravagant, gaudy "empire" style and to make simple, graceful furniture. Glass designer Louis Tiffany, Roycroft Books founder Elbert Hubbard, and Rookwood Pottery creator Maria Longworth Nichols would take up the cause as well. The Craftsman bungalow is part of the architectural legacy of the movement. The goal was to offer an

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER TITANIC APRIL 16, 1912

DR. KENNETH HENDRICKSON
PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF HISTORY

She was one of the three largest and most elegant vessels afloat when she set out on her maiden voyage on April 10, 1912. She carried approximately 2,224 people (passengers and crew), and only 405 of them would survive the trip, for on the night of April 15, the *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sank in 12,000 feet of ocean water.

Perhaps more people would have survived if the crew had helped out, if the number of lifeboats had been adequate, and if a nearby ship had come to the rescue. But none of those things happened. The crew had not been properly trained to deal with an emergency, the lifeboats could carry only about half the passengers, and the closest ship, the *S.S. Californian*, failed to come at once because the captain did not realize the

gravity of the situation.

The wreck of the *Titanic* was discovered in 1985 and since then has been visited many times. Thousands of items from the debris have been lifted and are on display in museums around the world. There have also been numerous stories, poems, songs, books, films, and other works of art about the *Titanic* created from shortly after the disaster until the present time. Meanwhile, the *Titanic* rests at the bottom of the sea, being slowly devoured by iron eating bacteria. It has been estimated that within the next fifty years she will be gone.



Nolan Moore : Heritage of Print

For me, one of the more intriguing items in the Moore collection is a folder bound in plain grey wrappers called Conditions of the Peace.

This is the famous (or infamous) Treaty of Versailles, the torturous document hammered out by the diplomats of Europe in Paris in 1919, with our President Woodrow Wilson in attendance. It attempted to measure responsibility for what it is known as the Great War, one of the most destructive wars of all time.

A then insignificant corporal, Adolph Hitler, never forgave this Treaty, which not only humiliated Germany but saddled it with millions in reparations which it could not pay. Nolan Moore also had a copy of Hitler's response, Mein Kampf. Hitler then surged to power and then came World War II.

**TREATY OF VERSAILLES
1919**

**LARRY MCMURTRY
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHOR**



ACTION COMICS #23
1939

RYAN SAMUELSON
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
AND INFORMATION LITERACY LIBRARIAN

Comic books existed decades before *Action Comics'* debut in 1939. Republishing old newspaper comics, comic books gained some popularity in the 20s and 30s, allowing children and adults to own a collection of their favorite daily strips. By the late 30s, comic book publisher National Allied Publications had decided to branch out with original content rather than republishing other creators' work.

Based on their success with its earlier title, *Detective Comics*, National decided to expand with a new title, *Action Comics*, focusing on action adventure. *Action Comics* was a huge overnight success, easily exceeding all expectations thanks almost entirely to the debut of its unique hero, Superman.

Although it was not obvious at first, National soon realized that the Superman character was driving sales and began to focus on that character exclusively within the title.

The end result was the most successful comic book title of all time. Running nonstop for nearly 75 years and 904 issues, *Action Comics* ushered in a new era of the comic medium and single-handedly created an entirely new genre of superheroes that would expand into film, television, toys, and even novels.

Notable in both the *Action Comics* landmark issues and Superman mythology, *Action Comics* #23 featured the first appearance of the character who would become Superman's nemesis and arch villain, Lex Luthor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This catalogue would not have been possible without the contributions of MSU faculty and staff and the occasional internationally famous American author.

I want to thank Dr. Melba Harvill, Emeritus University Librarian and former Moffett Library Director, for her insights into the history of the Nolan A. Moore III collection.

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I want to thank Larry McMurtry, one of the great American authors of our time, for his hand-typed commentary on the Treaty of Versailles—including his coffee stain which I kept.

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Lastly, Moffett Library is eternally grateful to Nolan A. Moore III, who lovingly assembled this collection piece by piece and (unless otherwise noted) wrote the item descriptions, and the Moore family for entrusting us with its care and preservation.

CORTNY BATES

Associate University Librarian for Technical Services and Project Manager for PRINT, the MSU catalogue for the Nolan A. Moore III collection, "The Heritage of Print."