Leather Selection and Use: The Impact of Conservators' Choices

William Minter Senior Book Conservator Penn State University wdm14psu.edu

Kristi Wright **Contract Book Conservator** National Library of Medicine kristi.wright@nih.gov

Katharine Wagner Senior Book Conservator **Smithsonian Libraries and Archives** WagnerKC@si.edu

Holly Herro Senior Conservator National Library of Medicine herroh@mail.nlm.nih.gov

Part of ongoing research by the Leather Discussion Group, formed in 2016 by book conservators interested in acquiring a better understanding of leather and leather dyes with the goal of conveying conservation needs to leather manufacturers.

Goals

- Identify significant contributors to leather quality - Assess the potential impact of changes in the leather manufacturing process - Explore current trends in leather use for conservation - Maintain communication with leather manufacturers to convey and discuss findings



Clockwise from upper left: Pared leather from the 1940s showing how the binder also thinned the hinge area. A historic leather binding in good condition. More reent leather bindings showing red rot.

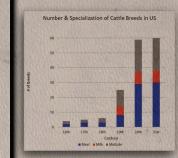


Top left: Goatskin in a lime bath.; Bottom right: Salted skin awaiting traditional taning

Ongoing Work:

- Experimental tanning for upcoming testing - Metagenomic testing at multiple stages of tanning process - Isotopic testing at multiple stages of tanning process

- Creating georeferenced database to synthesize both LDG and others' research.



Previous Work:

- Reviewed previous and ongoing leather research projects
- Examined changes in the tanning process
- Researched changes in animal husbandry
- Replicated several known leather tests
- Gathered samples for future testing
- Surveyed leather users

CONTROL

SAMPLE

Above: Chart showing increase in and specialization of U.S. cattle breeds from the 16th to 21st century. Right: A 2017 replication of the PIRA test.

Leather Selection & Use Panel: - Gathered subject experts (pictured at right) including conservators, tanners, and scientists for panel discussion. - Recording available for duration of the 2021 AIC conference!



Leather Users

- Leather is used for its aesthetics, mechanical properties, and traditional nature.

- Some panelists also use alternate materials in lieu of leather; one prefers them. - Attendees would be more inclined to use leather if:

Panel Summary Tanners

- Today's leather is far superior to leather from the 19th/early 20th century.

- All tanners strive to produce the best

quality leather they can.

Scientists

- Cross-disciplinary research on leather continues to advance.

- Analysis results support usable benchtop techniques such as:

- It is known to be good quality (44%)
- Treatment demand requires it (38%)
- They had more training in its use (27%)

- Tanners rely on scientific results in combination with long-standing methods to guide leather manufacture

- Economics are a factor, and yet specialist tanners are motivated to produce leather that meets users' needs.

- Micro Hot Table (MHT) - Fiber coherence analysis - Conservation treatments sometimes

contribute to leather deterioration.

- Sampling untreated leather when possible would be beneficial to future research.

We would like to acknowledge the following institutions and individuals for their assistance:

— National Library of Medicine: Jeffrey S. Reznick, Kenneth M. Koyle, Stephen J. Greenberg — Penn State: Sue Kellerman, Laura Weyrich — Smithsonian Libraries & Archives: Tammy Peters — – Smithsonian Museum Conservation Institute: Tim Cleland, Christine France, Thomas Lam, Nicole Little, Gwénaëlle Kavich, Asher Newsome and Caroline Solazzo -

Our Leather Selection & Use Panelists:

Elena Badea, Rosie Bolton, Theresa Emmerich Kamper, Patricia Engel, Leroy Graves, Lara Kaplan, David Lanning, René Larsen, Jesse Meyer, Steve Siegel, Caroline Solazzo, Eric Themmen, Laura Weyrich As well as: Tom Albro, Olivia Bascle, Don Etherington, Jay Howlett, Marc Lamb, Patricia Silence, and Emily Williams -

