KELMSCOTT CHAUCER IN A WONDERFUL BINDING BY ANNIE S. MACDONALD OF THE GUILD OF WOMEN BINDERS



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The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer now newly imprinted



EDITED BY F.S. ELLIS, THE KELMSCOTT PRESS, UPPER MALL, HAMMERSMITH, 1896.

One of 425 copies on paper, of a total edition of 438 (13 on vellum). Large folio, 43.2 x 29.8 x 6.6 cm; pp. [4] + iv 556. With 87 woodengraved illustrations by Edward Burne-Jones, ornamental woodcut title, borders and initials.

CONTEMPORARY MODELLED NATURAL GOATSKIN, BY ANNIE S. MACDONALD, SIGNED ON LOWER COVER "BINDER A.S.M. | J.W.P. | 1899", UPPER COVER WITH LARGE INSET RELIEF PANEL DEPICTING IMAGES AFTER THE BURNE-JONES WOOD-ENGRAVINGS AND THE FLORAL AND FOLIATE SCROLLED WOODCUT BORDERS, RELIEF LETTERING TO UPPER COVER AND SPINE, ROUGH EDGES GILT.

THIS SPLENDID BINDING DESIGNED AND MODELLED BY ANNIE S. MACDONALD OF THE GUILD OF WOMEN BINDERS WAS EXECUTED FOR JOHN WILLIAM PEASE IN 1899. PEASE JOINTLY OWNED A BANK THAT BECAME PART OF LLOYDS IN 1903.

IT WAS IN THE EARLY 1890S THAT ANNIE MACDONALD AND SOME OF HER ARTS AND CRAFTS FRIENDS DECIDED TO LEARN ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING. THEY HAD NO FORMAL TEACHER BUT WALTER B.

Blaikie of the publishers A. & J. Constable let them use his workshops after hours where they learnt from his foreman.

From 1895 two of Constable's workmen, a finisher and a forwarder, taught the group of women. Annie MacDonald invented the technique of modelling the leather and she taught this to others who were interested. Initially the group was known as the Edinburgh Arts and Crafts Club. She later inspired Frank Karslake to start the Guild of Women Binders as an outlet for women binders who lived outside London.

Annie MacDonald's process of modelling the goatskin involved neither cutting nor raising the leather to relief. The modelling was done after the book itself was covered in goatskin. She tried various types of leather but found that the natural goatskin, before any curing processes, could be moulded as she desired. Using glue rather than paste to cover the books, the leather was a pale ivory when completed, which developed into a richer brown once aged. She would trace the design onto the dampened leather, moulding the relief design. Annie MacDonald produced over fifty designs but her greatest work is this - one of the finest bindings ever to appear on a Kelmscott Chaucer.



The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer now newly imprinted, published in 1896, is the triumph of the press. Its 87 wood-cut illustrations are by Edward Burne-Jones, the celebrated Victorian painter, who was a life-long friend of Morris. The illustrations were engraved by William Harcourt Hooper and printed in black, with shoulder and side titles. Some lines were printed in red, using Chaucer type, with some titles in Troy type. The whole was printed on Batchelor handmade paper watermarked: Perch.

THE KELMSCOTT CHAUCER SET A NEW BENCHMARK FOR BOOK DESIGN AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY. IT WAS ALSO THE LAST GREAT PROJECT OF MORRIS'S LIFE, BRINGING TOGETHER TWO OF HIS PASSIONS. FIRST, HIS LOVE OF MEDIEVAL LITERATURE, WHICH INSPIRED THE SUBJECTS AND STYLE OF MUCH OF HIS OWN WRITING. SECOND, HIS SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY, WHICH LOOKED BACK TO A TIME BEFORE MECHANISATION AND DIVISION OF LABOUR HAD DESTROYED, AS HE SAW IT, THE PERSONAL FULFILMENT AND SOCIAL FUNCTION OF MEANINGFUL WORK.

The book was exceptional in its ambitious number of illustrations and rich decorative borders. "If we live to finish it," Burne-Jones wrote, "it will be like a pocket cathedral — so full of design and I think Morris the greatest master of ornament in the world."

Morris and Burne-Jones worked on the book for four years. Early in 1892, two trial pages were set in one of Morris's types, called 'Troy'. The results were not satisfactory, the problem being the type size. A smaller version of the same design was cut, and christened 'Chaucer'. Morris had intended to begin designs for the decorative borders immediately, but illness prevented him from starting until a year later.





Meanwhile, Edward Burne-Jones spent every Sunday on the book's 87 illustrations, working long hours in fear that Morris might die before the project was finished. His pencil drawings were painted over in Chinese white and Indian ink by R. Catterson-Smith, whose interpretive role is often overlooked. The black-and-white designs were then transferred to wooden blocks and engraved by William Harcourt Hooper.

On seeing the first copy, Burne-Jones wrote: "When Morris and I were little chaps at Oxford, if such a book had come out then we should have just gone off our heads, but we have made at the end of our days the very thing we would have made then if we could." Burne-Jones penned a humorous cartoon to mark the occasion, showing himself and Morris embraced by the ghost of Chaucer, who pronounces a grateful benediction: "Bless Ye My Children."

MARIANNE TIDCOMBE 'THE GUILD OF WOMEN BINDERS' PL.17, PP. 97-99; PETERSON A40

