

EUROPEAN HISTORY

I. Program Overview

The major fields of European history are Medieval (including late antiquity), 400-1300 CE, Early Modern, 1450-1744, and Modern, 1745 to the present. The history of modern Israel has always been supported by European history funds and is included in this report.

A. Department Profile

Faculty

There are 12 full time European faculty. Three other faculty are included in this report because their teaching and research require European materials (Stein, Rustow, Andrade). The faculty specialize geographically as follows:

France

William Beik, Professor (Early Modern)

Stephen White, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Medieval History (Medieval)

Judith Miller, Associate Professor (*Ancien Régime*, French Revolution, early 19th century)

Kathryn Amdur, Associate Professor (19th and 20th century)

Germany

Thomas Burns, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of History (Early Medieval)

James Melton, Professor (Early Modern)

Astrid Eckerdt, Assistant Professor (Begins Fall, 2005) (Modern)

Great Britain

Thomas Burns, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of History (Early Medieval)

Stephen White, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Medieval History (Medieval)

Philippe Rosenberg, Assistant Professor (Late Medieval, Early Modern)

Greece and Rome

Thomas Burns, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of History (Rome, Late Roman Frontiers)

Cynthia Patterson, Associate Professor (Greece)

Israel and Jewish

Kenneth Stein, William E. Schatten Professor of
Contemporary Middle Eastern History, Political Science
and Israeli Studies (Modern Israel)
Marina Rustow, Assistant Professor (Medieval)

Italy

Walter Adamson, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of
Intellectual History (Modern, Intellectual and
Cultural History)
Sharon Strocchia, Associate Professor (Renaissance)

Russia

Matthew Payne, Associate Professor

World

Tonio Andrade, Assistant Professor (early modern European
exploration, colonization and cultural exchange)

Graduate Students

The department offers the PhD. degree in seven major fields of history: Medieval European, Early Modern European, Modern European, United States, Colonial Latin American, Modern Latin American, and African. This report concerns only the European fields.

The department accepts 9-15 new graduate students a year. Roughly 40% are in European history, 40% in American history and 20% in African and Latin American history.

Undergraduate Students

In addition to the undergraduate major, the department offers a major with concentration (requiring a written thesis), a BA/MA program, and an Honors program. It also offers joint majors in history and art history, history and economics, history and classics, history and English and history and religion.

One feature of undergraduate history work that affects the library is the requirement that all papers for courses above 400 (junior/senior courses) as well as the Freshman Seminars must include primary source material. In fact, however, almost all professors require the use of primary

sources in all papers no matter what the level of the course.

B. Coordination/Cooperation/Collaborative Relationships

The department has links with the following campus organizations offering undergraduate studies programs, fellowships for graduate study, lectureships, internships and study abroad:

Medieval Roundtable
Center for Humanistic Inquiry
Center for Health Culture and Society
Institute for Comparative and International Studies
Institute for Jewish Studies
Latin American and Caribbean Studies
Center for Russian and East European studies
Violence Studies Program
Institute for Women's Studies.

Associated and adjunct faculty are from the Institute of the Liberal Arts, the Law School, Economics Department, Theology School, Political Science Department, Religion Department, Middle Eastern Studies Department, and the Carter Center.

II. Description of Material Collected

It should go without saying that primary source material should always be purchased when it becomes available even if the subject is not currently taught or researched at Emory. For historians there is a truism: you can never go wrong with primary sources.

Note: in some sections of this report publication dates have been given in brackets[] to indicate works whose physical condition is poor.

SCOPE OF THE COLLECTION

HISTORY OF EUROPE

This section will deal with aspects of European history that cannot be categorized geographically.

Resources covering the First and Second World Wars are fairly extensive in English, French, German and, to a lesser extent, Russian. The library owns a very respectable collection of World War I official histories, collections of diplomatic documents, Carnegie Commission reports and personal narratives. Our holdings of materials on the Jewish Holocaust are substantial, bolstered by source collections on microfilm and the survivor narratives in Special Collections. All major historical journals are present.

The history of the Catholic Church is important. We try to acquire registers of Papal correspondence, records of and instructions to Nuncios, and histories of Catholic (especially Jesuit) missionaries in the early modern age of discovery and exploration. Likewise, histories of the church in each of the various European countries are acquired.

The history of European Jews is an important area whose development has been informally shared with Judaic Studies. Our collection is healthy but incomplete even though it contains some jewels, such as microfilm of the Cambridge collection of Cairo Genizah materials. This collection, and other Cairo Genizah materials in general, has a European and Mediterranean component that makes it an appropriate acquisition for European history.

We have a not insignificant collection of materials relating to European student movements in May, 1968.

European History: Areas of concern

So far, the European history collection, with the exception of ceased periodicals, has been able to resist being sent to storage. It is especially important for these materials to be available for browsing because (1) primary source collections are not always conveniently indexed; (2) the European historian often needs materials in more than one language: grouped together on the shelves these clearly present their relationships which storage denies; (3) our strong collection of European history materials accessible to view in the stacks is a strong recruiting tool for graduate students.

European History: Areas of future development

We need to bolster our collection of materials relating to European Jewry. Not just materials relating to Jews in Europe in general but histories of Jews in all the European countries, regions and cities. We have a good basic collection but the study of Jewish history at Emory is going to expand until it becomes a doctoral program and we need to begin acquiring in-depth materials more systematically than we have in the past.

We have a very good holocaust collection. At this stage we need to collect more comprehensively especially in the areas of survivor autobiography (all languages) and memory books.

We are committed to acquiring microfilm of all documents in the Cairo Genizah. Collections of Genizah materials exist in London, Oxford, Paris, Budapest and St. Petersburg. With the acquisition of these materials, Emory will become second only to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem as a center for medieval Mediterranean Jewish studies. The European history librarian collaborates with the Jewish Studies librarian in buying these materials.

Another area that needs to be watched is European contact with South, South East, and East Asia. This is a growing field of history referred to as World History. It is somewhat analogous to Atlantic History in covering histories, influences, and relations between a number of countries and areas.

We should acquire the electronic version (Making of the Modern Economy) of the Goldsmith's-Kress collection of books on economic history at the University of London and Harvard University Business School. This collection has application across all areas of European history. Cost: \$154,000 but discounting is probable.

HISTORY OF AUSTRIA

The Austrian history collection has some fine elements but it has not been systematically developed. Source collections include *Die Ministerratsprotokolle Österreichs*

covering 1848-1918, *Aussenpolitische Dokumente der Republik Österreich, 1918-1938* and *Records of the U.S. Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs of Austria, 1910-1954*. With the exception of materials dealing with the Roman frontier in Austria, the majority of our holdings cover 1918 to the present. We have a small number of major historical journals relating to Austria.

Austrian History: Areas of future development

We should continue to purchase scholarly English language materials relating to all periods of Austrian history. For German language materials we should look for significant studies covering the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the period after 1918. This is an area of potential future development so all primary source collections should be purchased.

HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE

In the 1980's Emory was a Title VI recipient for Soviet and East European Studies. The grant included a significant amount for library development and very real progress was made before the grant was lost in the early 1990's. For the libraries, the loss of the grant was a shame because the collection was just beginning to coalesce into a unified, working collection.

Eastern Europe is defined here as comprising Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Our collection contains materials almost exclusively on 20th century history and on post-World War II history in particular. We have microfilm of the *Records of the U.S. Department of State Relating to the Internal Affairs...* of all the above countries from 1945 to 1963 and the Foreign Broadcast Information Service's *Foreign Radio Broadcast Daily Report, 1941-1974* part of which contains broadcast from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. The collection is, however, small and coverage is scattered.

History of Eastern Europe: Areas of concern

The fact that all the records mentioned above are in English makes them accessible to undergraduate and others for use in history and political science research. That

there is no longer a Soviet and East European Studies program should not deter us from continuing to support the collection in this area.

History of Eastern Europe: Areas of future development

The collection of State Department records should be maintained as subsequent years are released. Likewise, the FBIS records, of which there are several large sets available from the Library of Congress, should be purchased. Secondary works relating to these countries should be purchased as a matter of course.

HISTORY OF FRANCE

French history in general is a strong collection. In all areas it is backed by a strong periodical collection and major bibliographical and reference titles

Gaul, Roman France, Medieval France

The history of France before 458 CE has not been systematically developed. Acquisitions have been centered on the Roman presence including cultural and commercial influences. From the establishment of the Merovingian dynasty in 458, the collection becomes more comprehensive. Primary sources found in such collections *Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la France* [1727-1904] are backed with secondary publications from learned societies, edited *cartularies* and editions of medieval literature.

Early modern France (1450-1789)

This is one of the library's strongest history collections and is remarkably complete. It has supported graduate research at the doctoral level for years. It contains edited source materials such as *Collection des documents inédits sur l'histoire de France* [1835-]; *Collection de la Société de l'histoire de France* [1835-]; Petitot's *Collection complete des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France...* [1819-1929]) as well as collections of laws (*coutumes*) and one of the nation's most complete collections of inventories from the French national and departmental archives (the *inventaires analytiques* transcribe large portions of individual documents so

completely that they are used in place of the original documents in cases where the originals no longer exist). The collection includes autobiographies, memoirs and complete works of all major persons of the period. Long runs of the publications of major French learned and historical societies as well as an almost complete suite of bibliographical and reference titles contribute to the strength of this collection.

Modern France (1789 to present)

We have good holdings of parliamentary records for this period starting with *Gazette nationale* and *Le Moniteur universel* [1789-1868], *Archives parlementaires* [1862 to present] covering 1787-1860, *Journal officielle*, 1869-1955, and *Débat parlementaires*, 1881-1940.

Our French Revolution and Napoleon era materials contain all major source collections (many part of *Collection des documents inédits sur l'histoire de France*), writings of all major historical figures, a healthy selection of newspapers, *cahiers des doléances*, and a unique collection of pamphlets of the period in Special Collections. *The French Revolution Research Collection* on microfiche contains many sources, studies, newspapers and documents covering the period 1789-1799. Many of these are duplicated in our print collection. The French Revolution and First Empire is covered by a strong collection made up mainly of primary source material backed up by a good collection of secondary studies.

Restoration France and the Second Republic, together spanning 1814-1851, are not strong in primary materials with the exception of parliamentary records. Our holdings of secondary studies are good. With the Third Republic (1870-1940), however, the collection becomes stronger with all pertinent collections of diplomatic documents, parliamentary records, three newspapers, and popular magazines such as *L'Illustration* (1843-1944). Our collection of materials on France in World War I is very good. The Vichy period and Fourth Republic are represented in parliamentary and diplomatic records, and the newspaper *Le Monde* (1944 to present). The collection for the period 1814 to the present contains autobiographies, memoirs and complete works of all significant historical persons. We also have a sizable amount of material relating to social history and popular culture for the period after 1870.

French history: Areas of concern

Many of our important documents collections were published during the period of bad paper: from the 1840's onward. I've tried to indicate these by putting their dates of publication in brackets, above. The magnificent volumes comprising *Collection des documents inédits sur l'histoire de France* are almost all brittle. The *Archives parlementaires* published during the 19th and early 20th century are extremely brittle. We must make a major and expensive effort to replace these with acid-free copies. Microfilm, while a cheap alternative, is not desirable for users of these works.

French history: Areas of future development

French history in general is one of our strongest collections. We must continue buying extensively in periods from the medieval to modern. The medieval and early modern periods should be collected at the research level in all areas: political, diplomatic, cultural, intellectual, and social. These periods are the stars in our crown and must be sustained by aggressively complete acquisitions of current material. For the modern period we have collected materials relating to the French Empire in Africa, notably North Africa, Indo-China and Polynesia. Materials relating to Algeria and especially the Algerian War should be collected as should materials relating to the Vichy period, De Gaulle and the founding of the Fifth Republic. Materials relating to immigrants to France from 1918 to the present must continue to be acquired. We should purchase a popular newspaper covering the period after 1944 (*France-Soir*, for example).

HISTORY OF GERMANY

We have graduate work being done in Roman, Early Medieval and Modern German history. We have most of the major reference and bibliographical works covering German history.

The Roman frontier in the East (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Romania).

The collection includes reports of archaeological sites in these countries as well as contemporary Latin accounts, appropriate archaeological and classical journals and a very extensive collection of monographs on Roman numismatics.

Medieval and Early Modern German History

This area has some fine collections but is strong only in selected times and geographical areas. *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* (all series), *Repertorium germanicum* (of papal correspondence), *Deutsche Reichstagsakten* (1376-1518), *Acta Pactis Westphalica*, *Acta Borussica* and the outstanding collection on Reformation history in the Theology Library support this time period. During the early 1990's we began building the early modern collection with an emphasis on Württemberg and selected cities in addition to making sure we had important source collections. As a result we have significant periodical runs of important historical journals covering the selected areas. Unfortunately, the death of the faculty member after only one year at Emory resulted in loss of funding and the building effort was significantly curtailed.

Modern German History (1870 to the present)

This is a solid collection containing the major printed collections of diplomatic and parliamentary materials: *Die grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette, 1871-1914*; *Akten zur deutschen auswärtigen Politik 1918-1945* and 1949 to present; *Akten des Reichskanzlei, 1919-1932*; *Aussenpolitik der DDR, 1949-1985*; *Verhandlungen: Stenographische Berichte (des deutschen Reichstags), 1871-1932*; *Akten zur Geschichte des Krimkriegs, Das auswärtige Politik Preussens, U.S. Department of State Decimal Files Relating to the Internal Affairs of East Germany, 1950-1963*, and autobiographical works and *Gesammelte Werke* of major modern historical personages. The collection of materials on Weimar, the National Socialist dictatorship and some aspects of the German Democratic Republic is strong. While we have most of the journal publications of state historical societies our collections are not complete.

German History: Areas of Concern

Development of this collection needs direction. There has not been a modern German historian here since 2000, but

with a new person beginning in the fall of 2005 such direction seems possible.

German History: Areas of future Development

We have long needed a solid run of a German newspaper-- or two newspapers together-- covering 1860 to 1969. We must continue to purchase primary source collections as they appear and to make sure that those we have on standing order do come in.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

British history is, with French history, one of the library's strong collections. It has supported research at the doctoral level and is supported by a very strong reference and bibliography collection. In addition the library has complete runs of English, Welsh and Irish Record Society publications from both the national (Navy Records Society, Pipe Roll Society, etc.) and county level. The periodical collection is strong with deep runs.

Pre-Roman and Roman Britain

We do not collect works on pre-historic Britain. We do acquire major works dealing with late pre-Roman Britain and buy a little more extensively in Roman Britain, including British Archaeological Record (BAR) publications. Professor Burns is interested in keeping up our collection of materials on Roman Britain.

Medieval Britain and Ireland

We have the important source collections for Anglo-Saxon and Norman British history such as *Publications of the Record Commissioners [1802-1869]*, *Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records [1840-1889]*, the *Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland [1857-1896]*, *Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission [1870 to present]* and the various calendars [1891 to present]. Most of these are shelved in the Government Documents-UK area on the first level. Our holdings of chronicles and royal biographies is virtually complete and we have an extensive collection of cartularies and other church records. We have several editions of the

Domesday Book as well as facsimile editions of both the Domesday Book and Little Domesday Book in Special Collections.

Early modern British history (1509-1782)

This period is quite strong containing complete collections of Public Record Office *Calendars* [mid-19th century to present] (including *Calendars of Treasury Books and Papers*, *State Papers Domestic*, *State Papers relating to Spain*, *Venice*, *America and the West Indies*, etc.). Other important primary materials include the huge microfilm collection of all documents included in the *State Papers, Domestic, 1509-1782*; *Early English Books Online* (electronic reproductions of all books published in Great Britain and its possessions 1475-1700; the library also owns microfilm of these); *Eighteenth Century Collection Online* (electronic reproductions of all books published in Great Britain and its possessions 1701-1800; the library also owns microfilm of these).

Modern British History (1783 to present)

Important sources for this period include the British Sessional Papers (House of Commons) on microfiche, 1731 to present, the Parliamentary Debates (from Cobbett, 1066-1803 to the present), *London Times* 1785 to present (available electronically as *Times Digital Archive* 1785-1985) and *British and Foreign State Papers*, 1812-1968

British and Irish History: Areas of Concern

Almost all of our great source collections for medieval and early modern British and Irish history began publication in the mid-19th century. We are lucky to have them in paper form but many of them are becoming brittle. Some of these merely need careful rebinding. But most will need to be copied onto acid-free paper and rebound.

British and Irish History: Areas of future development

This is one of our strongest collections and it needs to be maintained. Because Great Britain was the world power for the 19th and early 20th century and because its primary source materials are written in English this collection also supplies primary source materials for persons reading only English who study other countries. We buy widely in

British history, not only political, diplomatic, economic and religious history but also social, cultural and popular history.

We should acquire the microfilm collection Early English Newspapers, 1622-1820, from Primary Source Media. A huge set of 6600 reels it has been requested by English history faculty since 1982. It costs approximately \$892,000 but we should be able to get it at a heavy discount.

HISTORY OF MODERN ISRAEL

This collection concentrates on the period from 1920 to the present. Because this field was never given a fund or selector its development has been accomplished by European history (1920-1948) and Judaic Studies (1948 to the present). The collection for the Mandate period (1920-1948) is quite excellent. All commercially available microfilm collections of primary sources are present. The library also owns the only complete microfilm copy in the United States of Colonial Office file 733, *Colonial Office Original Correspondence, Palestine*, an essential source for the Mandate period. Other primary source materials are in printed form in the stacks.

History of Modern Israel: Areas of concern

There should be a fund for the history of modern Israel. The present situation relies too heavily on informal coordination between the European history librarian and the Jewish Studies librarian when the subject matter is not wholly the responsibility of either one.

History of Modern Israel: Areas of future development

Some important source collections are out of print and need to be searched for and acquired. Publication of other source collections must be monitored and the materials acquired.

HISTORY OF ITALY

History of Rome and Medieval Italian History

European history has covered the history of Rome only after the fall of the Julio-Claudians in 68 CE. Classics covers earlier periods. The collection emphasizes coverage of the expansion of the empire, the history of its provinces and the history of the Roman frontier as well as the politics, arts, society, culture and economy of Italy and Rome. The archaeology of the Roman frontier is an important part of this collection. Our holdings of materials on Roman numismatics is extremely complete.

We subscribe to the major journals covering both the areas mentioned above as well as more specialized journals covering specific topics, such as the Roman army, and particular geographical areas. The collection is up to date and of quality.

The history of medieval Italy does not form a very large part of our Italian history collection. We do not acquire local histories but perhaps will purchase regional histories. The history of the Roman Catholic church is important

Italian Renaissance History

We collect widely in the history of Florence and of Tuscany and its various cities in general. We also collect general histories and histories of Rome and Venice for this period. Church history, women's history in general, and the history of women in the Church are especially emphasized. Papers and archival records of Florentine and Tuscan governments and leaders are collected but our collection in this area is not mature. Selected major journals cover this area.

Modern Italian History

This collection begins with materials for the period 1851 to the present. It contains major English language materials and significant Italian materials, the latter especially represented by the works of major historical figures and diplomatic records. The collection is stronger in 20th century materials than 19th century materials. World War I and the Mussolini dictatorship are adequately but not systematically covered. Selected major journals cover this area.

Italian History: Areas of concern

None.

Italian History: Areas of future development

It remains to be seen whether the Renaissance or modern Italian history collections should be developed beyond the undergraduate research level. Certainly we must continue to support faculty research in both areas and must continue to acquire primary source materials for both areas as they appear.

HISTORY OF THE LOW COUNTRIES

The history of the Netherlands and Belgium is integral to the history of Europe and so has an importance in our collection despite the fact that no courses are taught on either country nor is faculty research focused on them. The collections for both countries are small and contain a few excellent source collections on scattered topics. There is a small collection of secondary materials on modern Belgium in Special Collections (Seydell Collection). We have long runs of a few scholarly journals.

History of the Low countries: Areas of concern

None

History of the Low countries: Areas of future development

In general, we will develop this collection not so much for the history of the Netherlands or Belgium but for the two countries' political and commercial relations with other countries. Records of Dutch commercial activity in Northern Europe and Asia will be important as will their political relations with Spain, France and Great Britain.

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL

This is a very small collection. With the exception of some recent general histories and histories of Portugal's colonial empire it is entirely in English and entirely made up of secondary works.

History of Portugal: Areas of concern

The Portuguese language faculty want at least a basic

collection relating to Portuguese history. Furthermore, Portugal's prominence in the exploration and establishment of colonies in Brazil, Africa, India and China-- area studies-- requires it be given more attention.

History of Portugal: Areas of future development

We need up to date histories in both Portuguese and English. We must be on the lookout for and acquire source collections and histories relating to Portuguese exploration and settlement in the areas mentioned above. European history should purchase materials in the history of Portuguese overseas settlements but not after these settlements became independent or part of another country.

HISTORY RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION

This is a fine collection that has been developed over the past forty years. It includes all major English and Russian language scholarly journals, a good selection of newspapers and major editions of Russian and Soviet encyclopedias and other reference and bibliographic works.

This collection is not particularly strong for periods before 1890. There is little coverage of the Russian middle ages except in English and a few, incomplete, source collections. Coverage begins to improve for the later years of the Empire but mostly in secondary materials. Beginning with the events of 1905, and especially those of 1917, the collection begins to approach research level quality. We continue to add English and Russian language secondary sources concerning the history of Russia, the Soviet Union and the newly independent republics.

Russian and Soviet History: Areas of Concern

The non-renewal of the Title VI Soviet and Eastern Studies grant, the lack of support on the part of the University that caused it, and the unpopularity of the present Russian leadership threaten the future of this fine collection. The last PhD's in Russian history were awarded in 2000 and no subsequent Russian graduate students have been accepted in the department. Nevertheless the European history librarian has been committed to maintaining this collection as far as possible. The very opening of Russian archives and the freedom of historical inquiry since 1990 make this

a very important time for Russian and Soviet historical writing.

Russian and Soviet History: Areas of future development

This collection should be maintained at the high instructional level. We need to continue purchase of *Records of the U.S. State Department Relating to the Internal and External Affairs of the USSR* as they are released. We need to continue to purchase Russian language histories and, of course, to support undergraduate and faculty research.

HISTORY OF SPAIN

Our collection is not large. Its concentrations are on Roman Spain, Spain as a world power (late 15th to mid-17th centuries), and the Spanish Civil War. There are some source materials for the Golden Age period but they are a small assortment not a collection. Most materials are in Spanish. We have a selected number of core journals in Spanish and English but no journals for regional history.

History of Spain: Areas of concern

While no course on Spanish history has ever (at least in the last 33 years) been taught at Emory, Spain's importance in early modern Europe must be reflected in the collection. The Spanish collection may never be a research level collection but it does support graduate and faculty research in certain areas of European and Latin American history. For these reasons we cannot ignore it.

History of Spain: Areas of future development

We must continue to collect source and secondary materials relating to the Spanish Empire. For materials relating to Latin America this will require consultation and cooperation with the Latin American history librarian. Similar cooperation and consultation is necessary for materials relating to the Philippine Islands.

HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIA

This is a very small collection of both English language

and vernacular materials.

Scandinavian History: Areas of concern

None

Scandinavian History: Areas of future development

Scandinavian history will not be developed beyond acquiring university press and major trade publications relating to it.

HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND

This is a small collection with an uncoordinated assortment of primary source materials including *Documents diplomatiques suisses, 1848-1945*. The collection covers from the Roman period to World War II. In recent years we have accepted whatever German language books Harrassowitz has selected for us relating to Swiss history but we have actively purchased titles relating to Swiss neutrality during the World Wars and Switzerland's role involving immigration and banking during the Nazi regime.

History of Switzerland: Areas of concern

None

History of Switzerland: Areas of future development

Swiss history will not be developed further than acquiring English language university press and major trade publications and selected German language publications.

Auxiliary Sciences of History

These occupy Library of Congress class C and include the following:

Class C: General works on identifying and using archeology, archives, numismatics, inscriptions, etc in historical research. We collect these in English and other languages as appropriate.

Class CB: History of Civilization. Includes general histories of civilizations, and general European medieval and Renaissance history. Medieval and Renaissance

histories and journals are collected in all appropriate languages and at the research level.

Class CC: Archaeology. The collection contains general works on archaeological practices and core journals in the field. In the context of this study, the area most developed relates to the Roman frontier in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Romania.

Class CD: Diplomats, Archives and Seals. Includes works on diplomacy and diplomatic custom, the history and management of archives, archival inventories and finding aids, and seals. Collect works on diplomats in all appropriate languages. Our collection of archival inventories and guides for French archives of all types is extremely strong and must be maintained at the highest and most comprehensive level. The collection of German, Russian and Italian archival inventories is more scattered than the French. Publications describing the collections of major archives in these countries should be collected.

Class CE: Chronology, Calendars. Major works only.

Class CJ: Numismatics, Medals and Medallions. Our collection on Roman imperial coins is very strong and should be maintained at the highest level. Coverage of numismatics in other countries and periods is incomplete and may reflect a lack of demand or interest.

Class CN: Inscriptions, Epigraphy. This area is not supported by European history.

Class CR: Heraldry. The major heraldic compendiums for France, Great Britain and Germany are present. There is little interest in heraldry related to other European countries. Collect major works only.

Class CS: Genealogy. In general, genealogical works are avoided unless having some value to the historian. European history buys very few family histories in any language.

Class CT: Biography. All European national biographies are present, either in the stacks or in Reference. The collection of universal biographies is respectable but not comprehensive. Scholarly biographies are always collected in any appropriate language.

Areas of Concern

None

Areas of Future Development

Acquisition of archival inventories and finding aids of French archives should be continued. We need to develop more completely our collection of such materials for German, Russian and Italian archives.

B. FORMATS AND PUBLICATION TYPES

1. Monographs and Texts

The monograph is the basic research medium of history. Edited texts of documents and other primary source materials are extremely important. While some resources are available electronically, and more such become available all the time, print media are still the most heavily used by historians.

Concerning our strongest collections, early modern French and British history, our goal is to attain a comprehensive collection of monographs and edited texts in both English and French. In other areas, notably medieval and German history, collecting is more selective but still significant.

2. Serials

Articles in scholarly journals are the second medium of research in history, after monographs. Articles are normally authored by one person. Serials in history are relatively inexpensive, averaging around seventy dollars a year for a quarterly.

To historians, as to other researchers in the humanities, older issues of serials are often more important than the most recent. Historians may require periodicals and newspapers published two or more centuries ago.

Our goal is to have complete runs of scholarly journals and serial publications of learned societies. We react to new

fields of faculty and graduate research by adding subscriptions of key journals in these areas. Back files of new and owned titles are added as feasible. Indexes and bibliographies covering pertinent titles are added as feasible.

3. Electronic Publications

European historians at Emory have readily accepted electronic publications such as JSTOR, Times Digital Archive, Early English Books Online, and the Eighteenth Century Collection Online. However, the majority of the historian's resources remain in paper form. Many important journals, especially foreign language journals, are not available electronically. Furthermore, with the exception of JSTOR, long electronic runs of journals are rare. As mentioned above, the historian needs access to older runs of periodicals and newspapers.

U.S., British, German and, to a lesser extent, French archival finding aids are becoming available on the internet. The national archives have taken the lead in this but regional and institutional collections have also digitized finding aids.

4. Microforms

Microforms are important to the European historian because they offer access to unique materials, such as archival collections and rare books, whose originals are held in only one library or archive overseas. Newspapers and long runs of periodicals are often available only on microforms. The condition of the original is also an important factor in the use of microforms especially for materials published or created prior to the twentieth century. The physical condition of these is almost always in so poor that their acquisition would be a waste of money. Microforms provide a stable, long-lasting medium in which to acquire such materials.

Emory is a comparatively young university and it was a poor one for a long time. It was not able to purchase many materials vital to historians when they were published so it is now forced to acquire them in microform. Microforms will continue to be important to building our collection.

5. Multimedia

Multimedia are used primarily as teaching tools by many, but not all, graduate teaching assistants and faculty. Video tapes and DVD's are the most popular, some shown in class, some integrated into Blackboard applications. However, the number of requests for multimedia formats is less than two a year.

6. Government Publications

These are extremely important to many historians. Indeed, since many historians study periods before there was such an institution as a national government, our definition of government publications is necessarily broad and may include local and regional administrative and parliamentary type institutions.

We have good holdings of government records for early modern Britain and France in edited collections or microform. Records of parliamentary debates are complete from the earliest days to the present for Great Britain. Parliamentary debates for France cover 1789 to 1955 and for Germany from 1871-1932. Our strongest collection of parliamentary publications is the House of Commons Sessional Papers from 1731 to the present.

7. Archival material

Archival material is basic to most historians' work. Europe has a long history of preserving its records in archives and these records are central to much historical research. We have purchased some complete collections (série C 2882-2891 from the Archives départementales de la Côte d'Or, a 17th century property census; Colonial Office record group 733 dealing with Palestine) and can expect to acquire more.

8. Exclusions

No format is excluded.

III. Summary and Next Steps

The strongest areas of the European history collection are the French (medieval to early modern and French Revolution) and British (medieval to early modern and 19th century). Modern German history and history of the late Roman Empire

are also strong areas. These four are research level collections. Other areas of European history (Renaissance Italian and Russian/Soviet) are at a level to support course work, including term papers, with some research level components. All of these areas must continue to be supported at high levels.

We must not only continue to support our strongest collections but also, and at the same time, actively develop our holdings supporting Jewish and world history as well as areas (eastern and central Europe, Spain, the Low Countries) for which we have instructional level collections.

Cost of Improving the Collection

A. Identified needs from previous sections (microfilm collections, preservation photocopying, newspaper runs):

Goldsmith's-Kress Coll.	\$101,500
Genizah microfilm	60,000
FBIS Russia and E. Europe	44,424
Archives parlementaires	3,964
France Soir	57,973
Frankfurter Zeitung	29,978
Preservation photocopies-French	18,400
Preservation photocopies-British	59,000
Early English Newspapers	<u>892,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,267,239

B. Other needs: these include microform and electronic copies of primary source material as well as monographs needed to bring Emory's volume count up to that of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The cost of these needs is based on the average price per item (title) ordered by European and British history in 2003, 2004, and 2005 (source: Euclid fund reports) times the number of volumes needed to match UNC's holdings in European history (not including Russian history).

History (Europe)*	\$2,301,756
History (United Kingdom)**	<u>450,258</u>
TOTAL	\$2,752,014

 *\$83 per title; **\$104 per title

In summary, to achieve the modest goal of bringing Emory's European history collections up to the volume count of the University of North Carolina and to bring in specific needed materials it will cost the university approximately \$4,029,253. An additional goal for European history is to raise endowment funds (of which there is at present only one, the Cuttino Fund) so that important or unique materials that come on the market can be acquired before they go out of print or are sold.

The European history faculty is one of the strongest on campus both in enrollment, courses taken and seniority of faculty. Because the record of man resides in libraries and archives, historians at all levels are great users of library materials. It is no wonder, then, that university support of libraries is essential to historians.

Eric Nitschke
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