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FRIENDS
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THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MESSENGER

Published Occasionally

Madison

No. 5, Feb., 1964

Gifts of 1963

The year was marked by a gift of \$300,000 for an art library, made by the Kohler Company and Foundation. This library, to be part of the Elvehjem Art Center, will enable us to bring together the fine collection of the Art History Department with the collection now in the Memorial Library. I look forward to that great day when we can give to art students the kind of service expected of a modern art library.

Also exciting was the gift made by Governor Oscar Rennebohm of \$40,000 with which to purchase the equipment required to play tapes over several channels for students wishing to listen to music and other tape recordings. The location of this installation, to be under the supervision of the University Library, has not yet been chosen. Here again, we have the opportunity to provide a service long desired by members of the library staff.

A notable gift of 2,500 volumes was received from the estate of Annie M. Pitman, former professor of Latin and Greek in the Extension Division. This collection is described elsewhere in this issue. Especially welcome were the 17th century volumes by Grotius.

Because of her great interest in student reading, I am happy to report that \$400 given in honor of the late Ruth Wallerstein, professor of English, will be used to purchase books for the newly established graduate reading room in the Memorial Library. In this room will be shelved duplicate copies of books greatly in demand by graduate students.

Mr. Lawrence E. Meyer of Lady Lake, Florida gave a manuscript several hundred years old written in Castilian, Latin and Catalan, containing a record of the accounts of the convent of Saint Raymond of Penafort.

Miss Nancy C. Cooley, President of National Certified Interviews, Chicago, gave \$50 for the purchase of books in marketing research in honor of Charles Tobin.

Mrs. K. G. Kurtenacker, of Madison, gave 200 volumes in American

and English literature, most of which were shelved in the Undergraduate Collection of the Memorial Library.

From Professor Mark Schorer, formerly a member of our English Department and now at UCLA, we received a multilithed copy of the original script of his heralded biography of Sinclair Lewis.

An unusual association item given by Miss Catherine W. Pierce of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was a Landino commentary on the *Divine Comedy* once owned by the late George C. Fiske of our department of Classics.

From the Kulien Bird Club of Madison we received a deluxe edition of Gromme's *Birds of Wisconsin*.

Others who donated books were Mrs. A. J. Blotz (Helene Stratman-Thomas Blotz), Mrs. J. A. Kubiak, Mrs. Victor E. Albright, and Walter E. Scott, all of Madison. A rare volume, published in 1876 by John Ericsson, the inventor of the naval vessel, the *Monitor*, was given by Professor Farrington Daniels. Also useful was the *Kretzschmar von Kienbusch Collection of Armor and Arms*, an illustrated catalog given by Mr. C. O. von Kienbusch of New York City.

Once again we were the recipient of many useful books (417 in all) from Mr. Lloyd E. Smith of Racine.

Governor Oscar Rennebohm created a special trust fund, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of books for the library of the School of Medicine. In time, this trust fund will prove of considerable value. The school of Medicine also was given the books, journals and reprints once the property of Dr. Walter J. Meek, donated by his widow.

To the library in the School of

Agriculture came a gift of \$200 for the purchase of books, made by the Wisconsin Arabian Horse Association.

Emeritus Professor Harry Steenbock and Mrs. Constance W. Elvehjem each gave several hundred volumes to the Department of Biochemistry which for years has maintained a useful collection. To the library in the Department of Plant Pathology came books given by Professor J. C. Walker and by Mrs. Otto Reiniking of Washington, D.C. Professor James Watrous of Art History gave 69 volumes, destined for the new art library.

Once again the Wisconsin Center of Theatre Research received a number of valuable gifts of musical scores, correspondence, records and manuscript plays, these to be shelved in the Mass Communications Center of the State Historical Society. Among the donors, too numerous to mention, were Edna Ferber, S. N. Behrman, Stephen Sondheim, Rod Serling, Walter and Jean Kerr, and Marc Blitzstein.

Undergraduates and the Memorial Library

Ten years ago a study revealed that in main libraries being constructed in large universities, the number of chairs was equal to a low of ten percent to a high of twenty percent of the student enrollment. Our own plans at Wisconsin were influenced by the knowledge that in most large universities the total of chairs in all libraries was roughly equal to 15 percent of the enrollment. Accepting this figure, our committee on the Memorial Library next turned to a study of teaching credits and found that of these the

College of Letters and Science and the School of Education provided two-thirds. Then, because the committee was thinking of service to a maximum of 18,000 students, it came to the conclusion that 1,800 chairs might be adequate.

Subjective as may have been the planning of this committee, it transpired that the Memorial Library experienced no vexatious space problems until the student enrollment exceeded 18,000. Not until then could students be seen wandering about looking for a place to sit, and not until then did we notice students studying on the floors in the corridors. Not until then did the student body make a fight for longer hours of service.

Now that we have a total enrollment in excess of 24,000, if the number of teaching credits in the College of Letters and Science and in the School of Education (both of which depend heavily upon the services of the Memorial Library) are taken as the measure of need, and again assuming chairs for fifteen percent, the number of chairs required would be 2,803. Thus, we now provide chairs for only 67 percent of what ten years ago was considered minimal. To provide for 40,000 students (estimated enrollment for 1968) we would need 4,320 chairs in the Memorial Library. Were we to provide chairs for 20 or 25 percent, as some university librarians recommend, the number required would be considerably greater.

Besides library chairs there is the problem of increase in the use of books. Since moving into the Memorial Library in 1953, circulation has increased by more than 220 percent, a much greater increase than in student enroll-

ment. The space in the Memorial Library given over to the Circulation Department was not designed to handle so great a work load; we are now unable at peak periods to cope with the task of delivering books and returning them to the shelves. In the immediate years ahead we will not be able to find work stations enough for the number of library staff required. For this reason, we have studied automation systems applicable to university libraries. Putting all the factors together, we believe that if we had time to prepare for automation we could, at considerable cost, only in small measure alleviate the crisis. But a far more effective solution is to construct an undergraduate library near the Memorial Library in order to provide the necessary space for students, and for a library staff large enough to give the services required.

Still another consideration is the large concentration of students living near the lower campus. If one considers only the University Residence Halls, presently most students live west of the lower campus. But less than 30 percent of our students live in University Residence Halls. If to those living near the Memorial Library in University Residence Halls is added those living in fraternities and in private dormitories, it becomes immediately apparent that the single greatest concentration of undergraduates is in the area of the Memorial Library.

Because the area immediately to the south and east of the Memorial Library (the area bounded by State and Lake Streets) must be reserved for expansion of the book stacks, this site is not available for an undergraduate library. On the other hand, there are sev-

eral reasons why the undergraduate library ought to be constructed in the vicinity of the Memorial Library. These are as follows: (1) the Memorial Library must continue to serve undergraduates because an undergraduate library even of 100,000 volumes is not large enough to meet all the needs of upper classmen; (2) if the undergraduate library is not centrally located for the great number of students living east of Park Street, it will fail to draw off from the Memorial Library a sufficient number of undergraduates; (3) students who withdraw books from the Memorial Library will be encouraged to study these in a nearby undergraduate library.

These, or similar reasons, prompted the authorities at Harvard and at Michigan to construct an undergraduate library in the immediate vicinity of the general library. But at Harvard, undergraduates living in multiple dwellings have also the use of smaller collections whereas we at Wisconsin have not planned for libraries in the University Residence Halls. With this in mind, when a new library for the School of Agriculture is constructed we ought to provide in it a good general collection for the more than 3,000 students who live in the University Residence Halls to the north and west of Observatory Hill.

✓ Pitman Library Comes to UW

The Memorial Library has recently received from the estate of Emeritus Professor Annie M. Pitman, professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, her private library of some 2,500 volumes.

A native of Madison and a graduate of Wisconsin and its graduate school, Miss Pitman was a pioneer in the extension movement in American education. Her books reveal her as a lady of vigorous mind and continued intellectual curiosity, even into old age.

Many of the volumes in the collection are by or about Hugo Grotius, the famous Dutch jurist and humanist who matriculated at the Leyden University at the age of eleven and was a lawyer at fifteen. 58 volumes by him, or associated with him, will be housed in the Rare Book Department. A number of them comprise classical writings edited by him (Tacitus, Caesar, Lucretius, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plutarch and so on). Certain of the volumes issued by Jansson, Elzevir, or Estienne are, in addition, valuable as specimens illustrating the history of printing.

His theological writings were published in a collected edition in Amsterdam in 1644-46; of this work Miss Pitman possessed the reprinted edition of 1679. Another important work in this category is the second edition, 1648, of *De imperio summarum potestatum circa sacra*, published in Paris.

Of Grotius' historical works there are his *Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum et Langobardorum* in the scarce first edition of 1655, and the *Annales et historiae de rebus Belgicis*, published in 1658, one year after the first edition.

There are also several important political works by Grotius. Of the more famous *De jure belli ac pacis*, of which the Library owns the revised edition of 1631 (Amsterdam), the Pitman gift included the desirable Frankfurt edition of 1696. Of the various collections of his letters Miss Pitman owned

the best, printed in Amsterdam in 1687.

Other materials in the Pitman library attest the breadth of Miss Pitman's interests and the catholicity of her taste. In addition to the many sets and volumes of classical authors (including a run of 200 volumes of the Loeb Classical Library), there are many titles of English and American fiction, criticism, drama, and poetry: books by Edith Wharton, Edna St. Vincent Millay, T. E. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, Katherine Mansfield, T. S. Eliot, Stephen Crane, John Jay Chapman, C. P. Snow, Brander Matthews, Robinson Jeffers, Henry James, and many others. Among nonliterary writers are C. V. Wedgwood, John Dewey, C. F. Adams, Trevelyan, Audubon, and J. T. Adams. Nor was Miss Pitman adverse to dipping into a cookbook, a paperback, or a good detective story.

The bulk of the Annie M. Pitman library will be used to supply added copies of standard titles in the general stacks and in the undergraduate and reserve collections of the Library. It will provide a fitting memorial to a remarkable woman, who would be most happy to know that young members of the University community will be putting to good use the books she loved so much.

“University Library Collections as Inducements for Recruitment of Faculty Personnel”*

The study summarized here was concerned with the inducement that library facilities may have for a prospective faculty member in accepting a teaching position at a university. An at-

tempt was also made to examine the relative importance of these facilities to teachers in the humanities, the physical sciences, and the social sciences; and to teachers in the several academic ranks. Naturally, salary, rank, and teaching load are of major concern in faculty recruitment; however, with the increase in enrollment that is predicted for the future, a university that can boast of its library may find it easier to attract new and outstanding faculty to its campus.

A sample of 718 names of full time teaching faculty personnel was taken from *The Directory of American Scholars*, 3rd ed., 1957; *American Men of Science, I, The Physical Sciences*, 9th ed., 1955; and *American Men of Science, III, The Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 9th ed., 1956. All faculty members whose names were chosen had earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and were no higher in the scale of administrative rank than division chairmen. Each of the three areas dealt with in the study was represented by three subject fields. Two-hundred - sixty - two questionnaires were sent to faculty members in the humanities (English, history, and language); 221 to faculty members in the physical sciences (chemistry, geology, and physics); and 235 to those in the social sciences (economics, political science, and sociology). The number of usable returns was 455, or 63.4 per cent of the total number of 718 questionnaires sent out. This response represented 75 universities in the United States.

The principal findings revealed that 47.5 per cent of the respondents felt that the collections and services of the university library had been an inducement for them to accept appointment at their

present institutions, and 59.1 per cent indicated that the library was an inducement for them to remain there. A larger percentage of individuals in the humanities than in the physical and social sciences, and a higher percentage of faculty members in the higher academic ranks than in the lower ones, stated that the university library had been an inducement in accepting appointment as well as in remaining at their universities. Further, over 60 per cent of the respondents whose university libraries contain at least 1,500,000 volumes indicated those libraries had been an inducement for them to remain at their present institutions; however, less than 40 per cent of the faculty members whose university library holdings number under 300,000 volumes felt the same way.

The respondents were asked to rank six library features in order of importance to them. Money allocated to departments for purchasing books and journals was first in importance to 39.1 per cent of the respondents, while holdings of professional journals, including journals of abstracts, was the most important feature to 31.7 per cent of those responding. Two features—total number of volumes, and space and facilities for study and research—were each placed in first order of importance by 8.1 per cent of the respondents. The two remaining features—special and rare collections of books, manuscripts, maps, etc., and interlibrary loan service—were of first importance for 7.9

per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively of those answering the questionnaire.

The New "College Buildings" Bill

On December 10, 1963, President Johnson signed into law the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. This act provides for a five year program of federal grants and loans for the construction or improvement of buildings in public and private institutions of higher education. In all, \$1,195,000,000 was authorized to cover a three year period. The final two years will require further Congressional action. Grants may not exceed 33⅓ per cent of the total cost of construction.

The act is divided into three main parts: Grants for undergraduate facilities, grants for graduate facilities, and loans. \$230 million a year has been authorized for the three year period for undergraduate use. The money will be divided among the states and its use will be decided by an agency designated by the state. Wisconsin's share of this money will be \$4,121,910 per year. Construction will be limited to structures, or portions of them, designed for instruction or research in the natural or physical sciences, mathematics, modern foreign languages, engineering and libraries.

A somewhat smaller amount has been earmarked for construction of graduate facilities. The type of construction covered is the same as that for the undergraduate program. In this case, however, institutions would apply directly to the Commissioner of Education for the grants. The

* Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the M.A. degree at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1959. This summary has been prepared for respondents to the questionnaire on which the study is based.

money is not divided by states, except that no state may exceed 12½ percent of the total authorized for this part of the act.

Loans under part 3 of the act will be granted by the Commissioner of Education for a 59 year period providing that at least a quarter of the construction cost is raised from non-federal sources and that no state can get more than 12½ percent of the total funds available.

Among types of construction definitely excluded from the act are any facilities for which admission is to be charged, gymnasia (unless strictly limited to physical education courses) and medical schools.

An Art Library—Yes. A Music Library—Perhaps

There are more than 35,000 art books in the Memorial Library, and a considerable number in the library of the department of Art History. Thanks to a gift of \$300,000 made by the Kohler Company and Foundation, these books will before long be brought together in the Elvehjem Art Center.

In connection with the planning of this library, I recently visited several art libraries in the East. Especially interesting to me were the plans being made for the new art library at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where I was able to discuss at length such items as the proper size for tables, special shelving for large books, and what kind of lighting is best in an art library. With respect to lighting, I learned that at the Metropolitan the lighting is to be a mixture of incandescent and fluorescent, the idea being that the fluorescent alone is too cold,

whereas the incandescent alone results in dark spots. Perhaps this decision to mix the two, results from a cleavage of opinion among art librarians as to the merits and demerits of fluorescent and incandescent.

One general area of agreement is on the need for "roller" shelves for large books, even though the cost of these is somewhat frightening. There is less agreement on the subject of sloping table tops.

I had expected to have carrels in the art library, but the Wisconsin faculty prefers a central segregated study area for faculty and graduate students (providing study space for 25 persons).

In 1962/63, there were 450 majors in Art History and in Art Education. I hope we can have 225 "reading stations" in the art library; thus, as the number of majors grows we would still be able to provide study spaces for a considerable percentage of the enrollment.

At the present rate of growth, the number of art books will be twice its present size in 25 years. We are agreed that we must provide space for the growth of this many years.

Art books must also be provided in the Memorial Library for those who, though not majors in art, have need for some of the outstanding books on this subject. We already have a respectable duplicate collection of art books in the Undergraduate Collection, and these no doubt will constitute the base on which we will build a collection supplementary to the one in the new Art Library.

Improved library service for students of music is long overdue. In the present music library there is space for too few students (16 chairs for more than 200 majors), and for only a small part of the

books on music, most of which are in the Memorial Library. I had hoped that in the new building for the School of Music there would be space for an adequate library, but this will not be possible. To continue the present illogical (necessarily so) division of books on music is inadvisable, and if books were the only consideration, I believe it would be better to have them all in the Memorial Library. But music scores and records, as well as listening rooms, are also part of a music library, and for all these there is not space enough in the Memorial Library. I have, therefore, recommended to Dean Edwin Young that we remodel the present Music Hall, making a generous portion of it available for a music library of which we can be proud.

This brings me to Governor Rennebohm's magnificent gift of \$40,000 for an installation for the playing of tapes. I saw such an installation at Cornell, in their undergraduate library. Students at Cornell, when they wish to listen to music or to poetry, make their requests at a central control office. Here, a tape is played, rather than a record, the records being preserved for the making of tapes. The student needs not to be shown how to use a player machine, because there is none; he simply dons an earphone in a listening room. For students wishing to listen in groups, it is possible to have listening channels directed into a few small rooms.

What is the best location for this cultural resource? If Music Hall is remodeled, perhaps we can make this an adjunct of a new music library. Or, perhaps the new undergraduate library is best.

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