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## Lux et Lex: Volume 1, Number 2

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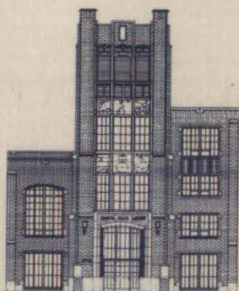
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# Lux et Lex

"By the light of knowledge we read the laws of life"

Volume 1 Number 2

Chester Fritz Library University of North Dakota

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## Die Schoepfung, A Musical Treasure

At the summit of a prodigious career in music, Franz Joseph Haydn wrote a masterpiece of such acclaim that it has been performed in Vienna every year since its debut in 1798. At its premier performance for the royal family, this work made one listener's "whole body ice-cold, sometimes a burning heat overcame me, and more than once I was afraid that I would have a stroke" (Landon, 1977). The score of this oratorio, *The Creation* or *Die Schoepfung* is in the Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections at the Chester Fritz Library, and electrifies the imagination of a Rare Book connoisseur with its historical and aesthetic significance. This is the type of book Emily Dickinson speaks of in her poem, "In a Library,"

"Old volumes shake their vellum heads,  
And tantalize, just so."

This rare first edition engraved score of *The Creation* was published in 1800 by Haydn himself, and distributed by Artaria and Company to the subscribers listed on the initial pages. During this period, musicians were sponsored by royal patrons who usually held all rights to the music. However, due to a new clause in Haydn's contract with Prince Esterhazy, the proceeds of this score were to belong to Haydn. Haydn solicited subscribers to help pay the engraving and performance costs.

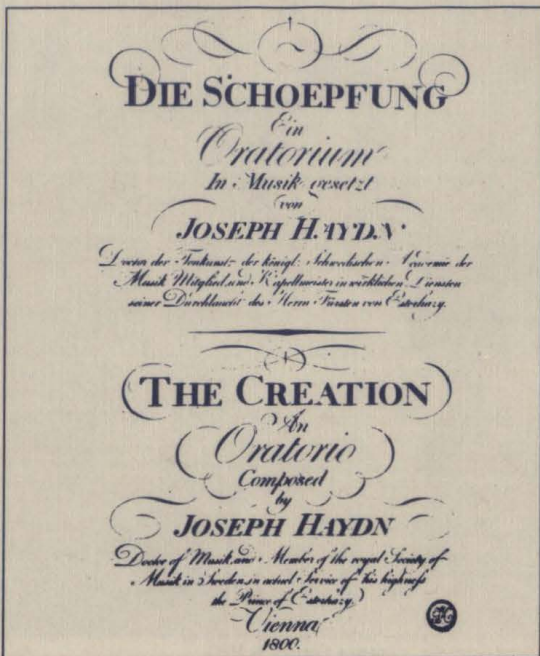
A handwritten inscription in the front indicates that this copy was a Christmas gift to the Hungarian composer Erno Dohnanyi in 1923, but its recent history eludes us. The title page reads: [Within a decorative border] Die Schoepfung | Ein | Oratorium | in Music gesetzt | von | JOSEPH HAYDN | Doctor der Tonkunst der koniglichen Schwedischen Academie der | Music | mitglied und Kappelmeister in wirklichen Diensten | seiner Durchlauchte des Herrn Fursten von Esterhazy. [a 9 cm. horizontal line] THE CREATION an Oratorio Composed | by | JOSEPH HAYDN | Doctor of Musik and Member of the Royal Society of Musik in Sweden in actual Service of his Highness | The Prince of Esterhazy. | Vienna | 1800 | [1.5 cm. circular stamp JH]

Handwritten instrumentation notes (in another hand) in the margins indicate the use of multiple wind instruments on each part, an unusual practice which would have been used in a very large scale performance, perhaps one of the early English or Viennese extravaganzas. Some of these performances were conducted by Haydn himself, and benefits were donated to the orphans and widows' fund. The paper is linen and the copy bears the number 50, which is Artaria's mailing number (Landon, 1977). The small "JH" stamp in the lower right corner is Haydn's official stamp (Landon, 1991). The volume is 31 cm. tall and consists of the title page, the initial pages of subscribers, and 303 pages of full score music.

A substantial score was costly to engrave, hence the subscriber list consists of 507 wealthy and notable persons, and certainly some interesting ones, in fact, practically the entire English Royal Family. Among other notable European subscribers were William Blake, Charles Wesley, the London impresario Salomon, and noteworthy musicians, Cannabich, Fux, Forster, and Stadler. Austrian nobility who subscribed were Prince Esterhazy, Prince Schwarzenberg, and, among the Russian gentry, subscribers were Eberl, music master in Petersburg, and Prince Babouschkin of Moscow. These 507 subscribers each received a copy for their efforts in assisting Haydn to pay engraving and performance costs.

By the time of *The Creation*, Haydn had well established his musical prowess and endeared himself to the Viennese public. It is quite charming to see names of those who could ill afford such a fee subscribing to honor Papa Haydn. This is true especially when one considers the fact that the score could serve no practical purpose for these subscribers. The ownership of a score was a sign of the value ascribed to Haydn's great art. The value they placed in the aesthetic and "intellectual content" of

*Die Schoepfung* continued to Page 4





## Original Sources for the Study of Women's History

Many of the manuscript collections in the Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections at the Chester Fritz Library contain original documents rich in women's history. Women's lives can be traced as early settlers, community leaders, horticulturists, political activists, journalists, and regional writers. Manuscripts, letters, diaries, and photographs are filled with their stories.

The settlement period of North Dakota is particularly well documented within the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection which encompasses over 1200 individual collections. Recollections of the Pembina County Pioneer Daughters detail the lives of early settlers of the county. Mary Hodgson, who settled in Bowesmont in 1882 writes, "In order to get our first chickens, we purchased some hen eggs and rolled them in dirt. Then we took the eggs from a wild duck and a prairie chicken and put the hen eggs in their place. Every egg hatched and the tiny chicks were then cared for at the house."

Anna Geir's story is a poignant one. She initially settled in the Icelandic community of Mountain in 1880 in a dugout with her husband, Johann, son Kristian, and stepson, Magnus. The family built a two-room shanty a year or two later where four daughters were eventually born. During the next twenty years, Anna lost her husband, three of her daughters, her step-son, and adopted out her youngest daughter to a willing neighbor. Yet in 1901, when she replaced her shanty with a frame house, she affectionately remarked, "My dear old shanty. I regret leaving it. I have had such a good time here."



Zella Gravelle, Cavalier County © 1895

Sarah Picknell Reid, one of the most colorful settlers of Medora, left a manuscript about her early experiences. Traveling with her stage coach driver/government teamster husband required her to counsel grief stricken widows and nurse and doctor the injured, in addition to being a wife and mother to six children. After her husband became wounded on one of his runs, she wrote, "I had to be the doctor as my husband was very much in need of one as he had been wounded three days without much attention. I dressed his wounds...being full of the bones and pieces of his clothing. These I could not get out but done the best I could with the materials at hand to work with."

Adah Bickford, who was a settler and store keeper in Kempton, North Dakota, kept a diary in 1910 where she not only recorded her housework and ice cream sales, but also the advent of Halley's Comet, her first automobile ride, the coming of the Ringling Brothers' Circus, a minstrel show, a magic lantern show, a play, a flying machine, the coming of some gypsies, deaths and a near murder, and the 1910 election. Her cryptic entries are often unintentionally humorous. Tragic events frequently are juxtaposed with mundane details, "F 5/6 King Edward Seventh of England died at 11-45 tonight. Nice day. Cool this eve."

Katherine Seifert Debus offers an historical perspective about the life of a German immigrant. Debus was born in Buden, Germany, in 1857. She married August Debus in 1881 and began to keep a diary in 1890, four years after they had settled in Hebron, North Dakota, in 1886. The 15-year diary, written in German, records Hebron community and church life to 1914.

A love of flowers led some women to prominence. One of these was "The Flower Woman of North Dakota," Fannie Mahood Heath, who settled near Grand Forks in 1881 and became the president of the National Horticultural Society and an expert on rare, wild, and domestic plants. Heath's two scrapbooks contain horticultural articles, correspondence with plant lovers and English botanical gardeners, plant photographs, and her drawings. The collection also contains her manuscript, *Prairie Flowers for Your Garden*.

Other women emerged as political or social activists, such as, Kate Richards O'Hare and Ella Reeve Bloor. Forced into wage labor after the 1890's farm depression, O'Hare joined the Socialist Labor Party in 1899 and ran as a socialist Congressional candidate in 1910. After chairing the committee that drafted the Party's opposition position on World War I, she was arrested and found guilty in North Dakota of sedition in 1917. Her papers contain the transcript and other documents related to her trial. Bloor, known as "Mother Bloor," feminist, labor agitator and political activist, became the North Dakota state organizer for the United Farmers League of North Dakota in late 1929 or early 1930. Bloor's papers detail her activism on the Northern Great Plains until the mid 1930s.

In her writings, journalist and political activist Linda Slaughter, wife of Fort McKeen surgeon Dr. Benjamin Franklin Slaughter, dealt with women's rights and concerns of the day. She sent articles to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from 1872 to 1874 that recount life at Fort McKeen, renamed Fort Abraham Lincoln in 1872, and life in the emerging town of Edwinton, now Bismarck. She also commented on the "Women's Whiskey War" and presented her thoughts on women's rights. In April 1874, Slaughter writes "Reform, like Charity, should begin at home. Let a wife be to her husband, not a servant, but a companion; not a household drudge, nor dressmaker's doll, but a helpmate as God and nature meant she should be."

One hundred years later, the records of the North Dakota Chapter of the National Organization of Women, 1972 to 1982, continued to address women's role in society. In the early 1970s, nine paid at-large members of the national N.O.W. actively recruited members in the state and in 1972 successfully convened the first chapter in Grand Forks. N.O.W. members actively supported the Equal Rights Amendment which was ratified in North Dakota in 1975.

Women authors are represented by several collections. Priscilla Homola's final draft and galley for her children's novel, *The Willows Whistle*, 1983, is set in western South Dakota. It follows an 11-year-old girl, Annie, and her 'first love' for an older boy named Conrad. Although Annie's preacher father disapproves of her attachment to Conrad, he changes his opinion of the relationship after Conrad helps him to rescue children from a one-room school house during a blizzard.

Vera Kelsey, author of *Red River Runs North*, a history of the early Red River Valley until 1890, also wrote about Japan, China, and Brazil. Her expressive Brazilian diary of the 1930's describes her traveling companions, such as "leaping Lena," as well as the country's people and landscape. She loved Brazil. It is a "melting pot of nationalities" and she exclaims at one point, "Voila! I could make my own bed, with or without a sheet. And that, I've discovered, is the best secret of comfortable and untroubled travel in Brazil."

Farm homemaker and North Dakota Poet Laureate Lydia Jackson reflects the attitude of many women from the 1940s into the 1960s both in her poetry and round robin correspondence with poet friends around the country. In September 1954, Lydia writes, "Anyway, I've made more apple pies in my half a century of living than any other kind, unless of course, I count the mud pies made in the long, long ago." Her papers contain the manuscripts of her four publications and numerous poems submitted to a variety of small poetry publications, most now out of existence. Lydia's poetry mirrors her devotion to family and home.

Women's interests are also reflected in the organizations they join and support. In addition to the records of the North Dakota Chapter of N.O.W. mentioned above, the activities of a variety of clubs, societies, and associations offer insight into women's lives. As is to be anticipated, activities and concerns are far-ranging, from the musical activities of the Thursday Music Club to YWCA concerns for teenage and working young women, and from the "practical cultural work...and furtherance of good fellowship" of the North Dakota Dames to the promotion of "a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women" as stated in the by-laws for the North Dakota Business and Professional Women's Club.

Access to these and other manuscript collections is available through several vehicles. A select number can be searched initially on the ODIN Online Catalog, which provides entry through the title of the collection or by subject matter. However, most are only listed in the *Guide to the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection*. For more in-depth access, collection inventories are available, and the staff of the Department of Special Collections can provide an intimate knowledge of the collections.

—Janet Rex, Reference and Research Services, and Sandy Beidler, Special Collections

## CD-ROM Databases

Library users are encountering some new computers in the Chester Fritz Library. These computers are different from the ODIN terminals which are used to indicate which books the Library owns. They are computerized magazine indexes and are located in the Reference Department. The computerized magazine indexes are stored on CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory), an alternative to printed and bound index volumes.

CD-ROM is capable of storing numeric and textual data, images, and motion, as well as sound. A single CD-ROM can store up to 680 megabytes of information, which is the equivalent of approximately 1,900 floppy disks, or over a third of a million printed pages.

Most CD-ROM databases are created for operation with an IBM PC although more databases are becoming available for use with an Apple Macintosh computer. A CD-ROM drive is cabled to the microcomputer through an SCSI interface board. Many CD-ROM databases for the PC also require the use of Microsoft CD-ROM

Extensions which allows DOS to access the information from the CD-ROM drive using normal DOS routines.

Typically a minimum of 640 kilobytes of RAM is required with at least several megabytes of storage space available on the hard disk for the retrieval software. Recent improvements in the sophistication of retrieval software allow more efficient operation with even greater amounts of RAM and disk space.

There are many advantages to using a computerized magazine index. The storage capacity of CD-ROM is certainly a major advantage. References

to magazine articles from several past years which have been published in multiple bound volumes or on several floppy disks can be easily stored on one or two CD-ROMs. This eliminates the monotony of repeating a search through several volumes in order to ensure comprehensiveness.

The ability to print citations to magazine articles with the computer's printer improves accuracy, saves time, and eliminates the tediousness of hand copying. A large number of references may also be downloaded onto floppy disk for later use.

However, the primary advantage is speed. Everything on a single subject or key-word in a CD-ROM database may be found in a matter of seconds. Common to most CD-ROM databases is the ability to use word truncation and character replacement, word adjacency, and boolean operators. Several concepts can be combined in one search to meet the researcher's specific needs. Searches may be limited by date, by language, to a particular magazine title, or by author. Performing complex searches of this nature would be nearly impossible using the printed version of a magazine index.

The number of databases available on CD-ROM has grown dramatically since 1985 when it was first introduced on the market. Standardization of format in the ISO 9660 format, also known as the "High Sierra" format, has aided market growth. Today, hundreds of databases are available for commercial sale. Nearly every periodical index or abstract which can be subscribed CD-ROM continued to Page 4



Ethel Desjardian, © 1900



Sadie Gravelle, © 1895



## Special Collections Announces New Exhibit

University of North Dakota pottery is featured in a new exhibit in the Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections. "UND Pottery: The Cable Years" includes ceramic pieces, photographs, and records from Margaret Kelly Cable's tenure as head of the Ceramics Department, 1910 to 1949, except for the "Bisbee 1904" leaf ash tray which is the oldest known pottery made at UND.

Cable came to the University after working with the Handicraft Guild of Minneapolis, where the use of traditional shapes and glazes predominated. The variety of glazes and techniques used in UND pottery reflects Cable's personal interest in experimentation, as well as the number of people producing ceramics and the long production period. Pieces range from an elegant Art Nouveau vase to bowls decorated with native North Dakota flora and fauna, including the mosquitto.

From 1936 to 1942, decorative pieces and utilitarian items used in the public school hot lunch program were produced as a Works Progress Administration project. This dual purpose of utility and decoration was present at the beginning of the pottery movement in Cincinnati, Ohio during the late nineteenth century, when the established ceramic industry supported the artistic movement. During Cable's tenure, University of North Dakota pottery was also displayed at major expositions, including the 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and the 1933 Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Pieces used in the display are on loan from the Visual Arts Department of the Hughes Fine Arts Center. Photographs are from the University Archives Photographic Collection, and records are from the archives of the Ceramics Department, School of Engineering and Mines.

— Amy Christianson, Special Collections

## CFL Contributes to Short Title Catalogue

Until just recently, North Dakota was not represented in the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC), an international project centered at the British Library. In October 1990, the Chester Fritz Library joined over five hundred American and Canadian libraries and submitted eighty-nine titles to the North American branch of the Catalogue (ESTC/NA) which is located at the University of California, Riverside, Tomas Rivera Library, Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research. The project records all titles printed in the British Isles and its colonies from 1701-1800, as well as, all titles printed in the English language in other parts of the world. The Library's oldest contribution was the corrected sixth edition of poetry, *The Works of Mr. John Oldham, Together with His Remains*, printed in London in 1703 for "Dan. Brown, at the Black Swan without Temple-Barr; John Nicholson, at the King's Arms in Little-Britain; Benj. Tooke, at the Middle-Temple Gate, Fleetstreet; and George Strahan, at the Golden-Ball over against the Royal Exchange."

The project enters bibliographic data into the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). In the future the Catalogue will be available on CD-ROM, but it will not appear in printed form. The online catalog allows for the creation of both intellectual and physical access of materials by means of a comprehensive bibliographic record and a listing of all participating libraries which hold a particular title. The importance of the Catalogue for the interested researcher can not be underestimated. It opens up the entire world of the eighteenth century printed word and intellectual thought as it survives today.

— Sandy Beidler, Special Collections

## Die Schoepfung continued from Page 1

the work is present for us today, just as it was for the Viennese aristocracy who bought out tickets and arrived three hours early for public performances.

The libretto, written by Gottfried von Sweiten, in both English and German is a depiction of *The Creation* in three parts. Von Sweiten borrowed extensively from Biblical text, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and an unidentified poem by Lidley. The first two parts cover the first six days of creation, and the last part describes the seventh day in a final song of praise. The individual sections also have the three-part structure, with a Biblical section from Genesis, a lyrical commentary, and a final praise section. The solos are sung by three angels, Uriel, Raphael and Gabriel. Altogether, it is a quite effective piece of music, although some criticism of the English text exists. Von Sweiten, it appears, did not have as fluent control of the English language as he did German.

For a scholar, the very existence of this book in a library gives empirical evidence for the value of meticulous identification and preservation of materials. It is indeed a rare experience to hold history and art in one's hands. It is, as H.C. Robbins Landon said, "really almost as if *The Creation* was man's hope for a peaceful future (uncertain, at best, in 1799) and man's consolation for a clouded present" (Landon, 1977). — Delores Clark, Acquisitions/Bibliographic Control and Gary Towne, Chair, Senate Library Committee and Professor of Music

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## CD-ROM continued from Page 3

to in paper is also available in CD-ROM.

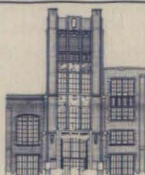
The Library currently subscribes to two indexes, the Academic Index which is similar to the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature but also includes some scholarly publications and ERIC which indexes and abstracts the journal literature and research reports in the field of education. The recent selection of several other CD-ROM databases will be announced soon.

The Library has experimented with bringing in several CD-ROM databases for test trials and to judge library user reaction before subscribing. In most instances, the response has been overwhelmingly positive. More trials are yet to come and will include indexes to government documents, sports and recreation, public affairs and public policy, business, engineering, aerospace, and basic sciences. If you have not used any of the CD-ROM databases as of yet, let me offer this quote from one student who said of them, "Since these systems have been installed, research is much more convenient."

— Randy Pederson, Reference and Research Services

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