

BOOK CONSERVATION AND TREATMENT RECORD
Library of Congress – Conservation Division

Project Number & Name: 5676, Pritchard vs Papillon

Division:	<u>Law</u>	Date In:	<u>01/31/2025</u>
Division Contact:	<u>Nathan Dorn</u>	Date Out:	<u></u>
Conservator(s):	<u>Brittany Murray</u>	Examination Date:	<u>03/17/2025</u>

I.D./Call number:	<u>KD 379.P75 1689 c.1</u>
Title:	<u>An Exact Account of the Trial Between Sr. William Pritchard and Thomas Papillon</u>
Author:	<u>Richard Janeway</u>
Imprint:	<u>Queens-head-Court in Pater Noster-Row, 1689</u>

Alternative Format:	<u></u>
Existing Container:	<u></u>

Background Information: (significance, provenance, set of volumes, labels, stamps, inscription):

Thomas Papillon (1623 – 1702) was an English merchant and politician who was an influential figure in the City of London. His candidacy for shrievalty of London in 1682 resulted in a legal battle with Sir William Pritchard (1632 -1705), in which he was ordered to pay £10,000. To avoid payment, he mortgaged his estates to his son-in-law and fled to Utrecht. He was super Protestant.

Reference: "Papillon, Thomas" . Dictionary of National Biography. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1885–1900.

DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION:

Dimensions:	Height:	30.3	cm	Width:	19.7	cm	Thickness:	0.4	cm
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Collation (signatures, format, leaves, pagination, foliation, and inserts):

The item is in quarto format and consists of nine bifolia. Two pages are front matter followed by 32 numbered pages. Signature marks are at the bottom of each page, from A2 to I – the front cover bears no signature mark. Graphite inscriptions on the verso of the title page, the gutter of the first page, and at the tail of the last page, can be attributed to LC.

General Description:

The item consists of nine bifolia that were once bound in a larger volume, due to the presence of brown leather residue along the spine edge. Evidence of sewing indicates that the gatherings were bound in an abbreviated 6-on sewing pattern. Piercings in the gutter indicate oversewing, perhaps in a later rebinding campaign. The paper is handmade with discernable laid and chain lines, and small brown fibers in the pulp. The fore edge of the textblock is inconsistent, as some pages retain the original deckle edge. The primary media is black printing ink.

General Condition:

The item is in good, stable condition. The item is partially bound and stored in a folder within an envelope. Overall, the paper is discolored with various staining throughout but remains flexible. The exterior pages have the most significant yellowing. The first two pages have minor losses at the top two corners. Remnants from the following section when the bifolia were bound remain adhered to the bottom corner of the last page, along the spine edge. The printing ink is in fair, stable condition.

TREATMENT:

1. Before treatment photographs were taken.
2. Solubility testing of the inks using DI water, 1:1 DI water and ethanol, and ethanol, indicate that the printing inks are stable and insoluble.
3. The pages were surface cleaned using a soft brush, latex-free polyurethane sponges, and a vinyl eraser.
4. All remaining sewing thread was removed, and the leather residue on the spine edge was mechanically reduced.
5. The bifolia were washed in a bath of water adjusted to pH 8.5 using calcium hydroxide and allowed to partially dry.
6. The bifolia were then sized in 0.75% 200 Bloom Gelatin B and allowed to partially dry, before they were placed between felts and weight.
7. The bifolia were guarded with untoned Hanji 1308 and diluted wheat starch paste.
8. The folios were sewn into a concertina binding using laid Cobscook Macgregor paper. Double bifolio endsheets were also made using the same paper. A loose guard of Chochin gami Japanese tissue was wrapped around the endsheets and then sewn into the structure. The book was cased in with 80 gsm University of Iowa Center for the Book Hemp paper.
9. A label was printed on 70 lb. Dove Gray Antique endleaf paper. The label was sized with methyl cellulose and then adhered to the front cover of the binding with PVA.
10. A pamphlet folder was constructed for the binding, as it no longer fit into the original housing.

Photography:

BT AT
 slides

digital
 transmitted
 raking

Testing:

pH
 media

phloroglucinol
 ninhydrin
 potassium iodide

Testing Results:

Black printing ink is insoluble in deionized water, ethanol, and a 1:1 mix of deionized water and ethanol

Gatherings: (identify all materials, manufacturers, and solution strengths)

- fixing/consolidation
 dry cleaning
 removal of attachments
 washing
 bleaching/stain removal
 alkalize
 size
 mend
 guard
 line
 leaf cast
 flattening
 rebinding

8.5 pH adjusted water using calcium hydroxide

0.75% 200 Bloom Gelatin B

Untoned Hanji 1308 and diluted wheat starch paste

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