

*A Sesquicentennial
Chronicle of
The Emory
University Library*

Prepared by
Thomas H. English

With chapters on the Law Library, the Heath Sciences Library, the Theology Library, the Library of the Division of Library and Information Management, and the Oxford College Library

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Introduction

As the Emory libraries approached the addition of the milestone two millionth volume to the collections during the university's sesquicentennial year, it seemed fitting to prepare a summary history of the libraries. Dr. Thomas H. English, retired professor long involved with the development of the library collections, and first executive director of the Friends of the Emory University Libraries, graciously agreed to accept the task. This brief chronicle reflects much of his personal involvement with library growth over more than five decades.

The development and expansion of services, particularly since the 1940s, has come slowly and steadily over the years thanks to a devoted and dedicated staff, committed and involved faculty, and supportive and enlightened administrators and trustees. Equally important has been the support of loyal alumni and friends.

As the decade of the eighties draws to a close, the Emory libraries have taken their place as one of the category of "medium-small" research libraries in North America. With the university poised to expand its research stature in the next decade, the libraries are positioned, with proper investment, to expand collections and services in a manner essential for the success of the university.

Herbert F. Johnson
Director of Libraries
July 1987

The College Library, 1836-1919

A college must have a library. One of the first items in the history of every American college is the solicitation and reception of small collections of books for the foundation of a library. It was so with the Georgia Conference Manual Labor School, as shown by a resolution of the trustees for March 1835. Solicitation continued with the founding of Emory College, which succeeded the Manual Labor School in 1836. The first librarian of record was George W. Lane, the professor of ancient languages, who was serving in that capacity in 1840, but little mention is made of the library in early college documents. By the end of the first period of the college's existence, in 1859, the catalogue boasted a collection of 1700 volumes.

It is fairly certain that the greater number of the books were the miscellaneous gatherings of deceased Methodist preachers. At the time this did not much matter. As in many nineteenth century American colleges, the library was for show rather than use. The room in which the books were shelved helter-skelter was seldom opened except for trustees and important visitors. Students were not expected to use the books, and faculty for the most part depended on their personal book resources. Instruction at Emory, as at most American colleges, was by the textbook-recitation method. It was many years before use of the library became part of the formal educational scheme.

Meanwhile, an important educational adjunct came into being with the organization of the literary societies, Phi Gamma (ca. 1837) and Few (1839), whose purpose was to promote public speaking. Very soon they established libraries of their own, purchasing books both for recreational reading and to furnish materials for their programs. In 1860 between them the societies possessed something over 4,000 volumes, while the college library contained fewer than 2,000 volumes.

In 1861, war-time conditions made it impossible to keep the college open. It was reopened in 1866, but the military occupation of the campus had dealt hardly with all facilities. The library did not reopen fully until the 1870s, a portion of the book collection having been lost during the war years. Active attempts were made to recoup losses, and the catalogue of 1880 reported the possession of 3,000 volumes, although half of them were public documents, at that time of no use whatever.

With the presidency of Atticus Greene Haygood (class of 1859) in 1875, a new day dawned on Emory. His monument on the Oxford campus is Seney Hall (1883), named for the Northern philanthropist whose gifts finally put the college on a safe financial foundation. A large room on Seney's third floor was given to the library. Here its books were shelved in an ordered arrangement, and for the first time the room was open on every weekday. At this time also a number of extensive additions were made to the holdings, but unfortunately of neither interest nor use to the student body. The most notable bibliographically was the 4,000-volume library of W. P. Harrison, mainly theological, offered in 1895 as something between a bequest and a purchase. Although long an embarrassment to the college budget, it finally proved a valuable addition to the university collections.

Through the years the college library had been moved from building to building, with professors as part-time custodians keeping the rooms open a few hours a week. It was not until the 1890s that a determined effort was made to achieve some system in library administration. Professor Harry H. Stone (class of 1880), on his appointment as librarian in 1888, made heroic efforts to interest students in the library, with not much success. The tide began to turn when, in 1901, Phi Gamma and Few literary societies decided to put their books in the college library's

care. And when, by the same year, forty-five popular magazines were there available for readers, students found both pleasures and needs served in an academic atmosphere.

It was not immediately realized that a radical change in educational procedures was developing. Students were eventually to understand that the library, as well as the classroom and laboratory, was a locus of their formal education. The traditional classical-mathematical curriculum was undergoing a cautious enrichment, and a serious effort was being made to increase the budget to provide for the purchase of books to undergird the new studies.

It came at length to be clearly apparent that the library was too important a facility to be tucked away in an upper floor of a building otherwise devoted to classrooms and administrative offices. On April 21, 1897, the cornerstone was laid of a separate library building, to be christened Candler Hall. The final cost was in excess of \$30,000, a considerable outlay for a little college. To be sure, the library did not occupy the entire building (a large room was devoted to the museum), but the library had the lion's share of the floor space. Books were shelved in a succession of alcoves, and there was a fairly spacious reading room. Finally, there was a card catalog for at least that part of the collection in active use, classified according to the Dewey Decimal system.

In 1908 the college received its first book endowment fund, a gift of \$5,000, as a memorial to John W. Akin (class of 1877). Eighty percent of the annual income was to be used for the purchase of books for the Department of English, with twenty percent to be added to build up the principal. This fund, in the hard times that were shortly to follow, proved to be the mainstay of the department to which it was assigned, and in its augmented value remains an important source of acquisitions.

The library continued to grow. In 1903, 20,700 volumes had been reported; in 1912, 35,000; and in 1915, 41,000. It must be admitted that the book count is hardly to be trusted. When the books brought up from Oxford to form the basis of the university library were carefully checked, several hundred for one reason and another were found to be utterly worthless, and were jettisoned.

But the library had come to serve the college well. And in the final era, in the presidencies from Haygood through Dickey, Emory was recognized as a liberal arts college of high standing.

The University Library, 1919-1954

Although two divisions of the newly chartered university occupied the new Atlanta campus in 1916, it was not possible to transfer Emory College from the Oxford campus until the end of World War I. When the move occurred in the summer of 1919, space was assigned for the college library in the basement of the Candler School of Theology. Temporary stacks were built in one large room, and adjacent was an equal area devoted to all administrative purposes with a meager reference collection and a few study tables. A preliminary selection of books in support of college curriculum had been brought up from Oxford, perhaps 2500 in number. In 1920 it was estimated that the university libraries, including law and medicine, held 63,000 volumes, and in 1925, 95,000. The latter was scarcely an impressive figure, even for the time when the expansion

of Southern university libraries had barely begun. The budget for the purchase of books was extremely limited, and there were only two small endowments, the Akin Fund for English (1908) and the Eva McDonald Memorial for the Social Sciences (1923).

For the first three decades, the building of the university library was in the capable hands of Miss Margaret Jemison ('44LS), who became the second university librarian in 1921 upon the retirement of Miss Eva Wrigley. Miss Jemison held the post until 1954. Although her experience had been entirely in the field of the public library, on her appointment she gave whole-hearted attention to the special requirements in resources and services required of a library in a university. One of her first moves was to change the classification of the book collection from the Dewey Decimal System to that of the Library of Congress, a decision that was to bring benefits for the growing library in the years ahead. Under Miss Jemison's careful management the library served a relatively small college with a degree of efficiency, but it was realized from the first that the physical arrangement in the basement of Theology was merely temporary. A library building to fill the needs of a developing university was indispensably necessary.

At the 1924 commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees was authorized the construction of a library building to cost \$400,000, a gift of Asa Griggs Candler, the university's first great patron. Professor James Hinton (class of 1906) was sent on a tour of university libraries to gather ideas, and on his recommendation Edward L. Tilton of New York, a specialist in library planning, was employed as architect. The site chosen was the east end of the main quadrangle, the style to harmonize with that established by campus architect Henry Hornbostel.

The new facility was designed with four floors. There was an exhibit foyer on the second floor, and a central stack of three levels, calculated to accommodate 225,000 volumes. The third floor was the main service area, with administrative offices, catalog, circulation desk, and a two-story reading room. The plan was generally approved, with two exceptions: the steep, narrow stair communicating from the circulation desk to the stacks, and the night lighting of the reading room by chandeliers suspended from the ceiling. The librarian vainly protested these features.

The Asa Griggs Candler Library was dedicated on 25, 1926, by Chancellor Warren A. Candler. At its opening only the foyer, the stack, and the third floor were required for library use. The first and half of the second floor were occupied by university administrative offices brought from the Physics Building. The other half of the second floor was taken over by the museum, transferred from Theology. In 1930 the fourth floor was assigned to the library school, then newly affiliated with the university, with a corner room reserved for the Joel Chandler Harris Collection, the Georgia author's personal papers and first editions which had been donated to the library in 1927 by the Harris family. Shortly after the opening of the new library building, the bulk of the older materials still remaining at Oxford, including the Harrison collection and a hodgepodge of other books from various sources, useless for the academy that succeeded the college, was brought up from Oxford. At the same time, the manuscript materials in the Thursfield Smith Collection of Wesleyana, purchased for the college by Bishop Warren A. Candler in 1911, were moved from Theology to the Candler Library.

Professor Hinton, who had played the leading role in the new development, was now named by President Cox Director of Libraries, as which he served until his untimely death in 1929. (Miss Jemison continued to hold the title University Librarian.) There was a modest increase in the book budget, and with the enthusiastic cooperation of a small staff of six, a notable progress was achieved within limited means. But the great depression following almost at once, money for books was in short supply. Nevertheless, a professor traveling to England was entrusted with a few hundred dollars with which to search for wanted items in the British book market. While the library endured virtual impoverishment for years, it must be admitted that the

enforced care and selectivity in its purchases made for solidity in its holdings. There was little or no speculative buying, but a sure if slow accumulation of the indispensable.

The decade of the 1930s brought several notable developments for the libraries. A petition to the Lewis H. Beck Foundation of Atlanta in 1933 resulted in a grant of funds for the purchase of books that was to mark the beginning of the library's progressive strength in the resources of higher scholarship. For more than fifty years the annual grants have continued and increased. Without them, to note only one of the benefits they have conferred, the graduate school could not have proceeded to studies leading to the doctor's degree for an indefinite future. The librarian now began to make trips to Northern book markets. The financial depression had also affected booksellers, and it was possible to secure wanted items, especially multi-volume sets in history and literature, at bargain prices. Special attention was given to securing materials for higher research by the departments marked for the projected doctoral curriculum.

In 1933 Thomas H. English, Professor of English, was named by President Cox as chairman of the library committee, a position which he held until 1955. From the beginning, a large part of acquisitions of books, periodicals, and other materials had been on faculty recommendations. While the duties and powers of the committee had never been clearly defined, it was useful as maintaining a close relation between faculty and library development.

The offer of a matching grant by the industrialist book collector Tracy W. McGregor in 1934 permitted the library to acquire several hundred volumes of rare Americana from the era of discovery through westward expansion. Another notable Americana collection came a few years later. On a visit to Savannah in 1938, H. P. Miller ('27, '28G) learned that the preeminent Confederate collection of Keith M. Read was for sale. Entering without delay into negotiation with the owner, Emory secured this large and important collection which comprised 9,000 manuscripts, 3,000 books and pamphlets, and a huge and varied miscellany. There were more than 1,000 Confederate imprints, shortly to be entered in the inclusive bibliography of the Boston Athenaeum.

The gathering of significant manuscript and rare printed materials necessitated a separate department for their housing and care. In 1940 Richard B. Harwell ('37, '38LS) was brought from Duke University, where he was assistant to the director of the Flowers Southern Collection, to organize a department of special collections, to be placed in the space left vacant by the removal of the museum¹. To the new department were brought rare and valuable books and papers dispersed throughout the library, among them the Wesleyana, Joel Candler Harris, McGregor Americana, and Keith Read collections, and here they were made available for use under supervision.

With the establishment of a special collections department, known initially as the Treasure Room, and the invaluable support of Beck Foundation grants, the library embarked over the next ten years in several new ventures. The publication series, *Sources and Reprints*, began in 1943 with the publication of *Letters of General J.E.B. Stuart to His Wife*, 1861. The series of twenty-eight issues, reproducing unique and rare items in the library, edited by members of the Emory faculty and staff, continued though 1958. In 1950, Librarian Margaret Jemison made the library's first extensive buying trip abroad. She returned with 4,214 volumes, including important periodical files and many rare items for departmental want-lists.

The Emory University library, under Margaret Jemison, began to take a leadership position in regional library consortia, a role that the library maintained thereafter under successive administrators. In 1938 there was formed the University Center of Georgia, in which market. While the library endured virtual impoverishment for years, it must be admitted that the

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Emory held a central position. Featured in the University Center plan was a union catalog of books in libraries of the Atlanta-Athens area. Card catalogs were to be maintained at Emory and the University of Georgia, the headquarters eventually in the Asa Griggs Candler Library. For the project in 1939 the General Education Board made a grant of \$55,250. Work on the project began prosperously, but after ten years lost impetus, and only a thorough-going reorganization got it going again. In the days before automation it proved extremely useful to researchers and was a major project of the library for three decades.

When Margaret Jemison retired from the librarianship in 1954, after thirty-three years of service, she had brought a college library to university status. Though still small, with only 332,000 volumes, careful selection and organization had made its resources extraordinarily adapted to the general requirements of study and research.

¹Among the natural history exhibits of the museum were live snakes, with a noisy rattler, and a swarm of bees. These, together with troops of visiting schoolchildren, interfered with the activities of the library and the administrative offices. Finally the museum had to be removed to another location.

The Lyle Years, 1954-1972

In 1954 Guy R. Lyle was appointed Director of Libraries. A Canadian by birth, a graduate of the University of Alberta, which was to award him the honorary degree of L.L.D. in 1964, he was brought to Emory from Louisiana State University, where he had served as director of libraries for ten years. With a wide experience in library service and the teaching of librarianship, he was the author of the standard text, *The Administration of the College Library*.

Mr. Lyle came to an overcrowded library, rapidly approaching an unworkable situation. But with the promise of President Goodrich White of speedy relief, he set immediately to work on plans for reorganization and renovation.

One of his first moves was the organization of a Library Policy Committee, as a committee of the University Senate, with representatives of all the schools of the university. This was thereafter to play a much more important part in the oversight of library affairs than the old library committee. The graduate school's developing doctoral program, begun in 1946, was making special demands on the library. To meet them the Beck Foundation's annual grants were assigned to the Library Policy Committee for decisions on the purchase of research materials too costly to be procured from the regular budget.

The completion of the Administration Building in 1955 made possible the removal of university administrative offices from Candler Library's first and second floors. With the support of the administration and trustees, notable among them Henry L. Bowden ('32, '34L, '59H), plans were drawn for renovating the library. The work of remodeling began at once. The most important change in Candler's interior arrangement was lowering the ceiling of the two-story reading room and the front area of the third story to form a complete fourth floor. The new space was assigned to a science library. Among other changes the director's office was moved to the first floor, and a memorial room to the Candler family was located on the north side of the second floor, opening from the exhibition foyer. In Atlanta summers, on many days, the library

had been almost uninhabitable. A happy addition to the renovation plans had been the installation of air conditioning, making Candler the first building on the campus to enjoy this amenity.

The opening of what was virtually a new library was marked by a reception on the evening of November 15, 1957, at which William S. Dix the librarian of Princeton University, spoke.

It was hoped that with renovation and reorganization full library service could be maintained for five years. Actually it was fifteen years before the briefly halted, but increasingly serious, problems of operating at a university standard were finally solved. Use of the reading room as an undergraduate study hall made the consultation of reference works difficult and graduate research virtually impossible. And it was not long until the overburdened stacks, filled to capacity even with additional temporary shelving, forced the removal of several thousand volumes into inconvenient and otherwise unsuitable storage.

At long last a more definite goal appeared. Planning began on a new library building. In his autobiography, *Beyond My Expectations*, Director Lyle gave credit to four administrators and trustees for the construction of Emory's modern library building. Henry L. Bowden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, understood the asset that a great library can be for a university. Trustee Charles T. Winship ('26, '50H), one of the greatest friends the library had during three decades, introduced the motion at a board meeting in November 1962 to authorize "such immediate action as is practical" to move forward a new library. Dean Judson C. Ward secured a planning grant of \$25,000 from the Division of Higher Education of the United Methodist Board of Education. Dean of the Graduate School Charles T. Lester was instrumental in securing major grants to finance a significant portion of construction costs. The architectural firm Warner, Burns, Toan, and Lunde, of New York, was chosen to design the structure. The new library held high priority in Emory's 1965 campaign for endowment and building funds and advance payment of \$1,500,000 from the Ford Foundation's pledge made it possible for construction to begin. The site chosen was a plateau on the hillside above Candler. A bridge was to be built over the ravine for access to the new building from the quadrangle.

In preparation for the move of Special Collections to its future location, a bibliographer was added to the staff, by a gift of Charles F. Palmer ('70H), to assist David E. Estes ('46LS, '51G), head of the division. Plans were carefully formulated for the proper disposition and effective exhibition of the library's rarest and most valuable possessions. Concurrently, a project of the Southeastern Association of Research Librarians, under the direction of Dr. Lyle, a former chairman of the Association, was actively under way. The findings of the study were published by the University of Georgia Press in 1968, with the title, *Roads to Research: Distinguished Library Collections of the Southeast*, by Thomas H. English.

With the completion of the Robert W. Woodruff Library for Advanced Studies, named for the university's most notable patron, it was judged that the time was ripe for the organization of a Friends of the Emory University Library. Accordingly, plans were made for its launching, with the appointment of Charles T. Winship as chairman and Thomas H. English executive secretary. Under the auspices of the fledgling society, on the evening of October 30, 1969, a reception and banquet were held in the Capital City Club, at which its aims for the enrichment of the library's collections were set forth, with a bid for membership. The feature of the occasion was an address, "Scholars, Libraries and Rare Books," by Professor George H. Healey of Cornell University. The formal dedication was held the next morning, with the library opened for inspection and use. The little magazine of the Friends of the Library, *Ex Libris*, edited by the

executive secretary, made its first appearance in February 1971. The varied contents of the three annual issues were largely concerned with the central library, especially with Special Collections, but an earnest effort was made to give an accounting for all the libraries of the university.

The Woodruff Library, erected at a cost of \$7,000,000, is a structure of eleven levels, designed in a modern style but to harmonize with the buildings on the quadrangle. It has a useable floor area of 180,315 square feet and stack space for more than a million volumes. With the opening of Woodruff, the book collection of the School of Business Administration was transferred to the new library, and library services for the business school were expanded. Services for reference, circulation, government documents, science, cataloging, and technical operations are on the main and ground floors. The topmost floor above the six-story book tower is given over to the Special Collections Department, with permanent exhibit rooms devoted to the Joel Chandler Harris and the Robert W. Woodruff collections. Here are housed the library's rare books and manuscripts and the university archives. From that floor and the balcony surrounding may be had fine views of the Emory campus and panoramas of the skyline of Atlanta some six miles distant.

Candler Library now served to house an undergraduate reading room, with course reserves, reference works, current periodicals, and an open-shelf collection of some 8000 books for study and recreational reading. Later, the library's Audiovisual and Instructional Services Division, begun as the Department of Teaching Aids under Dr. Albert Cox, became part of the Candler Library. The Division includes a large collection of films and sound recordings as well all other media services. The Division of Library and Information Management occupied the entire fourth floor. The full renovation of the Asa Griggs Candler Library is yet in the future, but it remains an important component of the main library system.

The new library presented an opportunity to honor significant library benefactors through the furnishing of named conference rooms. The Winship Room perpetuates the memory of Charles T. Winship and his brother Joseph. Charles Winship was instrumental in the continuation of the Lewis H. Beck Foundation grants to support the building of research collections. The Woolley Room was furnished by Mildred Woolley Seydell in honor of her father, Vasser Woolley, Sr. ('82, '84M). Mrs. Seydell's total gifts to the library, largely for acquisitions to the Paul B. Seydell Belgian Collection, form one of the largest benefactions for the book collections by a single individual.

The stunning new library building attracted gifts of books, manuscripts and archives, and new endowments. The first donors of archival collections included Charles F. Palmer ('70H), who presented his personal files relating to public housing and service in the Roosevelt administration, and Dr. Mary Lynn Morgan ('42D), who presented the library and papers of her husband, newspaper editor Ralph E. McGill ('63H). In 1971, Mildred Seydell established the Paul Bernard Seydell Memorial Collection on the History and Culture of Belgium, through the donation of her husband's book collection and funds for future purchases. A welcome addition to the financial resources for special purchases was a substantial gift from the Piedmont Securities Company to the Friends of the Library, which made possible the purchase of items in the rare book market too costly to secure from other available funds.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Loch the Woodruff Library foyer and public areas were adorned with fine examples of modernist art, including two splendid works by Alexander Calder.

A substantial number of new book endowments during the Lyle years increased the total named book funds from six in 1954 to twenty-one in 1972, and made a substantial impact on the purchase of special materials in a variety of subject areas. Of these the largest is the Ruth Candler Lovett Memorial, established by family and friends "to purchase first or rare editions of works of English literature published before 1900." The Lovett fund has been a major support for building the seventeenth and eighteenth century English literature collections.

In 1972 the Emory University Library was able to boast holdings of a million volumes. The millionth title, presented by the Friends, was a magnificent facsimile in three folio volumes of *William Blake's Water-Colour Designs for the Poems of Thomas Gray*. Published by the William Blake Trust, it is the capstone of a series of facsimiles, the successive numbers of which have been acquired by the library as issued. The million-and-first accession was the contribution of Trustee Harlee Brach Jr. ('31 L, '65H), of the first volume and subscriptions to *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*, to be completed in twenty volumes.

In May 1972 Dr. Lyle retired after eighteen years of fruitful service to the university. Miss Ruth Walling, head of reference services, was assigned the acting directorship, a position she was to hold for two years. With Evan Farber, formerly of the Emory staff, later librarian at Earlham College, she compiled a festschrift, *The Academic Library: Essays in Honor of Guy R. Lyle* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1974).

1972-1986

In the library's annual report for 1972-1973, Miss Ruth Walling, acting director, announced the gift by an "anonymous donor" of \$50,000 for books in the general collection and \$25,000 for Special Collections. This windfall permitted the purchase of a number of highly important items for reference and research, and pointed to the debt owed by the library to its "anonymous donor" (eventually identified as the great university patron, Robert W. Woodruff) and other benefactors in sustaining library collections at a time when soaring prices of library materials threatened to paralyze the development of resources in all areas. There began a decade of rising prices in the book markets and in library operating costs, and of unprecedented change in library practices brought on by the move toward automation.

At the beginning of winter quarter, 1974, Don L. Bosseau assumed the office of Director of Libraries. He faced the challenges of rising costs of materials and services, the beginning of computer cataloging, and the growing necessity for cooperation in the nation's research library community. In January, 1975, a year after Mr. Bosseau's arrival, Emory became a member of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), a prestigious organization which included at that time the eighty-five top academic libraries in the United States and Canada. ARL had been formed in 1932 for the purpose of developing and increasing, by cooperative effort, the resources and usefulness of American research libraries. Mr. Bosseau's background in computer applications in libraries made him especially suited to assume the helm at the beginning of the Southeastern Library Network's (SOLINET) computer cataloging services. On January 2, 1975, Emory University became the first member library to catalog a book through the automated shared cataloging system.

A third accomplishment of Mr. Bosseau's four years as director of libraries was organization of the Emory University Libraries' Council. At the request of vice president Charles Lester, Mr. Bosseau called the first meeting of the heads of all campus libraries for the purpose of establishing a vehicle for joint initiatives on common interests and problems. The council continues to the present day in addressing areas for mutual action and development, prominently materials preservation and automation.

The collections of the Woodruff Library received a notable addition, in the spring of 1975, with the bequest of the fine scholarly library of Kemp Malone, 1889-1971 ('07, '36H). This most distinguished scholar in medieval and linguistic studies, who had long served as professor of English at Johns Hopkins University, had assembled a personal library of approximately 20,000 volumes. With almost no area of the humanities unrepresented, it brought to Emory diversified strengths that would scarcely have been achieved in years of normal acquisition. Particularly may be noted hundreds of volumes in Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Norman literature. The greater number of the volumes were cataloged for the Woodruff Library, but a large section, duplicates to the Woodruff collection, went to establish a departmental reading and reference library for the Department of English. The collection was formally presented to the university, and the Department of English Kemp Malone Library in the Humanities Building was dedicated by the donor's widow, Inez Chatain Malone, on April 2, 1977.

It was increasingly evident that a period of great change in the world of research libraries was ahead. The next decade would bring vast growth in scholarly publishing, rapid advances in library technology, and new directions in research. University libraries were ill equipped to respond to all demands that these would make. At Emory, a new president of the university, James T. Laney, pointed toward a future for Emory as a major national and international research institution with the dramatic announcement in 1979, of the gift to the university of the total assets of the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Fund, Inc., valued in excess of \$100 million. The expanding horizons of the university which this gift represented and the changing national research environment would shape the library's future dramatically.

Herbert F. Johnson arrived at Emory as Director of Libraries in the summer of 1978. The library's operations, most particularly the development of the SOLINET organization for computer assisted cataloging, had been ably directed during the interim by Paul M. Cousins, Jr., whose services to the library over the previous twenty years had included a major role in planning the new Woodruff Library building and in designing the earliest automated library operations at Emory. He turned over to Mr. Johnson a library efficiently managed and staffed with experienced and able librarians at all levels.

Mr. Johnson set as priorities the enhancement of library funding for all operations, with particular emphasis on funds for purchase of library materials and for staffing; the development of full computer operations throughout the library, including a computerized library catalog; and the development of a preservation program for the libraries.

Enhancement of book budgets in an era of escalating prices was a difficult task. As in past years, generous gifts from donors and friends, old and new, gave a substantial boost to the research collections. Particular note must be accorded the grant of the Lewis H. Beck Foundation in 1978 of \$21,000, which brought its total contributions to library book funds since 1933 to just over \$500,000. An exhibition and reception paid tribute to the foundation for its support. As of this writing the total Beck Foundation gifts stand at \$729,921 in their fifty-four years of support for the Emory Library. The successive foundation chairmen-Charles Howard Candler ('98, '02,

'42H), Charles T. Winship, and Pollard Truman ('34, '35L) - and the other members of its governing board will be numbered among the builders of the Emory libraries. The impact of the Beck fund on the library collections is incalculable, but it is undeniable that without these funds the library would have been unable to purchase many indispensable and costly research materials for graduate work in the humanities, social science, and the sciences.

In addition to the Beck fund and support from the Piedmont Securities Foundation, some twenty-eight book endowment funds were established over the past decade to honor retired staff and faculty, alumni, and friends. The retirement of Thomas H. English as executive director of the Friends of the Emory University Libraries in 1981 was the occasion for donations to a book endowment fund bearing his name, with primary emphasis on purchases in seventeenth century English literature and Romantic and Victorian poetry and novels. The Marella Walker Fund in English literature, established on her retirement as acquisitions librarian in 1982, appropriately recognizes the chief architect of the library's collections for almost thirty years. Her interests and indefatigable energy were felt in all collecting areas, most particularly in the development of the nineteenth century British literature collections, in which area Emory's library numbers among the strongest in the Southeast. David E. Estes, who retired as head of Special Collections in

1982, presided over the design of the spacious new quarters in the Woodruff Library and the department's dramatic growth in collections that followed their occupation. The Estes Fund for Georgiana will enable the library to purchase rare books, manuscripts, general works, and non-print materials relating to Georgia. Of special note is the manuscripts fund for American literature, inspired and inaugurated by Professor Floyd C. Watkins with the gift of his Robert Penn Warren letters and papers. The first general Special Collections endowment fund, for support of rare book and manuscript purchases in any field, was established in 1985 through the generous bequest from the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Carmichael. The total value of book endowment funds for the Woodruff library has reached nearly one and a half million dollars, a substantial sum that must still be increased if the library is to support the expanding research programs of the university. A complete list of named book funds is attached as Appendix II.

Matters of automation and preservation of library materials were pressing priorities for all Emory libraries through the 1980's. As a result of the Woodruff gift, the work of the Emory University Libraries' Council in cooperative planning, and Director Johnson's commitment to library automation, the university in 1986 joined with IBM Corporation in a joint development at Emory of the DOBIS integrated automated library system. Emory was chosen by IBM to serve as the American research library for evaluating and recommending changes and enhancements for the system, that would link all campus libraries through a computer catalog of holdings and would automate circulation, periodical, and book ordering functions. The automated catalog and book circulation systems were inaugurated on August 31, 1987. In addition to his leadership in library automation, Mr. Johnson also played a prominent role in the establishment of a campus-wide preservation program for the Emory libraries, the first in a southeastern research library.

The past decade has brought more visitors to the Woodruff Library than in any other previous period, due largely to the creation of the Schatten Gallery as an exhibition facility on the entrance and main floors of the library. By the generosity of Dr. William E. and Barbara C. Schatten a complete complement of display cases, folding panels, track lighting, and other furnishings was installed to accommodate university and visiting exhibitions. In the summer of 1981 the Schatten Gallery received its inaugural exhibition, the treasures of the great synagogue in Danzig, rescued and sent to America before the destruction of the synagogue by the Nazis. Since that auspicious opening, the gallery has featured a number of interesting exhibitions, from

the New York Stock Exchange post no. 7, where for years Coca-Cola stock was traded, to the recent Emory sesquicentennial exhibition mounted from the university archives.

The library's most famous guest, former President Jimmy Carter, University Distinguished Professor, maintained an office in the Special Collections department for three years during the construction of his presidential library on a site some two miles from campus.

Of the notable research collections acquired by the library during Mr. Johnson's years, none has received wider acclaim than the acquisition of an important collection of books and manuscripts of W. B. Yeats and his patron, Lady Augusta Gregory. The purchase of Professor Richard Ellmann's personal collection of first edition William Butler Yeats in the winter of 1978 was followed by acquisitions from the library of Lady Augusta Gregory, held by her grandson Maj. R. G. Gregory, in the summer and winter of 1979. Continuing additions to the collection since that time have made Emory's Yeats-Gregory collection one of the three or four finest outside Ireland.

The celebration of the two millionth volume for Emory's libraries in the spring of 1987 called attention to the relatively rapid development of the libraries in a short span of time. From beginnings of a few thousand volumes transported from old Emory College to the university campus in 1919, the libraries were for twenty years thereafter, with limited resources, primarily building basic college collections. It was not until the major Beck grants in the 1930s and the beginning of doctoral programs in the late 1940s that building of research resources truly began. The acquisition of the two millionth volume was an occasion for reflection on the library's and university's advancement and a point of departure for a new era of library building. The volume chosen, the great *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius (1574), the first modern atlas, represented for that day the horizons of man's knowledge of the world. It represents for the Emory libraries and the university the continuing quest for knowledge and enrichment of the human spirit. The two millionth and first addition, a compact disc containing a computerized index to psychological literature published since 1974, represents the modern era of library acquisitions, and points up the truth that libraries are not books alone. It and the Ortelius atlas are symbols of what modern libraries must be cultural institutions holding the great intellectual works of human history and modern research centers capable of providing access to the world of knowledge now held in all manner of technological wizardry.

The Law Library

1916-1986

By Robin K. Mills
Law Librarian

Beginnings

The "Lamar School of Law" of Emory University will begin its first session next September and will offer a thorough three year course taught by "the case method." The splendid building for the law school, now in progress of erection, will be completed, and its equipment, including a large law library, will be adequate in every respect for the best work.

*Letter to H. G. Adams, Esq. from
Prof. H. W. Arant, Secretary of Law
Faculty, 1916.*

... It is our desire to enable ourselves to meet the requirements for admission to the Association of American Law Schools by the time of our opening in September. In order to do this, it will be necessary for us to have a library of 5,000 volumes. The funds available for this purpose are somewhat limited, and we have been asking our Methodist lawyer friends for contributions. Most any kind of a law book will be of value to us for this purpose.

*Letter to Hon. D. H. Riddle from
Prof. H. W. Arant, Secretary of
the Law Faculty, June 23, 1916.*

Thus was established the law library at the new Emory University School of Law, which opened the doors of its new building on the quadrangle to a first class of twenty-seven students in September 1916. In the early years, the library grew slowly, being supplemented primarily through further gifts. It did not reach 10,000 volumes until 1930. In building the library, the emphasis was on developing a basic American legal research collection by acquiring the decisions of state appellate courts, the major legal periodicals, the standard legal indexes and encyclopedias, and some British case law.

In 1927 a "Legal Literature" collection was established by separating out appropriate titles from throughout the library and collecting them together in an area near the entrance. These included "lives of great judges and on legal history and philosophy," and the collection was intended "to tempt the students to read them and thus broaden their intellectual horizons as lawyers." [This collection was maintained for many years with mixed success. In 1948, the law librarian remarked that circulation rates for these materials were low because "the inquiring mind among students appears only rarely after minimum assignments are completed."]

With a small collection and a small student body, the hiring of full-time library staff was out of the question. By 1925, the practice had developed of assigning to a faculty member (usually a new one) responsibility for the library in addition to his teaching duties. Clerical work associated with the library was apparently carried out by the dean's secretary, and the loan desk was staffed by student monitors.

Bibliographic control of the collection was understandably minimal in the early years. By 1935, however, the need for thorough cataloging of the collection was felt and Federal Emergency Relief Act workers assigned to the law school did this work with guidance from the main university library staff. These efforts were only partially successful. A professional librarian was hired for the Law Library in 1940 and in a special report on the condition of the library in September 1940, she stated that "library records were incomplete and illogical....The cards themselves were on the whole extremely incomplete and incorrect...." She went on to recommend that Library of Congress cards be purchased in order to totally revise the catalog, and the work was begun that year.

The War Years

The first librarian, Margaret Van Cise, a graduate of Emory's library school, approached her new responsibilities with energy and enthusiasm, making many recommendations for improvements and expansion of the library's collection and physical space. By this time, the collection had reached 15,000 volumes, and the library was subscribing to over 40 periodicals. By 1942, however, with enrollment in the law school drastically lower because of the war, the

school operated an evening program only. Severe cuts had to be made in budgets and staff. Ms. Van Cise was given the duties of the dean's secretary as well as those of the librarian and resigned that August. From then until 1946, the library was supervised by the dean's secretary with student monitors, the budget was very limited, and the library grew only minimally. Many subscriptions to periodicals and other continuing services had to be suspended.

Post-War Growth

By 1945, plans were already underway for the restoration and expansion of the library once the war was over and the law school returned to normal enrollment levels. The library began collecting materials to support a course on Latin American Law and another on Air Law planned for the post-war curriculum. In January 1946, the library was given a special appropriation to reinstate subscriptions cancelled during the war, and in January, 1947, a professional librarian was once more in charge.

Mary Anne Kernan, a 1939 graduate of Emory's library school, headed the library from 1947 until 1953, seeing it through a period of tremendous growth and change. In 1948, the library's book budget was doubled (to \$5,000). With the end of the war, many veterans returned to complete their education, and enrollment in the law school swelled. By the fall of 1949, the student population had reached nearly 330. In 1950, the book budget was again doubled. As a result of this strengthened library support, the library's collection grew by nearly a third in the five years following the war. To handle the increased use of the library as well as its larger collection, support staff were added during the 1949/50 academic year, a full-time clerical assistant being hired in the fall of 1949, and a half-time reference assistant joining the staff the following spring.

As a result of the growth of collection and staff, the library was facing severe space problems. Three times since the library's establishment, book stacks had been added to the main reading room or to the basement to provide room for the collection to grow. In 1950, part of the basement was excavated to provide yet more space for books as well as study carrels and two more offices.

Once the influx of war veterans had completed law school, enrollment once again dipped, as did the fortunes of the library. The book budget fell and a staff was lost. After 1954, however, enrollment began to increase again and an improvement in library support followed a few years later. Ms. Kernan resigned in 1955, and Stanley J. Bougas was appointed law librarian. By this time the library's collection had reached 30,000 volumes, and there were over 225 subscriptions to journals.

By 1958 the library was once again experiencing severe problems, so further excavation of the basement was begun. This was finally completed by 1960. That year, Mr. Bougas prepared a ten-year plan for the library, pointing out the library's space, staff, and collection needs. He estimated that the collection would reach 60,000 volumes by 1970. (It had actually reached 70,000 by that time.) He also recommended that the library investigate the purchase of microforms and the appropriate equipment to read them as more legal materials were becoming available in that format. The library purchased its first "nonbook" materials during the 1960-61 fiscal year -a set of legislative histories on microcards.

Mr. Bougas left the Law Library in 1963, and U.V. Jones was appointed Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law. Since that time each head law librarian has had a law degree as

well as a professional library degree and has been a member of the law school faculty.

By the mid-1960s law school enrollment was again on the upswing, and by the fall of 1964 the total was again well over 300. Space was again at a premium, so during the 1966/67 academic year a balcony was built in the reading room to accommodate more stacks and more seating. In 1967 Mr. Jones was succeeded by Adrien C. Hinze. In the next decade, the library was to experience the most dramatic changes and expansion yet in its history.

The Years of Rapid Expansion

Space continued to be a crucial issue in the next few years as the law school faculty, student body and library continued to grow rapidly. Finally the long wished-for goal of a new building was achieved in 1972 when Gambrell Hall, on the corner of North Decatur and Clifton roads, was opened. The library, now at 80,000 volumes, was moved gradually from September 1972 to February 1973. The library had spacious new quarters amounting to over 30,000 square feet.

Now that the library's space problems were alleviated, it was time to develop the collection, which was still of very modest size compared with libraries of other accredited law schools. In 1968 the library had become a depository for selected U.S. Government publications, the use of these materials being so high that some duplication of the collection at the main university library was necessary. In 1973, the library was made an official depository of documents of the European Economic Community. Shortly thereafter came the library's most dramatic and exciting period of growth. A grant of \$200,000 from the Trebor Foundation in 1975 and another grant of \$100,000 from the Lettie Pate Evans Foundation in 1977 enabled the library to make substantial progress in deepening and strengthening its resources.

The grant funds were used primarily to complete to the extent possible the library's collection of official state court reports and statutes; to complete existing sets and to add many new titles to the library's collection of Anglo-American periodicals; to build sets of court reports and statutes of countries in the British Commonwealth; and to establish a basic collection of the primary sources of public international law. By the fall of 1979, the collection was nearing 150,000 volumes. In the years that followed, the collection continued to grow, not only in size but in variety of formats. A good portion of the materials purchased with grant monies in the late 1970's was in microform. Late in 1980 the library added LEXIS, a full-text computer database of primary legal documents, to its information resources.

During this period advances in library cataloging practices were also applied to the library. In 1974 the library began using the Library of Congress classification system for monographs and treatises and in 1983 began cataloging on OCLC, a national database of cataloging records.

Mr. Hinze retired in 1983, having seen the library through the most dramatic period of growth in its history. He was succeeded by Robin K. Mills.

Today's Law Library

Today, the Emory University Law Library has solid holdings of Anglo-American legal sources and commentary. Although at 225,000 volumes it is still of relatively modest size when compared with the libraries of other accredited law schools, it is a rich collection because of the careful book selection practices followed since its inception. The international and foreign law collections, begun in the late 1970's, remain a collection development priority.

In addition to acquiring materials of international organizations to support research in public international law subjects, the library is now developing collections in the law of international business transactions and international trade. Furthermore, since 1984 the library has been strengthening its holdings in the law of foreign countries, most notably the Soviet Union. Professor Harold J. Berman, a noted authority on the Soviet legal system, came to the law school faculty from Harvard in 1985 in order to develop Soviet law studies at Emory. The library has since then purchased two major collections of materials on Russian law to add to the substantial gift of journals and monographs he gave the library on his arrival.

The library is far more than the books on its shelves, placing a high priority on services to users. Today it serves over 700 law students, 35 faculty members, and many members of the Atlanta area bench and bar. With a staff of nearly 20, the library offers extensive reference support to users, participates actively in interlibrary programs with other law libraries, and provides access to a variety of computer information services, including the LEXIS and WESTLAW legal research databases. To support the study and writing needs of law students, the library added in the fall of 1986 a computer laboratory providing students personal computers for word processing and other automation needs.

On the bibliographic front, the library is participating in the campus-wide DOBIS project, the adoption of a fully integrated automation system for all of Emory's libraries. In time, the card catalog, circulation records, order records, and subscription records of all of the libraries of Emory will be in one on-line database accessible from any of the libraries as well as from office or home computers.

It is impossible to predict the Law Library's future with accuracy, but it is sure to be an exciting one. As the law school's research and teaching interests become broader and more sophisticated, so must the library's collections and services. Furthermore, once again the library is facing severe space problems, yet planning for the library's future space needs will be made doubly difficult because of rapid changes in information technology. The library has come a long way since those first pleas for gifts of "most any kind of law book" in 1916. Surely those looking at today's Emory Law Library in another seventy years will find the changes will have been just as exciting and dramatic.

The Health Sciences Library

By Carol A. Burns
Director

A new chapter in the history of the A. W. Calhoun Medical Library began in January 1987. Combining its resources with those of the S. W. Foster Dental Library, the Medical Library now serves the entire Woodruff Health Sciences Center and has been renamed the Health

Sciences Library¹. Occupying an enlarged facility, the new library will build upon the firm foundations of its two principal components, taking even further the many advances made in the past two decades.

The library's collections, which have grown dramatically in the past fifteen years, now number over 175,000 volumes with some 3,000 journal subscriptions. Computerized retrieval systems now provide access to this growing body of literature. Initially, reference librarians conducted searches for library patrons, finding citations to articles published around the world using MEDLINE, the National Library of Medicine's literature analysis and retrieval system. Now, with the proliferation of the personal computer, reference librarians are training library patrons in the use of online retrieval services, including databases that contain the full text of journal articles. Library users currently conduct hundreds of searches per year in the library or from their homes and offices.

Technological advances also have enhanced other aspects of library operations including cataloging, interlibrary loan, acquisitions, photocopy, and communication between the library and the Grady Branch. In addition, a media services area has grown steadily since the early 1970s and now includes a microcomputer lab as well as the more traditional audio-visual formats. Soon, DOBIS (Emory's integrated online library system) will complete the picture by incorporating the card catalog, serials control, and circulation processes into one online system. Library services, while increasingly automated, still rely on a well-trained and responsive staff. Fourteen librarians and more than thirty staff members strive to provide a high level of professional service in accessing a growing body of health-related information. Interdisciplinary programs at Emory and with other institutions in the Atlanta area have broadened the scope of the user population and have challenged the staff to provide appropriate collections and services. Other challenges lie ahead.

We must integrate the many sources of health care information (library resources, patient care and research data, instructional materials, and the like) into a meaningful system for ready access by students, researchers, and practitioners. Working with the Emory faculty and other health science libraries in the Southeast, we must develop appropriate library collections for the twenty-first century and preserve existing collections. Library users require instruction in the new techniques of information retrieval, both those available in the library and those designed for use at home or office. In spite of a new facility in the dental school building, the Health Sciences Library requires additional space for library collections and users. The projected Life Sciences Building to be constructed to the rear of the dental school building promises to place increased demands on the Health Sciences Library. The library storage area in the new University Material Center has helped in addressing these space problems, but even with twice-daily retrieval, research efforts are hampered while library users await required volumes. These challenges and other future challenges can and will be met through a cooperative effort among librarians, health sciences faculty and administration, working together to determine new directions and new policies.

As the Health Sciences Center enhances its research program and achieves a position of national prominence, the Health Sciences Library will continue its drive for excellence. Long a leader among medical libraries, the favorable reputation earned by Myrtle Tye, Mildred Jordan, and Miriam Libbey, the library's three former directors, will be continued and enhanced by the current leadership. Like the twelfth-century bibliophile, Bernard of Chartres, today's generations of patrons and librarians can see further by "standing on the shoulders of giants."

¹ *A brief historical account of the Abner W. Calhoun Medical library may be found in Emory University 1865-1915, pp. 191-92. A description of the Sheppard W. Foster Dental library is in Ex Libris, no. 18, October 1976, pp. 11-12.*

The Pitts Theology Library

By Gary Hauk
Reference Librarian

When the library of the Candler School of Theology was founded with the school in 1914, it had one compelling purpose: to preserve the church's story in order to enhance the church's ministry. Now holding some 406,000 volumes and unique collections of archives, microforms, tapes, and records, the Pitts Theology Library has grown from a humble collection of pastors' used books into a national treasure. During that growth the library's purpose has remained unchanged and has sustained the vision of the library's staff through some of the most desperately lean years a library can experience, as well as through some of the most dramatically exciting.

That the Pitts Theology Library houses unique collections surprises no one who remembers the windfall that astonished the academic world in 1975 - the purchase of the 220,000-volume book collection of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, for which Emory University paid \$1.75 million. The acquisition of the Hartford collection in many ways set the direction for the library's current acquisition practices. But like all things living and growing, the library has a life-history whose arc reaches back sixty-one years before the Hartford purchase and bends into a future whose shape can be only dimly outlined. In many ways the history of the growth of this collection reflects the history of the school itself.

When the Candler School of Theology opened its doors at the Wesley Memorial Building in downtown Atlanta, the seminary library consisted of whatever books already were housed there - which was a large enough collection for a church, but hardly for an academy with aims of the seminary. The seminary then owned fewer than 2,000 volumes, largely donated by retired clergy and tended by untrained student volunteers. The next year the Board of Trustees resolved to spend "not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) in the purchase of books and periodicals for the Library of the School of Theology." Sixty years later the yearly acquisitions budget would approach \$100,000. When the seminary moved to the present Emory campus in the summer of 1916, the library's assets totaled \$10,000. Today, the paper alone is insured for \$7 million.

In 1911 Bishop Warren A. Candler, the university's first and only chancellor, authorized the purchase of the university's first prize collection, the Thursfield Smith Collection of Wesleyana, bought for \$5,000 - \$2,290 below its 1911 appraised value. This collection, along with other significant purchases and gifts of Wesley material, became the core of what would be deemed, in 1939, a Wesleyana collection second only to the combined collection of Wesley's own City Road Chapel and the Methodist Publishing House in London. Today the library's Wesleyana Collection contains almost 300 first editions, including 73 by John and Charles Wesley. The collection also contains early-American bishop Francis Asbury's New Testament, a field pulpit given to John Wesley in 1740 by the miners of Winterbourne, Wales, a few letters written by John Wesley, and other memorabilia.

Still in many ways the heart of the Pitts Special Collections, the Wesleyana collection comprises only a small part of the archives and manuscripts at Pitts, which now owns

manuscripts from the twelfth through the twentieth centuries. In 1982 Anita K. Delaries came to the Pitts Theology Library as its first curator of archives and manuscripts. Before leaving in 1985, she established all of the library's archival policies and had begun the mammoth task of processing hundreds of feet of manuscripts, photographs, slides, and records gathered in no systematic order. Her successor, Cynthia Crouch, has continued to organize this material, which now consists of over a hundred collections occupying some 400 feet of shelving -about 350,000 separate items. The Pitts Theology Library is one of the few repositories that maintain catalog records for manuscript collections in the Online Computer Library Center's international system.

In addition to the Methodist-related rarities in Special Collections, the library has made a point of preserving the record of the denomination that founded it, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now an unalloyed part of The United Methodist Church. During the 1930s and 1940s the library began collecting histories of the rise of Methodism in the disparate regions of this country, as well as journals of the Methodist annual conferences for as far back as the beginning of Methodism in the American colonies. The library is also the depository of the archives of the North Georgia Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Through the early years of the library, the collection grew at a pace of about 200 volumes a year. In the difficult years of the Great Depression, the budget for books fell to \$500 a year. In consequence, the beginning of the fifties and the mushrooming of theological education across America found Candler's library with only 38,500 volumes to support ministerial programs. But by 1960, holdings approached 60,000; the library began to add 3,000 volumes a year and the number of periodicals rose from 56 in 1930 to 229 in 1960. Currently the library subscribes to 1,502 journals in the fields of religion and theology and acquires an average of 7,000 volumes a year.

The significance of the growth in the Pitts collection over the years appears all the more striking when one reads in annual reports that in 1972 the library was the forty-fifth largest theological library in the country and in 1980 was fourth. Today it ranks second only to the Burke Library of Union Theological Seminary in New York City. In large measure the growth of the collection has been spurred by the generosity of friends, whose gifts of books and money have boosted acquisitions above what would be possible from the annual budget. One such friend is Miss Margaret A. Pitts. In 1973 the theology library was named in honor of Miss Pitts and her father, W.I.H. Pitts, a long-time supporter of the university and member of the Committee of One Hundred.

One can measure the growth of the library also by its gradual annexation of the entire building in which it has been housed since 1916. The university's Theology Building, the first building constructed on the present campus, originally housed Chancellor Candler's office, other offices, classrooms, and the university chapel, as well as the library. Lacking fans and window coverings, the library occupied only the first floor of the building's west wing. In 1937, the growing collection and the increased number of theology students studying in the library made it necessary to renovate the building's basement into a room for stacks. Nineteen years later, the acquisition of research materials to support new doctoral programs in religion necessitated further renovation to the basement for more stacks.

The building's most dramatic alteration came in 1976. The purchase of the Hartford collection presented the university with the choice of either building a new theology library three times the size of the old or turning the entire Theology Building over to the Pitts Library and building another structure to house the displaced chapel, offices, and classrooms. With time short and books needing to be moved from Hartford to Atlanta, the quick solution was to build a new

chapel. The university commissioned internationally renowned architect Paul Rudolph to design a new chapel and plan for the transformation of the Theology Building into a library. On November 11, 1976, the building was officially rededicated for use solely as a theology library.

Since its advent to the ranks of the world's foremost theological collections, the Pitts Theology Library has continued to grow, though selectively. One field well developed in the Hartford collection but not chosen for extensive continued development was Judaica. In 1976 Dr. Charles Berlin, the Friedman Bibliographer in Judaica at Harvard College Library, wrote that Emory had "a research-level Judaica collection that could be developed into a major graphic resource." At the time, 80 percent of this material was housed at Pitts Library, and the rest at Woodruff. Since then the two libraries have divided responsibility for collection development in this area. The Pitts Library continues to build on the strengths of the Hartford material relating to the theology curriculum -biblical studies, Hebrew philology, and ancient Judaism - while the Woodruff Library collects in the areas of post-biblical Judaism, Jewish history, and modern Jewish thought.

Because of limitations of space and budget, Channing R. Jeschke, Librarian and Margaret A. Pitts Professor of Theological Bibliography at Candler, has selected four areas for concentrated collection development: early Reformation materials; English religious materials; theological dissertations of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and primary and periodical literature of the African churches.

The first two of these areas were also well represented by Hartford. Hartford's "Lutherana" included such jewels as Luther's 1528 Psalter owned by the reformer Ambrosius Blaurer and filled with Blaurer's corrections, annotations, and fabulous, whimsical drawings. The Pitts Library now owns some 451 of Luther's works published during his life-time. In addition, through the years the library has acquired over 70 pieces by Philipp Melancthon, Luther's close friend and colleague; major works by Luther's opponents Erasmus, Eck, and Cochlaeus; and dozens of works published in the 16th century by Luther's friends and followers, including his former teacher Karlstadt and his confessor, Staupitz. As a whole, this body of material nearly 2,000 items -represents a resource for Reformation studies with few equals in the country and none in the South.

By the curious vagaries of history, the second major area of collection development at Pitts Library, English religious history since the Stuarts, is intertwined with the first. The English Reformation under Henry VIII took many of its theological cues from Luther, and John Wesley's own transforming experience of regeneration came during a time of Luther's commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

The materials acquired in this area since 1972 number in the tens of thousands and are valuable not only for their potential research use but also for their unique place in church history. Among the most prominent collections within this area is the personal library of Henry Edward Cardinal Manning (1808-1892), a major influence in the First Vatican Council and, along with John Henry Cardinal Newman, the leading English Catholic of the nineteenth century. Numbering some 4,460 books and over 1,500 manuscript pieces, the Manning Collection stands as the single most complete source of research material about the life and work of Cardinal Manning.

In 1984 the library significantly complemented the Manning Collection by purchasing a collection of approximately 7,000 books and 16 manuscript collections relating to English Roman Catholic history and theology. These treasures were the personal glory of Dr. James Molloy, a scholar and churchman of Milton, England. Among its special features are a collection of "Moreana" i.e., books by and on Thomas More, including first editions of his work -as well as

books printed secretly in England in Elizabethan times. The Molloy Collection stands alongside the Manning Collection and holdings in Wesleyana, Nonconformist materials, and Church of England materials as a picture window onto the panorama of English religious life.

The third focus of intensive collection is the theological dissertations and disputations published at Northern European universities in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although many of the universities where these dissertations and controversial pamphlets were written still own hundreds of them, these works represent a largely ignored source of historical and theological insight. No other library in the world is now collecting this material as actively as the Pitts Library, which owns nearly 7,500 such items. While Mr. Fred Grater, the rare-book bibliographer at Pitts, continues to compile the definitive bibliography of these dissertations and disputations, the collection awaits the attention of a few people with the historical and knowledge and linguistic skills necessary to unlock its riches.

The final, and perhaps the most exotic, area of cultivation lies far to the south of the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic church movements, in the vast domain of the church's most rapid growth - Africa. Concerned that much of the primary literature of the African Christian bodies from Cairo to Cape Town and from Ivory Coast to Madagascar was simply disappearing as rapidly as it was published, Dr. Jeschke decided to seek it out and preserve it. The Pitts Library has developed in the past ten years the world's largest collection of African religious periodicals. Currently containing some 231 active subscriptions, and 450 different periodicals in all, the Pitts collection of African religious periodicals far surpasses similar collections in Oxford, Rome, and Geneva.

Mrs. Cynthia Runyon, the periodicals librarian at Pitts, has completed a union list of African religious periodicals holdings for nine libraries in Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, and West Germany. When published, this list will show the complete holdings of 658 titles in each of these libraries and provide a unique resource for Africanists.

In addition to periodicals, the Pitts Library has added the entire archives of the Independent African Orthodox Church of South Africa -approximately fifteen linear feet of manuscripts giving a comprehensive record of the church from its founding in the mid-1920s through 1970. Complementing these collections of material from the indigenous church, the Pitts Library has cultivated important American resources. The Reverend Ira E. Gillet, 97, one of the first Methodist missionaries to work in southern Mozambique, has agreed to donate his papers, library, and personal memorabilia to the library. In all, the several groups of material from Africa represent a core of deposit that historians will have to mine in order to write the history of the current explosion of Christian faith in the Third World.

The history of the Pitts Theology Library's collection is unique in the annals of theological libraries, and indeed among libraries in general. But, of course, the collection itself is only a part of the library's history. The people who have helped to shape the collection and who make it available to scholars also leave enduring legacies. In this respect, too, the Pitts Library has a rich heritage. Since the day over seventy years ago when the school of theology admitted its first class, the library has been blessed with staff members dedicated to serving and preserving the traditions of faith in the West, as well as to advancing bibliographic excellence. No record of the frustrations and triumphs of service was left by those students who volunteered to staff the library in its early days. One can well guess what they went through. But by 1926, when the first professional librarian arrived to direct library operations, the School of Theology had graduated ten classes, with apparently no adverse effects from the library's strictly amateur staff.

Mrs. John Goff, the first professional librarian in the theology library, began to reclassify all the library's holdings according to the Library of Congress classification. Three other

librarians succeeded her during the next six years. In 1932 Elizabeth Royer arrived at Emory. Hired initially to classify the Wesleyana collection, she was appointed director of the library the next year. She would direct the life of the theology library for thirty-nine years. Under her guidance, the library staff in the years just after World War II aided in the development of *Religious Periodicals Index*, published yearly by the American Theological Library Association; provided an extension library that pastors could use by mail (the local beginning of the current international interlibrary loan system); and acquired the initial research material necessary to support the Ph.D. programs in religion begun in 1948. Miss Royer's tenure also brought about some of the most creative use of space on the Emory campus, as the theology library continued to be plagued by a shortage of space -a problem that persists today.

Upon Miss Royer's retirement in 1971, the school of theology sought an experienced librarian who could build on the resources already present and prepare a library that would complement the theology faculty in the school's rise to the ranks of the great seminaries in America. Channing R. Jeschke, a graduate of Yale Divinity School with a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago, came to the theology library from Berkeley Divinity School. In the intervening fifteen years the library acquired over four times as much material as it had in the previous half century.

Such extensive holdings—in dozens of languages from Welsh and Russian to Arabic and Cree Indian, and in every form from books to audio recordings and microfiche—require that the staff have considerable expertise in both the technical and personal aspects of library work. (Currently the full-time staff of eleven is capable of handling materials in eighteen languages and paying for them in forty-one different currencies.) The school of theology, and the university in general, have attracted the kind of staff that can provide both the technical and public services for a library of this sort; and this speaks well for the library's mission of housing the traditions of faith in the twenty-first century.

The Library of the Division of Library and Information Management

With the organization in 1899 of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, a six-month apprentice program was instituted to train the staff. Financed by Andrew Carnegie, a formal library school was organized in 1905. From 1915 to 1930 Tommie Dora Barker ('09L5, '30H) was director of the Carnegie Library Training School formed by the Carnegie Corporation and the City of Atlanta.

In November 1925 the library school was affiliated with Emory University, its classes, however, continuing to meet in its downtown quarters. In 1926 it received accreditation from the American Library Association, making it the first accredited library school in the South. The university conferred its first degrees (B.A. in Library Science) on a graduating class at the 1928 Commencement.

In 1930 the library school moved to the Emory University campus, where it occupied the greater part of the fourth floor of the recently completed Asa Griggs Candler Library. At this time its library collections consisted of approximately 2500 books and pamphlets, mostly strictly professional materials. In 1936, when Tommie Dora Barker succeeded Clara E. Howard as Dean of the Emory University Library School, library holdings numbered about 7,000 items.

In 1948 the library school gave up its independent status, becoming the Division of Librarianship of the Graduate School. Miss Barker continued as director through 1954.

For years the school had suffered from severely restricted space. Some slight relief was afforded in 1955 when university administration offices were taken out of Candler. But it was not until the close of 1969 that the opening of Woodruff allowed the Division of Librarianship to take over the entire fourth floor of Candler. Office and classroom space was greatly increased, and for the first time the library presented convenient shelving and reasonably adequate provision for reading and study.

Under the directorship of Evaline Parsons Jackson ('29LS), 1954-64, and A. Venable Lawson ('50G), from 1965, there has been both expansion and diversification of the curriculum and the library has grown and changed in accordance with current requirements. There are two special collections. A bequest of Hilda P. Holme of Baltimore consists of some 1,500 volumes concentrated in children's literature, the history of the book, and the fine arts. On the retirement of Clyde Pettus ('27G) from the faculty in 1957, colleagues and friends presented in her honor a small collection on the history of the book. The main holdings of the division, in 1987 more than 36,000 items, including a wide range of technical publications, periodicals, library reports, microforms, audiovisuals, and materials relating to information services, form an impressive resource for study in library history and administration.

The Oxford College Library 1919-1986

By Sara Gregory

When Emory University completed its move from Oxford to Atlanta in 1919, the Emory University Academy was established on the former college campus in Oxford to prepare boys for college. Although the Emory University Academy catalog of 1918-1919 described "the number of volumes in the library [as] unusually large for a preparatory school," by 1919 many books from the library in Candler Hall, constructed in 1897, had been moved to the new Atlanta campus. Some ten years later, in 1929, after the academy was succeeded by Emory Junior College, the library numbered 6375 books with an annual appropriation of \$3650.

From 1919 to 1932 the library was in the hands of Professor Harry Harlan Stone, a member of the college faculty since 1881, "a pillar of the church and the school," Professor Stone's family, one of the oldest in Oxford, had been affiliated with the college since its founding. His death in 1932 signaled the end of an era for the college and the library.

Following the death of Professor Stone, Mrs. James Hinton, widow of Emory professor and first director of libraries, became librarian of Emory Junior College. Mrs. Hinton began a systematic search of the collection for rare and valuable pamphlets of Southern Americana and early Methodist history, which she transferred to the library of the university. She also began classes in library instruction, with encouraging results, and set about methodically building a collection adequate for a junior college library. When Hinton checked the library holdings against a standard collection list for junior college libraries compiled for the Carnegie Corporation, she discovered that the library held only 467 of the 5000 suggested titles. In 1958, on Mrs. Hinton's retirement as librarian, library holdings totaled 8228 volumes.

In 1958 Mrs. Adelle Dennis Dickey became the head librarian and Mrs. Sara McDowell Gregory assistant librarian on a part-time basis. With the help of faculty members, the librarians began to eliminate obsolete holdings not suitable for a junior college. A Special Collection was begun with subject areas including Oxford College history, the Methodist Church, the town of Oxford, Newton County and Georgia. A faculty library committee was appointed in 1958 and an

interlibrary loan service established, giving Emory-at-Oxford students and faculty access to six other libraries in the Atlanta-Athens University Center. Library staff prepared a *Library Guide for Students* and gave instruction in the use of the library to classes in freshman English. Books from the personal library of President Goodrich C. White, donated to the college, strengthened the library collection.

When Mrs. Dickey retired in 1961, the library staff numbered four: two part-time librarians (Mrs. Sara Gregory and Mrs. Marjorie Hoffman) and two part-time assistants to librarians (Mrs. Fran Hardy Elizer and J. Frank Walker). Her administration had been marked by solid growth and an emphasis on expansion of services, within the limitations of a small staff and increasingly deficient physical facilities. During the next five years, physical improvements were made in old Candler Hall, still the library's quarters after half a century, but space continued to be an ever-pressing problem. Receipt of three new book collections (Lasseter, Bixler, and Dewey Collections) were welcome supplements to the holdings and further pointed to the college's inadequacies in library facilities. The library holdings continued to increase and the student body grew in numbers until Candler Hall could no longer accommodate the growth in the size of the college community and in the number of new teaching programs.

In 1963, Dr. Guy Lyle, Emory University Director of Libraries, and other administrators from the university visited the Oxford campus for the purpose of considering an annex to Candler Hall. Their report suggested that such an annex would require extensive changes and would be very expensive. The Library Committee at Oxford College, chaired by Associate Dean J. Hamby Barton, Jr., recommended that a new library building be constructed.

Into the plans for the new building were accumulated the professional preparation, creative skill, careful study and concentrated efforts of many people. Mrs. Sara Gregory wrote the program for the new building, stating the requirements for all service and work areas, the general conditions, spatial relationships, lighting and ventilation. On March 11, 1966, plans for a new building, prepared by the architectural firm of Abreu and Robeson, were presented and approved by the committee and administrators. At the June commencement exercises at Oxford College the announcement was made that Oxford College of Emory University would receive a federal grant of \$200,000 to assist in financing construction of a new library. The cost of the building, which was expected to be \$600,000, was made part of the Emory University Merit campaign.

Groundbreaking for Oxford's new library building was held on January 19, 1968. Dedication came on June 7, 1969, with Dr. Guy Lyle presenting the dedication address and Bishop Arthur J. Moore the dedicatory prayer. The new structure was occupied on January 19, 1970, when a steady line of students and Oxford faculty and staff began carrying books from Candler Hall to the new library. The "book walk" began at 8:30 A.M. and lasted for five hours and forty-five minutes. The new library was opened for service when the last book and the circulation records were moved from the old library. At that time, the book collection included 23,102 volumes, with 331 unbound pieces, and 163 maps.

The newly dedicated library, with 20,000 square feet of space, offered expansion capacity to 60,000 volumes and a seating capacity of 350 readers and 130 study carrels. Among special features of the library was a listening room for music appreciation, for which equipment was donated by the John H. Gregory family in memory of Mr. George Lummus. Mrs. Katherine Daves Sacre made a contribution for the purchase of a display case in memory of her father, Rev. Joel Thomas Daves ('90), and a new card catalog was presented by Mr. Clifford A. Bell ('49), in memory of his mother. Much of the wooden furniture was handmade by Mr. Charles Ellis, a talented Oxford resident. A Special Collections Room was designed to house significant volumes

relating to Methodism and Emory, Georgia authors, Confederate history, and genealogy.

Alumni and friends of the college have generously supported acquisitions through endowed book funds, which have made possible the purchase of many "special" books not affordable from the regular budget. The first named book fund was created in memory of John F. Hough, Jr., an instructor in social studies at Oxford. The Josephine Green Walton Fund was established in 1982 in memory of Mrs. Walton, a dedicated library staff member for fifteen years. A book fund honoring Fran Hardy Elizer was established by her husband, Emeritus Professor Marshall Elizer, upon Mrs. Elizer's retirement after twenty-three years of service to the library and Oxford College. Book funds have grown to number twenty and will continue to be a major source of support for the book collections.

From Professor Harry Harlan Stone to the current librarian Margaret McPherson and her able staff, the librarians and their assistants have rendered personal and dedicated service to the Oxford community. A particular word of recognition should be given to Mrs. Susanne Stone Eady, wife of Dean Virgil Y. C. Eady, who retired in 1974. Mrs. Eady's knowledge of Oxford and Emory history and her interest in the Methodist Church and the history of Oxford are reflected in the Special Collections Room and in the local history file which she tended with knowledge and dedication.

The goal of librarian Sara Gregory had been that the size of the book collection would be 50,000 volumes before her retirement. On Oxford Day, 1981, Mrs. Susanne Stone Eady and Miss Emmalise Stone presented to Dean William Moncrief the book bearing accession number 50,000, *Our Brother in Black: His Freedom and His Future*, by Atticus Greene Haygood (1881). This particular copy held special significance. Atticus Haygood, president of Emory College from 1875-1884, had presented the book to the sisters' grandfather, Prof. George W. W. Stone; it was later in the library of their father, Prof. Harry Harlan Stone, librarian of the college for many years.

Having reached and surpassed the 50,000 volume mark for the library, Mrs. Sara Gregory retired on August 31, 1982. First as a member of the Math-Science Division, she had served Oxford College for thirty-five years and could look with pride on the progress of the library since she joined the staff in 1958. The excellent staff provided outstanding service to all library users and, with Mrs. Gregory's encouragement, were involved in workshops, field trips, professional meetings, and seminars designed to promote their ongoing professional development.

In 1983 the Oxford College library became the Hoke O'Kelley Memorial library, in recognition of Mr. O'Kelley's devotion to the Methodist Church and to education, upon presentation of a major gift to the college by Mrs. Willie D. O'Kelley Dubois.

The O'Kelley library, as part of the Emory University libraries, has been involved in recent library-wide automation and preservation projects. The library is part of the OCLC computer cataloging system and shares its resources with three thousand member institutions in that network. Beginning in 1985, a university-wide program for the preservation of library materials has brought the O'Kelley library into ever closer relationship with the libraries on the university campus in Atlanta. The future for the college and the library seems bright.

APPENDIX I

University Book Collections

Year	Volumes	Year	Volumes
1920	69,000	1960	523,753
1925	93,000	1965	823,609
1930	146,300	1970	927,542
1935	160,986	1975	1,150,251
1940	179,251	1980	1,636,344
1945	249,973	1985	1,888,061
1950	332,901	1986	1,951,101
1955	444,493	1987	2,006,423

Note: Figures for the earliest years are little more than fair approximations. Published figures for the middle years will be found somewhat to vary, for several reasons unnecessary to explain at length. Later figures are as dependable as may be expected in such statistics. Taken as a whole, the table gives a clear account of the growth of Emory's book collections.

APPENDIX II

Woodruff Library Named Book Funds

1908	John W. Akin Memorial	English Literature
1923	Eva MacDonald Memorial	Social Sciences
1933	Lewis H. Beck Fund	Humanities and Social Sciences
1944	Fanny A. McCandless Memorial	Education
1947	William E. & Augusta E. Barnes Fund	General
1953	William D. Thomson Fund	General
1962	Randolph L. Fort Memorial	Communications
1962	Cullen B. Gosnell Fund	State and Local Government
1962	Christian F. Hamff Memorial	German Literature
1964	Ruth Candler Lovett Memorial	English Literature before 1900
1966	Dorothy Lunsford Giles Fund	Genetics & Flowering Plants
1967	William Edward Storey Memorial	General
1967	William Powell Jones Fund	20th Century English Literature
1967	June Ellen Schwartz Fund	Jewish Creative Writing
1968	Warren T. Jackson Memorial	History
1968	George Howell Mew Fund	Business Administration
1970	Hansard-MacDougald Memorial	General

1971	Charles Anderson Fund	General
19771	Vasser Woolley, Sr. Memorial	Fine Arts
1971	Paul Bernard Seydel Memorial Fund	Belgium
1972	Mattie Leigh & John Wightman Bowden Memorial	Humanities
1972	Guy R. Lyle Fund	Biography & Autobiography
1975	James C. Hinton Memorial	General Reading
1975	J. B. Peebles Fund	Applied Mathematics
1976	Cantor Isaac Goodfriend Fund	Holocaust
1977	Joseph Airov Fund	Economics
1977	H. Prentice Miller Fund	American literature
1977	Judaic Studies Fund	Judaica
1977	M.L Kahn Fund	Judaica
1978	A.J. Kravtin Fund	Judaica
1978	Dr. & Mrs. Elias Neuren Fund	Judaica
1978	Sylvia Gold Cohen Fund	Judaica
1978	Cully A. & Lois Dowdle Cobb Fund	Southern History
1978	Walter Ransom Davis, Jr. Fund	General
1979	Max L Kuniansky Fund	Judaica
1979	Louise King Minor Fund	General
1980	Hildegard S. Ryals Fund	Art
1980	Calder Pierce & Helen Rehbaum Sindair Fund	General
1980	Judson C. Ward Fund	American History
1980	Bell Irvin Wiley Fund	History
1982	Walter R. Davis III Fund	Humor
1982	R. Bingham Duncan Fund	American History
1982	Mary Mitchell Harbort Fund	Math and Computer Science
1982	Thomas H. English Fund	English Literature
1982	Marella Walker Fund	English Literature
1983	Michael M. Krissman fund	General
1983	Charles N. Watson Fund	General
1983	Julia Dunning Webster	History
1983	Floyd C. Watkins American Literary Manuscripts Fund	American literature
1984	David E. Estes Georgiana Fund	Georgiana
1984	Rev. James H. Wilson Fund	Religion & Philosophy
1984	Woolford and Bernice Baker Fund	Biological Sciences
1986	Elizabeth Merrill O'Hara Fund	General
1986	LL Clegg Fund	General

APPENDIX III

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