**a history of special collections**

For the curators, archivists, and librarians working in Special Collections Divisions across the state and the country, maintaining a historical record through the collection of manuscripts, multimedia, and printed forms is not only important to their work, but also necessary to their institutions. Despite all of this, we are often unaware of the need to maintain our own records for future use.

*A History of Special Collections* is an exhibition that considers the archival history of the archives themselves, and demonstrates the importance of developing and maintaining such institutional knowledge.

From the early antecedents in the Utah Room to the most contemporary iteration, this exhibition traces the trajectory and evolution of the Special Collections Division at the Marriott Library over the last seven decades. Join us in exploring the unique holdings from each of the departments – now on display in the Special Collections Exhibition Gallery on Level 4. What’s revealed is a story of dedication, scholarship, and commitment to research and access.

1775- Everett L. Cooley Papers. [*Bicentennial Bookmobile ephemera*] ACCN 73 Bx 37: Fd 6-7 [The Everett L. Cooley papers consist of autobiographical information, articles, book reviews, papers, correspondence, manuscripts, documents, oral history materials, speeches, meeting minutes, recommendations, memos, newsletters, bulletins, programs, and newspaper clippings. Cooley was professor emeritus of history at the University of Utah and the retired director of Special Collections at the Marriott Library. During his tenure, the University Library participated in a traveling exhibition which they called Bicentennial Bookmobile. For seven months during 1976, titles related to the American Revolution traveled throughout the state, hosted by members of the Utah Library Association and local librarians. Figures for those who viewed the exhibit were well in the excess of a hundred thousand.]

1863- University of Utah Library Administration Records, 1863-1973 [*Utah Room accession book*] ACC 021 – Bx 2: Bk 5 [Through the development of special grants, Director of Libraries, L. H. Kirkpatrick, was able to seek out and purchase notable collections related to Utah history. The first of its kind was purchased in 1946, when a fund of $5,000 was allotted to the Library for the acquisition of the John A. Widtsoe Collection of Mormon Americana, which consisted of approximately three thousand items. A separate room with its own catalog formally opened in room 101 of the Thomas Building. Widtsoe’s daughter, Anna Widtsoe Wallace, was selected to supervise the newly-opened Utah Room.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives A Faculty – Portraits of Library Directors*] P0305 [Portraits of former Library Directors: Leonard H. Kirkpatrick, Ralph Thomson, and Roger Hanson.]

University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives D Libraries – Special Collections]* P0305 Fd 2: No 19[Portraits of former Director of Special Collections, Greg Thompson.]

1966- Friends of the Marriott Library records, 1966-1999. [*History of the Friends of the Library scrapbook*] MS 415 – Bx 16 [Contains original constitution, programs, reports, keepsakes, and announcements of special events from 1973-1988. Compiled by Sue Raemer, library liaison to the Friends, as well as the administrative assistant to the library director, Roger Hanson.]

1968 University of Utah Middle East Library. *Arabic Collection: Aziz S. Atiya Library*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1968 xZ7052 U8 1968

1972 *The Marriott Gift*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Library, 1972 xZ733 U87 U83 1972

1982 Red Butte Press. *De Historia Stirpium [by] Leonard Fuchs… In celebration of the Marriott Library’s Two Millionth Volume*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 1982

**the utah room**

The origins of the Special Collections Division at the J. Willard Marriott Library can be traced back to the mid-nineteenth century, with the founding of both the University of Deseret and the Utah Territorial Library. The University of Deseret was established on February 28, 1850, with Orson Spencer appointed as Chancellor. Due to economic hardships, however, suitable space, educated instructors, and books were in short supply. After three very difficult years, the budding University was forced to temporarily suspend operations. Although the need for higher learning was strong, the financial foundation was simply not strong enough.

By 1869, conditions in the Utah Territory began to gradually change. Relations with the Federal government had improved and the transcontinental railroad was recently completed. Territorial leaders began to prioritize the University once more. In 1869, John R. Park was hired to be the University’s first president. Within the first few years of his tenure, Park determined that the need for a university library was both immediate and great. In order to fill the shelves, he decided to loan his personal collection of books – more than two thousand volumes – to the institution. Park held the position of University President until 1892. Two years later, on June 9, 1894 his entire private library was formally given to the University. These volumes can now be found within Special Collections, identified by Park’s signature.

The Utah Territorial Library was established the same year as the University of Deseret and within the first two years included some 3,000 volumes in its holdings. In 1891 however, a majority of those titles were transferred to the University of Deseret. When Utah finally became a state in 1896, the remaining books from the Territorial Library became part of the State Library’s collection, now called the Utah State Law Library. Today, the holdings transferred from the Utah Territorial Library have been dispersed throughout Special Collections, identified by a red oval stamp.

In 1941, Leonard H. Kirkpatrick became the Head Librarian at the University Library and for the next two decades, he dealt with the tumultuous changes brought on by both The Great Depression and World War II. Fortunately for Kirkpatrick, A. Ray Olpin became the University President at just the right time, bringing with him a new vision which saw the Library as the center of both research and educational programs, asserting that “a great school without a great library is an impossibility.” Kirkpatrick and his assistant, Ralph D. Thomson, translated President Olpin’s vision for the University into action with the official beginning of the Utah Room in 1946.

1832 *Evening and Morning Star*. Kirtland, OH: 1835-1836 xBX8601 E9122 v.1-2 [From the John A. Widstoe Library Collection.]

1834 Goodrich Charles A. A *New Family Encyclopedia: Or Compendium of Universal Knowledge*... T. Belknap, 1834 xAG5 G6 1834 [From the University of Deseret Library Collection.]

1844 Anthon, Charles. *First Latin Lessons: Containing the Most Important Parts of the Grammar*... New York, NY: Harper & Brother, 1844 xPA2087 A63 1844 [From the University of Deseret Library Collection.]

1850 Mill, John Stuart. *A System of Logic*. New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1850 xBC91 M5 1850 [From the Utah Territorial Library Collection.]

1852 Utah Territorial Library. *Catalogue of the Utah Territorial Library*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Territorial Library, 1852 (1893) xZ881 U8 1893

1857 McGuffey, William Holmes. *McGuffey's New Fifth Eclectic Reader: Selected and Original Exercises for Schools*. Cincinnati, OH; New York, NY: Winthrop B. Smith, 1857 xPE1117 A1 M29 1857 [From the John R. Park Library Collection.]

1875 University of Deseret Library. *Catalogue of Books in the Library of the University of Deseret*. Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret News Steam Printing Establishment, 1875 xZ664 S3 A3

1876 Domestic Economy: *A Class-book for Girls*. London; Edinburgh; New York: T. Nelson and Sons, 1876 xTX167 D65 1876 [From the John R. Park Collection.]

1886 Tullidge, Edward W. *History of Salt Lake City*. Salt Lake City, UT: Star Printing Company, 1886 xF834 S2 T9 1886b [From the John A. Widstoe Library Collection.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives D Libraries – Cowles Building*] P0305 – Fd 1: No 001 [From 1901-1913, the library was located in what is now the LeRoy Cowles Building on Presidents Circle. It housed 12,950 volumes and provided seating for one hundred students out of a student body of 765. The Cowles building housed the original library of the University until 1913, when the collection was moved to the Park Building.]

1904 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Southern States Mission. *Elder’s Journal of the Southern States Mission*. Atlanta, GA: Benjamin E. Rich, 1903-1907 xBX8661 E5 vol. 2 [From the John A. Widstoe Library Collection.]

1937 Widtsoe, John A. and Leah D. Widtsoe. *The Word of Wisdom: A Modern Interpretation*. Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret Book Co., 1937 xBX8643 W6 W54 1937 [From the John A. Widstoe Library Collection.]

**western americana, rare books & university archives**

Through the development of special grants, L. H. Kirkpatrick was able to seek out and purchase notable collections related to Utah history. The first of its kind was purchased in 1946, when a fund of $5,000 was allotted to the Library for the acquisition of the John A. Widtsoe Collection of Mormon Americana. Widtsoe was the University of Utah President from 1916-1921 and had also served in various capacities in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His personal library consisted of approximately three thousand items and included early Mormon periodicals such as the *Elder’s Journal* and the *Evening and Morning Star*. A separate room with its own catalog formally opened in room 101 of the Thomas Building. Widtsoe’s daughter, Anna Widtsoe Wallace, was perhaps the only other person truly familiar with the Widtsoe collection and was selected to supervise the newly-opened Utah Room.

The Utah Room held a special place in Kirkpatrick’s favor. He saw the collection of Mormon Americana, Utah History, and University of Utah materials as an important area for research possibilities. Unsatisfied with the acquisition of the Widtsoe collection, Kirkpatrick and Thomson embarked on an extensive campaign to garner new personal libraries. The second notable collection for the Utah Room was the acquisition of John Mills Whitaker Collection. Whitaker was not only the Secretary to Church President John Taylor, but he was Taylor’s son-in-law as well. Among the items received from Whitaker were *The Juvenile Instructor*, *The Contributor*, and *The Improvement Era*. The Library also received permission to photocopy Whitaker’s journal, in which he had “recorded events without missing a day.”

During this same period, Kirkpatrick had negotiated the acquisition of Judge Tillman D. Johnson’s personal library. Judge Johnson had served as Utah’s Second District Court Judge from 1915-1949 and had collected a personal library of a wide range of materials on subjects related to the “West.” Kirkpatrick would describe the collection as “excellent Western Americana, with particular strength for such states as Wyoming, Colorado, and Nevada, along with a fine collection of Indian material and a good set of first editions of Mark Twain.” A special bookplate was designed for the collection by Carol Selby.

By the end of the 1950s, the Library also received the first set of Congressional papers from William A. Dawson. With the acquisition of the John Whitaker Collection, Tillman Johnson’s personal library, and the Congressional papers of William Dawson, the holdings of the Utah Room began to broaden into the genre of Western Americana.

1847 John Mills Whitaker Papers, 1847-1963. [*Whitaker Journal*] MS0002 – Bx 1: Fd 5 [The Library originally received permission to photocopy Whitaker’s journal, in which he had “recorded events without missing a day.” Whitaker wrote his journals in both shorthand and longhand. This journal, which dates from 1869-1886 was written in shorthand, partially inspired from a system of writing developed by Sir Isaac Pitman. The original journals were later donated by the Whitaker family.]

1866 Cannon, George Q*. The Juvenile Instructor*. Salt Lake City, UT: George Q. Cannon, 1866 xAP201 I57 [From the John M. Whitaker Library Collection.]

1879 Wells, Junius Free. *The Contributor*. Salt Lake City, UT: The Contributor Co., 1879-1896 xBX8601 C66 [From the John M. Whitaker Library Collection.]

1882 Clemens, Samuel (Mark Twain). *The Stolen White Elephant.* Boston, MA: James R. Osgood and Company, 1882 xPS1322 S7 1882 [From the Tillman D. Johnson Library Collection.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives D Libraries – Thomas Building*] P0305 – Fd 1: No 006 [The construction of the George Thomas Library was completed in 1935. As the Thomas Library grew more crowded with each passing year, Head Librarian L. H. Kirkpatrick began a campaign for library expansion and finally for a new building. The Thomas Building also served as the Utah Museum of Natural History, and later the Crocker Science Center.]

1897 Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. *Improvement Era*. Salt Lake City, UT: Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, 1897 xBX8601 I3 [From the John M. Whitaker Library Collection.]

1900s Whitaker, John Mills. *Salvation and How to Obtain It*. Brooklyn, NY: A.P. Kesler, 1900-1999 xBX8639 W44 S3 1900z

1931 Hafen, LeRoy R. *Broken Hand: The Life Story of Thomas Fitzpatrick*. Denver, CO: The Old West Publishing Company, 1931 xF593 F55 [From the Tillman D. Johnson Library Collection.]

1940s-1950s William A. Dawson Papers, 1902-1971. [*Campaign Literature*] MS0031 – Bx1: Fd 7-8 [By the end of the 1950s, the Library received the first set of Congressional papers from Congressman William A. Dawson. Dawson served as a Utah State Senator from 1940-1944, and held two terms as a State Representative from 1947-1949 and 1953-1959. The campaign literature found is from the 1954 and 1956 elections.]

1957 University of Utah Libraries. *The Tillman D. Johnson Collection of the University of Utah*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1957 xZ881 U85 1957

**special collections & the marriott gift**

In anticipation of the move to the new library building in 1968, the Utah Room officially changed its name in 1967 to “Western Americana, Rare Books, and University Archives” in order to better reflect its holdings. At the time, the growing collection included approximately 33,000 bound volumes and 61,000 unbound volumes. It was clear that there was a great need for a director to oversee the operations, advocate for increased staffing and budget, and build the collection into one that would soon see international acclaim. For this role, Ralph Thomson, approached the Director of the Utah State Historical Society, Everett Cooley, promising him creative freedom and a substantial budget. He accepted the position and began work on January 1, 1969.

Almost immediately after Cooley’s arrival, things began to change. That previous year, John Willard Marriott, Sr. had donated one million dollars for library acquisitions – the largest single contribution ever received by the University at that time. For his gift, the current five-story building was named in his honor. Fortunately, for Cooley, the Acquisitions Librarian, David Laird, was a close friend and shared similar interests in the collection of Western Americana materials and other items related to Native American histories. Laird would end up playing a major role in locating and recommending purchases for the collection.

Using the Marriott funds, Cooley was able to purchase over fifty percent of the titles listed in *The Plains and the Rockies*. This Wagner-Camp bibliography, as it is often called, contains books published about the West during the years between 1805-1860. Combined with the library of Judge Tillman D. Johnson, these acquisitions placed the Marriott Library among the top dozen university libraries with significant Wagner-Camp holdings.

A second major collection that was acquired as a result of the Marriott gift was approximately one thousand titles related to the history of science – a collection that had been assembled by anatomist Herbert McLean Evans. Of these titles, some 350 could be considered “classics” in the field. The History of Science collection included first and early editions from the likes Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Andreas Vesalius, and Andreas Cellarius, to name but a few.

In 1971, the department changed its name once again, this time to Special Collections.

1704 Isaac Newton. Opticks: Or, A Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflexions and Colours of Light. London: Printed for S. Smith, and B. Walford, 1704 xQC353 N55 [From the “History of Science Collection,” assembled by anatomist Herbert McLeans Evans.]

1848 Clayton, William. The Latter-Day Saints' Emigrants' Guide. St. Louis, MO: Republican Steam Power Press - Chambers & Knapp, 1848 xF593 C612 1848 [From The Plains and the Rockies, a bibliography assembled by Henry R. Wagner and revised Charles Camp. The “Wagner-Camp Bibliography,” as it was often called, contains books published about the American West during the years 1800-1865.]

1859 Darwin, Charles. On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. London: John Murray, 1859 xQH365 O2 [From the “History of Science Collection,” assembled by anatomist Herbert McLean Evans.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [U Archives B Buildings – Marriott Library Exterior 1994] P0305 – Fd 1: No 005; Fd 3: No 020 [The construction of the new Library was completed in 1968. That following year, John Willard Marriott, Sr. had donated one million dollars for library acquisitions – the largest single contribution ever received by the University at that time. For his gift, the current five-story building was named in his honor. From 2005-2009, the Library underwent a major building-wide renovation.]

1921 Wagner, Henry R. The Plains and the Rockies; A Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure, 1800-1865. San Francisco, CA: J. Howell, 1921 xZ1251 W5 W2

1937 Wagner, Henry R. Henry R. Wagner's The plains and the Rockies... Revised and extended by Charles L. Camp. San Francisco, CA: Grabhorn Press, 1937 xZ1251 W5 W2 1937

**annie clark tanner memorial fund and book series**

The Marriott Gift was not the only financial benefit received by Special Collections during the early seventies. Entrepreneur and philanthropist, Obert C. Tanner also contributed greatly to growth of the department during that time.

Throughout his life, Tanner and his wife, Grace, generously donated to communities, universities, parks, the arts, and the people of the State of Utah. They were patrons of the Utah Symphony, Ballet West, and the Utah Opera Company. They endowed the biennial "Gift of Music" concerts of the Utah Symphony and Mormon Tabernacle Choir, and established the "Tanner Lectures on Human Values," providing annual ethics lectures at nine prestigious universities in the United States and England. Throughout the valley, the family name can be found on buildings, fountains, and even parks.

In 1971, O. C. Tanner established the Annie Clark Tanner Room at the Marriott Library, in memory of his mother. The room was thereby converted into a special reading room for patrons of Special Collections. The following year, Tanner developed the Annie Clark Tanner Memorial Trust, in order to publish limited editions of books on Utah, the Mormons, and the West. The first volume, *A Mormon Mother: An Autobiography of Annie Clark Tanner* was published in 1973. The most popular title of the series – selling more than 10,000 copies in the first decade – *A Mormon Mother* has since gone through various reprints, which continue to sell out.

During his tenure as head of Special Collections, Cooley oversaw the publication of eleven books in the Tanner Trust Series, acting as the General Editor while Margery Ward held the responsibility of the Press Editor.

1973 Kane, Elizabeth Wood. *Twelve Mormon Homes Visited in Succession on a Journey through Utah to Arizona.* Dallas, TX: S. K. Taylor Publishing Company, 1973 xF826 K1 1973

Reid, Agnes Just. *Letters of Long Ago*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1973 xF746 R35 1973

1974 Ellsworth, S. George. *Dear Ellen: Two Mormon Women and Their Letters*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1974 xBX8695 C29 E44

1975 Baldwin, Alice Blackwood. *An Army Wife on the Frontier: The Memoirs of Alice Blackwood Baldwin, 1867-1877*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1975 xF594 B18 A33

Tanner, Annie Clark. *A Biography of Ezra Thompson Clark*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1975 xCT275 C53 T36 1975

1976 Edgerton, Mary Wright. *A Governor’s Wife on the Mining Frontier*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1976 xF731 E36

1977 Cumming, Elizabeth Wells Randall. *The Genteel Gentile: letters of Elizabeth Cumming, 1857-1858*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1977 xF826 C98

1980 Tanner, Mary J. *A Fragment, the Autobiography of Mary Jane Mount Tanner*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1980 xBX8695.T27 A3 1980

Young, Brigham. *Diary of Brigham Young, 1857*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1980 xBX8695 Y7 A33 1980

1981 Hudson, John. *A Forty-niner in Utah with the Stansbury Exploration of Great Salt Lake*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1981 xF826 H93 1981

1985 Harwood, James Taylor. *A Basket of Chips: An Autobiography*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1985 xN6537 H364 A2 1985

1993 Gardiner, Frederick W. *A Mormon Rebel: The Life and Travels of Frederick Gardiner*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1993 xBX8695 G27 A3 1993

1995 Kane, Elizabeth Wood. *A Gentile Account of Life in Utah's Dixie, 1872-73*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 1995 xF834 S15 K36 1995

2001 Goodell, Jotham. *A Winter with the Mormons*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 2001 xF826 G64 2001

2006 Tanner, Annie Clark. *A Mormon Mother: An Autobiography.* Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 2006 xBX8695 T3 A3 2006

2015 Bigler, David L. *Confessions of a Revisionist Historian*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Library, 2015 xF825.2 B54 2015

2022 MacKinnon, William P. and Kenneth L. Alford. *Fact, Fiction, and Polygamy*. Salt Lake City, UT: Tanner Trust Fund, University of Utah Press, 2022 xBX8641 T97 2022

**friends of the library**

Certainly, the University Library had many generous friends along the way. However, it was not until 1972 that an official Friends of the Library organization was established. Responsible for developing the Friends group were Brigham Madsen, Director of Libraries, August “Gus” Hanniball, Extension Librarian, and Everett Cooley, Director of Special Collections.

The mission of the Friends of the Marriott Library is simple: to provide for enrichment of learning, and promote the public welfare and cultural opportunities through library programs. To sponsor lectures, informal discussion groups, exhibits, and other means for people to become acquainted and share their enthusiasm for learning, books, and other library media. To organize alumni and other friends of the University of Utah to participate in efforts to broaden public understanding and appreciation of the facilities, collections, work, and activities of the Marriott Library. To assist in expanding the resources of the library by encouraging monetary gifts, bequests and memorials, and the donation of collections and other library materials. Lastly, to acquire unique publications and to publish significant works based on unusual holdings in possession of the Marriott Library.

Everett Cooley became very involved in organizing the programs, fundraisers, and events for the Friends of the Marriott Library. And with help from the Friends, the Library was able to purchase for Special Collections its two-millionth volume, the sixteenth-century herbal *Historia Stirpium* by Leonard Fuchs. One need only look through the Friends Scrapbook and read the Annual Reports to see all the positive contributions the Friends made to the Library. Among these are the acquisitions of the Columbian Press, the Catlin Portfolio, Hastings’ *Emigrants’ Guide to California*, and plates from John James Audubon.

There may be no way of determining how many other special items have come to the Library as a result of the positive public relations that the Friends have provided through their programs and activities. There is also no way to measure how effectively they may have addressed the process of learning and understanding, not only about the Library, but also about other subjects that have been offered through lectures, tours, exhibitions, and dinner meetings. For more than fifty years, the Friends of the Marriott Library have served both the University of Utah and the Intermountain community, while maintaining wholeheartedly committed to the use of the special resources of the Marriott Library’s Special Collections holdings.

1973 *Military dress ball, 1st. Bat., 3rd Inf., Nauvoo Legion, Maj. Gen. H. B. Clawson and ladies are respectfully invited to attend a pic-nic party at the Social Hall, on Wednesday, January 3, 1866, dancing to commence at 6 o’clock*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the Marriott Library, 1973 xF591 F74 no.2 [Keepsake no. 2. Facsimile of the invitation received by Maj. Gen. Clawson, together with an historical note.]

1974 Weller, Sam. *An Historical note on Ben Holladay and His Overland Daily Stage Line*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 1974 xF591 F74 no.3 [Keepsake no. 3. Accompanied by facsimile (tipped-in) of Ben Holladay’s Table of Distances of the Overland Daily Stage Line, originally published in Denver, 1862.]

1989 *Territory of Utah: Proclamation by the Governor.* Salt Lake City, UT: Gifts and Publications Committee, Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 1989 xJ87 U821 1989 [Keepsake no. 6. Facsimile of the Proclamation issued by Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory, on April 23, 1853. The original is held in the Special Collections Department of the J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah.]

1991 *A Leaf from an Old Coptic Lectionary*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 1991 x F591 F74 no.8 [Keepsake no. 8. Facsimile of a leaf of an illuminated manuscript, a bilingual Qatamarus or lectionary of the Coptic Church copied in Egypt in the seventeenth or eighteenth century.]

1993 *Salt Lake Theatre*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 1993 xF591 F74 no.10 [Keepsake no. 10. Facsimile of the playbill for the first play ever performed in the Salt Lake Theatre, J. R. Planche’s “The Pride of the Market,” staged on March 8, 1862. In accompanying envelope.]

1996 Aitchison, Robert T. (1887-1964). *A Facsimile of the Mentholatum Company Map of Utah-Nevada*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 1996 xG4341 S1 1996 A4 [Keepsake no. 13. Facsimile of map of Utah Territory published in Wilmington, Delaware by the Mentholatum Company, c1940. Text by Peter H. DeLafosse.]

2001 *Utah's Pioneer Skiers*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the Marriott Library, 2001 xGV854.5 U8 U84 2001 [Keepsake no. 17. A history of winter sports as depicted in the Utah Ski Archives of Special Collections. The Utah Ski Archives was established in 1989 in order to preserve a comprehensive history of skiing in Utah and the Intermountain region.]

2002 Stegner, Wallace. *Names on the Land*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the University of Utah Libraries, 2002 xPS3537 T316 B493 2002 [Keepsake no. 18. Facsimile of an early manuscript draft from Beyond the Hundredth Meridian by Wallace Stegner.]

2003 DeVoto, Bernard. *An Inference Regarding the Expedition of Lewis and Clark*. Salt Lake City. UT: Friends of the J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah, 2003 xF591 F74 no.19 [Keepsake no. 19. Commemoration the Lewis and Clark bicentennial, includes “An Inference Regarding the Expedition of Lewis and Clark,” the Penrose Lecture that DeVoto delivered at the American Philosophical Society a few months before his death, is the summing up of his thoughts about the objectives of the expedition.]

2004 Cannon, Byron. *Folk Art and Symbolism in Early Egyptian Nationalism*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the J. Willard Marriott Library, University of Utah, 2004 xF591 F74 no.20 [Keepsake no. 20. Wafd Party political posters from the twentieth century Egypt, selected from the rare books collection of the Aziz. S. Atiya Middle East Library.]

**red butte press**

In 1977, University of Utah alumni, Dr. Claudius Y. Gates and his wife, Catherine Budge Gates, donated their library of rare books, which included a complete collection of Allen Press books and ephemera to Special Collections.  The Allen Press was one of the most famous of all twentieth-century fine presses. The donation of the Allen Press books was celebrated at a public event and exhibition the following year. Attending as honored guests, both the Gates and Allen families were taken with the appreciation of the University of Utah community and especially the staff at the Marriott Library.

In 1981, the Allens decided to donate their 1846 Columbian handpress with the understanding that the library would establish their own working press and also use it for instruction. The Allens donated one-half the monetary value of the Columbian press, while the Gates family and the Friends of the Library provided the other half of the cost – along with sufficient funds to undertake the publication of some ephemera, and the first book under the imprint of the “Red Butte Press.”

Printing began under the supervision of Everett Cooley, however, the printing itself was done by Jean Tarascio, a staff member of the Library Preservation and Conservation Department. Although, Ms. Tarascio had her own rotary proof-press and had done some small projects, she was not familiar with the larger Columbian Press. She was sent by the Library to the University of Nevada, Reno, to obtain training under Kenneth Carpenter who offered hand-press classes.  Upon Ms. Tarascio’s return from Reno, she began printing small items from the Library. She also began teaching classes in hand-press printing through the Division of Continuing Education. Gaining confidence and sufficient funds, Ms. Tarascio, in 1984, completed the first book of Red Butte Press – *A Journey to Great Salt Lake City*. An edition of fifty copies was printed and immediately sold out.

Since 1984, the Red Butte Press now touts a total of eighteen titles, with its latest, *Oracle Bones,* currently in process. The Press commissions original artwork, uses quality paper and binding materials, and prints letterpress to make each book a reflection of its contents. The Press prioritizes in-house production, opportunities for student participation, innovative graphic and structural design, and meaningful collaboration with local and regional artists, authors, and academics.

1984 Remy, Jules. *An Excerpt from a Journey*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 1984 xZ232.5 R5 R45 1984 [This first book of the Red Butte Press was handset in Bembo and Goudy Open types and printed in an edition of 50 copies on an 1846 Columbian hand press and a Challenge cylinder press. The paper is Tovil, an English handmade, printed damp. The board papers are French Combed Marbled and the end sheets are Nideggen, a German moldmade. Photoengravings of early nineteenth century advertising art illustrate the text, and a reproduction of a daguerreotype of Bringham Young from the original French edition comprises the frontispiece. The book was hardbound in Van Heek Textiles imported from Holland. Grateful acknowledgement is made to Dr. Everette L. Cooley and Margery Ward for their editorial work on the manuscript, and to the bookbinders of the Marriott Library preservation staff. This publication was made possible through the generous contributions of Claudius Y. and Catherine B. Gates, Lewis and Dorothy Allen, and Helen Castleton.]

1987 Morgan, Dale L. *Dale L. Morgan’s Utah*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 1987 xZ232.5 R5 M672 1987 [The text and blocks were printed on an 1846 Columbian Press at the University of Utah Marriott Library. The book was designed, handset, and printed by Day Christensen. The woodcuts were printed by the artist. The type is Bembo and the text paper is Barcham Green DeWint, an English handmade, printed damp. The handmade case paper, containing sagebrush from Utah, was produced especially for this edition by Twinrocker. The binding was done by Jean Tarascio. Printing was completed in the Spring of 1987. Limited edition of twenty-five copies.]

1995 Stegner, Wallace. *Wilderness Letter*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 1995 xZ232.5 R4 S74 1995 [This edition of the *Wilderness Letter* was printed under the direction of Everett L. Cooley. Its publication was made possible through the generosity and support of Catherine B. and Claudius Y. Gates. This book was designed, set by hand, and printed by Day Christensen. The etchings of the Capitol Reef area by V. Douglas Snow were editioned by Royden Card. The type is 10 and 14 point Universe Light, and the paper is made from the Twinrocker Paper Mill. It was printed damp on an 1846 Columbian hand press. The matched cover boards are cottonwood and were milled by Christopher B. Darais. Books were sewn and boxed by BookLab. Printing was completed in the fall of 1995. Seventy-five copies for sale; twenty-vie copies hors de commerce.]

1997 Cosgrave, Luke. *A Review, 1997*. Salt Lake City, UT: Friends of the Marriott Library, 1997 – Printed at the Red Butte Press xF591 F74 no.14b [This Facsimile of the 1921 printing of Luke Cosgrave and LeConte Stewart's *A Review* was printed from engraved plates made from a copy in the Rare Book Division of the Special Collections Department at the University of Utah's J. Willard Library. The green and ivory papers are Alcantara, 100 percent cotton rag sheets handmade in Sicily. The pages were printed damp on the 1846 Columbian hand press that is the centerpiece of the Red Butte Press at the University of Utah. The printing was accomplished during the summer and winter of 1996 by Gene Valentine, Madelyn Garrett, Danielle Joyner, and Alice Telford. Edition of one hundred and twenty-five copies.]

2003 Soyinka, Wole. *Samarkand and Other Markets I Have Known*. Las Vegas, NV: Rainmaker Editions, 2003 – Printed at the Red Butte Press xPR9387.9 S6 S34 2003 [*Samarkand and Other Markets I Have Known,* a monumental poem by Nigerian Nobel Laureate, poet, and playwright, Wole Soyinka, draws on history, myth, and contemporary culture to explore the poignancy of human exchange as posed through the world’s great marketplaces. It is, in turn, lyrical and ironic – a piece that lays bare difficult religious, political, and social issues while nonetheless celebrating the potential of the human spirit. Illustrated by printmaker Robert Kleinschmidt, the book’s images seize upon the richness of the poetry to intensify the dimension of Soyinka’s words. *Samarkand* was produced under the direction of the Red Butte Press and published by the International Institute of Modern Letters's Rainmaker Editions. Printing was completed by John Balkwill in January 2003 with assistance from Marnie Powers-Torrey and Antonia Nelson. Text was printed from photopolymer plates on a Vandercook 15-21 press. *Samarkand* contains four original color woodcuts by Robert Kleinschmidt, also letterpress printed. Daniel Kelm produced the bindings. Boxes and slipcases were made by Campbell-Logan Bindery. Concept, design, typesetting, and project coordination by Victoria Hindley. Signed by both the author and artist, Samarkand has been issued in an edition of twenty-six lettered copies, three hundred ninety-nine numbered copies, with fifteen hors de commerce.]

2012 Basso, Matthew. *Wo/Men at Work*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 2012 xN7433.3 W65 2012 [*Wo/Men at Work* contains an introductory essay by Matthew Basso and Andrew Farnsworth; Ralph Powell’s story about the rodeo, “Everything’s Dangerous,” from the Federal Writer’s Project collection *Men at Work* (forthcoming from University of Utah Press, edited by Matthew Basso); and a contemporary response by Judy Blunt entitled “Cooking from Scratch,” in which the author, who grew up on a Montana ranch, explores the notion of “women’s work.” This unique, 32-page, W-fold pamphlet is printed on Rives Heavyweight and BFK papers. The production of *Wo/Men at Work* furthers its investigation of American labor through physical practice and through the integration of cutting-edge and antiquated technologies. Photosensitive polymer plates created from digital files are employed alongside letterpress printing & hand bookbinding – processes contemporaneous with those used during the *Men at Work* era. The body typeface is a version of Fairfield, released in 1939 and designed for the Linotype machine. Additional typefaces, also evocative of 1930s and ’40s printshop vernacular are Hamilton, a revival of a popular 19th century wood type; Franklin Gothic, a workhorse sans serif found in printshops across America; and Cheltenham Italic, a ubiquitous early 20th century serif design. *Wo/Men at Work* is a cross-departmental, interdisciplinary project, on which numerous hard-at-work men and women collaborated. Matthew Basso, faculty member in history and gender studies and Director of the American West Center, initiated the project. Book Arts Program Managing Director Marnie Powers-Torrey managed production. Creative Director David Wolske typeset and designed the text. Claire Taylor and Laura Decker produced multi-panel cover illustrations in dialogue with the essays and one another. Emily Tipps devised the structure, and oversaw binding. Candidates in the University of Utah’s graduate creative writing and book arts programs were instrumental in production. MFA candidate Becky Thomas was an invaluable reader and editor. Under the advisement of Book Arts Program staff, PhD candidate and American West Center fellow Andrew Farnsworth, MFA candidate Chris Dunsmore, and Dayna Kerns printed and bound the edition.]

2016 Coles, Katharine. *Stranger & Stranger*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 2016 xPS3553 O47455 S77 2016 [*Stranger & Stranger* is a result of the collaboration and friendship between poet Katharine Coles and painter Maureen O'Hara Ure, both University of Utah professors. Working alongside one another, the two have maintained an artistic dialogue for twenty-five years, sharing and responding to works in progress and periodically exhibiting together. In *Stranger & Stranger*, visual and textual beasts intermingle and romp on the page, inhabiting illustrated and reader-envisioned water, air, and landscapes. Imagery for the bestiary was extracted from Maureen's paintings, translated for letterpress printing into photopolymer plates, and arranged in dynamic interaction with Katharine's poems. These selections from an imaginary bestiary were drawn from North and South American, Asian, European, and particularly Byzantine art; from the rarely accurate bestiaries created by early explorers of the New World; from encounters with animals both homely and nonhomely; and from the co-creators' own strange minds. The title – which begins on the back cover, crosses the spine, and continues on the front cover – is partially obscured by an outer flap (like a creature sheltering under a leaf). The flap frames two animals, snouts aimed at the fore-edge as if to suggest the opening. Inside the book, the rubrication of the poem titles alludes to a tradition of medieval manuscripts, including bestiaries, a popular convention of the time. Yet while acknowledging historical convention, this bestiary also breaks from it. Rather than presenting a one-to-one correlation between illustrations and text typical of a catalog of beasts, in *Stranger & Stranger* image and text interact organically to form a web of connectivity throughout the book. The poems do not explain the fauna so much as revel in bewilderment. The type is digitally set in open-source Alegria Sans and Alegria Roman, and printed from photopolymer plates on a Vandercook Universal 1 proof press. Text pages and outer cover are Arturo Cover; inner cover is Mohawk Loop Antique Vellum. The binding is a three-section long-stitch with an integrated accordion, ideal for display. As the book's content development was a joint endeavor, so was its production. BAP faculty, staff, and students involved in the project were Marnie Powers-Torrey, production manager; David Wolske, designer; Crane Giamo, lead printer; Emily Tipps, binding coordinator; and production assistants Hailey Bradley, Annie Hillam, Sara Jensen, Dana Knight, Allison Milham, Jonathan Sandberg, Brett Stanfield, and Amy Thompson.]

2017 Dubrasky, Danielle Beazer. *(In)visible Shores*. Salt Lake City, UT: Red Butte Press, 2017 xPS3604 U2658 I6 2017 [Danielle Dubrasky’s (*In)visible Shores* was produced at the Red Butte Press and released at the premier of *Valley of Enchantment* by Mark Dal Porto, performed by The Orchestra of Southern Utah on February 23, 2017. Photography, design, letterpress & digital printing, and binding completed collaboratively by Crane Giamo, Allison Milham, Hailey Rabdau, Marnie Powers-Torrey, Amy Thompson, and Emily Tipps. “Great Basin” was previously published in *Fire in the Pasture*, ed. Tyler Chadwick. Pecular Pages, 2011. The deluxe edition of (*In)visible Shores* includes a slip-case and a CD with a recording of the Orchestra of Southern Utah performing *Valley of Enchantment,* composed by Mark Dal Porto, reflecting imagery from Danielle Dubrasky’s poems.]

**rare books**

The rare books collections core was initially made up of books from the Utah Territorial Library, the University of Deseret Library, and the John R. Park private book collection. Over the years, other individual library collections were acquired by the library.

As the collection consisted mainly of books on Utah and the Mormons, these collections were put together and set aside in a special room called the Utah Room. Other gifts and donations came in gradually, and by 1965, the rare collection numbered almost 30,000 bound volumes. Thanks to university funding and generous gifts, the rare books collection has continued to grow over the last five decades.

While the criteria which determine what makes a book rare can vary, some of the most important qualities include age, scarcity, print history and provenance, in addition to historic, cultural, and aesthetic value. Today, the collection has a holdings of more than 80,000 items, comprised of books, maps, ephemera, and realia documenting the record of human communication – from four-thousand-year-old Sumerian clay tablets to twenty-first century artists' book.

The strengths of the rare books collection include the history of science, religion, and printing, materials that highlight overland exploration and the American West, limited editions of fine press and artists’ books, manuscript facsimiles from Medieval Europe and Mesoamerica, as well as one of the nation’s largest Middle East collections.

Without a doubt, the rare books at the J. Willard Marriott Library are special, and while a certain set of criteria might make a book rare, the true value of a book should not be determined by a price tag. Books are important to our understanding of history, and to ensure that our history reflects all kinds of voices, the Rare Books Department continues to collect books and continue to tell their stories. Most importantly, we will continue to argue that there is nothing like holding the real thing in your hands.

11th – 19th century *Ethiopian Codex* xPJ2197 H36 [This manuscript is written in Ethiopic (Ge’ez), a Semitic language that is no longer spoken, but is still used for liturgical and other religious purposes by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Part of a larger collection of such manuscripts at the Marriott Library, these books have wooden covers, a distinctive sewing pattern, and pages made of animal skin. This “Coptic” binding style has endured for over fifteen hundred years. So durable and practicable is it that today’s professional book conservators often choose this style of binding to preserve our most rare and valuable materials. The Rare Books Collection holds ten volumes of Ethiopian scriptures in total. The manuscripts were donated to the Aziz S. Atiya Middle East Collection in 1973 by C. Russell Scoville.]

1409 Les Belles *Heures du Duc de Berry.* Lucerne, Switzerland: Faksimile Verlag Luzern, 2003 xND3363 B5 2003 [Facsimile. The library of the Duke of Burgundy was legendary. It held nearly three hundred manuscripts, almost all of them luxury productions. A library of this size in this era was almost unheard of. By contrast, the library at Cambridge owned not quite two hundred volumes at this same time. *Belle Heures* was the Duke’s personal book of hours. It was illustrated by the famous Limbourg brothers – Pol, Jean, and Herman. The Limbourg brothers were born in the last quarter of the 14th century, the sons of a woodcarver. In Paris, they first apprenticed to a goldsmith. Around 1400, they entered the employ of the Duke of Burgundy, whose brother, the Duke of Berry, had instilled in him a passion for fine books. When the Duke of Burgundy died in 1404, the brothers went to work for the Duke of Berry. *Belles Heures*, one of several books of hours owned by Jean de France, Duc de Berry, is illuminated with nearly two hundred colorful, lively miniatures, highlighted with gold leaf, shell gold, and ornamented initials in red, blue and gold. Facsimile edition of nine hundred and eighty copies numbered with Arabic numerals, plus eighty copies *hors de commerce* numbered with roman numerals. Facsimile bound in Morocco leather with gold tooling a la 17th-century fashion. The University of Utah copy is no. 711.]

ca. 1490 *Il manoscritto messicano*. Rome: stab. Danesi, 1896 xF1219 V35 [Facsimile. The original Nahua ritual manuscript resides in the Vatican Library, where it has been since the sixteenth century. The codex is a continuous strip, made up of ten attached sheets of deer skin, covered on both sides with stucco. It was arranged as a screen-fold with a wooden cover at either end. The original covers show traces of ornamental turquoise designs, but only a single piece of the gemstone remains. Although the page size is small, the whole document is one of the most extensive of Mesoamerican manuscripts. The painter arranged his material in such a way that by adjusting the length of each section, all pages are completely filled. This reference book defined various periods of the calendar with their meanings and variations, designating the sacred two hundred and sixty-day period (tonalpohualli) as the most important. Several sections discuss mythological and ceremonial meanings and display the gods in their many aspects. The manuscript belongs to the so-called Borgia Group. It is the only manuscript in this group preserved in its original form, complete with binding. The manuscripts in this group, although varying in style, are thought to have been produced by the Tlaxcalans, A Nahuatl-speaking group dwelling about 63 miles east and southeast of Mexico City. Culturally different from the Aztec, the two were enemies. The Tlaxcalans sided with the Spanish against the Aztec. The manuscript arrived at the Vatican Library sometime between 1565 and 1589. The Mesoamerican Codex Collection was supported, in part, by University of Utah Anthropology professor Charles E. Dibble. Dibble is most recognized for one enormous body of work. Along with Dr. Arthur J.O. Anderson, he was responsible for the translation and publication of the Florentine Codex, first envisioned by the Franciscan priest, Fray Bernadino de Sahagun, from Aztec to English.]

1500 Petrus Lombardus (ca. 1100-1160). *Sententiarum libri iv*. Nuremberg: A. Koberger, 1500 xBX1749 P4 1500 ARC [Petrus Lombardus (Peter Lombard) was a Medieval French theologian. He taught at the Cathedral school of Notre Dame and towards the end of his life he became Bishop of Rome. *Sententiarum Libri* (The Book of Sentences) established his reputation and subsequent fame as a writer. It was written between 1148 and 1151, and is a collection of teachings of the Church Fathers, plus some opinions of medieval masters, arranged as a systematic treatise of scared doctrine. In it, Lombardus recognizes the role of reason in theology. Until the sixteenth century it was the official textbook of theology in many universities. Hundreds of scholars wrote commentaries on it, among them Thomas Aquinas, Albert Magnus, and Bonaventura. Despite its great influence, the work itself is unoriginal, but it was among the very first attempts ever made to present Christian theology in a systematized form. This particular edition was printed by Anton Koberger, one of the more significant of the early printers. Koberger published more than two hundred editions. Because *Sententiarum Libri* was used as a textbook, it has no decorative initials or other ornaments. This folio is bound in contemporary calf over oak boards, with blind-stamped panels on the sides. The binding is decorated with a roll depicting a hunting scene. The lining papers consist of proof sheets from Boethius’s *De Institutione Arithmetica,* printed at Augsburg in 1488. These sheets consist of four pages of the book and include diagrams and tables. The proofs are printed on the back of proofs of another and unidentified book. A manuscript note on the title page suggests that it at once belonged to the monastic library of St. Elizabeth at Brescia. This volume was the first incunable purchased by the University Library, in 1965.]

1776 Paine, Thomas (1737 - 1809). *Common Sense*. Philadelphia, 1776 *probably a sixth printing* xE211 P124 [Thomas Paine called for the separation of the colonies from the mother country in his famous pamphlet, *Common Sense*.  His writings, perhaps more than any other writer, paved the way for the American colonists’ final break with Great Britain. *Common Sense*, a persuasive argument for independence, was a runaway best seller immediately upon publication. First printed in Philadelphia by Robert Bell on January 9, 1776, in an edition of one thousand copies, it was read by everyone in the Continental Congress and George Washington, who commented on the effect it had on his troops, it was also read by nearly everyone in the colonies that was literate, and read aloud to nearly everyone who was not. Paine had planned to give his share of the profits to the cause of independence, but when Bell told him there were no profits, Paine dismissed Bell and hired Bradford to publish a new, enlarged edition. Bell published an unauthorized second printing on January 27, and Bradford’s enlarged edition was published on or around February 14. The pamphlet quickly sold 150,000 copies. Paine refused to copyright the work and gave permission to all to reprint it. The earliest printings outside of Philadelphia used the text of Bell’s first printing. Later printings used the text of Bradford’s February printing. Twenty-five editions were published in thirteen cities in the year 1776, reaching nearly half a million copies printed in that year alone. At that time, the colonial population was about three million, including slaves, women, and children. It was this pamphlet that moved mass public opinion toward the cause of the revolution.]

1821 Hoppner, Henry Parkyns (1795 – 1833). *Collection of Plants Found in the Arctic Regions*… Publisher not identified, 1821 xQK474 H66 [Among one of the shipmates on Parry’s first voyage to the Arctic data was Henry Parkyns Hoppner. Hoppner accompanied Parry on all three expeditions, first as a lieutenant on the Griper and Hecla, and later promoted to second in command on the Fury in the last voyage. Although Hoppner never received the kind of international acclaim as his Captains, his creative and artistic role on board as illustrator and actor proved to leave an impression. This book is “a collection of plants found in the Arctic Sections … made by Captain Hopner … 2nd in command of H.M.S. “Fury” … The “Fury” and “Hecla” (Captain Lyon) sailed to discover the N.W. passage May 1821.” Attached to one of the end pages, there is also a miniature envelope that holds “moss which Franklin and his party had as their only food.” It is possible that this note alludes to the failed overland expeditions in the Arctic lead by Sir John Franklin between 1819-1822. In addition to the handwritten notes, a bookplate on the first page suggests that sometime during the mid-20th century the book was held in the Department of Botany in Oxford while Nicholas Polunin was the Keeper of the Herbaria, which is now almost four hundred years old. While lecturing at Oxford, Polunin traveled to the Canadian Arctic as a botanist on an expedition that discovered the last major islands to be added to the world’s map.]

1868 *Deseret First and Second Books*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Deseret, 1868 xPE1152 S35 [Mormon Church president and prophet Brigham Young commissioned the Board of Regents of the newly formed University of Deseret to reform the written English language. A phonetic writing system developed by Englishman Isaac Pitman had a strong influence on the Mormon project. In 1855, the Utah legislature voted an appropriation of $2,500 for the casting of a font of type. A local attempt to cast failed, so the original metal type was cast in St. Louis. The font was made up of thirty-eight characters. Brigham Young used the new alphabet in his own journals in 1859 and 1860. By 1860, the Deseret Alphabet appeared in newspaper articles, on handbills and shop signs, in journals and private correspondence, on a gold coin and tombstones. In 1868, using more appropriated state funds, two volumes of readers were printed for use in schools. The cost of printing the readers was the huge sum of $18, 500. The first reader was thirty-six pages long and the second, seventy-two. They were illustrated with engravings from Wilson’s Readers. Twenty thousand copies of each reader were printed. In 1869, *The Book of Nephi* and T*he Book of Mormon* were published in the Deseret alphabet. In spite of all this, the alphabet proved to be quite unpopular. The use of the alphabet died with Brigham Young.]

1982 Aeschylus. *The Oresteian Trilogy*. Greenbrae, CA: Produced by hand, The Allen Press, 1982-1983. xZ232.5 A5 A33 1982 [Translated by E.D.A. Morshead. Greek letter calligraphy by M. Livingston. Designed, printed and bound by Lewis and Dorothy Allen. Paper is handmade from the Richard de Bas mill. Hand set and printed damp with Menhart Unciala and Solemnis types. Title is in red and gold, text is in orange and brown. Experimental binding by Philip Smith incorporating Lap-Back structure. Patent notification handwritten by Philip Smith on endpaper. Issued in brown cloth slipcase. Edition of one hundred and forty copies, signed by Lewis and Dorothy Allen.]

**aziz s. atiya middle east library**

When the name of Western Americana, Rare Books, and University Archives was changed to Special Collections in 1971, it reflected a shift in the holdings. In addition to the growing emphasis of rare books, Everett Cooley was also made responsible for the impressive Middle East Library – under the premise that it was a “specialized” collection. The Middle East Library had been established alongside the Middle East Studies program in 1959 with the arrival of Aziz Suryal Atiya.

Atiya was a prominent scholar, writer, historian, and librarian whose expertise spanned the fields of the Crusades and Islamic and Coptic studies. In addition to his role as Professor of Languages and History, Atiya was tasked with building a center for the study of Arabic and Middle East cultures. Fortunately, Atiya had brought his already sizeable library collection to the University. He was also provided funds to purchase additional books and manuscripts. While making numerous visits to his homeland of Egypt, Atiya was extremely successful in acquiring large quantities of books at very low prices. These books were initially presided over by Marian Sheets.

Following the construction and move to the new Marriott Library in 1968, Atiya was provided offices, space for books, and a vault for the valuable rarities he had collected – including several unique Qur’ans and fragments. The fragments now form part of the Arabic Papyrus, Parchment and Paper collection, which is the largest of its kind in the United States, containing 770 Arabic papyrus documents, 1,300 Arabic paper documents, and several pieces on parchment. To make them usable to scholars, Mrs. Atiya spent untold hours carefully unfolding, flattening, and encasing the papyri in glass for protection. Today, they are digitized and available to researchers all over the world.

Since the Middle East collection was strong on Arabic materials, the local Jewish community established a fundraiser to garner $100,000 for the purchase of Hebraica-Judaica materials. This effort was spearheaded by Benjamin Roe, a local philanthropist-merchant, and University of Utah scholar and instructor, Louis Zucker. Although they were only able to raise $64,000, this money was turned over to the library for the acquisition of books on Jewish history, culture, and traditions. The local Jewish community also donated personal books, manuscripts, scrolls, and photographs documenting local activities.

Other notable collections found in the Middle East Library include the Martin Levy History of Science Collection, as well as the papers of Aḥmad Zakī Abū Shādī, Arabic Poet, and Fayez A. Sayegh, United Nations Diplomat.

ca 2000 BCE [*Sumerian Clay Tablet*] xUncataloged [Writing began somewhere during the third and second millennia BCE in Sumer between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in what is now Iraq. Among many things, the Sumerians recorded history; business and legal documents; mathematics; and zoological, mineralogical, and botanical studies. Most of what survives today of their writings consists of lists – things like inventories and tax collections. Mesopotamian writings also included myths, epic tales, hymns, lamentations, proverbs, and fables. One of the world’s first and greatest recorded epics, full of heroes, gods, love, and adventure – The Epic of Gilgamesh – was written down on clay tablets. Sumerians used the clay deposited onto the wide, flat riverbeds for writing material. They mixed the clay with straw and water. While it was soft, they formed it into shapes and then used a stylus, a pointed stick, to make marks, the earliest writing system, now called "cuneiform." The clay was baked hard in the sun and, later, in kilns. *Gift of Louis Zucker.*]

Late 8th – early 9th centuries [*Paper leaves from a Qur’an*]. xUncatalogued [Two leaves from a Qur’an written in a single column of twelve to thirteen lines in Kufic script, likely produced in Egypt. The word of Allah was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by Gabriel the messenger of God. The title “Qur’an” derives from a Syriac word for “scripture.” The Qur’an is considered an eternal object, not created in time by any one individual. Early manuscripts copies of the Qur’an, such as this, illustrate the development of a system of diacritical marks to improve vocalization. Black dots, placed above or below the letter, distinguish between consonants. The red dots mark short vowels.]

9th century [*Arabic papyrus #475v*]. xUncatalogued [Conditionally identified by one scholar as containing a poem by al-Jaahiz (781–869), one of the most important prose writers in the history of Arabic literature. To date, only two verses are known in a quotation in a later text. This near-contemporary papyrus has six partial lines.]

10th century [*Arabic parchment #*786r] xUncatalogued [Single leaf of a Qur'an manuscript written in *Kufic* script. Vowels and variant readings are marked with red and green dots, respectively.]

17th century Jazūlī, Muḥammad ibn Sulaymān (d. 1465). *Kitāb Dalāyil al-khayrāt*. xBP188.2 J39 1600z [Undated manuscript of Munajat, a popular devotional work. *Naskhi* script within gold rules and *hashiya*, illuminated with two double-page Sarloughs and other decorations. Titles ornamented in blue and gold floral designs, text pages bordered with pink and gold, two pages of rare pictorial designs. The illustrations are of “al-raw’ah al-mubarakah allati dufine fiha Rasul Allah” – the blessed courtyard where the Prophet of God is buried. Binding is leather with gilt housed in an embroidered red velvet case. *From the Kenneth Lieurance Ott Collection donated to the Okanogan County Museum, Washington.*]

*Hebrew Scrolls from the Book of Esther* xUncataloged [Two complete scrolls from the *Megillah Esther*, required for Jewish ritual observance during the Jewish festival of Purim. The larger scroll originates from Yemen ad consists of twenty-nine parchment sections with half-page end-pieces. One of the two rollers are missing, and one of the end pieces is missing from the remaining roller. Scrolls of this type would generally have been housed in a cloth or metal casing. The smaller scroll written in very clear, beautiful Hebrew script and signed by Yaacov Buharun, perhaps from the Bukharah region. Although undated, and had to date with precision, the scrolls are probably from the late Medieval or Early Modern Centuries.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives B Buildings – Marriott Library Exterior 1994*] P0305 – Fd 1: No 009 [Dr. Aziz Atiya, founder of the Middle East Library, is shown with J. Willard Marriott Sr. and his wife, Alice Sheets Marriott, during the dedication of the new Marriott Library building.]

1972 *University of Utah Libraries Hebraica-Judaica collection*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Libraries, 1972 xZ688 H3 U8 1972 [Since the Middle East collection was strong on Arabic materials, the local Jewish community established a fundraiser to garner $100,000 for the purchase of Hebraica-Judaica materials. This effort was spearheaded by Benjamin Roe, a local philanthropist-merchant, and University of Utah scholar and instructor, Louis Zucker. Although they were only able to raise $64,000, this money was turned over to the library for the acquisition of books on Jewish history, culture, and traditions. The local Jewish community also donated personal books, manuscripts, scrolls, and photographs documenting local activities. This keepsake, featuring items from the Hebraica-Judaica collection, was presented in recognition of the Jewish community and other friends of the library for their support of the growing collection. The keepsake features notable items from the collection as well as a descriptive narrative written by Dr. Brigham D. Madsen, Director of Libraries.]

**book arts program**

An extension of the Red Butte Press is the Marriott Library’s Book Arts Program. Since 1995, the Book Arts Program has encouraged appreciation for the art and history of the book – not only on campus, but among the wider Intermountain West community.

The Book Arts Program was established by Rare Books Curator, Madelyn Garrett, the same year that the Rocky Mountain Guild of Book Workers was created. Both were in response to a growing need for bookmaking opportunities in the intermountain West. The program was launched with an inaugural lecture by British design binder, Philip Smith in the autumn of 1995. Soon there were workshops, lectures, summer intensives, semester-long classes in book making and incredible guests from around the world including: Tim Ely, Daniel Kelm, Ken Campbell, Gene Valentine, Laura Wait, Dominic Riley, Carol Pallensen, Jean Formo, Sheila Waters, and many more.

Today, the fully equipped studio allows students to learn skills such as papermaking, bookbinding, letterpress, typography, and book design. The program also offers a Minor and Certificate in Book Arts, as well as a BA and MFA in Book Arts – supported by both the Art and English Departments. Student work from each of the classes is displayed in our annual *Booking a Brouhaha* exhibition, featured in the Special Collections Exhibition gallery outside the Book Arts Studio.

Additionally, the Book Arts Studio provides community programming for adults and has ongoing K-12 outreach initiatives. Beginning in 2004, the Book Arts Treasure Chest has been taking book arts directly into Utah classrooms. Treasure Chest teachers present a History of the Book lesson, using rare books and facsimiles as examples that students view and handle, then guide them in making a book that relates to their current curriculum. The program makes classroom visits and hosts workshops, celebrating the innovation, collaboration, and excitement for learning that come from expressing ideas through creative, hands-on experience.

The program also provides educators’ workshops, with ideas for cross-disciplinary lessons and bookmaking techniques to integrate into K-12 curricula. Through these free, grant-supported workshops, the program strives to deliver a variety of bookmaking instruction suitable for teachers and students of all grade levels and abilities. Educators' Intensives are offered every summer, as well as half-day workshops for teachers throughout the year.

**preservation**

Among the many volunteers that offered their time and expertise to Special Collections, one of the most notable was Emeritus Professor William “Kim” Newby. Formerly a professor of biology at the University of Utah, Newby was recruited by Everett Cooley to practice some of his woodworking skills with Special Collections. Newby became interested in a wooden chest handmade by Frederick Kesler, a millwright and Bishop of the LDS Church. Inside the chest were diaries, an autobiography, and other various memorabilia. Unfortunately, the chest was in dire need of repair. Newby used his woodworking skills to complete a masterful job of restoration. From that, he turned to some of the documents found in the chest – including a manuscript half-page from the fourteenth chapter of the First Book of Nephi of the *Book of Mormon*.

For several years, Cooley struggled to develop a conservation program at the University of Utah. During this time, several serious repairs and treatments were sent out-of-state to places like W.J. Barrow Restoration Shop in Virginia and Storm Bindery in Arizona. In 1977, the Library persuaded Paul Foulger from the LDS Church Historical Library to head the Preservation program following William Newby. Foulger received a laboratory with special facilities for deacidification, encapsulation, and careful handling. The Preservation and Restoration department began serious work on preserving not just the rare books and manuscripts, but also books and serials throughout the whole library. Foulger set up procedures and developed a staff that could accomplish large-scale preservation. While not administratively connected to Special Collections at the time, Preservation was physically located in the Special Collections department and practically all of the early treatments were done on the rare books, manuscripts, and maps in their holdings. Foulger and his staff were also incredibly involved in exhibition displays, the teaching program on archives and manuscripts, and the publications of the Red Butte Press.

Preservation includes a range of preventive conservation measures used to safeguard historically, artistically and culturally significant collections. Preventive conservation includes setting priorities, allocating resources, and training staff to prevent damage and ensure optimal long-term care of the library's heritage collections. Conservation, which is remedial, is carried out by the conservators and technicians and involves expert, hands-on physical treatment and technical decision-making required to competently care for unique tangible artifacts.  Today, the Marriott Library's Preservation Department occupies a bespoke conservation lab located on the library's fifth Floor. This purpose-built lab supports the hands-on treatment and technical decision-making associated with the conservation of rare and valuable objects housed in the library's general and special collections.

**manuscripts**

Found among the earliest collections donated to the University Library were hand written documents, or manuscripts: diaries, journals, and correspondence, as well as business and organizational records, photographs, films, and other recordings. As more collections were acquired, the need for space and staff to oversee the materials became ever more apparent. The very nature of such items places them in a category different from other research materials. The most distinctive characteristic of a manuscript collection is that in most instances it is unique. Its loss or mutilation cannot be corrected by the purchase of another one. Once gone, it is lost to all prospective users.

By 1970, the Library had more than one hundred and fifty separate manuscript collections that needed to be processed. Unfortunately, neither staff nor finances were readily available to take on the work. While manuscript collections continued to accumulate, Everett Cooley was forced to reevaluate the collecting policies. Cooley decided to concentrate on manuscripts from Utahns, about Utahns, or by Utahns who had made their mark – those living outside of Utah but who still identified with the region or University. Examples of such papers collected are those of Fawn Brodie, Wallace Stegner, Sonia Johnson, and J. Willard Marriott.

The following year, the Manuscripts Department of Special Collections was officially established with the purpose of housing, processing, and making accessible all those unpublished historical resources that are classified as manuscripts. Although the department was finally funded and staffed, the backlog of unprocessed materials kept growing. In a letter to the Director of Libraries, Roger Hanson, dated November 1976, Cooley wrote, “Record collecting is something like a snowball rolling downhill – it grows as it accelerates. The word seems to spread that the place to deposit one’s records is at an institution or repository that has a good collection and draws users."

This trend continued for more than a decade, reaching a critical juncture by the late 1980s, when newly accessioned collections skyrocketed. The holdings had doubled to over 7,000 linear feet from 1985-1990 and were on track to double again within the next decade. Today, the Manuscripts Department houses more than 1,600 unpublished historical collections – each accompanied by detailed finding aids. While political papers form the largest single group of collections within the holdings of the Manuscripts Department, other collecting strengths include LDS church history, outdoor recreation, mining records, architectural designs, ethnic collections, and the arts. Collection highlights include the Utah Pride Center, Downwinders of Utah, the papers of Civil Rights activist Alberta Henry, as well as the archives of former NASA Administrator and University President, James C. Fletcher.

1837- Andrew Wood Cooley family papers, 1837-2021. [*Purse made from the shoelaces of Elizabeth Brice Hill Gardner Maughn*] MS 0567 – Bx 14: Fd 8 [The Andrew Wood Cooley family papers consist of biographical and genealogical materials relating to Andrew Wood Cooley (1837-1887) and his family. Andrew Cooley was a prominent member of the LDS Church during the nineteenth century. Included are Cooley Family Association of America material, family correspondence, material from the related Eldredge and Huntington families, mission correspondence to and from Henry W. Cooley, and the nineteenth century diaries of James Eldredge and Robert Hazen. The collection also holds an oral history interview with Marcus Cooley.]

1844- Bennion Family papers, 1844-1949 [*Typescript of John Bennion’s journal*] MS 0251 – Bx 1: Vol 1 [The Bennion family papers include the diaries of John Bennion (1820-1877), Heber Bennion (1858-1932), and Mary Bennion Powell (born 1890), as well as family correspondence and autobiographical sketches. John and Samuel Bennion – as well as John's son, Heber – were Utah sheep ranchers and polygamists, while Mary Bennion Powell was a daughter of Heber Bennion.]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives B Buildings – Marriott Library Interior; Special Collections*] P0305 – Fd 2: No 018; Fd 4: No 006 [Two employees from Special Collections are seen looking over photographic materials from the Western and Mormon Stereograph collection, as well as the Phillip C. Blair and Maud May Babcock photograph collections. Interior photo shows two additional employees setting up an exhibition in the Marriott Library.]

1910- Taylor A. Woolley papers, 1910-1946. [*Pencil drawing on tissue of a Design for a Puppet Theatre, by Frank Lloyd Wright*] MS 0452 – Fd 17 [The Taylor A. Woolley papers consist of correspondence and architectural drawings from Woolley's career as an architect. Woolley worked in the studio of Frank Lloyd Wright before establishing a partnership with Miles Miller and Clifford Evans. He was also a member of the presidency of the Salt Lake Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was appointed State Architect under the administration of Governor Henry H. Blood.]

1933- James Chipman Fletcher papers, 1933-1992. [*NASA Apollo Spacecraft Model*]. MS 0202 – Bx 241 [The James C. Fletcher papers cover Fletcher's time as NASA Administrator from 1971-1977, aspects of this professional life following his departure from NASA in the Carter Administration, and his return to NASA following the Challenger disaster in 1986. He also served as President of the University of Utah. Dr. Fletcher's papers from his tenure as president of the University of Utah are housed in the University Archives.]

1946- Alberta Henry papers, 1946-2005. [*Brochure from the Alberta Henry Education Foundation*] ACCN 2069 – Bx 2: Fd 1 [The Alberta Henry papers consist of files maintained by Alberta Henry, which detail her work as President of the Salt Lake City branch of the NAACP and as a minority consultant for the Salt Lake County School District. Also included are the records of various community organizations, of which Henry was a member, as well as the records of the Rainbow Honor Society, a multicultural student organization that Henry founded.]

1976- The Utah Pride Center records, 1976-2001. [*Chronology of the Utah Stonewall Center*] ACCN 1918 – Bx 1: Fd 1 [The Utah Pride Center records include material from the same body under two previous names: The Stonewall Center and The Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Utah. The records contain correspondence, meeting minutes, pamphlets, brochures, newsletters, manuals, contracts, publications, financial documents, office files, administrative files, subject files, posters, and memorabilia. The Utah Stonewall Center opened its doors in June 1991. The mission of the center is to provide a safe and supportive meeting place for gays and lesbians along the Wasatch Front.]

1966- Doris Duke Oral History collection, 1966-1972. [*Connor Chapoose, Northern Ute, oral history*] MS 0417 – Bx 1: Fd 1 [The Doris Duke oral history collection consists of transcripts of interviews. In 1966, Doris Duke funded a program to interview American Indians in several states in order to document American history from the Indian point of view. The program was directed in Utah by C. Gregory Crampton for the Western History Center (now the American West Center) at the University of Utah. The interviews represent tribes in Utah and in neighboring states, and include both urban and reservation dwellers. Also included are interviews with non-Indians who were closely associated with various Indian individuals or groups. Interviewed and recorded by Younger T. Witherspoon]

2016- Downwinders Oral History Project, 2016-2017. [*Mary Dickson oral history*]ACCN 3089 – Bx 1: Fd 9 [The Downwinders Oral History Project is an ongoing oral history project designed to document the voices of Utah's Downwinder population. Mary Dickson is a Downwinder who has worked as an activist on behalf of victims of nuclear fallout. She has written a play about Downwinders and has advocated for Downwinders on Capitol Hill. Dickson has also been on panels and spoken at conferences around the world. She talks about the effects nuclear fallout has had on her health and the health of her family and friends. Interviewed by Anthony Sams and Justin Sorensen.]

**multimedia**

Donations of manuscript materials to the Library’s Special Collections Division would often consist of other personal memorabilia such as photographs, moving images, audio recordings, and other forms of multimedia. As with manuscripts, these original, unique, and unpublished collections offered the opportunity to hear the voices of the past and see historic scenes and artistic visions brought to life. Processing the diverse collection, however, proved to have its own challenges. The archives needed additional equipment and technology, as well as an appropriately trained staff.

By the end of the twentieth century, the rapid growth of technology could be seen throughout the entire library, and Special Collections was no different. It became evident that the multimedia collections held in Manuscripts required extra attention and expertise. Nancy Young, the Manuscripts Librarian, advocated the separation of the two areas, suggesting that each be managed by its own archivist. In January 1994, the Aural and Graphic Department was finally established as a sub-section, supervised by Roy Webb, who tirelessly fought for the needs of the materials, and the patrons who would use them.

Further restructuring of the collections took place upon Mrs. Young’s retirement in 1997. A survey was sent out to employees to understand how they envisioned Special Collections growing and evolving in the coming century. The staff responded with recommendations for Greg Thompson, who had replaced Everett Cooley as Director of Special Collections in 1983. Almost unanimously, the archivists and curators expressed their approval of creating a new Multimedia Department. Other comments saw strengthening in the areas of donor relations, collection development and financial development; making collection materials the responsibility of area curators; and centralizing the overall patron and reference experience.

Today, the Multimedia Department consists of over 600,000 images of all types, more than five hundred films of all formats and size, and thousands of audio and videotapes, across some eight hundred separate collections. In addition to the numbered collections, the holdings also contain the photographs and audio-visual archives of the university. But some of the most notable collections include materials related to outdoor recreation (Wasatch Mountain Club); Women’s history and the Equal Rights Amendment (Sonia Johnson); ethnic communities (Japanese American Citizens League); as well as local and regional interviews (Doris Duke American Indian Oral Histories).

1926- Japanese American Citizen League audio-visual collection, 1926-1975. [*Still from: Mr. Nakashima; Doll Ambassador, Miss Fukai; Intermountain Nippon Baseball League*] A0286 – Reel 5; Reel 11 [The Japanese American Citizens League audio-visual collection consists largely of black and white, silent 16mm films taken by Ogden resident Dr. Sanji Oda, who recorded parades, sporting events and other activities throughout Northern Utah as well as material specific to the Japanese American community and Oda's own family from the late 1920s through the 1930s. The collection also includes a 1927 newsreel and a 1975 audio recording of an appeal to obtain redress for the World War II evacuation and imprisonment of Japanese Americans produced by the Seattle, Washington chapter of the JACL.]

1929- Wasatch Mountain Club Photograph Collection, 1929-1960. [*WMC members skiing, Toll Canyon, January 22, 1933; Brighton, BCC lakes 1920s: With the Wasatch Mountain Club, meeting held above 10,000 ft; WMC Lodge, Brighton, Labor Day, September 5, 1931*] P0004 – Bx 2: Fd 2: No 274; Bx 9: Fd 1: No 54; Bx16: Fd2: No 61 [The Wasatch Mountain Club photograph collection consists of four photo albums containing prints from the early years of the organization and includes photos of group members involved in both winter and summer activities in the Wasatch Mountains. Included are loose photographs on similar subjects. The Club was organized in 1920 to provide an education and activity group for those who enjoyed hiking, ski touring, river running and mountain climbing.]

1942- Orland L. Brig Tapp film collection, 1942-1962. [*Bell & Howell 16mm camera and cutaway camera piece*] A0938 [The Orland Lavell "Brig" Tapp independent film collection consists of 16mm color films by Utah Cine Arts Club member O. L. Tapp. He was a Salt Lake City heating engineer whose passion for cinematography and deft manipulation of color, shadow and light led him to become the zone chairman of the Motion Picture Division of the Photographic Society of America. Tapp's award winning films focus on outdoor pastimes and feature locations in Southern Utah, the Wasatch Mountains, and Murray, Utah circa 1950s. Most of the materials are digitized and available to access through the digital library.]

1949- Doris Duke American Indian Oral History Project, audio recordings, 1949-1972. [*Connor Capoose Interviews*] A0001 – Reel 1 [The Doris Duke American Indian oral history project audio recordings consist of interviews pertaining to the lives of Native Americans and their legends, customs, social and cultural beliefs, personal life experiences, and views on the urbanization of the Native American. This collection contains reel-to-reel audiotapes that are damaged in one or more of the following ways: shedding tape, wrinkled, warping, or brittle edges. Because of the poor condition of the audio recordings some interviews are available only in transcript form.]

1977- KUTV News collection, 1977-1979. [*Miscellaneous tapes, logs*] A0303 [The KUTV station first signed onto the air on September 10, 1954 as an ABC affiliate in Salt Lake City, Utah. The original co-owners of the station were Frank C. Carman & Associates and the Salt Lake Tribune. In 1994, NBC bought the majority control of KUTV from VS&A Communications Partners. Just under a year later, on September 10, 1995, KUTV switched its affiliation to CBS. From 1977, the nightly news reports were recorded onto U-matic videocassettes, now part of the KUTV News collection. Included are 241 recorded airchecks between January 5, 1977 through March 6, 1979 which have been digitized for preservation and access.]

1979- Sonia Johnson photograph collection, 1979-1981. [*Founding mothers of Mormons for ERA (MERA); ERA demonstration at the L.D.S. Oakland Temple in California; ERA YES balloons seen at the Salt Lake City Pioneer Day Parade*] P0099 – Bx 1: Fd 3: No 27; Bx 1: Fd 4: No 35, 41 [The Sonia Johnson collection contains photographs and slides of various Equal Rights Amendment demonstrations in Salt Lake City and elsewhere. Highlighted are those demonstrations related to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Photographs taken of a television broadcast relating to the excommunication trial of Sonia Johnson from the L.D.S. Church and images of friends and associates of Johnson are also included in the collection.]

**print & journal**

In 1967, the Utah Room was renamed Western Americana, Rare Books, and University Archives. This name change reflected the broadening scope of the collection that had begun with the support of L. H. Kirkpatrick and the acquisition of collections such as Judge Tillman D. Johnson’s personal library and William A. Dawson’s Congressional Papers.

Western Americana contained sources on the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the state of Utah, and the Intermountain West. While the collection initially started with books it expanded to include a range of secondary sources, including maps, newspapers, serials, and clipping files.

Given the ever-expanding type of material and the depth of the subject matter, the department was renamed Print & Journal in 2016 to reflect its contents more accurately. The Print & Journal Department provides access to sources on the history of the West ranging from books to news clippings; University history is represented in holdings such as a complete run of the *Utonian* and course catalogs through the decades. The department also provides Utah references sources such as city directories and access to serials.

Print & Journal’s varied materials complement the overall holdings of Special Collections. They provide essential secondary sources in support of archival and manuscript material and represent a significant collection of sources on Western history across the Intermountain West.

1904 A. S. U. U. *Utonian University Yearbook.* Salt Lake City, UT: Associated Students University of Utah, 1906 xLD5538 U8 (1904/05, 1930/31, 1956/57, 1980/81)

1998 Ruckman, Bret. *Rock Climbing Utah's Wasatch Range.* Helena, MT: Falcon Pub., 1998 xGV199.42 W16 R82 1998

2000 Ambrose, Stephen E. *Nothing Like it in the World.* New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 2000 xTF23 A48 2000

Obata, Chiura. *Chiura Obata's Topaz Moon.* Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2000 xN6537 O22 A2 2000

2003 Hamamoto, Darrell Y. *Blossoms in the Desert.* San Francisco, CA: Topaz High School Class of 1945, 2003 xD769.8 A6 B56 2003

2006 Winters, Randy. *Wasatch Eleveners: A Hiking and Climbing Guide.* Salt Lake City, UT: The University of Utah Press, 2006 xGV199.42 U82 W378 2006

2011 Garrett, James. *Utah's West Desert: A Climbing Guidebook.* Bloomington, IN: Xlibris Corporation, 2011 xGV199.42 U8 G37 2011

2012 Eddy, Clyde. *A Mad, Crazy River: Running the Grand Canyon in 1927.* Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press/Avanyu Pub., 2012 xF788 E25 2012

2014 Garrison, Tom. *Hiking Southwest Utah and Adjacent Areas.* St. George, UT: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2014 xGV199.42 U8 G27 2014

2017 Cope, Rachel. *Mormon Women's History: Beyond Biography.* Madison, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 2017 xBX8643 W66 M68 2017

2019 Chang, Gordon H. *Ghosts of Gold Mountain.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2019 xHD8039.R3152 C524 2019

2021 Smoak, Gregory E. *Western Lands, Western Voices.* Salt Lake City, UT: The University of Utah Press, 2021 xD16.163 W47 2021

**university archives & records management**

The first attempt to write the history of an institution of higher education began in the mid-nineteenth century and prompted administrations across the country to establish university archives to better preserve such records. An official policy for collecting records at the University of Utah was not established until 1967, when the Utah Room formally changed its name to Western Americana, Rare Books, and University Archives, under the leadership of librarian Ruth Yeaman. Yeaman supervised the functions of the Utah Room from 1961-1968 and oversaw the move into the new Marriott Library. She continued to oversee Western American into the 1980s, and Rare Books until 1993.

Upon Cooley’s arrival, he hired Ferd T. Johnson, a former staff member at the Utah State Historical Society, to head the records management program of the University Archives. In an effort to convince the administration of needed upgrades, Cooley brought out boxes of University records, which were found in the attic of the Cowles Building, where the windows had been broken out and pigeons had been roosting. He also presented the minute books of the Board of Regents, which he located in the vault of the Park Building. On closer inspection, Cooley found that termites had riddled the papers of former President John A. Widtsoe. Covered with bugs, manure, and all kinds of other dirt and debris, Cooley was able to show “what neglect does to these kinds of records.” For that, he received unanimous support. Cooley and Johnson were able to acquire space in the pharmacy building and add part-time help.

When the plans for the establishment of a records management program were being formulated in 1969, Cooley had the following steps in mind. First, he wanted to produce a new records and archives policy statement for the University Policy and Procedures Manual. Next, he wanted to make a survey of all the records stored in temporary buildings, attics, basements, and department offices – arranging for their destruction or transfer to the new center. By the end of 1970, 3,884 cubic feet of records had been accessioned. A separate University Archives location housed all the University’s textual documents deemed to have permanent historic value. When Johnson retired in the early 1980s, Clint Bailey became the division head.

Today, there are more than five hundred fully processed archival collections preserving the history of the University of Utah, available for both institutional and public patron use. Some of these materials include Historical Records of Administrative and Academic Units, Presidential Papers, and Minutes of the Board of Trustees and Academic Senate. University Archives holds more than 30,000 cubic feet of records and over 17,000 campus architectural drawings.

1863- University of Utah Library Administration Records, 1863-1973 [*Western Americana: Archives Management Program Summary, 1969*] ACC 0021 – Bx 130 [This collection contains accession records, meeting minutes, correspondence, memoranda, circulation records, accounting records, reports and other administrative records of the University of Utah Libraries. Included are records of the Utah State Library Commission (1948-1966) of which Ralph D. Thompson was a member.]

University of Utah Library Administration Records, 1863-1973 [*John R. Park diary reproduction*] ACC 0021 [Within the first few years of his tenure, President John R. Park determined that the need for a university library was immediate and great. In order to fill the shelves, he decided to loan his personal collection of books – more than two thousand volumes – to the institution. These books were placed in the northeast corner of the first floor of the Council House, a room which had been earlier set apart for a library. This reading room provided seating for only fifty students. In a diary entry dated October 19, 1874 Park wrote, “Opened the Library and Reading Room for the first time to the public from 6 to 10 p.m. O. F. Whitney, librarian for the evening.”]

1890- University of Utah Archival Photograph Collection, 1890s-1980s. [*U Archives B Buildings – Park Building, Interior*] P0305 – Fd1: No 1-2 [In 1913, the library holdings were moved to the Park Building where they remained until the completion of the George Thomas Library in 1935. These two photos show students reading in an open study hall. In one photo, a portrait of John R. Park is seen hanging from the wall.]

1920- University of Utah Historical Faculty Files, 1920-2012. [*Miscellaneous faculty files*] ACC 0526 [The historical faculty files contain biographical information on members of the faculty employed at the University of Utah from approximately 1920 through 2012. They list the positions held at the University, curriculum vita information, and publications authored by faculty members. The files may also contain correspondence, letters of recommendation, photographs, and obituaries.]

1965- University of Utah Library Administration Records, 1965-2020. [*Special Collections Brochure*] ACC 0582 – Bx63: Fd11 [This collection contains budgets, correspondence, memoranda, meeting minutes, news articles, newsletters, reports, and statistics that were generated during the administrations of Library Directors Roger K. Hanson (1973-1995), Sarah C. Michalak (1995-2004), and Joyce L. Ogburn (2005-2012). Also included are the administrative records of Greg C. Thompson, who was Head of Special Collections from 1983-2021, as well as records from the meetings and sponsored lectures associated with the Friends of the Marriott Library.

University of Utah Library Administration Records, 1965-2020. [*Marriott Library floor map, pre renovation*] ACC 0582 – Bx 73 [Space for the library's ever-growing collection has remained a constant issue. The Library partly remedied this issue by acquiring a former National Guard building (Building 213) on Guardsman Way to use as remote storage. The Marriott Library also tried to resolve its space problems in the early 1990's by building a two-story addition, which wrapped around the north, east, and south sides of the original 1968 building. This addition significantly expanded the stacks and reading space as well as provided more areas within the library for student computers. The Marriott Library underwent further renovation in the early 2000's in order to upgrade mechanical and electrical infrastructure, increase seismic safety, and improve environmental controls to protect rare and valuable collections.]

**instruction**

Instruction in Special Collections has become a hallmark of the department, starting in the 1990s. From Book Arts programming, to individualized class sessions for University of Utah courses, the department’s faculty and staff introduces diverse audiences to Special Collections materials through engaging, hands-on experiences.

Special Collections instruction opportunities began formally in 1995 when the Book Arts Program was established by Rare Books Curator, Madelyn Garrett. The Book Arts Program has encouraged appreciation for the art and history of the book—not only on campus, but among the wider Intermountain West community. Today, the fully equipped studio allows students to learn skills such as papermaking, bookbinding, letterpress, typography, and book design. The program also offers a Minor and Certificate in Books Arts, as well as a BA and MFA in Book Arts—supported by both the Art and English Departments. The Book Arts Treasure Chest, established in 2004, takes book arts directly into Utah’s K-12 classrooms, using rare books and facsimiles as examples that students view and handle before making a book that relates to their curriculum.

For the campus community, Special Collections pairs with faculty across campus to offer individualized class sessions tailored to their course topics and learning objectives. Students learn skills such as archival research methods and care and handling procedures for rare and unique material before working with collections chosen specifically for their class. Special Collections classes provide a hands-on experience of working with rare materials from manuscripts and rare books to maps, artists’ books, and realia. Class sessions are accompanied by collaborative exercises and guided discussions to allow students to process the content they have viewed and begin applying their research to the larger conversations and projects of the course.

Special Collections also partners with area schools to offer class sessions on materials that support the K-12 curriculum. During the academic year of 2022-2023, classes of sixth graders, eighth graders, and high school students visited Special Collections to view and learn from the department’s history of science collection, Japanese American Archive, and rare books. The students learned strategies for visual analysis, the role of digital research, and the importance of primary sources when studying history.

Collaborating with faculty and students across disciplines and institutions is an essential part of Special Collections. The opportunity to introduce students to archival research and provide access to unique materials forms a significant part of the department’s function within the library.

2015 Theimer, Kate. *Educational Programs: Innovative practices for archives and special collections.* Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015xCD971 E38 2015

**reference**

Reference services in libraries allow researchers to access and evaluate sources, ask questions, and engage with library materials. From the earliest days of the division to its current iteration, Special Collections has always remained committed to providing access to its materials for researchers. In 1971, the Annie Clark Tanner Room – furnished by Obert C. Tanner in memory of his mother – was converted to a special reading room for patrons. The books in Western Americana were designated as non-circulating and the stacks were closed to browsers.

A similar model is followed today: researchers access Special Collections materials in the George S. Eccles Reading Room, a dedicated, quiet study space on the fourth floor of the Marriott Library. With a beautiful view of the Oquirrh mountains, the reading room is comprised of study tables, two Multimedia computer terminals, and an exhibition space. The reading room is currently open Monday – Thursday, from 10:00 am – 4:00 pm. Researchers make appointments through the library website and have access to a faculty or staff member during their visit to ask questions and request more materials.

Due to the rare and unique nature of Special Collections materials, researchers observe certain care and handling procedures while working with the collections. Personal items are left in lockers in the reading room lobby, bound materials are placed in foam cradles, archival materials are looked at one folder at a time to keep contents in order, and photographs are handled with nitrile gloves. These procedures help preserve Special Collections materials, guaranteeing that they will be available for generations to come.

For researchers who are not able to visit the reading room, curators, archivists, and the reference librarian for Special Collections work together to answers reference questions, provide reproductions (for a fee), and add material to the Digital Library as appropriate. Researchers may also schedule virtual or in-person meetings with Special Collections faculty and staff to discuss their research and how Special Collections materials might support their work.

Research and access are at the heart of Special Collections’ mission; reference services allow researchers to not only work with materials but to have their research questions and needs met with focused particularity. Whether it is in-person in the reading room, over email, or on the phone, researchers can find support for their research in a multitude of ways in Special Collections.

1907- R. L. Polk & Company. *Polk City Directories.* Salt Lake City, UT: R. L. Polk & Co., 1907 – [R. L. Polk & Company was founded by Ralph Lane Polk in 1870 in Detroit as a publisher of business directories. In 1872, the company first published a directory with names and addresses of all residents of Evansville, Indiana, plus a listing of post offices in nine states. By 1907, R. L. Polk & Co. was publishing business directories for other states across the country, including Utah. City directories can be used to research genealogies, biographies, and the history of the place whose residents they list.]

**the future of special collections**

Special Collections at the Marriott Library has a rich history, an access-focused present, and community-driven future. The division works to support not only research and teaching on its academic campus but the research and access needs of state, national, and international researchers. Special Collections is also dedicated to preserving the stories and experiences of the communities that make up its diverse audiences. To achieve these goals, the division is committed to actively growing its collections particularly with contemporary materials; Special Collections is not a stagnant collection of materials, but an ever-expanding repository of multiple mediums.

The Reverend France A. Davis Papers is a recent donation and the inaugural collection of the France Davis Utah Black Archive. Reverend Davis, a retired pastor, father, husband, community leader, civil rights leader, and educator donated his physical papers to the Marriott Library where they are available to researchers in the reading room and in the Digital Library. The France Davis Utah Black Archive is designed to house digital oral histories, photographs, community records, and personal documents from Utah’s Black community. These vital collections represent the importance of preserving and making accessible community voices and experiences.

The final, essential piece of Special Collections is the faculty, staff, and part-time employees who process and maintain the collections, facilitate research, and provide instruction. Under the leadership of Associate Dean for Special Collections, Todd Samuelson, and Sarah Shreeves, the Alice Sheets Marriott Dean of Libraries, Special Collections faculty, staff, and part-time employees look forward to the future of the division and the ways in which they can continue to serve multiple audiences. This exhibition explores unique holdings from each of the departments within the Special Collections Division and reveals a story of dedication, scholarship, and commitment to research and access both in the past and as the division moves into the future.

1915- Reverend France A. Davis papers, 1915-2020 [*Handwritten sermon titled, “Common Ground”*] ACCN 3233 – Bx 13: Fd 15[The Reverend France A. Davis papers consist primarily of sermons delivered by Reverend Davis at the Calvary Missionary Baptist Church in Salt Lake City, Utah. Reverend Davis is a pastor emeritus and civil rights activist.]

*A History of Special Collections* was co-curated by Lyuba Basin [lyuba.basin@utah.edu](mailto:lyuba.basin@utah.edu) and Rachel Ernst [rachel.ernst@utah.edu](mailto:rachel.ernst@utah.edu)

August 2023

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