



BRIDWELL LIBRARY, PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY // ISSUES 8&9 // SUMMER&FALL 2020

The Bridwell Quarterly

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SMU LIBRARIES

BRIDWELL LIBRARY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The Bridwell Quarterly: Welcome

Anthony J. Elia, Director of Bridwell Library and J.S. Bridwell Foundation Endowed Librarian

Dear Friends,

After several months of living through a world where pandemic and uncertainty had been ruling our every move and choice, I decided to take some time off and go on a road trip to the Rockies. It was a necessary action to clear the mind, reorient the spirit, and reflect upon other aspects of this world that might help in the tending to this new configuration of mask-wearing, social distancing, hybridized life-work balance. We had begun to live in a time and place where human social interactions were being compromised to a degree that we had never really considered before—the want to be near family, colleagues, and friends, but the desire to keep safe and healthy. We have been required to work more than ever through video-conferencing and countless Zoom sessions, and despite these *interactions* and *connectivity* we are not only experiencing a spectrum of fatigue, our minds seem to be struggling with the two-dimensionality of human interaction.

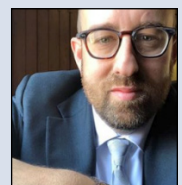
A road trip to the outdoors—to camp and fish and hike away from large groups of people—seemed like one of the few options at hand to remedy the flatness of our work-life spaces. As it turns out, the word *travel* is related to the word *travail*. In fact, they both used to mean the same thing, or at least *travel* came from *travail*—to travel was to experience pain and hardship and struggle. The OED notes that it originally meant “bodily or mental labor or toil, especially of painful or oppressive nature; exertion; trouble; hardship; suffering.” Why on earth would anyone want to *travel* then? Of course, in the days when there were no paved roads, or when pilgrims and merchants with threadbare soles and shoes had to trample hundreds of miles over mud, rock, and snake-infested woods, the likelihood of injury or even death would certainly lend itself to making the journey “painful and oppressive”. Both prior to and upon my return from this trip people asked—*lucky you, getting away . . . how on earth are you doing that in a pandemic? . . . or are you trying to find yourself!?* Whatever the gamut of reactions were—from incredulity, intrigue, and snarkiness—it was indeed a trip of travel and travail, but one that set some challenges before me through encounters and observations. And eventually, a trip that exhausted me so much that it made me value and appreciate everything I had back home, at work, and in my community. Like the travels, voyages, and journeys we go through in our careers, there is much we can expect, but *much more* that we CANNOT.

My perceptions and ideas were often challenged, and I learned a lot, while seeing social behaviors of other people camping, fishing, hiking, and traveling; but also meeting people—at safe distances, usually with masks—from political protestors at Mt. Rushmore, to Patristic-quoting gun-slingers in Idaho, Mormon pacifists in Utah, poet-sinologists in New Mexico, vinyl record collecting enthusiasts in Wyoming, and Baudelaire-reading professors in Montana. The array of the human mind in all its fashions and with all its proclivities was on brilliant display in each of these places, most of which I could hardly anticipate. But I sat around campfires, roasted green peppers and hot dogs, almost caught a bass near Missoula, and learned how to ride ATVs near the Snake River. I also discovered dozens of libraries and used book shops in rural America and the American West. Our literary heritage in the United States is one that I was reminded of on this journey, especially meeting operators of local printing presses who have illuminated that we are living in yet another renaissance in traditional printing.

Returning home to Dallas made me think of the world I saw “out there,” and the world that was back here—a world driven by media exploits and heightened senses of political explosiveness. I’d seen some of this on the road to a lesser extent, but it made me more aware of the differences that exist in our world in more palpable and real ways. As we turn to our current double issue (Summer and Fall) of the *Bridwell Quarterly*, I realized we are now completing our second full year of publications. Many things have changed in that time, and we are continuing to think more constructively about ourselves, our libraries, our institutions, and our communities. Our commitments are to greater reflection on the diversity of our collections, engaging with hidden and unheralded voices, and lifting up genuine actions toward true equality and justice in our world. In this issue you will find articles on new acquisitions reflecting this range of voices; staff highlights and departures; literary events and travels; and updates related to our renovation.

Thank you again for your continued support.

Anthony



Announcements



LIBRARY OPERATIONS UPDATE

For account login information and to request material, contact the Circulation Desk at bridcirc@smu.edu. For more information about curbside book pickup, go to: <https://www.smu.edu/libraries/covid19/pickup>



BRIDWELL FELLOWSHIPS 2020–2021

Bridwell Fellowships for 2020–2021 have been awarded, however due to facility renovation and the pandemic, they will be undertaken in the 2021–2022 cycle.



DEGOLYER COMPETITION FOR AMERICAN BOOKBINDING

American bookbinders are invited to propose designs for *Five Poems* by Toni Morrison, with *Silhouettes* by Kara Walker, designed and printed by Peter Koch. Registration for the bookbinding competition opened on July 1st, 2020. For more information visit <https://bit.ly/DG-book> or email jesseh@smu.edu

HIGHLIGHT FROM A PAST EXHIBITION

The First Four Centuries of Printed Bible Illustration

Originally exhibited January 28–May 18, 2013

Online Only

This exhibition of fifty Bibles from Bridwell Library's Special Collections examines the historical context, artistic development, and cultural impact of the use of illustration in printed editions of the scriptures. Beginning with the pictorial woodcut initials of fifteenth-century German Bibles, highlights of the exhibition include vernacular Bible translations of the Reformation period that used striking and sometimes controversial imagery to enhance their impact, outstanding engraved Bible illustrations from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and examples of illustrated editions from nineteenth-century America.

[Latin Bible]. Venice: Franciscus Renner de Heilbronn and Nicolaus de Frankfordia, 1475. (06127)



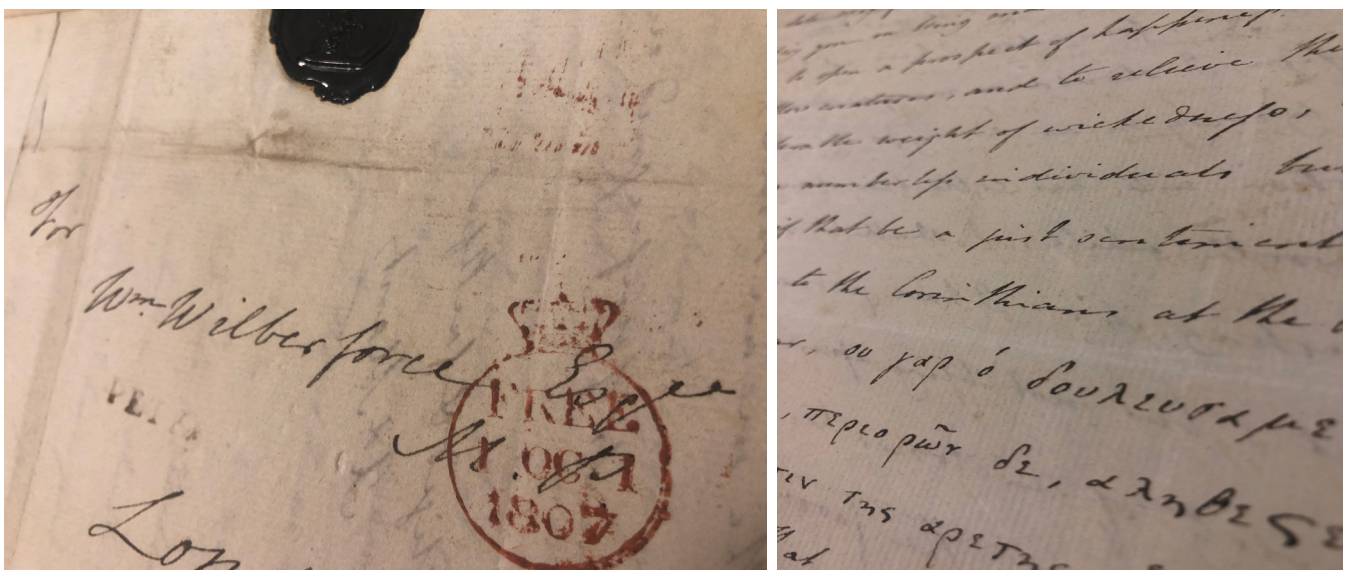
For other event details, visit Bridwell Library's website: <https://libcal.smu.edu/Calendar/Bridwell>
Bridwell Special Collections is closed until further notice: <https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/About/ContactUs>
BQ Online: <https://blog.smu.edu/Quarterly> // BQ Layout & Design: Michelle Ried
Library Hours: <https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/About/Hours>

Recent Bridwell Acquisitions

Every so often our work requires fresh assessment and consideration. Over Bridwell's nearly seventy years it has had an extraordinary run of collecting rare books, papers, archival collections, manuscripts, cultural artifacts, art works, and more. As we look at the world around us and are faced with the questions and concerns of our contemporary society, it has been necessary both to look deeply into our collections and find materials that have been generally overlooked, not utilized, and seldomly engaged. The diverse voices of people and communities exist not only in our present, but in our past, and finding the rich and vibrant lives through these materials elaborates, contextualizes, and validates the often blank pages of *traditional* histories with the real and personal histories of these uncelebrated global citizens. Additionally, as we look to see what might enhance the collections, we have found materials that complement our understanding of both the specific—usually Methodist—and the general—usually Christian, but also other faiths in conversation. Furthermore, the areas of political writings, art, literature, and poetry all intersect with how we are able to construct these church and theological histories, and we have been honored to add some of these items to the collections. Finally, in some cases we have received archival collections and personal papers from distinguished religious leaders with connections to our university and theological school. In the most recent cases, the papers of Rabbi Olan and Rabbi Roseman will enhance their exemplary legacies and contribute to areas of interfaith studies and the history of Judaism in Dallas and at SMU.

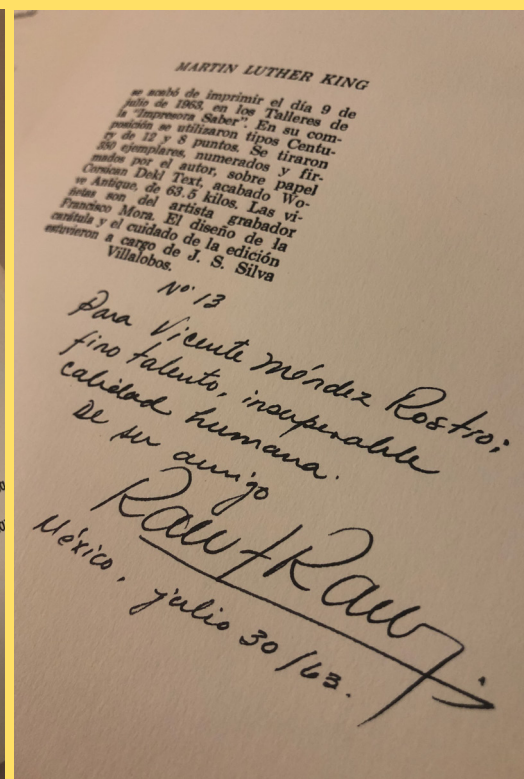
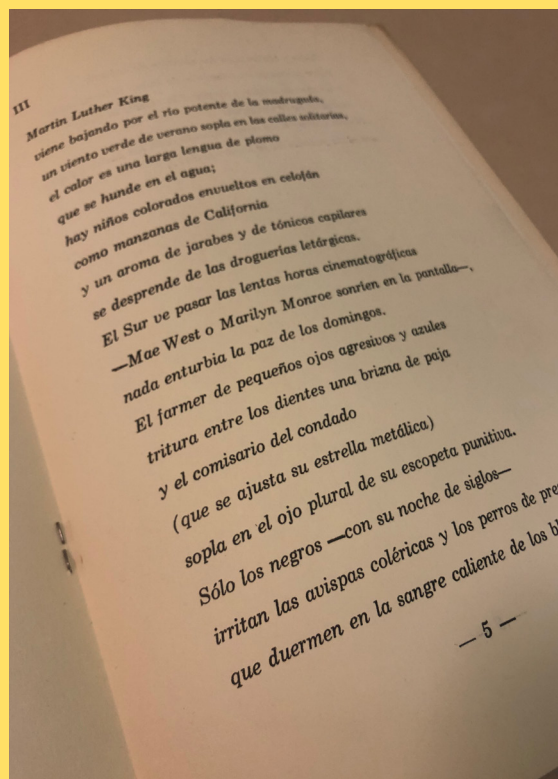
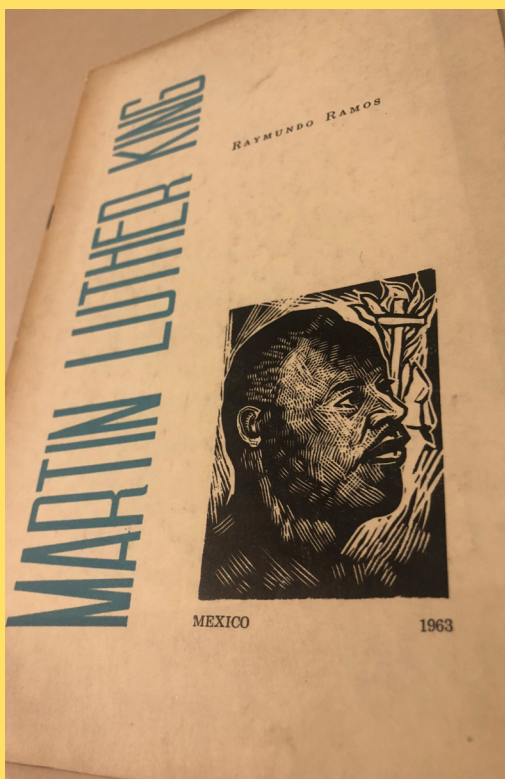
William Wilberforce Letter (1807)

In 1807, the thirty-year old English clergyman the Rev. Richard Mant (1776–1848), who would one day become the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore (Ireland), wrote a letter to William Wilberforce (1759–1833), the British philanthropist and political leader of the anti-slavery movement in Britain. The letter of Mant was in congratulations to Wilberforce's efforts to get the 1807 Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade passed in parliament, which set the ground for the final and more expansive Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. The letter of Rev. Mant contains reflections on the current state of affairs, a Greek quote from Thucydides on the Peloponnesian War, and an evocation of Providence at a time and in “an enlightened...country” that was complicit in the legalization of “impurity, injustice, and inhumanity.” Primary sources like this provide the opportunity for deeper study of not just the past, but how the past can guide and instruct us in the present and for the future. The Mant-Wilberforce letter will be available for research and study in Bridwell at a later date, most likely in Fall 2021.



Raymundo Ramos's *Martin Luther King*

Raymundo Ramos Gomez (1934–2017) was a Mexican cultural critic, writer, and public intellectual, who was perhaps best known as an influential poet in the Spanish-speaking world. His works ranged from short stories, translations, and criticisms, to sonnets and academic works. As a writer, his lyrical voice expanded the repertoire of not just the Mexican social, religious, and political experience, but of the greater world that interacted and engaged with the concerns and needs in his homeland. In the early 1960s, the social justice work of Martin Luther King Jr. was gaining international attention. Ramos explored the themes that King espoused through a lens of the *American* and *Americas* experiences and crafted exquisite poetry that reflected these struggles. Though not front and center in this work, Ramos published works on religion, including his *Deictic of Mexican Religious Poetry* (2003). The acquisition by Bridwell of the volume *Martin Luther King* (1963) by Ramos is a welcome addition to our collections. It is inscribed by the author to Vicente Méndez Rostro, who had been a school superintendent and educator in Mexico in the 1960s, during the student protests that rocked the capital in 1968. Bridwell Library has a long history of collecting in multiple languages, including Spanish. The archives and special collections contains a broad historical swath of Spanish-language materials representing different cultural and historical backgrounds, from sixteenth-century religious texts to contemporary archives of church leaders and theologians, such as the Rev. Alfredo Nájuez, D.D. (1902–1986) and Clotilde Falcón de Nájuez (1908–1998) papers. In addition, Bridwell featured an exhibit in 2011 that included devotional handbills and religious ephemera from Mexico, especially from the 1880s through the 1920s—including those in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe (*A María, abogada de los pecadores. Soneto*. [San Miguel de Allende, Mexico]: Imprenta Económica, 1899.). Each of these items and their representative collections adds to the depth and richness of the library and institution, and affords researchers a better understanding of the historical and theological dimensions of Hispanic and Latinx ministry and voices in the church and society.

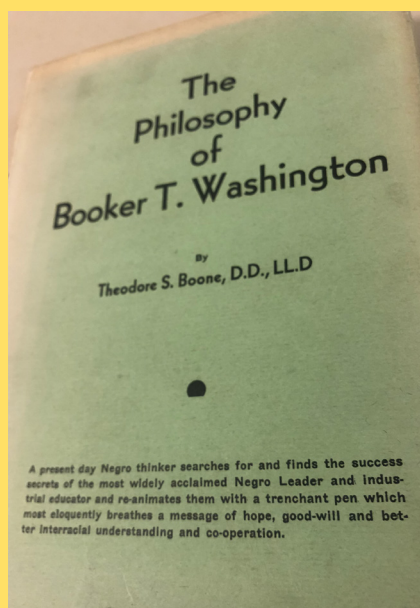


T.S. Boone's *Philosophy of Booker T. Washington*

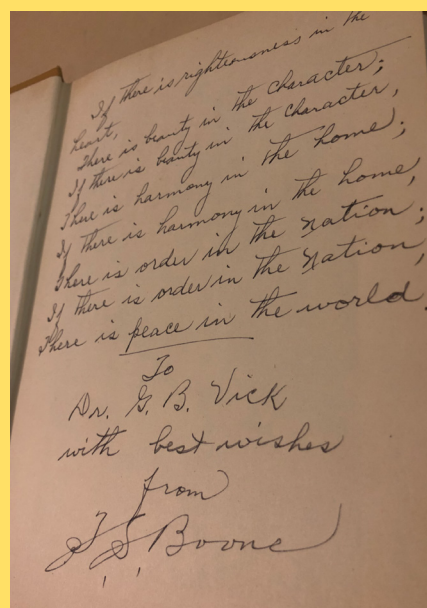
Theodore Sebastian Boone (1896–1973) was a prominent academic and clergy member at the King Solomon Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan, where he began his leadership in 1944. He had an illustrious and stellar career as a scholar, attorney, and dean at Oklahoma School of Religion. Under Boone's leadership at King Solomon, the Civil Rights Movement found an expansive space at the church to host the preeminent leaders of the day and bring significant numbers of people and communities together to hear the political and social concerns and strategies of the day. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke twice during Boone's tenure; and Malcom X spoke to a crowd of several thousand; Thurgood Marshall also delivered a powerful address in the moment after *Brown v. Board of Education*. Boone's work prior to his ministry at King Solomon included pastoring at the Mount Gilead Baptist Church in Fort Worth, Texas, teaching at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, as well as writing and research on Booker T. Washington and other prominent African-American intellectuals. His 1939 work *The Philosophy of Booker T. Washington* is an outstanding piece of critical scholarship that looks closely at the spectrum of themes covered by Washington—from industrial education, justice, economics, and education to politics, society, religion, and racism, among other themes. Washington taught in different places, including the local African Methodist Episcopal Zion church before establishing the now famous Tuskegee Institute in 1881. Dr. Boone's work was foundational to providing a thorough look at the thought of Washington. The volume obtained by Bridwell is inscribed by the author to Boone's colleague Dr. George Beauchamp Vick (1901–1975), a fellow minister in Detroit at the Temple Baptist Church. Vick, like Boone, also spent time in Fort Worth as a minister. The inscription from Boone to Vick reads:



Theodore Sebastian Boone (above), renowned scholar, clergy, dean, and author of *The Philosophy of Booker T. Washington*

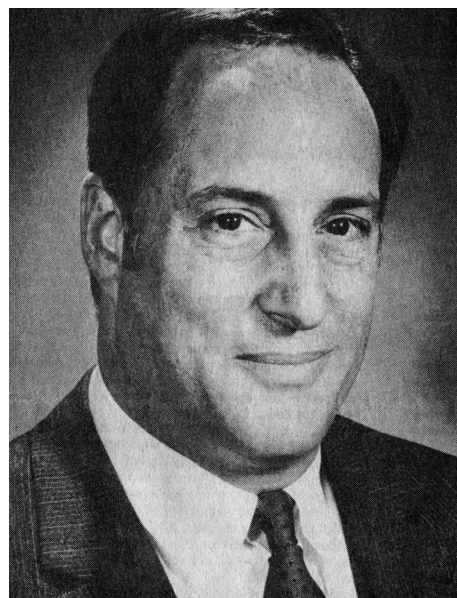


*If there is righteousness in the heart,
There is beauty in the character;
If there is beauty in the character,
There is harmony in the home;
If there is harmony in the home,
There is order in the nation;
If there is order in the nation,
There is peace in the world.*

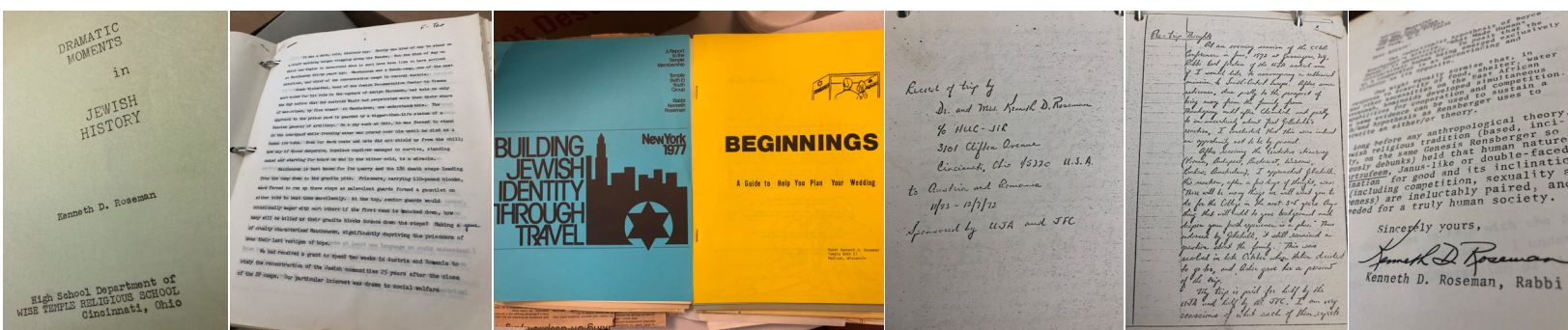


Bridwell Acquires Rabbi Roseman Papers

Rabbi Kenneth Roseman was a faith leader and prominent intellectual in both the North Texas and Corpus Christi communities. The rabbi emeritus died in April from COVID-19, leaving a legacy of community service, spiritual care, philosophical commentary, and an uplifting guidance to all those who knew him. This summer, Bridwell Library was the recipient of Rabbi Roseman's papers, which will be processed and provided for the public to engage with in the coming years. Rabbi Roseman was born in Washington, DC and grew up in Europe, later returning to the United States where he studied for rabbinical ordination and a doctorate at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He served at Temple Shalom in Dallas from 1985 until his retirement in 2002, when he then moved to a position in Corpus Christi at Temple Beth El. Rabbi Roseman also conducted a series of twenty-five free online YouTube lectures on Jewish History that were significantly popular. The family of Rabbi Roseman organized the donation, which included typescripts of addresses, lectures, articles, and sermons, offprints of his journal articles and book reviews, newsletters with articles written by Roseman including an article for SMU Forum on the Holocaust, manuscript notes, sermons for children, diagrammatic slides for lectures, announcements in newspapers and journals of his publications, news clippings featuring his life and work, and award certificates. Rabbi Roseman had long been committed to presenting Jewish History to all ages, and his works demonstrate the breadth and facility with which he was able to convey the most salient and meaningful issues through his writings, publications, and lectures—especially to young people. The collection contains several clearly written and informative congregational publications meant for the education of adolescents. In addition, perhaps one of the most historically important items in this collection is an account of a trip that Rabbi Roseman took with his wife to Austria and Romania in November and December 1972. In his telling of their travels, he begins by describing the scene of a death camp: "It was a dark, cold, blustery day. Hardly the kind of day to stand on a bluff watching barges slugging along the Danube. But the kind of day on which one begins to understand what it must have been like to have arrived at Mauthausen thirty years ago. . . . a death-camp, one of the most notorious, and chief of the concentration camps in central Austria." Such post-WWII travelogues are valuable historical accounts that may shed light on twentieth-century reflections and interpretations of the war by rabbinic authorities like Rabbi Roseman. This document also describes Roseman's encounter with Simon Wiesenthal, co-founder of the Jewish Historical Documentation Centre in Austria, and others. Bridwell will be setting up a webpage on its library site to facilitate the collection and feature some of Rabbi Roseman's materials. We are grateful to receive the gift of his life's works and are looking forward to fostering his extraordinary legacy by making his papers available.



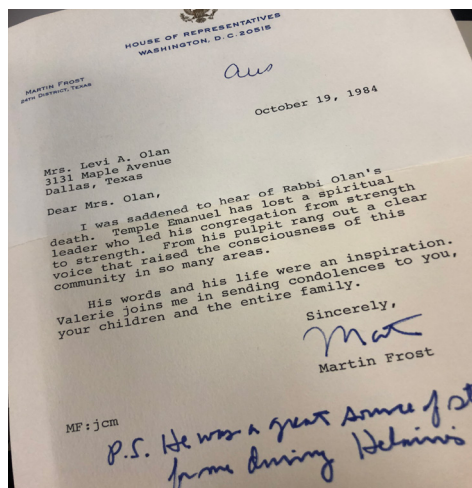
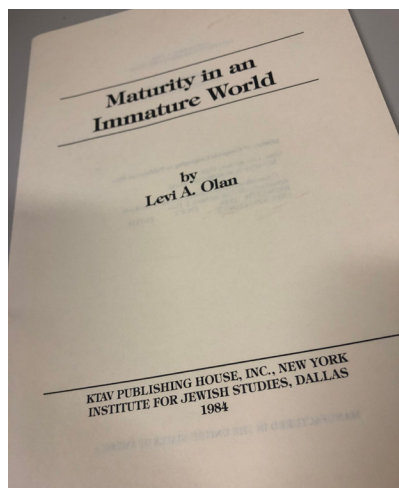
Bridwell Library Archives, Wisconsin State Journal, February 28, 1982. Photo by L. Roger Turner



Images include Rabbi Roseman's publications for congregations, youth education, and accounts of his travels

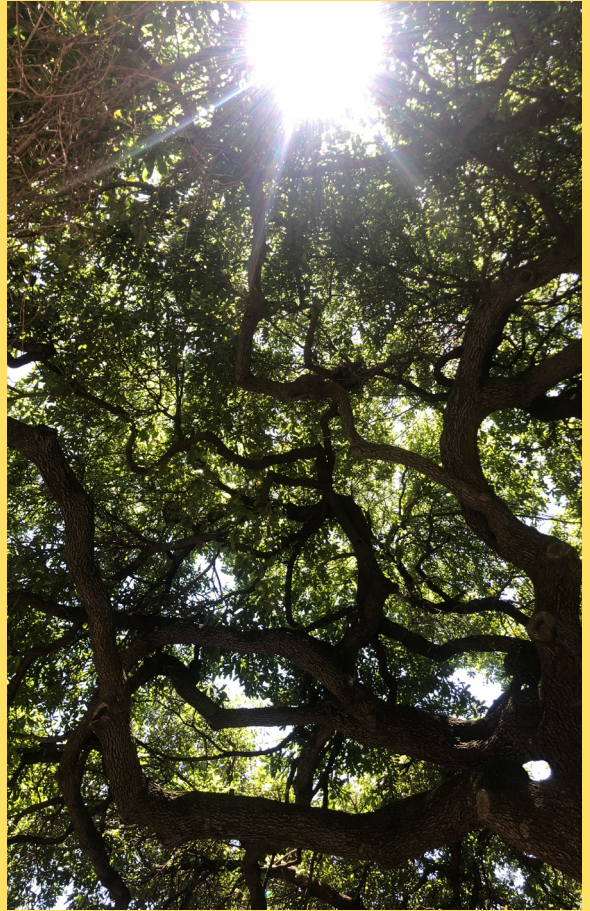
Rabbi Olan's History with Bridwell

Rabbi Levi A. Olan (1903–1984) had a long and distinguished career as a faith leader in Dallas. He also had deep and important connections at both Perkins School of Theology and Bridwell. Rabbi Olan served as lecturer in Judaism from 1952 until 1978 and cultivated numerous rich and meaningful relationships within the community. His connections to Bridwell go beyond the fact that he had his office in the library, but include the collaboration and partnership he had with the first Bridwell director Decherd Turner (see photo). In the four decades since Rabbi Olan's retirement from Perkins and Turner's own subsequent retirement, the papers of Rabbi Olan have been established into the *Rabbi Olan Collection*, much of which was finely coordinated by our former archivist Timothy Binkley and supported by the family of Rabbi Olan. Bridwell Library continues to express its gratitude to all of those involved in the support, maintenance, and continuation of Rabbi Olan's legacy. During the spring and summer of this year, Bridwell received additions to the Rabbi Levi A. Olan papers from his family, including an array of articles, addresses, book excerpts, and reviews, as well as ephemera, correspondences, and notes. The connections to the Olan family and Rabbi Olan's congregation at Temple Emanu-el continue to this day, especially in the form of the Olan lecture series at the congregation, which is located north of the SMU campus. Prior to his departure to Berea College, Timothy Binkley offered lectures at the Temple, and most recently, Bridwell's Director Anthony Elia gave a series of Olan lectures over Zoom (due to the pandemic) during the spring semester. We thank all those who have been involved in this project and look forward to continuing the partnership.



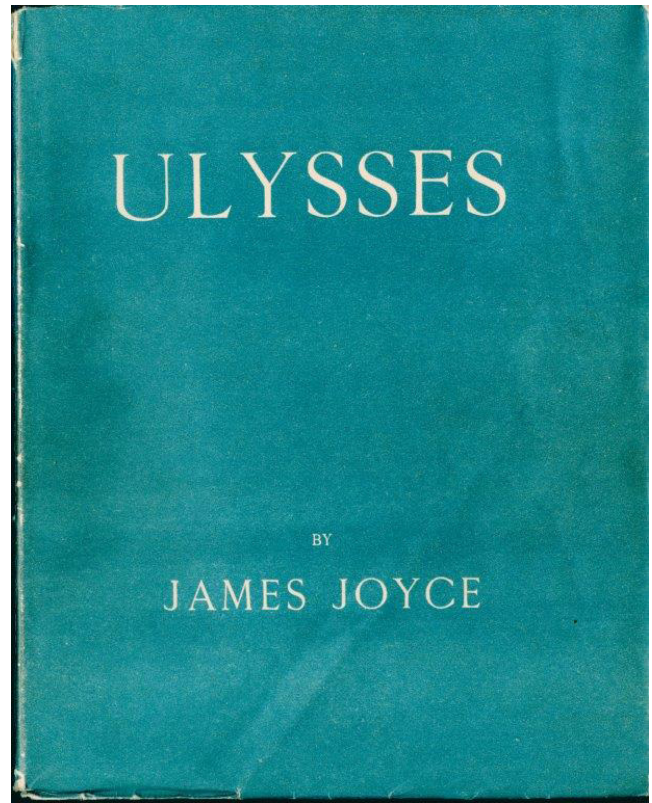
Top Right: Rabbi Olan, Bridwell Library Archives, Photo by Chuck Sonquist // Center Right: Rabbi Levi Olan, Sarita Olan, Shirley Alweis, Norman Alweis standing behind the Czech Torah Scroll at a Bridwell Library High Tea, Sunday, January 16, 1977 // Above Left: Rabbi Olan Publication "Maturity in an Immature World," // Above Center: Letter of condolence from U.S. Representative Martin Frost to Rabbi Olan's widow // Above Right: Bridwell's first director Decherd Turner (l.) and Rabbi Olan (r.) happily surveying the grounds of the 1970s expansion-renovation of the library.

Summer Around Bridwell



Bloomsday at Bridwell

On Tuesday, June 16, 2020, Bridwell Library hosted an online meeting, reading, and discussion of James Joyce's masterwork *Ulysses* (1922), celebrating the day featured in the novel—subsequently described as “Bloomsday,” after its central character Leopold Bloom. The “holiday” has been celebrated since 1924 and has grown to be observed around the globe, most often in pubs. Though there had been occasional readings from *Ulysses* at Bridwell in prior years, the current circumstances of social distancing during the pandemic provided a different opportunity for a disparate group of interested Joyceans to gather online in a Zoom-room and discuss the finer points of the modernist's oeuvre, listen to a video recorded rendition of part of Chapter 1 performed in costume by Bridwell's director Anthony Elia, and watch a clip from the 1967 film featuring Milo O'Shea, Maurice Roëves, and T.P. McKenna. Attendees participated from Dallas, Nashville, and Philadelphia, including Bridwell's former director Dr. Valerie Hotchkiss.



Helen Warren DeGolyer

Competition for American Bookbinding

Five Poems by TONI MORRISON

with Silhouettes by KARA WALKER

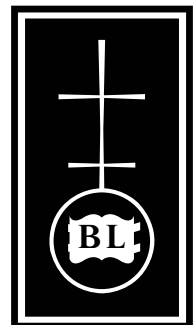
Registration opens July 1st, 2020

For more information visit: <http://bit.ly/DG-book>

or email: jesseh@smu.edu

SMU®

BRIDWELL
LIBRARY



Honoring Sally Hoover

When Sally Hoover came from Kansas a few moons ago, she arrived at the campus of SMU to study music. She graduated from Perkins School of Theology's prestigious Master of Sacred Music program and continued to work on campus, including at Bridwell Library. Her work has covered many areas of responsibilities, though in recent years it has focused on Interlibrary Loan coordination. But her true passion has been animal rescue, especially working with dogs at Stray Dog, a no-kill dog shelter and sanctuary, where she has regularly volunteered. In the last couple years Sally supported and facilitated the important use of therapy animals in work spaces, and Bridwell was able to participate in a program that other SMU Libraries had been interested in, where therapy dogs would be brought in to help comfort and relax stressed-out students, patrons, and other community members. Sally has been an indispensable asset to the Perkins and Bridwell community, having become an institution within the institution! Upon announcement of her retirement, faculty, staff, and community patrons poured out their heartfelt support and accolades for all the work she had done and the ways that she had made their research lives all the better and more satisfying. A curious and common observation, often experienced by many Bridwell and Perkins staff members, has been correcting how people call the name of our library: Bridwell. Of course, we've often discussed the idea of whether it's "Bridwell Library" or "The Bridwell Library," but perhaps more pernicious—well, let's say more widespread—is the often and constant misspelling and mis-calling of Bridwell by a host of other names. BIRD-well seems to be a common favorite, but so too is BRIDE-well. Sally had collected many of these misspellings, from envelopes and letters and emails and kept them in a binder. She often brought out the binder and showed these to fellow staff, students, and patrons. One day she showed this to the Bridwell director and everyone got a laugh out of it. When Sally announced her retirement, this gave the director an idea, and he made a customized "BIRDwell" t-shirt with additional misspellings for Sally as a retirement gift from the staff. It includes some other words, but ends with "Border Collie" (in deference to her great love of dogs), and probably the closest dog name that sounds like "Bridwell." Maybe? Sally retired on June 1, 2020 and due to our vast separation in the workplace, the Bridwell staff hosted a retirement party for her on Zoom on May 29, which was attended by dozens of current and former colleagues and friends. We'll miss you Sally Hoover! Thanks again for your great spirit and your many years of dedication, service, and commitment to our community. You will always be a part of this theological family.



Celebrating Ellen Frost's 35 Years at Bridwell

As we entered into the summer months at Bridwell, many staff and faculty had been pining for human interaction and outdoor activities. It turned out that the first week of June 2020 marked a significant anniversary for Bridwell staff member Ellen Frost, who began at SMU in 1985. In honor of Ellen's service the Bridwell staff celebrated with a physically-distanced picnic on June 5th out in front of Kirby Hall on the "God Quad" as some like to call it. Staff brought their own lunches, Ellen shared some of her delicious homemade cookies, and a few people played games on the shaded lawn, before it got just a bit too hot. The Bridwell director presented Ellen (both wearing masks) with a card and gift from the university—the coveted acrylic pony!—as everyone enjoyed being together and getting a break from the indoors.



Bridwell Library Staff Spotlights: Q&A

The Bridwell Quarterly interviewed Bridwell's Technical Services Librarians Seth Miskimins and Lara Corazalla to learn more about their services and roles at the library.

Seth Miskimins

Cataloging & Metadata Librarian

How long have you been a librarian?

I've been a librarian for six years, but I've been working in libraries for about twelve years.

What did you do before coming to Bridwell?

I spent five years at UT Dallas, cataloging for the Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library in their Special Collections Department.

How long have you been at Bridwell?

Four years.

How would you describe your duties?

I catalog a lot of the physical (i.e. not electronic) materials in Bridwell's collection, but mostly print monographs. Cataloging includes multiple different activities (descriptive cataloging, subject cataloging, classification, and authority control) but the end goal of all of them is to create records in the library catalog (and maintain the ones that are already there) that will help patrons find things within our collections and decide whether it's what they want.

What has been the most rewarding thing about your position?

Contributing to WorldCat, which is a kind of shared online catalog that libraries all over the world take records from. Most of the time this means adding some new information to a mostly-complete record—a summary, a call number, or subject headings. Sometimes it means creating the first English-language record for something that's only been cataloged in other languages, or adding a lot of information to a very bare-bones record that only has the title and author. And very rarely, we'll get a book that doesn't have any record in WorldCat at all. Obviously, the more finished a record already is the easier it is for me, but at the same time it's satisfying to know that I'm adding something to WorldCat that wasn't there before, and that it'll hopefully help someone find something they want or need.

What do you enjoy working on most?

Name authority records. These records establish a standard (or authorized) form of a person's name, so that whenever catalogers use that name in certain fields of library records, it's always written the same way. These records often include other information about the person (like their profession and subjects they've studied) to distinguish them from other people with the same name, and to help catalogers determine whether the record they're taking the name from is for the right person.

Any hobbies outside of Bridwell?

Taking care of my patio plants, hanging out with my cat, knitting, playing Dungeons & Dragons with my friends (over voice chat these days).



Lara Corazalla

Periodicals & Electronic Resources Librarian

How long have you been a librarian?

That sort of depends on how you define “librarian,” but I started my first professional librarian position here at Bridwell about nine years ago.

What did you do before coming to Bridwell?

I was a library specialist at Fondren Library for about seven years.

How would you describe your duties?

I take care of most aspects of Bridwell’s print periodicals, e-journals, and databases. I also catalog eBooks.

What has been the most rewarding thing about your position?

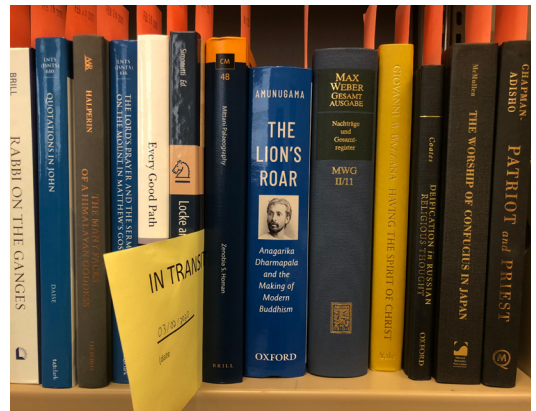
I enjoy having responsibility for most of Bridwell’s periodicals and electronic resources from start to finish. It gives me a broad understanding of many different processes, programs, and tools. I also really enjoy all of the people I work with, both here at Bridwell and across the university.

What do you enjoy working on most?

I like working on electronic resources more than print periodicals. Less mess! I also really enjoy troubleshooting electronic resources access problems. I know that’s strange, but it’s like a mystery sometimes! There are a lot of different systems working together and when it all works, it’s great, but when something goes wrong, sometimes you really have to dig through all of the pieces to find the exact cause.

Any hobbies outside of Bridwell?

I like to read political non-fiction books, literary fiction, and science fiction. I like to cook, but I don’t do it as often as I’d like. I have a pretty good collection of cookbooks.



In Memoriam

One of the most loved Bridwell staff members died on July 2. Lou Berta Swain first came to SMU in 1985 as a residential housekeeper. Five years later she transferred to Bridwell to join her brother Albert Pennington as caretakers of the recently renovated facility. Lou and her brother maintained the building, its furnishings, and fixtures, at an exceptional level. As she explained, her mother, Rosa Brent, taught her to clean by feeling surfaces. Rosa was blind, and Lou's sense of touch and her utilization of it were an inheritance. No detail, visible or invisible, was to be ignored. Quiet and unassuming in the library, Lou revealed herself to be the source of constant strength to her sons, daughters, and grandchildren when they visited Bridwell. Her role as exacting matriarch to family and even some coworkers was enlivened with expressions of loving care and her unequivocal sense of fairness. Lou retired from Bridwell in 2007 in order to continue in her role as a foster parent.



Curbside Book Pickup

Bridwell Library allows all patrons to take advantage of the curbside pickup service. In addition to students, faculty and staff—guests and alumni can also request materials from Bridwell through the catalog and reserve a time for curbside service.

If guests and alumni have any issues with logging into their accounts to request materials, they can contact Bridwell Library's Circulation Desk at bridcirc@smu.edu. For more information about curbside book pickup, go [here](#).



19th Amendment: Women's Right to Vote

Rebecca Howdeshell, Digital Projects Librarian

The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified on August 18, 1920, states that “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the ratification with the agreement of three-fourths of the states. It is exciting to celebrate the 100th anniversary of this historic event with highlights from our special collections.

Susan Brownell Anthony (1820–1906) was born in Adams, Massachusetts. Raised in a Quaker family with a long tradition of social activism, she became a school teacher. Frustrated that women were not allowed to speak at temperance rallies, she began to meet with several other women activists, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815–1902), whose influence led Anthony to join the women's rights movement in 1852. She devoted the rest of her life to women's disenfranchisement, lecturing and advocating for less fortunate women and mentoring young and uneducated women to her cause. The image on the right is from *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony*.



A photograph of a document with three handwritten signatures. The first signature is "Isabella Beecher Hooker Hartford, Conn." The second is "Elizabeth Cady Stanton Washington D.C." The third is "Susan B. Anthony Rochester N.Y." Below the signatures, it says "The Riggs House Washington D.C. - April 10, 1888."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton formulated the agenda for the women's right to vote that was the benchmark for the cause for many years. The first Woman's Rights Convention, conceived and brought to fruition in five days, was the result of a meeting between Stanton and Lucretia Mott (1793–1880) at Stanton's home in Seneca Falls. Like Anthony, Mott was raised a Quaker, and was a staunch abolitionist and feminist. Mott met Stanton when both were delegates at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840. The two women decided that it was time to remedy the wrongs of society in general and women in particular. The announcement

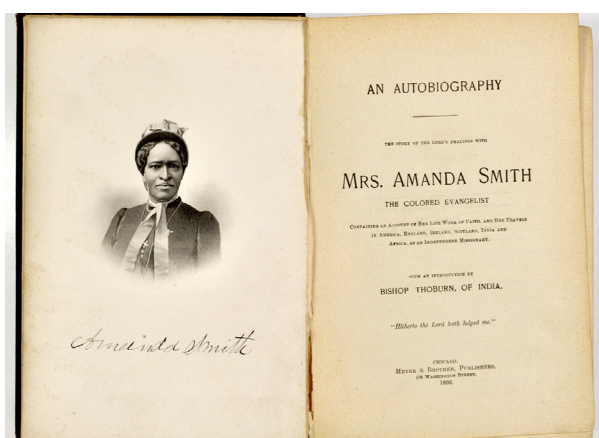
of the upcoming Women's Rights Convention posted in the *Seneca County Courier* on July 14, 1848 stated that it was: "A Convention to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of woman to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, New York." The image above shows the signatures of Isabella Beecher Hooker (1822–1907) Hartford, Conn., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Washington, DC, and Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N.Y. The Riggs House, Washington, DC, April 10, 1888. The manager of the hotel, Caleb W. Spofford and his wife were ardent supporters of women's suffrage. From the Autographs collection, Bridwell Library Special Collections.

Susan B. Anthony inscribed Bridwell Library's copy of *History of Woman Suffrage* with these words: "To the Political Equality Club, Rockford, Illinois. To be presented to the boy or girl who writes the best essay on the progress made by women the past fifty years. From the long-time friend and coworker of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose 80th birthday we celebrate Nov. 12, 1895 – and with the best love of Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N.Y." Stanton's "Declaration of Sentiments," submitted at the first women's rights convention, held in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, is widely considered the touchstone of the women's equal rights movement in the United States.

A photograph of a handwritten inscription on a piece of paper. The text reads: "To the Political Equality Club Rockford, Illinois - To be presented to the boy or girl who writes the best essay on the progress made by women the past fifty years. From the long-time friend and coworker of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose 80th birthday we celebrate Nov. 12, 1895 - and with the best love of Susan B. Anthony Rochester N.Y." The signature "Susan B. Anthony" is written at the bottom.

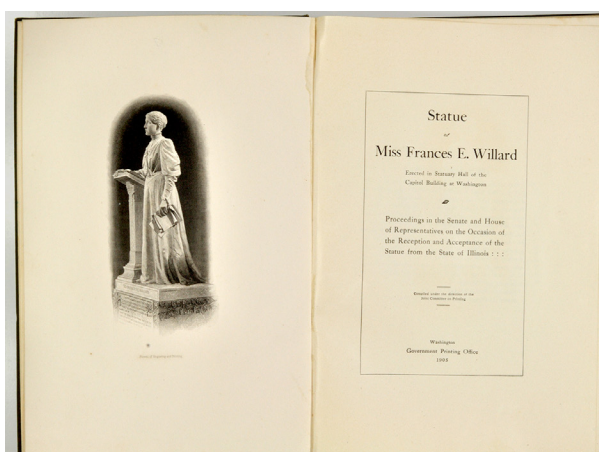


commentary on the doings of our Forefathers one hundred years ago.” The frontispiece depicts Abby Smith with four of the cows, named Daisy, Whitey, Minnie, and Proxy, and two calves, named Martha Washington and Abigail Adams.



Amanda Berry Smith (1837–1915) was a noted Methodist Holiness revivalist and missionary. She was born into slavery in rural Maryland to parents Samuel Berry and Miriam Matthews Berry. After her father gained freedom for the family by running paid errands for his master's widow, Amanda pursued her education by reading the Bible and taking after-hours classes from a local schoolteacher. In 1890, she became a leading evangelist for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago. Encouraged by supporters including Frances Willard, the noted temperance and women's suffrage leader, she published *An Autobiography. The Story of the Lord's Dealings with Mrs. Amanda Smith, the Colored Evangelist*, a detailed account of her life and work up to 1893.

At the time of her death in 1915, the *Chicago Defender*, a newspaper that strongly advocated the civil rights of African Americans, honored Amanda Berry Smith as “the greatest woman that this race has ever given to the world.”



Statue of Miss Frances E. Willard Erected in Statuary Hall of the Capitol Building at Washington. Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives on the Occasion of the Reception and Acceptance of the Statue from the State of Illinois.

Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839–1898) was an educator and social reformer dedicated to the causes of temperance and women's suffrage. After serving as president of the Evanston College for Ladies from 1871 to 1873 and Dean of Women at Northwestern University in 1874, Willard was elected president of the Chicago branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). She worked for evangelist Dwight L. Moody in

1877 organizing women's meetings prior to becoming president of the Illinois WCTU in 1878. From 1879 until her death in 1898, she served as president of the national WCTU. In 1881, the WCTU formally endorsed women's suffrage. Willard and other leaders recognized that the women's ballot was an essential tool to achieving the organization's goals.

Touching History

Jeanne Stevenson-Moessner, Professor of Pastoral Care and Pastoral Theology

“To touch” history can be a life-altering experience. On one particular day fourteen years ago, the realization that I was holding a calling card (*Carte de Visite*, see below) that Sojourner Truth herself had touched, activated an intense desire within me to connect with the foremothers of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These women had sparred against sexism, marched with different mores, and—in some cases—died for the cause of suffrage.

“To see” history through my vintage collection of nineteenth century postcards gave me a better glimpse of the caricature and mockery of women who sought to use their voice as well as their vote. To hold a newspaper and read an advertisement for the sale of slaves caused a visceral reaction that was more than my college textbook imparted. The suffrage movement grew out of the abolition movement. To hear the complexity of the suffrage movement from narratives, provided instances of racism and classism that are echoed today. In the midst of the social, political, and cultural cacophony of 2020, we need these prophetic voices and lived experience of the suffragettes. Their work will not be finished until all people have equal access to the ballot box.



Left: Original *carte de visite* (calling card) of Sojourner Truth (Brady's National Photographic Portrait Galleries, NYC and Washington, DC), ca. 1870s.

Above: Postcard from 1912: “*The Only Way to Make a Woman Hold Her Tongue*” (back of card addressed to Mrs. Oscar Jacklin, Route 8, Shelbyville, Indiana, from Blanche). Script, address, stamp on backside.

Bridwell Library History of Architecture

Jon Speck, Director of Operations



Plasterwork in the Periodicals Reading Room

The School of Theology was integral to the SMU corpus from its inception, although no provision had been laid out for a theological library. University bursar Frank Reedy was assigned to remedy that bibliographic paucity and by the end of 1915 had accumulated a collection of nearly fifteen hundred books on religion and theology. They were added to the SMU library which along with every classroom and office was sheltered beneath the wings and grand dome of Dallas Hall, designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge of Boston. The firm emerged from the practice of H. H. Richardson, initially holding to Richardsonian sensibilities, but later diverging toward the more conventional neo-classical schemes and detailing embodied in Dallas Hall. The University immediately outgrew “the Hilltop” as Dallas Hall was called. A second permanent building, Atkins Hall (now Clements), was completed during that first year and a third, the Women’s gymnasium, was opened in 1919. Despite the early intention printed in the 1916

catalog, “not to segregate the theological students from the general life of the University or use separate buildings either for classes or dormitories” Dean Paul Kern hoped to build a quadrangle for the school west of Dallas Hall. In 1924 SMU’s fourth building, Kirby Hall (now Florence Hall), was designed by Dallas architects Roscoe DeWitt and Mark Lemmon for the School of Theology. The theological collection initially remained shelved in Dallas Hall until space constraints in the SMU library decided its move to Kirby Hall. Ground was never broken for the associated facilities conceived by Dean Kern.



Dallas Hall, 1920s



Left Top: Kirby Hall in the northwest quadrant of campus, 1930

Educated at Dartmouth and Harvard, Roscoe Dewitt was an officer in the U.S. Army during both World Wars, and noted as one of the Monuments Men preserving historic buildings in the Loire Valley during World War II. In addition to several buildings on the SMU campus Dewitt was responsible for the design of the James Madison building for the Library of Congress, additions to the U.S. Capitol building, medical facilities, Dallas schools and churches, Wynnwood neighborhood and shopping center, the Preston Center Neiman Marcus store, and the completion of Stanley Marcus's residence on Nonesuch Road after Marcus famously fired Frank Lloyd Wright.



Left Middle: Theology students moving the theological library from Dallas Hall to Kirby Hall, 1924

For the next twenty-six years Kirby Hall was home to the library of the School of Theology. In 1945 a major gift from retailer Joe Perkins and his wife Lois Craddock Perkins of Wichita Falls allowed for the creation of a theology complex at the southwest corner of the campus in proximity to Highland Park Methodist Church. Architect Mark Lemmon was asked to design a new Kirby Hall, Perkins Chapel, and a third building, a library funded by the Perkins' Wichita Falls neighbor Joseph Sterling Bridwell to house the forty-thousand volume collection. An intrinsic component of Perkins School of Theology, Bridwell Library was dedicated and opened its doors in 1951.



Left Bottom: The School of Theology Library in Kirby Hall, 1931

Mark Lemmon, a native of Gainesville, earned a degree in geology at The University of Texas and a Bachelor of Architecture (at that time considered a graduate degree) from MIT. He practiced in New York and Colorado firms before joining the office of former fellow-student Hal Thompson in Dallas. Lemmon entered into partnership with architect Roscoe DeWitt in 1921 and then established his own practice in 1927. Lemmon's designs included historical revival churches, schools, and residences, and eighteen buildings on the SMU campus. Lemmon also designed in a more modernist style, the Tower Petroleum building and the Cokesbury Bookstore (demolished 1993) in downtown Dallas, among them, as well as the Hall of State, and Museum of Natural History at Fair Park designed with Dewitt.

Lemmon set Bridwell Library to mirror Kirby Hall across the new quadrangle, with Perkins Chapel closing the west side. Attention to proportions and refined detailing beneath the slate roof and four-sided gilt cupola marks the exterior of the T-form structure. Inside, two spacious reading rooms with generous windows flank a lofty entry hall and a wrapping travertine stairway. Broken pediments carved above raised-panel doors and elaborate plasterwork friezes enliven while circumscribing the space in formality. Bookstacks were originally located below, behind, and in a mezzanine inserted between the first and second floors. The second floor included a modest auditorium in 1951, a museum, and a bibliophilic treasure room, as well as additional stacks.

Within twenty years the Bridwell facility was crowded. An annex designed by G. Mallory Collins, Horace E. Dryden and Associates of Dallas was completed in 1973 to double the library's size. Although not apparent outside the completed building the basement extended an additional forty-five feet below grade to the north and was projected to accommodate years of collection growth. A new north elevator provided passage from the basement, first floor, and second floor to the larger numbers of people and greater freight sizes that were prohibited by the miniscule capacity of the original elevator. Architect Richard Meier, who later designed Atlanta's High Museum, the Getty Museum in Los Angeles, the Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art, and the Frankfurt Museum for Applied Arts, consulted on a book exhibition space that was not realized.



[Bridwell Library, 1950](#)



[Bridwell Library, 1960](#)

The purchase of the Bridwell-DeBellis collection of fifteenth century books in 1962 changed the course of Bridwell Library, which in short order gained prominence as a repository of rare books. Other collections, the Harrison Bibles, the Rabbi Levi Olan collection of artists' and fine press books, the Chiasi collection, manuscript letters by John Wesley and other Methodist notables in the Leete Collection, a thirty-one leaf fragment of the Gutenberg Bible, Stanley Marcus's Bruce Rogers collection, and other monuments of early and modern printing had by the 1980s necessitated a reequipping of



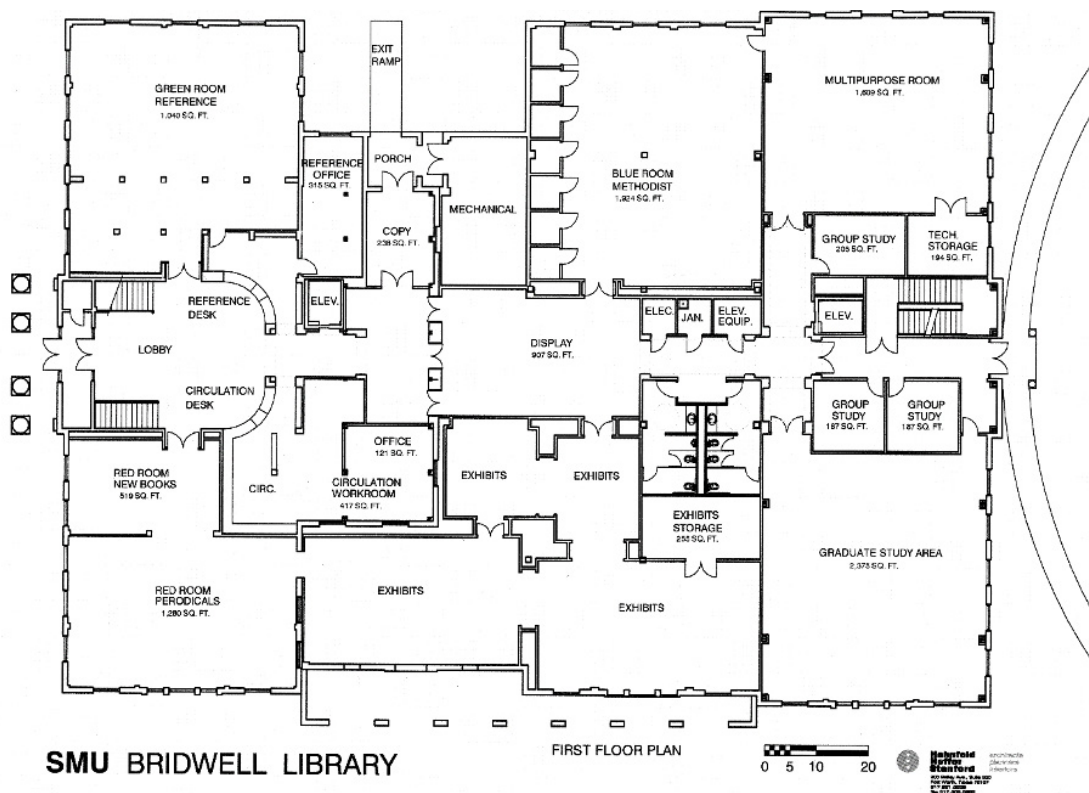
Construction of the Bridwell Library Annex, 1972

the facility. Again friends from Wichita Falls offered the solution. Gifts from the J. S. Bridwell Foundation, the Perkins-Prothro family, and others provided the means to a major interior adaptation. A book conservation laboratory, rare books and archives vaults, and three thousand square feet of book exhibition space were added, all with state-of-the-art environmental controls, sophisticated fire suppression, and an almost panoptic security system. Polished black Cambrian granite with creamy travertine accents tiled the first floor and second floor hallway. A new mahogany public services desk formed a gentle arc below the mezzanine. Two incised stone murals by typographer Eric Gill in the collection since 1980 were installed and lit in a reception hall outside the galleries. A "Printery" was created for the Ashendene Royal Albion press and Subiaco type. The stacks of the general theological collection were neatly organized in mobile shelving. The modifications and embellishments of all interior spaces were designed by Wayne Cage and Molly McIntyre of HOK providing an elegant and efficient housing for the collection of two hundred forty-five thousand volumes.

Collecting continued and library programs became more active into the new millennium. A plan to expand the building above the basement stacks in 2015 was studied with preliminary drawings prepared by Hahnfeld Hoffer and Stanford. Aaron Cohen Associates provided library consultation. Funding at that time was insufficient and the project was shelved.



Left to Right: Loans and Information Desk, 1989. Religion Reference Collection, 1989. Mezzanine studies, 1989. The Elizabeth Perkins Prothro Galleries, 1990. Benefactors Room, 1989



Plan for expansion, 2015 (not built)

An interim period of facility upgrades produced a technology-packed collaborative study room, and the renovation of second floor support areas designed by Hudson Lockett III which resulted in a reordered technical services office and book conservation lab, and the addition of an archivist's office and processing room. The rare book reading room featuring coffered-ceiling detailing was relocated to improve access and natural light orientation.



Coffered ceiling and pendant lights in the Decherd Turner Reading Room

In 2018 the possibility of a more complete building renovation became a reality. A “user group” that included library staff and Perkins School of Theology students, faculty, and administrators conducted a feasibility study under the guidance of architect John Brown of Selzer Associates. A consensus of priorities determined that long-awaited corrections to public access were to be addressed, that more welcoming entry points were to be created, and that lighting within general and assigned study spaces was to be improved. Following the study, John Brown accepted an invitation to serve as project architect. His vision and planning is currently being realized.

An Interview with John Brown

Jon Speck, Exhibition Designer // Director of Operations



A native of Bishop, Texas, John Brown earned Bachelor of Architectural Studies and Bachelor of Architecture degrees from The University of Texas at Austin in 1971 and 1972. He joined the preeminent architectural firm of Richard Colley, O'Neal Ford's frequent collaborator,

while still in school and continued after graduation contributing to domestic and international projects for Texas Instruments. Brown moved to Dallas and joined Selzer Associates in 1977, becoming a principal in 1983, and currently serves as Vice President.

Developing an early interest in historic architecture Mr. Brown has designed the renovation and restoration of numerous historic buildings, as well as the design of new buildings in historic styles. Work on the SMU campus includes the Chi Omega and Delta Gamma sorority houses, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity houses, the restoration of the McFarlin Auditorium lobby and audience chamber, and the recent renovation of Perkins Chapel.

Nearby projects include the restoration of the sanctuary of Highland Park United Methodist Church in 2009, and the adaptive reuse of an old Western Electric building to become Mockingbird Station which was recognized for design excellence by Preservation Dallas and featured at the National Building Museum, Washington, DC.

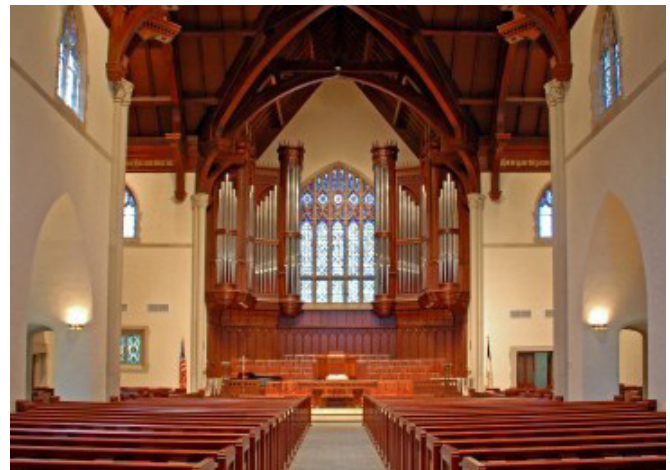
John Brown provided observations and insights into his plans for the renovation of Bridwell as well as into earlier projects.

John, would you summarize your work with HPUMC and projects on campus?

The sanctuary for Highland Park United Methodist Church, designed by Dallas architect Mark Lemmon, was consecrated in 1927. The interior was remodeled in

1972 without consideration of Lemmon's neo-Gothic design. Selzer Associates was commissioned to respect the historical design intent while recognizing current worship needs and to accommodate the installation of a new pipe organ.

The 1972 modifications introduced strong horizontal architectural elements that conflicted with a neo-Gothic verticality intended by the original design. These elements were removed. New elements, such as the organ casework, were designed to be more in keeping with the building's original design intent and reflect original details that remained from 1927. The projecting chancel area from 1972 was retained but reconfigured to allow for a larger choir. The intricately carved altar and pulpit were restored by the original woodcarver.



Highland Park UMC, Photo by Selzer Associates, Inc.

Lighting was redesigned to provide illumination of Lemmon's ceiling, drawing the eye upward. Careful attention to overall lighting design emphasized architectural elements original to the building. Custom decorative light fixtures were designed [by John Brown] to incorporate design elements from the few original Potter Ironworks that remained. Horsehair acoustical panels were removed from the ceiling to expose the original wood decking and a new sound system was installed to remove a large cluster of visually intrusive speakers that hung from the crossing beams.

The stained glass windows bowed and in danger of collapse, were removed and shipped to the original glass studio in California for restoration.

This extensive project was built over nine months without interrupting Sunday worship, although for several months parishioners sat on folding chairs placed on a bare concrete floor. Scaffolding and construction equipment used throughout the week were removed each Friday and the space cleaned for Sunday services.

[Projects on the SMU campus] Of primary importance with all the projects Selzer Associates has designed at SMU is a respect for the Collegiate Georgian architecture of early campus buildings. SMU has done a better job than many, if not most, university campuses in maintaining stylistic components of the original campus planning and architecture. Design continuity has created a district that is immediately identified as “the campus” — a largely pedestrian area that has a strong sense of place. Selzer Associates’ work has contributed to this positive experience for students and campus visitors.

How might your activity as a Methodist layman have contributed to your understanding of the role of theological education and research?

I am reminded of the Wesley Quadrilateral. This statement of Methodist belief was distilled by Perkins professor Dr. Albert Outler from the writings of John Wesley. The Wesley Quadrilateral proposes that we understand the Christian Faith through Scripture, Tradition, Experience and Reason. While scripture is our primary source for the Faith, we cannot fully engage scripture without an understanding of twenty centuries of Christian tradition, our personal experience of the fruits of the spirit, and the rational use of the brain God gave us. Doesn’t this sound like education methodology in every field? We must read the primary source material and seek to understand it through the writings of others, our experience in using it, and our own thoughtful reason. Going through this process in an intensive way is the purpose of theological education and research.

Before design work began what conclusions were you able to draw on the ways the building has been used, as well as new ways the building could be used? How was information gathered?

Bridwell Library was built in three phases. Areas that had originally been low-ceilinged stack space were being used for the main circulation desk and doctoral study carrels were located on a windowless, low-ceilinged mezzanine. There were other areas that were no longer used for their original purpose—with varying degrees of success. During the feasibility study phase, we met extensively with library staff, faculty, and students to determine functional improvements that were needed and looked for architectural improvements to public areas. After additional meetings with staff, this information was combined into a feasibility study booklet that served as the beginning for design concepts to solve identified problems.

Your scheme for the remodeled Bridwell includes several major improvements. Which brings you the most satisfaction?

The two elements I believe are most impactful are the revised lobby configuration and the new entrance to the basement spaces.

The new lobby design provides a grand entry into the building while providing improved access to the circulation desk where library users can return books, as well as ask for information and directions. Unlike the old lobby, the new design allows a visitor to see library staff immediately upon entering the building and provides improved views into adjacent library spaces. The new higher ceiling creates a welcoming public space proportionate to the building’s exterior and enhances movement through to the exhibit reception hall.

The basement entrance design eliminates a congested, narrow hallway at the bottom of the stairs from the lobby. As more public functions have been located on the basement level, the “back of house” look of the old configuration provided an unwelcoming experience to students coming down from the lobby. It became even more important to address this issue as the doctoral study carrels were being moved from the demolished mezzanine to the basement.

“ *THIS EXTENSIVE PROJECT
WAS BUILT OVER NINE MONTHS
WITHOUT INTERRUPTING
SUNDAY WORSHIP..* ”

The new design continues the public space from the floor above with a wider, straighter corridor, continuous sight lines to the lower basement, brighter lighting and room for conversation seating groups.

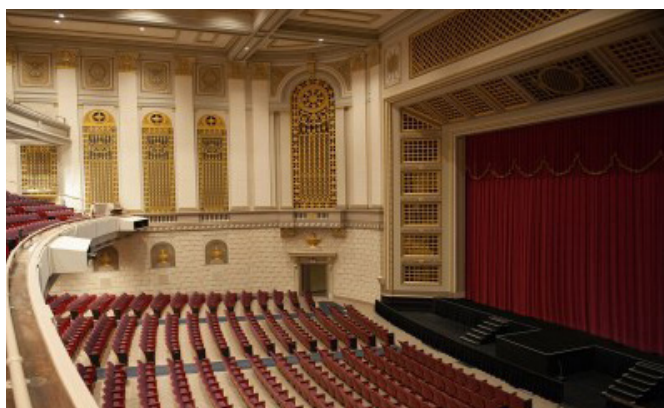
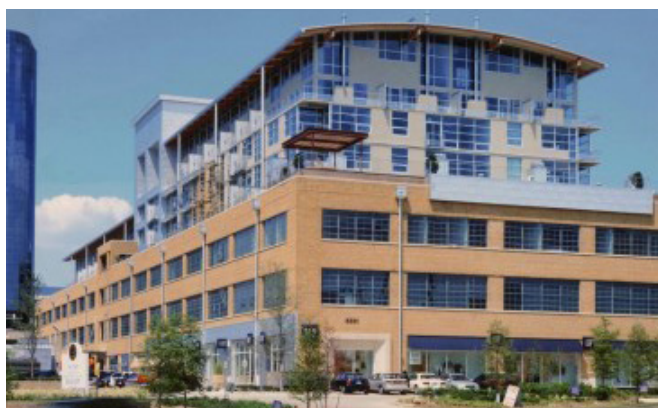
What structural challenges had to be faced in the design phase and later during construction?

The demolition of an intermediate floor in any building always provides structural challenges. At Bridwell, the removal of most of the mezzanine level to provide higher ceilings in the lobby was particularly demanding. Shoring to support the second floor and roof during removal of the mezzanine required a knowledgeable shoring sub-contractor and careful review of the proposed shoring plan

by the structural engineer.

In what ways was access considered and improved?

Bridwell Library was largely inaccessible to people with mobility limitations prior to the current renovations. No access ramp was available at the main entrance. Restrooms were not accessible. The elevator in the building lobby was a 1950 vintage museum piece and was in no way accessible. The current renovations added a ramp at the main entrance, removed the old lobby elevator and replaced it with a modern elevator that serves every floor, renovated the public restrooms and drinking fountains, modified an interior ramp to correct excessive slope, and modified accessible parking spaces in the north parking lot.



Left: Mockingbird Station, Dallas, Right: McFarlin Auditorium, Southern Methodist University, Dallas
Photos by Selzer Associates, Inc.

Theological Stirrups

While reviewing and examining the extent of Bridwell Library's archives in June, Anthony Elia and Jon Speck made some curious rediscoveries among many of the unprocessed collections. Though many items are documented in these collections, some fly under the radar and are not well-known outside of staff specialists or individuals with extensive institutional memory. For instance, it is little known that Bridwell has collections related to Christian Science, Parapsychology, and the Occult, almost all of which are not processed. Another area includes cultural artifacts, such as antique clothing, paintings, and physical attributes of Methodist circuit riders. Besides a couple saddle bags held in some archival boxes, our collection also holds some fairly well preserved *theological stirrups*. We need to be careful with such items, or else the spirit might poke you with them! (Jon Speck holds the stirrups carefully to the right).



Literary Tour of the American West

Anthony Elia, Director

During the first couple weeks of July 2020, I set out on an extended driving trip into the Rocky Mountains, which ended up taking me up to the Canadian border in northern Montana and south to the Mexican border with New Mexico and Texas—and all of those states in between. The initial purpose of my trip was to take a break from the pandemic quarantining and endless Zoom meetings in two-dimensional space, where I hoped to find respite in the mountains, to fish and camp and hike. And in fact, I was able to do this gladly and refreshingly. But along the way, early in the trip, I took notice of historical markers, sites, and museums—of course, many of the latter were closed due to the pandemic. Yet, this inspired me to look closely at the history of the places I passed or encountered along the way. When I got to Colorado, for example, I noticed a number of fine libraries and bookstores, which of course, like any good booklover and librarian, drew me into taking a look more closely. As I continued onward, through Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Utah, I became more intrigued and invested in stopping at nearly every large and small town along the way. Of course, this would often complicate my schedule and tired me out. Some places I stopped momentarily, while others I spent an hour or so going through the library or bookstore. There were many small and modest operations in some towns, as well as expansive and bountiful ones in some of the cities, yet each had their local purpose in providing a service, resource, and meaning for the places in which they were located. I found warmth and hospitality in small book shops in rural Washington, college towns in Montana, and desert cities in Utah, and an array of exceptional libraries from a lunchbox sized operation in southeast Oregon to the magnificent structure and gorgeous grounds on Lake Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. In the end, I had no idea how many times I stopped my car, got out, took a photo, and checked out each location, but upon drafting the lists on the following pages, the number of libraries and bookstores ended up being over one hundred fifty, to my surprise and delight! I hope you'll have a chance to visit some of these, if you ever get out west. The legacies of our American literary culture can be seen in a number of places and ways, and these are just a few of them.

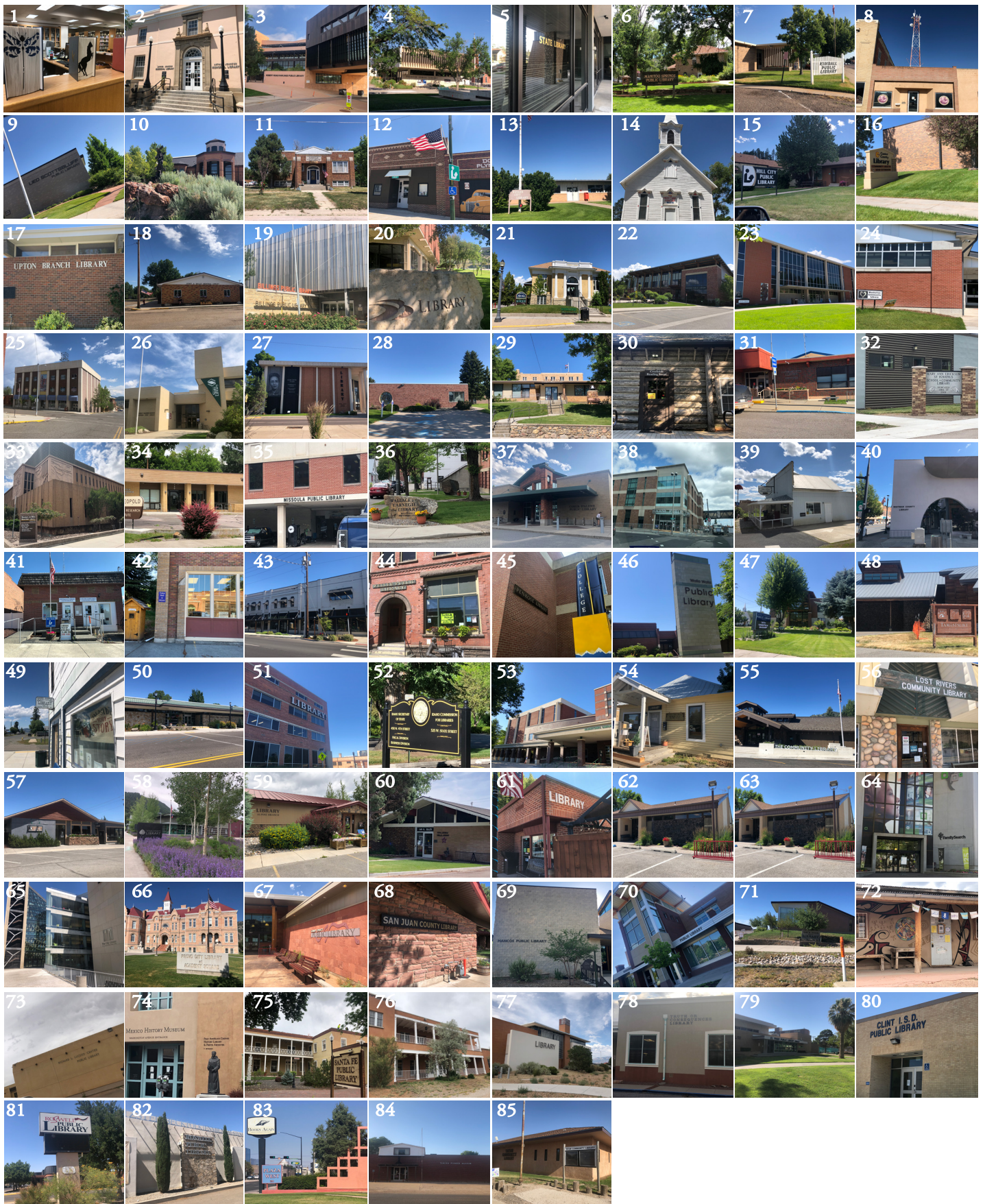
Mancos Press, Colorado



Among the many small towns I drove through, Mancos, Colorado in the southwest corner of the state near Durango stood out as a living relic of history in its small but vibrant downtown—specifically its restoration of the more than a century old Mancos Times and press building. Stopping late in the afternoon, I walked around the modest sized storefront and admired a color-rich mural of printers and arts, only to notice a group of people in lawn chairs sitting out back. When I approached and inquired about the building, I discovered I was interrupting the press's board of directors which was meeting about the organization. They were kind enough to break from their meeting and gave me a short tour. I was delighted to learn about the press history and the revitalization efforts of the community to restore and rejuvenate the historic spaces for contemporary purposes and educational needs.



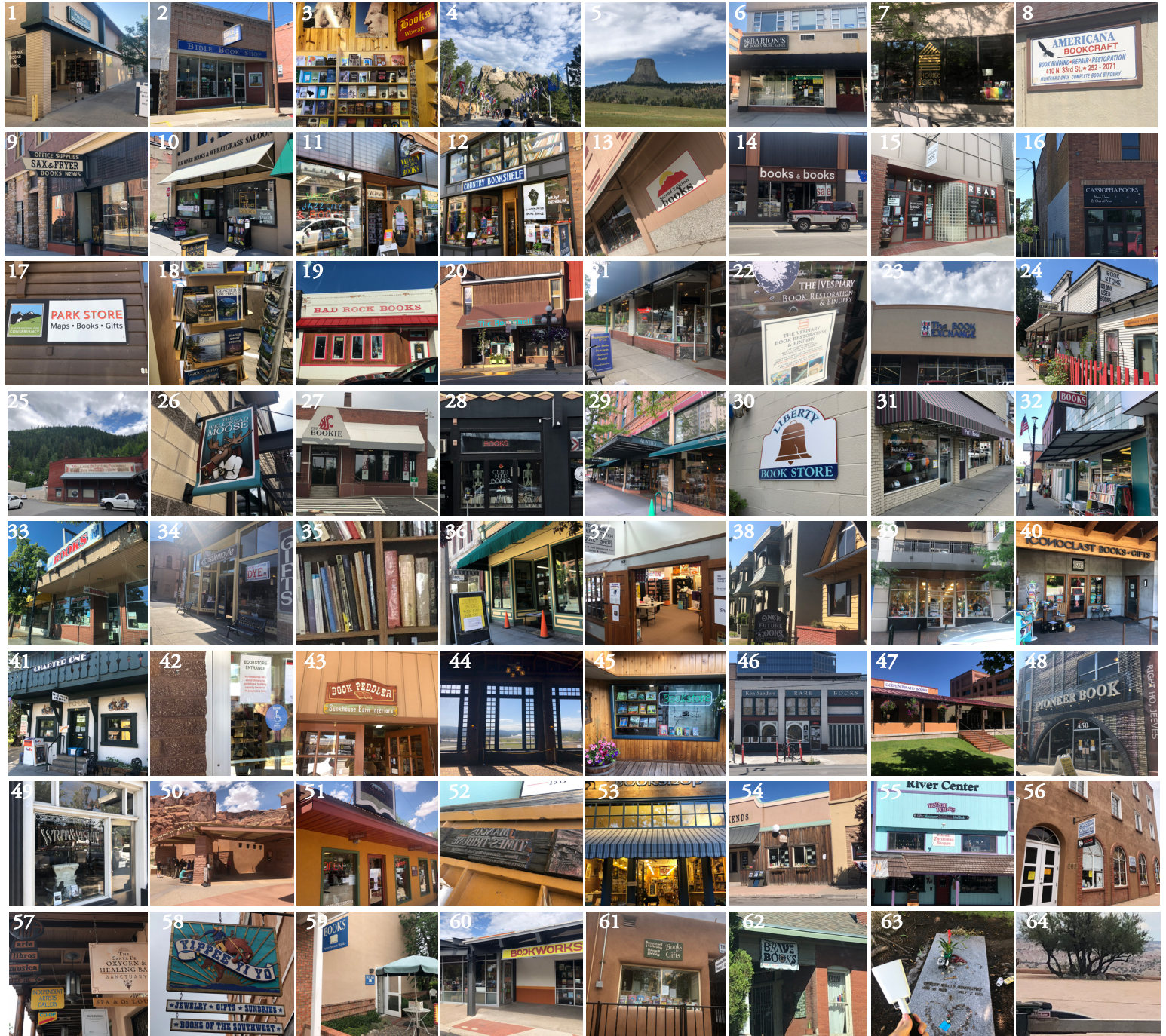
Libraries of the West



Libraries of the West

1. Amarillo Public Library, Amarillo, TX
2. Arthur Johnson Memorial Library, Raton, NM
3. Robert Hoag Rawlings Public Library (Main Branch), Pueblo, CO
4. Penrose Public Library, Colorado Springs, CO
5. Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, WY
6. Manitou Springs Public Library, Manitou Springs, CO
7. Kimball Public Library, Kimball, NE
8. Western Nebraska Family Research & History Center, Scottsbluff, NE
9. Lied Scottsbluff Public Library, Scottsbluff, NE
10. Alliance Public Library, Alliance, NE
11. Rushville Public Library, Rushville, NE
12. Hay Springs Library, Hay Springs, NE
13. Bayard City Library, Bayard, NE
14. Heritage Center Museum, Hay Springs, NE
15. Hill City Public Library, Hill City, ND
16. Custer County Library, Custer, ND
17. Upton Branch Library, Upton, WY
18. Henry A. Malley Memorial Library, Broadus, MT
19. Billings Public Library, Billings, MT
20. Montana State University Billings Library, MT
21. Livingston-Park County Public Library, Livingston, MT (A Carnegie Library)
22. Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman, MT
23. Renne Library, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT
24. Manhattan Community Library, Manhattan, MT
25. Butte Public Library, Butte, MT
26. Montana State Library, Helena, MT
27. Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls, MT
28. Univeristy of Providence, Great Falls, MT
29. Toole County Library, Shelby, MT
30. Creekside Reading Room, Glacier National Park Lodge, West Glacier, MT
31. Columbia Falls Public Library, Columbia Falls, MT
32. St. Ignatius/ ?a•kikq=a=ukp=i?it (*In the language of the Kutenai people of Montana)
Community Library, Flathead Indian Reservation, MT
33. Mansfield Library, University of Montana Missoula, Missoula, MT
34. Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, University of Montana, Missoula, MT
35. Missoula Public Library, Missoula, MT
36. Wallace Carnegie Library, Wallace, ID
37. Coeur D'Alene Public Library, Coeur D'Alene, ID
38. Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA
39. Alice Porter Memorial Library, Rosalia, WA
40. Whitman County Library, Colfax, WA
41. Whitman County Library, Colton Branch, Colton District, WA
42. Uniontown Public Library, Uniontown, WA
43. Lewiston Library, Lewiston, ID
44. Weller Public Library, Waitsburg, WA
45. Penrose Library, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA
46. Walla Walla Public Library, Walla Walla, WA
47. Milton_Freewater Public Library, Milton-Freewater, OR
48. Tamastlikt Cultural Center, Pendleton, OR
49. North Powder Library, North Powder, OR
50. Baker County Public Library, Baker City, OR
51. Boise Public Library, Boise, ID
52. Idaho Commission for Libraries, Boise, ID
53. Albertsons Library, Boise State University, Boise, ID
54. Bellevue Public Library, Bellevue, ID
55. The Community Library, Ketchum, ID
56. Lost Rivers Community Library, Arco, ID
57. West Yellowstone Public Library, West Yellowstone, MT
58. Teton County Library, Jackson, WY
59. Alpine Branch Public Library, Alpine, WY
60. Soda Springs Public Library, Soda Springs, ID
61. Lava Public Library, Lava Hot Springs, ID
62. Oneida County Free Library, Malad City, ID
63. Oneida Pioneer Museum, Malad City, ID
64. Family History Library, The Church of JCLDS, Salt Lake City, UT
65. The City Library, Salt Lake City, UT
66. Provo City Library, Provo, UT (*includes Abraham O. Smoot Historic Library Wing)
67. Grand County Public Library, Moab, UT
68. San Juan County Library, Monticello, UT
69. Mancos Public Library, Mancos, CO
70. Durango Public Library, Durango, CO
71. Ruby M. Sisson Memorial Library, Pagosa Springs, CO
72. El Pueblo de Abiquiú Library & Cultural Center, Abiquiú, NM
73. Richard Lucero Center and Public Library, Espanola, NM
74. Fray Ange'lico Cha'vez History Library & Photo Archives, Santa Fe, NM
75. Santa Fe Public Library, Santa Fe, NM
76. St. John's College Library, Santa Fe, NM
77. Albuquerque Public Library, Albuquerque, NM
78. Truth or Consequences Library, Truth or Consequences, NM
79. El Paso Public Library, El Paso, TX
80. Clint ISD Public Library, Clint, TX
81. Roswell Public Library, Roswell, NM
82. UFO Museum North Library, Roswell, NM
83. Books Again, Friends of Roswell Public Library, Roswell, NM
84. Tahoka Pioneer Museum, Tahoka, TX
85. Tatum Community Library, Tatum, NM

Bookstores and Printers of the West



The Bridwell Quill
a note from the director

For those readers interested in more of this trip, the next issue of *The Bridwell Quill* will feature a long-form article recounting in further detail these travels out west. It will also reflect on the people, places, and activities that have informed our country in these complex times, including the role and representation of statues, monuments, and plaques that memorialize events and characters of the past. The next issue will be published in October.



Bookstores and Printers of the West

1. Phoenix Books & Music, Cheyenne, WY
2. Bible Book Shop, Scottsbluff, NE
3. Crazy Horse Memorial Book Store, Crazy Horse, ND (Wowapi)
4. Mt. Rushmore Book Store
5. Devils Tower Trading Post (and Books), Devils Tower, WY
6. Barjon's Books, Music, Gifts, Billings, MT
7. The House of Books, Billings, MT
8. Americana Bookcraft, Book Binding, Repair, Restoration, Billings, MT
9. Sax & Fryer Books and News, Livingston, MT
10. Elk River Books & Wheatgrass Saloon, Livingston, MT
11. Vargo's Jazz City & Books, Bozeman, MT
12. Country Bookshelf, Bozeman, MT
13. Second Edition Books, Butte, MT
14. books & books, Butte, MT
15. Montana Book Co., Helena, MT
16. Cassiopeia Books—New, Used, & Out of Print, Great Falls, MT
17. Glacier National Park Conservancy Book Store
18. West Glacier Mercantile and Books, West Glacier, MT
19. Bad Rock Books, Columbia Falls, MT
20. The Bookshelf, Kalispell, MT
21. Shakespeare & Co. Booksellers, Missoula, MT
22. The Vespiary Book Restoration & Bindery, Missoula, MT
23. The Book Exchange, Missoula, MT
24. Montana Valley Book Store, Alberton, MT
25. Wallace Printing Company, Wallace, ID
26. The Well-Read Moose Bookstore, Coeur D'Alene, ID
27. The Bookie, Spokane, WA
28. Giant Nerd Books, Spokane, WA
29. Auntie's Bookstore, Spokane, WA
30. Liberty Book Store, Spokane, WA
31. Pat's Books, Rosalia, WA
32. Main Street Books, Colfax, WA
33. ...And Books Too!, Clarkston, WA
34. Castlemoyle Books, Pomeroy, WA (former local newspaper press)
35. Ten Ton Coffee (*also home to local newspaper press)
36. Betty's Books Inc., Baker City, OR
37. Treasure Every Stitch: Quilt Shop and Books, Baker City, OR
38. Once and Future Books, Boise, ID
39. Rediscovered Books, Boise, ID
40. Iconoclast Books & Gifts, Hailey, ID
41. Chapter One Bookstore, Ketchum, ID
42. Craters of the Moon National Monument Bookshop, Arco, ID
43. Book Peddler, West Yellowstone, MT
44. Yellowstone National Park Bookstore, Yellowstone, WY
45. Valley Bookstore, Jackson, WY
46. Ken Sanders Rare Books, Salt Lake City, UT
47. Golden Braid Books, Salt Lake City, UT

48. Pioneer Books, Provo, UT
49. Writ & Vision Rare Books and Fine Art, Provo, UT
50. Arches National Park Bookstore (near Moab, UT)
51. Back of Beyond Bookstore, Moab, UT
52. Mancos Times Tribune Press and Print Shop, Mancos, CO
53. Maria's Bookshop, Durango, CO
54. Bookends, Pagosa Springs, CO
55. Hodge Podge Used Books, Pagosa Springs, CO
56. Collected Works Bookstore & Coffeehouse, Santa Fe, NM
57. Arte Libros, Santa Fe, NM
58. Yippee Yi Yo Books of the Southwest, Santa Fe, NM
59. Palace Avenue Books, Santa Fe, NM
60. Bookworks, Albuquerque, NM
61. Treasure House Books and Gifts, Albuquerque, NM
62. Brave Books, El Paso, TX

Writer and Artist Sites

63. Ernest Miller Hemingway, 1899–1961—Ketchum (Cemetery), Idaho
64. Georgia O'Keefe House, Abiquiú, NM

Pilgrimage Sites



Among the many curious attractions across the country, there were places of interest that some might consider 'religious' in nature—of course, that's still up for discussion. Images Above: Roswell's aliens (l.) and the Cathedral Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi in Santa Fe (r.) // Below (l. to r.): The Mormon Battalion Monument, Albuquerque Public Library's 'prayerful reader,' and a graveyard near El Paso with images of the Virgin of Guadalupe



Bridwell Library's Renovation



Building the New Elevator From the Inside



An English Embroidered Binding

Rebecca Howdeshell, Digital Projects Librarian



The Whole Book of Psalmes Collected into English Meeter. London: The Company of Stationers, 1635. (B-289) From the online exhibition, *Six Centuries of Master Bookbinding at Bridwell Library*, 2006. <https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/SpecialCollectionsandArchives/Exhibitions/SixCenturiesofMasterBookBinding>. This entry for the English embroidered binding was written by John T. McQuillen.*

Although for centuries leather was the most common material for covering a book, many other materials were used, including a rich variety of textiles. Beginning in the fourteenth century royal and noble collectors often used silk brocade to cover their valuable manuscripts. By the fifteenth century these cloth covers were embroidered with fanciful designs or the owner's insignia. Often a loose velvet chemise was wrapped around the binding for protection. Bindings with personalized adornment of this sort usually were reserved for small devotional books. While cloth and embroidered bindings fell from favor on the continent in the sixteenth century, they remained popular in England until the Restoration.

The covers of this Psalter are decorated with a delicately embroidered rose tree of coiled silver thread with green leaves and two pink flowers on the lower branches. Although the silver has oxidized, the rose on the lower cover still hints at the original variety of colors used. Multicolored insects made of silk thread buzz around each rose tree, while the spine is divided into three panels of two budding roses and a butterfly.

Dr. John McQuillen earned his Master of Arts degree in Medieval Studies at SMU while serving as Bridwell Library Curatorial Assistant and Special Collections Cataloger from 2001 through 2006. John contributed to several Bridwell exhibitions including this and other entries for *Six Centuries of Master Bookbinding*. Currently, Dr. McQuillen is Associate Curator of Printed Books and Bindings at the Morgan Library & Museum in New York.