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IN THIS ISSUE

<i>Minutes of the January Meeting</i> Getting to know the Dutch Inaguage with Fritz Thie	р. 2 el
FBS Archiving Project Hits High Gear	p. 4
An Encounter with Leonardo	р. 6
Whale of a Town! New Bedford Rising and its Literary Legacy	p. 8
Frankenstein at 200	<i>р</i> . 10
Matheson History Museum: Floridiana Abounding	р. 12
Books about Books	p. 13
Shakespeare 400: First Folio at FIU	p. 14
FBS Welcomes Our Newest Member!	<i>р</i> . 15
This Month's Writers and Contributors	p. 15
We Need Your Help at the FBS Table at the Florida Antiquarian Book Fair	р. 15
Upcoming Events	<i>р</i> . 16
Feb. 21 BonSue Brandvik presents "The Spirits of the Belleview Biltmore"	
Mar. 20 Florida Poet Laureate Peter Meink	e
Florida Book Events Calendar	p. 17
FBS 🐢 2015-2016 Season (updated)	p. 19
Endpaper	р. 20



Fritz Thiel describes the origins of the Dutch and the other Germanic languages.





Florida Bibliophile Society A community of book lovers

Minutes of the January Meeting of the Florida Bibilophile Society

January 17, 2016, 1:30 p.m. Seminole Community Library, Seminole, FL

A fter a few minutes for coffee and cake, Charles Brown called the meeting to order at 1:45 pm. Nineteen members and guests were attendance. We were joined by several members of the Holland Club of Tampa, including Mieke Caris, president of that organization.

Brown introduced Dr. Friedrich "Fritz"Thiel, a scholar of German literature, who is widely published and honored in the U.S. and in Germany. Thiel's presentation focused on the Dutch language, both in its relationship to English and German and in its unique qualities. The poem "Augustus" by Dutch poet and man of letters Cees Nooteboom (b. 1933) served to illustrate many points of the presentation. Thiel provided handouts that included the poem in Dutch, English, and German.

Thiel began by explaining his presentation's title. He said that many people may be most familiar with "Dutch" in references to the Pennsylvania Dutch and their very distinctive culture. Thiel explained that these "Dutch" are not Dutch at all; their name derives from "*Deutsch*" which means "German". The Pennsylvania "Dutch" are descendants of German immigrants, and their language is derived from German. Thiel contrasted this cultural group with the real Dutch who were important in the settlement of New Amsterdam, later named New York.

Thiel proceeded to a brief history of the Dutch language, situating it among other Western Germanic languages such as English and German. He also described the origin of Dutch as an Indo-European language with ancient roots. Thiel contrasted some of the historical factors that led to the distinctive features of Dutch, English, and German. This led to an introduction of the Nooteboom poem in all three languages. Thiel used the poem and its translations to show how Dutch occupies a middle position between English and German, both of which share similarities



Fritz Thiel speaks at the January FBS meeting.

with Dutch; Dutch also has unique qualities that are found in no other Western Germanic language.

In addition, the poem illustrated the impact of Latin on Germanic languages. The title, "Augustus", is the Latin name of the eighth month of the year, retained in its original form in Dutch, but simplified to "August" in both English and German.

Thiel referred to Mark Twain who had ridiculed the German language for many of its qualities, as he perceived them, but especially for its word order. Thiel described how variability in word order increases the expressive potential in a language.

Among other comparisons, Thiel showed how plurals are formed in the three languages. In English, plurals are formed by adding "-s". In Dutch, plurals are formed by adding "-s" or "-en", which is common in German. However in German, there are several ways of forming plurals, including "-er". Thiel showed how this leads to some interesting "double plurals", words in which two pluralizing suffixes have been retained. The most famous of these in English is "children", which includes both the "-er" and the "-en" pluralizing suffix. The double plural in this word also appears in Dutch as word is also used as *kinderen* and in German as *kindern*.

The poem which Thiel used to illustrate a number of points in his presentation was read by Mieke Caris, a native speaker of Dutch and president of the Holland Club of Tampa. Ms. Caris's reading seemed sensitive

FBS February Minutes, concluded

AUGUSTUS van Cees Nooteboom

Zo stil kan een nacht niet zijn. Alles staat geballd in zijn wezen, vol tot de rand met zichzef.

De palm kent de inhoud van elk von zijn bladeren, de zwijgende uil wordt zijn veren, de steen is zo zwaar als een steen

Het blad van de hemel wordt niet omgeslagen, en ik zie wat jij ziet: de sterren zijn samen het volmaakte getal van hun cijfers, de hemelse nul van de tijd.

to the text and revealed a fluid, beautiful sound of the Dutch language.

Thiel used the poem to illustrate many feature of the Dutch language. Even the title, "Augustus," shows the legacy of Latin in Dutch. Where English and German have dropped the Latin grammatical ending "-us", Dutch has retained it. Thiel compared the title to the opening line of T. S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* in which "April is the cruellest month". In Eliot, April is a metaphor for reviving our engagement with a world and a life that is not always kind; in Nooteboom, August is the time of harvest, a return to dormancy, the opposite of April in northern latitudes. We are confronted with the great cycles that govern our existence, reminded of what is essential, and of our place in a scheme as great as time and space. Thiel interpreted each line of the poem in this context.

Thiel concluded with additional comments on language and how dialects become languages of their own which define and are defined by their speakers and their literature.

Thiel responded to questions from the audience, which praised his presentation with a round of applause. Charles Brown presented Thiel with a gift on behalf of the Society, two novels in Dutch to express our gratitude and to encourage study and AUGUST by Cees Nooteboom

A night cannot be so still. Everything stands condensed in its essence, full up to the edge with itself.

The palm knows the content of each of its leaves, the silent owl becomes its feathers, the stone is as heavy as a stone.

The leaf of the heavens is not turned over, and I see what you see: The stars are together, The perfected totality of their digits (ciphers, zeros), the heavenly zero of time.

additional discoveries. One of the books bore a special bookplate commemorating Thiel's presentation.

The meeting then broke briefly for attendees to refresh their coffee and enjoy another piece of cake. Lively conversations popped up around the room.

After about 15 minutes, Brown called the business meeting to order. We discussed the venue schedule, and Brown clarified that the pattern of alternating between Tampa and St. Petersburg has not changed; the only meeting location that was changed was the October meeting. Meeting venues will continue to alternate: odd months in St. Petersburg at Seminole Community Library and even months in Tampa at the University of Tampa.

We also discussed the upcoming Florida Antiquarian Book Fair. FBS has for many years staffed a table at booth at the fair. Irene Pavese raised the issue printing new FBS tote bags. We discussed some design options, and Irene volunteered to look into printing prices. We created a sign-up sheet so members could volunteer to take a shift or two during the three days of the fair. Member should contact vice president Jerry Morris to sign up for a shift at the fair. And note: volunteers receive free admission to the fair.

After the business meeting, we held the book raffle. The meeting adjourned around 3:30 pm.

FBS Archiving Project Hits High Gear

FBS member and former president Carl Mario Nudi is guiding the organization of FBS's copious records (see FBS Archiving Project, this page). Last year, Carl announced the project and called for volunteers to assist. FBS members Sue Tihansky and Shannon Shane, an editor and librarian, respectively, were Carl's first volunteers. These three had their first meeting and work session on January 16. Carl reports that much was accomplished.

Carl, Sue, and Shannon met at the Tampa Book Arts Studio conference room, where the FBS archives will be maintained, and sorted three cartons (the kind that reams of paper stock are sold). This lot of papers came from the records of former FBS treasurer, Jack Walsh, now deceased, and Carl, immediate past treasurer. Carl also donated all of his back issues of the FBS newsletter, dating back to the 1990s.

The committee has sorted the papers into separate categories, such as, FBS official records, communications, newsletters and printed materials. The next step is for Sean Donnelly, assistant to the director at the University of Tampa Press and custodian of the various archive collections of the Tampa Book Arts Studio, to cull through the papers.

The committee will meet again sometime in March,

as busy schedules allow, to begin the process of sorting all of the papers now in Lee Harrer's possession. Many of these records are from the founding of the society and will prove to be very valuable to the writing of the history of Florida Bibliophile Society. Carl expects some interesting finds in this cache of papers.

More volunteers are needed. Why not join in on this exciting project – a rare opportunity to uncover the secrets of the Florida Bibliophile Society! To assist, contact Carl Mario Nudi at carlnudi@netscape.net.

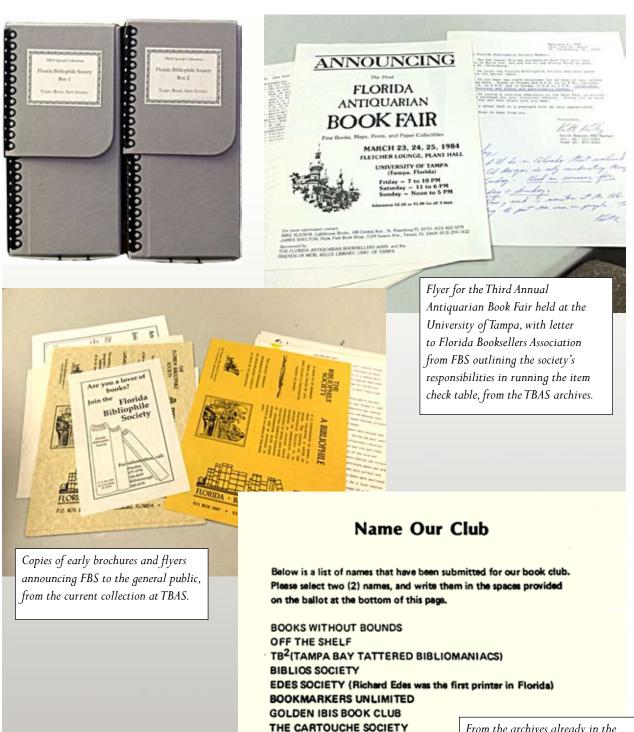
FBS Archiving Project

FBS charter member Lee Harrer has arranged with the University of Tampa Press and Tampa Book Arts Studio to become the depository for the FBS papers. FBS member Carl Mario Nudi has graciously agreed to coordinate organizing these records.

Over 30+ years, an organization like Florida Bibliophile Society generates a lot of records. These documents contain not only the history of FBS, they also touch on the book trade and book culture, on both the small scale and the large scale. The years 1983 to 2015 have been a time of tremendous change in the world of books and information.



From the FBS Archives



BIBLIOMANIA SOCIETY

LITTERATEUR SOCIETY

THE DILETTANTE SOCIETY

FLORIDA BOOK SOCIETY

From the archives already in the TBAS special collection, a photo of the ballot for picking the formal name of FBS.

An Encounter with Leonardo

submitted by Neil Williamson

I n late December, I made a trip to the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh, NC, to view the da Vinci Codex Leicester. The codex is named for Thomas Coke, who later became the first Earl of Leicester (in its fifth creation) and who purchased the codex in 1719.

The codex is a collection of notes and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci made in 1508, when the artist was in his 50s and had just completed the Mona Lisa. The codex mostly concerns water and hydraulics, but many other subjects of Leonardo's wide interest appear, including astronomy, cosmology, and geology. The background of the Mona Lisa, which is a wild, hydrologic landscape, may be related to observations documented in the codex; Leonardo was always searching out the scientific reality underlying physical appearances. The codex comprises 72 pages (18 folded sheets), written in Italian rather than the more typical and conventional Latin, and it was written in Leonardo's characteristic mirror style of reverse handwriting (possibly to confound plagiarism). The pages are approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 inches.

The Codex Leicester is one of about 30 books of notes compiled by Leonardo. About half of this material survives. Most of Leonardo's papers were left to one of his students, Francesco Melzi, but as the Codex Leicester does not bear the notes that Melzi placed in the codices in his charge, it is believed that the codex passed to one of Michelangelo's students, the sculptor Giovanni della Porta. The Codex Leicester was discovered in a chest of della Porta's papers in 1690 by the artist Giuseppe Ghezzi. The codex was purchased by Thomas Coke in 1719 and remained in the Leicester Estate until 1980, when it was put up for auction at Christie's by Edward Douglas Coke, the then Earl of Leicester, to pay inheritance taxes. In an auction session lasting only a few minutes, the codex was purchased by the industrialist Armand Hammer for just over \$5 million dollars, setting the record price for the purchase of a book. The book then became known as the Hammer Codex.

After Hammer's death, the codex became part of the collection of the Armand Hammer Museum of Art and Cultural Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. The museum auctioned the book in 1994 to cover certain legal expenses, possibly related to claims by Hammer's wife Frances. It was purchased by an anonymous bidder for over \$30 million dollars, resetting the record the amount paid for a book. The Leicester Codes is the only one of Leonardo's handwritten books that remains in private hands.

The purchaser was later confirmed to be Bill Gates. During its life, the leaves of the codex had been bound, unbound, rebound, at various time for various reasons. Gates, preferring the name Leicester Codex, had it unbound and each page placed between plates of glass. The Gates Foundation coordinates an annual exhibition of the codex, each year in a different city.

The exhibition was very well mounted and displayed and, as a sidelight, there were two interactive screens available to allow one to navigate throughout the manuscript and to read any area of interest in English as well as the diagrams which are primarily located in the margins.



A folio from the Leicester Codex on display at the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, NC, October 31, 2015 – January 17, 2016. Photo: Neil Williamson.

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An Encounter with Leonardo, concluded

A MORE ASH ADEMAND ANTESA 13414 14514 Top: A detail from the Mona Lisa showing the hydrologic landscape that wraps around the subject's shoulders. Water from a large reservoir, upper right, flows down through a large river on the left and a smaller river, crossed by a Roman-style bridge on the right.

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Middle: A detail from a page of the Leicester Codex showing Leonardo's studies and speculations about siphoning. Photo: Neil Williamson.

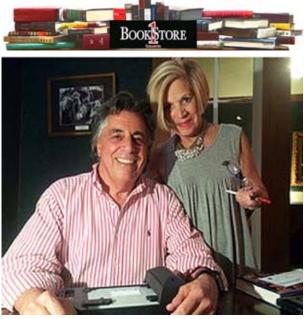
Bottom: Original page in the Leicester Codex from which the siphoning detail is taken. The photograph shows the page as displayed in the exhibition. Photo: Neil Williamson.

Whale of a Town! New Bedford Rising and Its Literary Legacy by Maureen E. Mulvihill, PhD

estoring a beloved 18th-century Quaker city is a long, solemn task. On a chilly January day in Sarasota, Florida, two stalwarts of ol' New Bedford, Massachusetts, presented a stunning narrative of urban decay, urban renewal, and literary legacy. They were hosted by Sarasota's newest cultural hub, Georgia Court's <u>Bookstore1Sarasota</u>; and the audience was treated to steaming cups of New England chowder.

Elsie and Tony Souza, longtime residents of New Bedford, and now relocated to Sarasota, captured their SRO audience with a colorful saga of what happened to their city. Referring to maps, timelines, and color images in the handsome presentation folder they distributed to listeners, the Souzas guided their audience through three centuries of urban transformation. First, New Bedford's glory days in the 19th century when the city was flush with staggering profits from the whaling industry. New Bedford's whale oil literally lit the oil lamps of the world; and by the 1850s, New Bedford was one of the wealthiest cities in the country. But not for long. With the oil boom and gold-mining, along with extraordinary maritime disasters, the New Bedford whale industry spiraled into irreversible decline. The city demographic shifted, and New Bedford faced new challenges: unemployment, emigration, low morale. Economic recovery and diversity, with the proliferation of textile mills (Berkshire Hathaway), was a short-term remedy; and bad conditions and strikes at the mills, along with the Depression, hit New Bedford hard. By the early 1900s, the mills shut down, the economy crashed. New Bedford, once the toast of New England, had become an urban casualty of the early 20th century.

But new blood was up! With bold planning by Mayor John A. Markey and private sector funders, the city saw a spectacular renewal. The recovery of New Bedford was a deep, collaborative effort



Guest Speakers: Elsie & Tony Souza Bookstorel Sarasota. January 24th, 2016

pooling talent from engineers, urban planners, architects, city historians, old-line Quaker families... and the Sousas! New Bedford rose like a Phoenix from its ashes. The city's world-famous New Bedford Whaling Museum and its globally honored marathon reading of Melville's *Moby-Dick* have restored its glory. Perhaps the Florida Bibliophile Society will be represented at the city's 21st Melville event in January, 2017.



New Bedford: The City that Lit the World

One of several styles of 19th-century spermaceti whale oil lamps. By 1853, New Bedford's sale of whale products totaled about \$11,000,000. Sephardic Jews introduced new revenue from artisanal whale-oil candles.

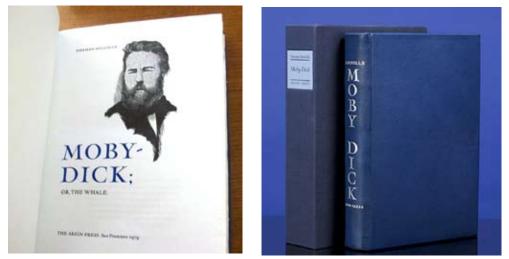
Acknowledgments: The writer thanks the following for various assistance: Tony Souza, Bookstore1Sarasota / Sotheby's Realty, Sarasota; James Russell, President & CEO, New Bedford Whaling Museum; Michael Lapides, Photography Curator & Digital Initiatives Director, New Bedford Whaling Museum; Michael Dyer, Senior Maritime Historian, Whaling Museum, New Bedford; and Charles M. Brown, President, Florida Bibliophile Society. James Mammone, formerly Bookstore1Sarasota, was a guest speaker, Florida Bibliophile Society (February, 2013), FBS Speaker Archive (http://floridabibliophilesociety.org). My thanks to you, MEM.

The writer is a scholar with the Princeton Research Forum, NJ, and a former FBS officer.

Whale of a Town! concluded



1910 / 1970s. Before & After Urban Renewal Centre Street, Port of New Bedford,Waterfront Historic Area. Mayor John A. Markey (1972-1982) emphasized restoration, not demolition. Original cobblestones, historic monuments, principal buildings, all preserved.



Literary Pride of New Bedford ~ Herman Melville's Moby-Dick (NY: Harper & Bros., 1851; London: R. Bentley, 3 vols., 1851) Images above: Arion Press, 1979. Tall folio (15"x10"). 594 pp. 100 wood engravings by Barry Moser. \$1000. Melville elevated sea-faring lore to an unprecedented level of moral and theological discourse.



20th Readathon of Moby-Dick, January 7th-10th, 2016. Multimedia Event. New Bedford's revered Whaling Museum (1903). 20 exhibit galleries. 18 Johnny Cake Hill. One entire city block. Collection, 750,00 items; 2500 logbooks (the largest worldwide collection). James Russell, President & CEO (2008–).

Frankenstein at 200 by Charles Brown

T t is hard to imagine what book is being published today that will seem as remarkable in its production and be as influential in 2216 as Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* has been up to today.

Frankenstein, or the New Prometheus, was conceived during the rainy summer of 1816, the "Year Without a Summer." In 1815, the eruption of Mount Tambora, half a world away from England, had shot so much ash into the atmosphere that global temperatures were depressed throughout 1816.

During that strange summer, Mary Godwin, 18, was traveling with her lover, the famous poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, and she was beginning to use his name (they would be married in December). With them was their infant son William, and Mary's sister Claire. Their journey took them through a landscape made threatening and otherworldly by the volcanic winter. Mary would write about the mood that this landscape created in a travel diary published in 1817. Their travels led them to the Villa Diodati on Lake Geneva, where their friend Lord Byron, also a famous poet, was staying with his personal physician, John Polidori, also a writer. Claire had once been a lover of Byron's, and by all accounts, her feelings had not abated. For his part, Polidori became infatuated with Mary. They had planned to enjoy what would normally be the moderate, sunlit days of an Alpine summer, but they were kept indoors by the gloomy and unwelcoming weather.

Byron was preoccupied with the transformed climate and with recent observations of dark spots on the sun. That same summer he had written "Darkness," a vision of the earth under an extinguished sun, which begins:

I had a dream, which was not all a dream. The bright sun was extinguish'd, and the stars Did wander darkling in the eternal space, Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth Swung blind and blackening in the moonless air;

One evening, Byron read from the poem "Christabel" by the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Images in the poem so disturbed Shelley that he is said to have run from the room screaming.

As if this environment of compounding dread and drama and its characters was not story enough, Godwin, Shelley, Byron, and Polidori challenged each other to see who could write the best horror story. Mary Shelley reported in her preface to the 1831 edition of *Frankenstein* that it was few days before the idea for her story came to her in a dream:

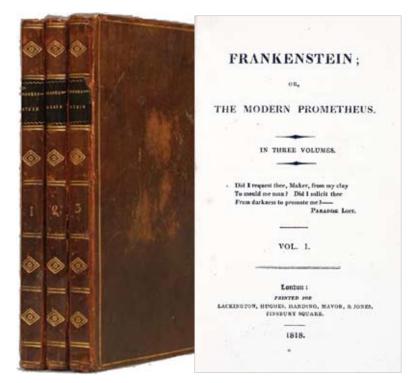
I saw – with shut eyes, but acute mental vision – I saw the pale student of the unhallowed arts kneeling beside the thing he had put together. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine show signs of life and stir with an uneasy, half-vital motion...

The story was born that summer, but the book would be published two years later in 1818. Critical reception was mixed, but popular reception was unequivocal. *Frankenstein* quickly led to plays, translations, and imitations. That popularity has been sustained to the present day.

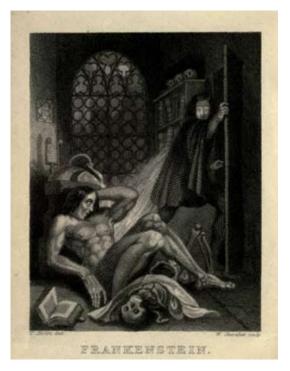
Shelley's creation was visualized memorably in the 1931 film *Frankenstein*, starring Boris Karloff and directed by James Whale. Though "Frankenstein" is the name of the creator, not the creation — the creation is nameless in the novel — "Frankenstein" has became associated with Karloff's monster and its successors in more than 200 movie and television productions. The 1931 film presents the creation as tortured, mute, distorted, and childlike. Certainly, Shelley's character was tortured and distorted, but he was also intelligent, articulate, and sensitive.

By drawing a parallel between Dr. Frankenstein and Prometheus, Shelley created a seminal parable for the modern age of science and technology, whose powers have produced fundamental changes in human life — for good and ill. For Dr. Frankenstein, the responsibility is clear. That is rarely the case.

Frankenstein at 200, concluded



The first edition of Frankenstein was published in three volumes on March 11, 1818 by the London publishing house of Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor, and Jones. The edition of 500 was published anonymously "by a lady." The volumes pictured here were inscribed to Lord Byron by Mary Shelley.



Frontispiece of the 1831 edition. This is the first visualization of Victor Frankenstein's 8-foot-tall creation. Shelley's revisions in the 1831 edition are now generally regarded as blunting the effect of the 1818 edition, intended to make the text and its author, who was by then named, appear more socially proper.



Thomas Cooke in the role of the mute monster in the 1823 production of Presumption, or The Fate of Frankenstein.



Peggy Webling, a British playwright, whose 1927 play became the basis of the 1931 movie.



Benedict Cumberbatch and Jonny Lee Miller traded roles as Frankenstein and his creature in a 2014 staging by the UK's National Theater.



Sean Bean in The Frankenstein Chronicles, investigating the horrible remains of someone's hideous experiments. Guess whose.

Interest in Shelley's creation was revived in 1823 with the first stage production of the work, a melodrama entitled Presumption, or: The Fate of Frankenstein, by Richard Brinsley Peake. At this point, Shelley's story took on a life of it's own ("It's alive!") and was transformed in a series of 19th century melodramas into the monster story which culminated in the 1931 movie and its sequels. In recent decades, more faithful adaptations have been produced. The novel and its development on stage and screen have created a canon which has become the basis of many creative reworkings.

Matheson History Museum: Floridiana Abounding

by John B. Heppner, PhD

he Matheson History Museum in Gainesville launched its annual Floridiana Show **& Rare Book Sale** on 30 January. So I went over to survey the offerings. The Museum is Florida's premier archive on the history of Gainesville and Alachua County. Its holdings include a library, a continuing archive, and exhibit galleries — all nicely organized within a small brick building on University Avenue, central Gainesville. The January 30th event summoned a hearty crowd: I was cheered to see students, teachers, families, collectors, locals. Most of the event's vendors displayed curious and colorful items, circa 1850s-1925, reasonably priced — fashion items, jewelry, old bottles, Indian arrowheads. Only one rare book dealer was there (alas): Dotti Delfino, The Book Chaser, Gainesville & High Springs (Tel. 352.262.6338 / djdelf@aol.com). The Book Chaser table displayed attractive first editions, such as novels by Marjorie Rawlings, and others. The principal book vendor was the Matheson Museum itself, whose sale items were nicely on show in the building's library room, adjacent to the main exhibit space. The Matheson table included mostly old books donated for the sale, modestly priced. Especially interesting was their 1976 Bicentennial books, good-quality facsimiles printed by the State of Florida. (The State also reprinted some rare titles, circa 1650 and beyond.) The mood of the event was energetic. Sellers and buyers enjoyed the setting and book chat; and new contacts were made. I left with two special books: *FloridaWild Life* by C.T. Simpson (1932) and Lake Okeechobee by Alfred and Kathryn Hanna (1948). Both books included old, vintage photos of South Florida, circa 1886-1920s, predating the destruction of original structures and landscape ("urban renewal"). So an afternoon well spent. For particulars on the Museum's expansion plans, visit their <u>handsome website</u>.



John B. Heppner, PhD

Curator & Taxonomic Lepidopterist, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville. Article Solicited & Assembled by Maureen E. Mulvihill. Technical assistance, Charles M. Brown.



Matheson History Museum, prized resource of Floridiana. Gainesville, Florida. Peggy Macdonald, PhD, Executive Director. Rebecca Fitzsimmons, MLIS, MFA, Curator & Archivist (http://www.mathesonmuseum.org/home.html) (info@mathesonmuseum.org)





Images from the Matheson History Museum Show & Rare Book Sale (January, 2016); photographs, John B. Heppner, University of Florida, Gainesville



Books about Books

White Magic: The Age of Paper, by Lothar Müller



As ubiquitous as paper is now, there was a time when it did not exist. The emergence of paper in Renaissance Europe, adopted from Arabic culture which had adopted it from China, was transformative. The lightness of paper facilitated everything from routine billing to control of empires. Paper made possible inexpensive playing cards, which Müller states

"consumed far more paper than chanceries and town councils" in the 15th century — in turn generating a type of paper, "card stock," which also found a wide variety of uses.

White Magic is not written for the broadest audience, but the effort it may require at times is rewarded as Müller explains the impact of one aspect of material culture after another, especially print culture, revolutionized not only business and governmental practice and publishing. A particular focus is the emergence of the periodical in the 19th century with the invention of pulp paper.

Müller is features editor of Süddeutsche Zeitung and an honorary professor at Humboldt University in Berlin. *White Magic* is published by <u>Polity Press.</u>

The Meaning of the Library: A Cultural History, by Alice Crawford

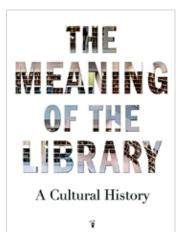
Alice Crawford has assembled the contributions from a dozen distinguised scholars that consider the library from historical and literary points of view. The book's sections are "The Library through Time," "The Library in Imagination," and "The Library Now and in the Future."

Books, which had once been

the exclusive property of the most elite members of society became in the Renaissance accessible to a wider audience. The growth of the library significantly broadened that reach. As repositories of human knowledge, the library also became a fixture in literature, often the site of magical transformations.

The digital age has presented challenges to the library, once firmly based on ths physical book. In one essay, this issue is taken a step further to consider the archiving of writer's papers is complicated when so much exists only as digital files.

Crawford is digital humanities research librarian at the University of St. Andrews in Fife, Scotland. *The Meaning of the Library* is published by <u>Princeton University Press</u>.



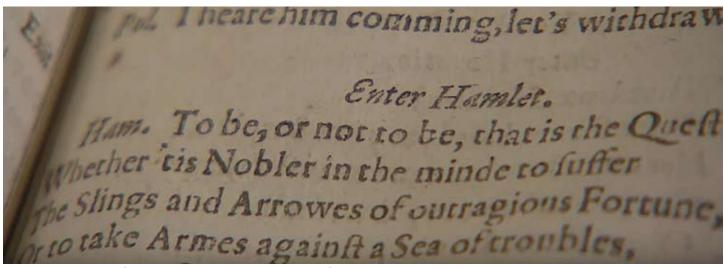
Shakespeare 400: First Folio at FIU

The Folger Shakespeare Library traveling exhibition "First Folio! The Book that Gave Us Shakespeare," is on display at Florida International University in Miami from February 2 to 27 at the Patricia and Phillip Frost Art Museum. The exhibition is one part of the Folger's year-long "Wonder of Will" exhibitions and activities. The First Folio is accompanied by a touchscreen display which allows visitors to view the front and back matter of the book as well as the text of *Romeo and Juliet*. Touchscreen users will be able to zoom in to examine the text in detail and access expert commentaries. The First Folio itself, under glass, will be opened in Miami to Hamlet's famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be."

The exhibition will travel to all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico during 2016, so its stay in any one place is relatively brief. The exhibition started in Indiana on January 6 and proceeded to Oklahoma, Oregon, and now Florida. In Miami, the exhibition is in two parts, the first focusing on the book itself and the second about Shakespeare's plays and their significance.

The First Folio was printed in 1623 when Shakespeare's colleagues John Heminges and Henry Condell assembled 36 of his plays for publication. Eighteen plays had been previously published as quartos; the folio contained additional plays and serves as a valuable comparative source for those previously published. Plays not published in quarto or folio were *Pericles, Prince of Tyre, The Two Noble Kinsmen*, and the two lost plays, *Cardenio* and *Love's Labour's Won*.

The 1623 folio was printed in an edition of 750, of which 233 are known to survive today. Number 233 was discovered quite recently, in November 2014, in the rare book room of a public library in Saint-Omer, a small town in France a few miles southeast of Calais. In preparation for an exhibition documenting the centuries-old linkage between Saint-Omer and the United Kingdom, a volume identified only as "2227" was pulled from the shelves to be revealed - after authentication - as a previously unknown copy of the First Folio. (If you have ever dreamed of owning a library filled with rare leather-bound books arrayed on wooden shelves that reach up to the top of a 16-foot ceiling, under which many of the books are accessed via an equally tall traveling ladder, and if you have also dreamed of pulling a First Folio from those shelves and casually leafing through it, then watch this video from La Bibliothèque d'Agglomération de Saint-Omer. Includes brief interviews with the librarians, partly in English, partly in French.)



FBS Welcomes Our Newest Member!



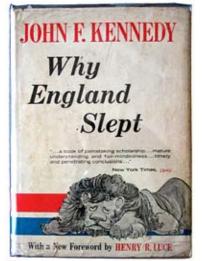
Jim Brogan

Florida Bibliophile Society welcomes Jim Brogan as its most recent member. Jim is already a very active bibliophile; he is currently Vice President of the Miniature Book Society (MBS). He is also

the editor and publisher of The Microbibliophile, a journal devoted to miniature books.

Jim's father was a book collector and helped Jim along the path when he encouraged Jim to send a copy of Why England Slept to its author, then President John F. Kennedy, for his signature. Kennedy signed the book and returned it to Jim, age 12, with a letter of encouragement. That began Jim's collection of books authored and signed by United States presidents. When asked which of these books he might call the highlight of his collection, he chose Churchill's six-volume set The Second World War.

Jim is an avid hobbyist as well, nurturing his bonsai collection and enjoying many hours in his wood shop. When asked about his "day job," Jim said he gets his 6-year-old grandson on the school bus and shares cookies and milk when done with afternoon homework - sounds like the best job in the world!



Why England Slept (1940) was first a thesis written by Kennedy during his senior year at Harvard. Its title alludes to Churchill's 1938 book While England Slept. Both books examine the growth of German power before World War II. Kennedy's book looks at British failures to prevent the war. However, Kennedy does take a typical stance toward the appeasement policy, arguing that confrontation might well have been the more dangerous choice. (Stock photo)



This Month's Writers and Contributors

Many thanks to those who contributed to this month's newsletter!

Jim Brogan	Maureen Mulvihill
Lee Harrer	Carl Mario Nudi
John Heppner	Sue Tihansky
Rovena Hillsman	Neil Williamson
Jerry Morris	

Have an idea for an article for The Florida Bibliophile? Contact Charles Brown, <u>cmbrown@atlantic.net</u>, to submit or for assistance in preparing your article.

We Need Your Help at the FBS Table at the Florida Antiquarian Book Fair

The Florida Antiquarian Book Fair is coming up on March 11–13, 2016, at Saint Petersburg's Historic Coliseum. Dozens of book dealers will be on hand with an amazing selection of books, many rare or antiquarian, but also the unusual or just interesting.

Each year, FBS hosts a table at the entrance to the fair. We assist visitors by checking their parcels and bags, hand out literature about FBS, and on Sunday from 1 to 2 pm, visitors are invited to bring no more than three books for evaluation by some of FBS's expert collector-members.

We need your help to staff this table Friday from 5 to 9 pm, Saturday from 1 to 5 pm, and Sunday from 11 am to 4 pm. A sign-up sheet is attached so you can see which shifts fit into your schedule. We'd like two or three members per shift. A sign-up sheet is included with the newsletter so you can see which shift fits into your schedule. A bonus: Volunteers get a free ticket to the fair. It's a win-win! To reserve a shift, contact vice president Jerry Morris at moibibliomaniac@gmail.com.

Upcoming Events

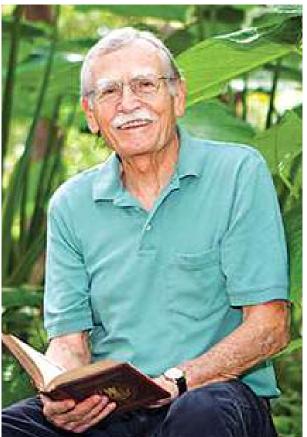


February 2016 BonSue Brandvik "Spirits of the Belleview Biltmore Hotel"

Sunday, February 21, 2016, 1:30 p.m. Kelce-Macdonald Library, University of Tampa 401 W Kennedy Blvd, Tampa, FL

Public Event

BonSue Brandvik is an author and preservationist whose life has become entwined with the historic Belleview Biltmore Hotel. The hotel's structure is mostly gone, but for Brandvik's enthusiastic readers, the hotel lives on in Brandvik's novels, *Pearls* and *Ripples*, in which guests of the hotel face the challenges of their lives with the help of guests from the past.



March 2016 Peter Meinke, Poet Laureate of Florida

Sunday, March 20, 2016, 1:30 p.m. Semionle Community Library 9200 113th St N, Seminole, FL

Public Event

Peter Meinke is in the second of a three-year term as Florida's Poet Laureate. Meinke has published two children's books, a monograph on the poet Howard Nemerov, and eight poetry chapbooks; a bilingual collection of poems, *Maples & Orange Trees*, was published in Russia in 2005. Peter will discuss his work and read some of his poems. In addition, he will have books for sale and will be available for signing.

Florida Book Events Calendar

Know about any events of interest to book lovers? Send corrections and additions to Charles Brown, cmbrown@atlantic.net

LIBRARY BOOK SALES

For the numerous library book sales around the state, visit Florida Library Book Sales: http://www.booksalefinder.com/FL.html#X676.

FLORIDA BOOK EVENTS

FEBRUARY

February 5, 2016, 11 am to 1:30 pm Broward Public Library LitLUNCH! Ft. Lauderdale Guest speaker: Meg Cabot (http://www.bplfoundation.org/index. cfm?fuseaction=home.main)

February 11-14, 2016 Savannah Book Festival, Savannah, GA (www.savannahbookfestival.org/)

February 18-20, 2016 Amelia Island Book Festival, Fernandina Beach (www.ameliaislandbookfestival.org/)

February 19-21, 2016 Jacksonville Friends of the Library Warehouse Book Sale (fipl.info/?page_id=240)

February 22, 2016 **Charlotte Harbor Book Festival,** Punta Gorda, Florida (http://charlotteharborbookfestival.weebly.com/)

February 25-28, 2016 Sleuthfest, annual conference for mystery, suspense, and thriller writers, Deerfield Beach, Florida (sleuthfest.com/)

MARCH

[no 2016 date yet]
The Florida Book Festival, Orlando, FL
(floridabookfestival.com/)

March 5, 2016, 8:15 am to 1:30 pm BookMania! Jensen Beach (www.libraryfoundationmc.org/BookMania-2015-.html)

March 5, 2016 - 6 pm Literary Feast, Fort Lauderdale (ext. 1989) (www.bplfoundation.org/literary-feast)

March 11-13, 2016 Florida Antiquarian Book Fair (est. 1981) (floridabooksellers.com/bookfair.html)

March 19, 2016 Southwest Florida Reading Festival (www.readfest.org/)

March 25, 2016 Tampa Writers Conference, Tampa, FL (floridawritingworkshops.com/)

March 26, 2016 **Fort Lauderdale Conference for Writers**, Ft. Lauderdale, FL (floridawritingworkshops.com/)

APRIL

[no 2016 date yet] Children's BookFest, Fort Lauderdale, FL

April 1-30, 2016
O, Miami Poetry Festival, Miami, Florida (<u>http://www.omiami.org/</u>)

April 8, 2016 Ocala Storytelling Festival, Arola

April 8-10, 2016 University of Florida Conference on Comics and Graphic Novels, Gainesville, FL (est. 2002) (www.english.ufl.edu/comics/conference.shtml)

April 8-10, 2016
Word of South Festival, Tallahassee, Florida
 (http://www.wordofsouthfestival.com/)

Florida Book Events Calendar, concluded

April 16, 2016 **Tampa-Hillsborough Storytelling Festival**, Tampa (est. 1980) (tampastory.org/category/2016-festival/)

April 16-20, 2016 **Friends of the Library Book Sale**, Gainesville (est. 1954) (folacld.org/)

МАҮ

May 20-22, 2016 Jacksonville Friends of the Library Warehouse Book Sale (fjpl.info/?page_id=240)

JUNE

June 15–19, 2016 Fellowship of American Bibliophilic Societies 2016 Rare Book and Manuscript Tour, Host: The Book Club of California, San Francisco, CA (http://www.fabsocieties.org/meeting.html)

ЈИЦҮ

July 1-4, 2016 Florida Supercon, Miami, Florida (http://floridasupercon.com/)

July 23, 2016 John D. MacDonald Centenary Birthday Celebration (www.jdmhomepage.org)

SEPTEMBER

September 23-25, 2015 Valencia College's Winter Park Writers Festival (winterparkwritersfestival.weebly.com/)

September 24, 2015 **Tallahassee Writers Conference & Book Fair**, Tallahassee, Florida (https://twa.wildapricot.org/) September 26, 2015

Florida Heritage Book Festival and Writers Conference, St. Augustine, Florida (<u>fhbookfest.com/</u>)

OCTOBER

[no 2016 date yet]
Florida Writer's Conference
(floridawriters.net/conferences/florida-writersconference/)

WasabiCon, Jacksonville, Florida (http://www.wasabicon.com/)

October 8 – December 3, 2015 **35th Annual Berrin Family Jewish Book Festival & Women's Day Luncheon**, Miami, Florida (http://www.alperjcc.org/artsculture/bookfestival/)

October 22-26, 2016 **Friends of the Library Book Sale**, Gainesville (est. 1954) (folacld.org/)

NOVEMBER

[no 2016 date yet]
Festival of Reading, St. Petersburg
(www.tampabay.com/expos/festival-of-reading/
index.page)

November 5-8, 2015 Sanibel Island Writers Conference (www.fgcu.edu/siwc/)

November 15-22, 2015 Miami Book Fair (miamibookfair.com/)

DECEMBER

[no 2016 date yet] INK Miami (www.inkartfair.com/about.html)

Florida Bibliophile Society, 2015-2016 Season



September 20 • **Kick-off meeting** – New officers were introduced; the year's events were presented; organizational issues were discussed.

October 18 • **Florence M.Turcotte**, Literary Manuscripts Archivist and curator, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Papers, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, spoke about Rawlings life and the topic of her forthcoming book, Rawlings and the moonshine culture she found when she moved to Florida in 1928.

November 15 • Patti Wilson Byars spoke about her book *Separate Fountains*, which tells about growing up in the 1940s and 1950s in Jonesboro, Georgia. *Separate Fountains* is a compelling picture of life in a small southern town wrestling with the post-war period, with its traditions, and with the Ku Klux Klan. (Seminole Community Library, Seminole FL)

November 23 • Rebecca Rego Barry joined members of the Florida Bibliophile Society for dinner and a pre-release book signing. Barry is editor of *Fine Books & Collections* magazine, Her book, *Rare Books Uncovered: True Stories of Fantastic Finds in Unlikely Places,* was published by Voyageur Press on December 1, 2015. It has been likened to "Antiques Roadshow," but devoted entirely to antiquarian books and manuscripts. Barry interviewed more than fifty collectors, booksellers, librarians, and other "finders" about their best book find. Among her interviewees, FBS's own Jerry Morris. A special keepsake was given to all attendees.

December 20 • FBS Holiday Party. The holiday gala you don't want to miss! At the home of Joan Sackheim. Details are elsewhere in this newsletter.

January 17 • Friedrich "Fritz" Thiel's distinguished academic career in German literature has garnered many honors both in the U.S. and Germany. Thiel is the author of many works and an avid book collector. Thiel will speak about the Dutch language and its relationship to German and English vocabularies. This presentation was well received at the Rowfant Club of Cleveland.

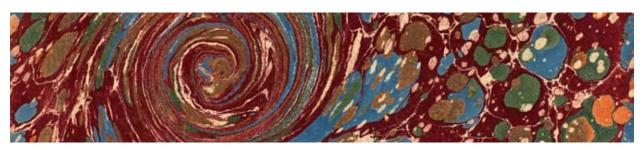
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April 15-17 ● FBS members and guests will have an "away" event, traveling to Gainesville for its semiannual Friends of the Library Book Sale, the largest of its kind in Florida, offering over 500,000 books in every imaginable category. Most books on the main floor are priced at \$4.00 and less. In the, "Collector's Corner," rarer and more collectible books are offered.

May 15 • Annual Florida Bibliophile Society Banquet. Our guest speaker will be Colette Bancroft, Book Editor of the *Tampa Bay Times*. (Tampa Bay History Center)

Endpaper • An Unexpected Tragedy



Recently, I went out on a Saturday afternoon to take care of some errands. I had a list with me in order to accomplish the maximum number of these errands in the minimum amount of time. It's what we call good intentions. At the major intersection not far from home, I happened to be positioned in the left-hand turn lane to see through the line of cars to my right to observe a sign on the side of the road. It was handlettered "Estate Sale," and there was an arrow to the right. I'm sure you know what happened next.

I made my left turn, found the first turn-around and headed in the direction to which the sign pointed looking for the next sign. Eventually, I saw a sign with an address, which I entered into my phone. It took me to a small subdivision I had never seen before, even though it was not far from my home. As I arrived, in front of a condo, there were a couple of pickups with people discussing how to load various pieces of furniture. I wondered how picked over the sale was by this time. Was I too late? Indeed, when I entered, it was sparse. The obligatory baskets and dried arrangements, pieces of metal now out of context, whose original use was no longer obvious, a couple of tables full of incomplete toys... It was late.

I went from room to room thinking there would be a stack of books somewhere, but room after room disappointed. There was in fact only one book left, a boxed set of wine guides. It seemed so out of place; I had to buy it, to liberate it. While the seller was writing the ticket, I asked her what had happened to all the other books. She looked at me with sadness and said, "That's all there was." We stood there looking at each other for a moment in complete sympathy.

One book in the whole house. I left wondering what kind of tragedy had befallen that home. Fellow bibliophiles, heed this tale of woe! Never let this happen to someone you love!

See you at the book store! --- Charles

FBS Notes is the newsletter of the Florida Bibliophile Society, established 1983. It is published monthly from September to May. Correspondence regarding the newsletter and submissions should be sent to: Charles Brown, cmbrown@atlantic.net.



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The Florida Bibliophile Society

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