



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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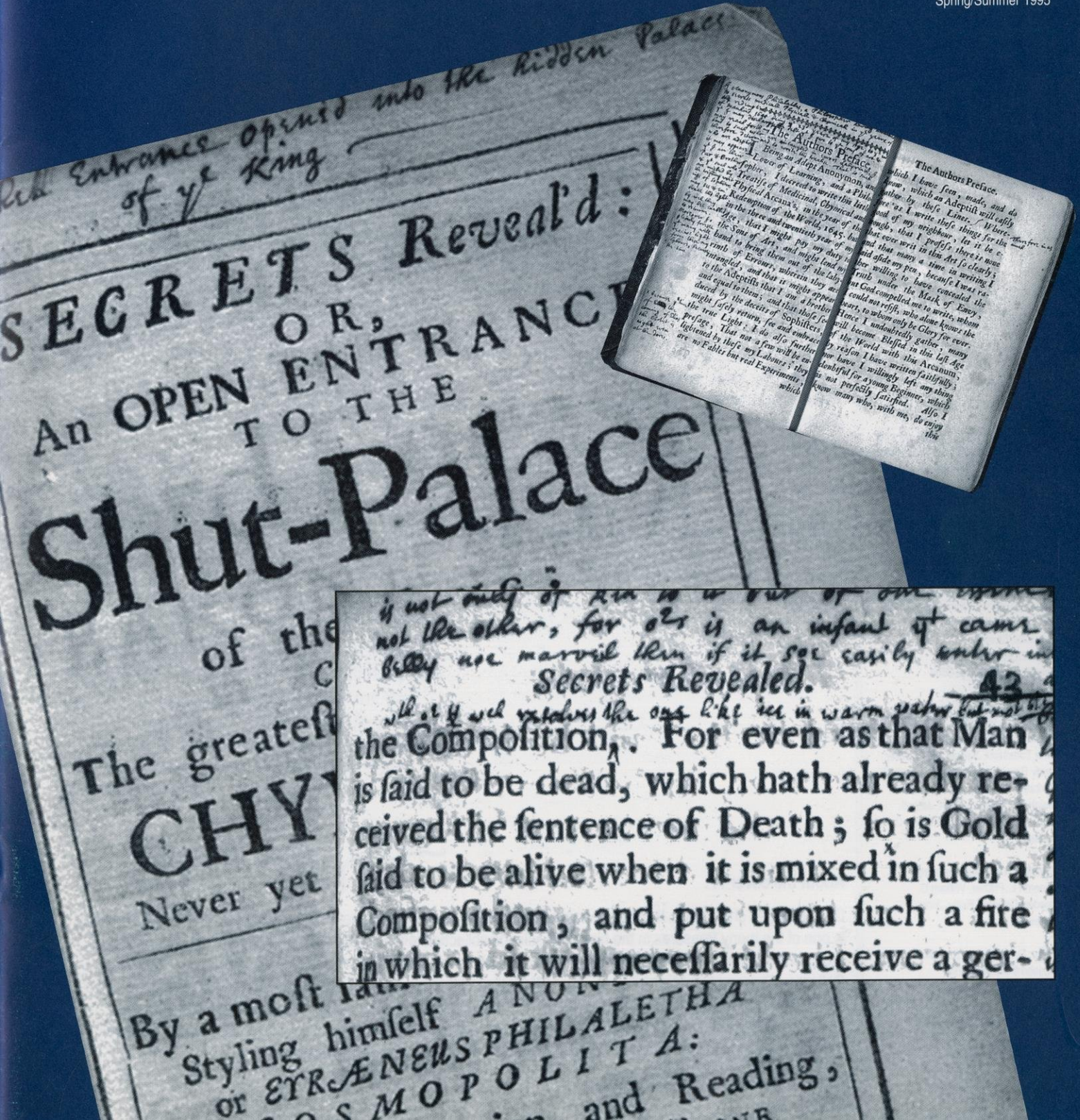
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MESSENGER

M A G A Z I N E

Number 30
Spring/Summer 1995





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From the director

The UW-Madison Libraries are preparing for budget cuts. Having been through other freezes, lapses and the occasional outright cut, senior library staff have said that this looks like just another swing of the pendulum. However, this time may be different.

Nearly everywhere in the United States, there is a growing movement toward public disinvestment in higher education. During the last ten years, UW-Madison has received less and less of its total funding from the state, to the point where it is properly called a "state assisted" rather than "state supported" university.

Accelerating this trend in Wisconsin is the decision by state government to reform the financing of public schools by substantially shifting the cost of K-12 education from local property taxes to state revenues.

As a result, the state's finances are seriously out of whack, to use the technical expression preferred by my mother. Not only must the state find the money to pay much of the current costs of public education, it will have to finance future increases in these costs.

Continuation of federal support for the University—which accounts for a third of the budget—is also much in doubt as Congress debates such programs as the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Consequently, our libraries may be facing the most difficult financial situation that we have encountered in over a generation. As we do so, we should pause to appreciate that the University has done well by its libraries. Investment in UW-Madison Libraries has been remarkably consistent in both good times and bad. Our libraries have consistently ranked among the top fifteen in the country since the boom times of the 1960s when many new libraries were built and funds were so plentiful that bibliographers regularly traveled to Europe and beyond to acquire materials.

Even as the University struggled in recent years to provide the budget resources needed to sustain top-quality teaching and research collections, libraries have strengthened the collections through significant gifts from friends and supporters of the libraries. We have also made major improvements in library facilities and provided UW students with one of the most powerful electronic library systems of any university. Support

About the cover . . .

Digital images show Isaac Newton's handwritten notes in his copy of *Secrets reveal'd*, published in 1669. The book is one of the many treasures in the history of science collection in the Department of Special Collections. These reproductions, and those on pages 8, 11, 13, 18, and 19 were taken with a Kodak digital camera by Steve Dast, Collection Preservation Microimaging. The UW-Madison Libraries are the only Big Ten university library with an in-house digital camera. The Libraries hosted an introductory conference on digitizing collections this spring for preservation managers from 10 major American universities. Digital images can be viewed and stored electronically, transferred between computers, downloaded into documents, and printed as hard copy.

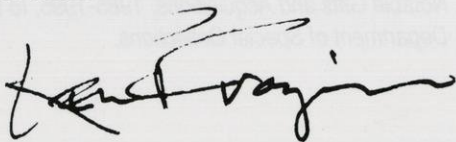
through endowments and the Friends has made a crucial difference.

I recently initiated a series of small group meetings with staff when the first round of budget cuts for the library was announced in January. The effect on my morale could not have been more positive. While people are naturally worried about the security of their jobs and, ultimately, the welfare of their families, the commitment of staff is our strongest and best asset for coping with the difficult financial circumstances facing the university libraries.

The outcome of the meetings should not have been surprising. As working people of generally modest means, staff understand the reality of financial limits. Most of them work in a university library by choice and love what they do. Whether preserving books or organizing electronic information, they are, to use Peter Drucker's expression, genuine "knowledge workers." That is, they are the people who enable the continual renewal and replenishment of the knowledge resources that are essential to the university and for a sustainable modern civilization.

I'm more proud than ever to be working in such good company. Though rightly concerned with being treated fairly, library staff at the UW-Madison are not afraid of changes in their work or in the library. Not only that, they have ideas and suggestions for making the library work better for students and faculty.

These may be "interesting times," as the Chinese curse says, but we intend to make the best of them.



Kenneth L. Frazier
Director
General Library System



Volunteers gathered one Saturday morning to stuff envelopes for a membership drive for the Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries.

"Investment in the UW-Madison Libraries has been remarkably consistent in both good times and bad."

British Library curator presents electronic Beowulf, April 25

The British Library, owner of the sole manuscript of Beowulf, the earliest vernacular epic, has created a digital copy of the 1000-year-old artifact. Andrew Prescott, library curator, will describe the project in a Friends lecture titled *The Electronic Beowulf: Electronic Storage, Enhancement, and Diffusion of Manuscript Images* at 4 p.m., Tuesday, April 25.

According to Prescott, the full facsimile requires six gigabytes of disk storage. Some images are available to the public via the Internet.

National Geographic recently reported that "electronic imaging enables readers to see the . . . manuscript better than if they held it in the library. Erasures made a millenium ago are visible, as are letters . . . Hair follicle patterns of the sheepskin vellum on which scribes copied the text also show up."

Co-sponsors of Prescott's lecture are the departments of English and Medieval Studies. The lecture will be in 976 Memorial Library.



From the Mills Music Library exhibition. One of 11 operettas written by John Philip Sousa. *Free Lance* premiered in Springfield, Mass., in March 1906.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions are in the Department of Special Collections, 976 Memorial Library, which is open 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

■ April 1995

American Musical Theatre, 1860-1930: Treasures from the Tams-Witmark/Wisconsin Collection. A Mills Music Library exhibition featuring manuscripts, including prompt books, stage designs, and musical scores. Chronicles the history of the American musical stage through 1930. Includes material by Jerome Kern, known as the father of the American musical theatre.

■ May through September 1995

Notable Gifts and Acquisitions, 1985-1995, to the Department of Special Collections.

Libraries act as server for first major database in CIC Virtual Electronic Library

Under the first group license agreement of its kind, the UW-Madison Libraries will act as a database server for 16 other universities through the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC). The agreement, initiated by the General Library System, provides access for a consortium of major American universities to *Crossfire*, a new organic chemistry database.

The 14-gigabyte Beilstein *Crossfire*, which uses a Windows interface, was mounted on two large hard drives. It allows chemists to do their own structure searches on the database, which includes 6.5 million organic chemicals, their properties, and literature references. *Crossfire* from Beilstein Information Systems, Frankfurt, eventually will be available as part of a suite of services accessible through the CIC Virtual Electronic Library (VEL) project. Through VEL, the online catalogs of the CIC universities also will link together as a virtual catalog, totaling more than 57 million items.

According to Ken Rouse, head of the Chemistry Library, the database represents a powerful new resource for chemists, primarily because it makes structure searching affordable for the academic user for the first time and it is more current than the print product, which is 20 years behind in some cases.

"It is very easy for someone with only a little knowledge of chemistry to draw a structure using the Beilstein program," says Rouse. "Moreover, *Crossfire* allows a chemist to search with a partial structure and quickly locate all substances with similar features. There is no efficient way to do this with a print index. The end user will now be able to do his or her own structure searches, which is as it should be."

Rouse points out that Ken Frazier, director of GLS, and Nolan Pope, associate director for GLS Automation, were instrumental in making *Crossfire* accessible as a statewide and national resource.

According to Roger G. Clark, director of the CIC, "Only through the expertise, facilities, and flexibility of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries have the CIC libraries been able to obtain electronic access to the Beilstein database at significant savings to all."

"The UW-Madison library staff not only opened negotiations with the vendor, they are maintaining the computer system to provide access for all our libraries. This is our first use of client/server technology to share a single database over the Internet among 16 libraries."

New public services offer open returns, electronic recall, and E-mail reference

■ *'Open return' program allows users to return materials to any of 27 campus libraries*

Through a new service, UW-Madison faculty, staff, and students may return library books to a campus library other than the one from which they borrowed them. Twenty-seven campus libraries are participating in the introductory phase of an "open return" program.

"This is one more step in our effort to provide easier and more complete access to research and instructional support," comments Kenneth Frazier, director of the General Library System. According to Ed Van Gemert, head of User Services in Memorial Library, open return has been one of the most asked-for services.

Although borrowers are still responsible for returning books on time, the program releases borrowers of responsibility for the books at the time they are returned to a participating library. Essentially, the service stops the clock on returned books; it precludes overdue fines for items returned on time and freezes the fine for those that are overdue.

The participating libraries include: Art, Biology, Business, Chemistry, Clinical Sciences (Weston), College, Demography, Geography, Geology, Health Sciences (Middleton), Instructional Materials Center (IMC), Land Tenure Center, Law, Library and Information Studies, Mathematics, Memorial, Music (Mills), Pharmacy (F.B. Power), Physics, Plant Pathology, Primate, Social Science Reference (Somers), Social Work (Franks), Space Science and Engineering (Schwerdtfeger), Steenbock Agriculture, Water Resources, and Wendt Engineering. The Historical Society Library cannot participate since it does not use NOTIS, the system through which books will be tracked.

Some items must still be returned to the library from which they were borrowed. These include: audiovisual materials, such as maps, sound recordings, and videotapes; items on reserve; bound and unbound journals and periodicals; and materials with loan periods of seven days or less.

For additional information about the program, contact Van Gemert, head of User Services, 166C Memorial Library, 262-0950 (E-mail: vangem@doit.wisc.edu).

■ *Memorial Library offers electronic recall, renewal*

Library users may now use E-mail to recall and renew Memorial Library books. To use the service, borrowers may send their 11-digit ID number via E-mail to:

memcirc@doit.wisc.edu

To recall books, provide the call number, author or editor, and title of the book.

For renewals, include the barcode number of the book found either on the back cover or on the charge slip. Those with a large number of books to renew may find it easier to mail or bring in charge receipts that have the barcode already printed on them.

Complete instructions on how to use the new E-mail service are available on WiscINFO. The path in WiscINFO is:

Library Catalogs and Services (The Electronic Library)/

UW-Madison Campus Libraries Information/

UW-Madison Libraries/Centers: K-O/

Memorial Library/

How to Recall Memorial Library Items.

(or How to Renew Materials Checked

Out from Memorial Library.)

Like Memorial, the F.B. Power Pharmacy Library in Chamberlin Hall offers E-mail recall and

renewal through:

askpharmacy@doit.wisc.edu

Plans to offer the service at other campus libraries are also under consideration. For additional information about the Memorial service, call 262-3343; for information about the Pharmacy Library service, call 262-2894.

■ *E-mail becoming popular route for reference service*

Some major campus libraries have begun offering reference service via electronic mail. Often, users treat the E-mail service as an alternative to telephone reference. Participating campus libraries include:

Health Sciences (askchslib@doit.wisc.edu),

Memorial (askmemorial@doit.wisc.edu),

Pharmacy (askpharmacy@doit.wisc.edu),

Steenbock (asksteenbock@doit.wisc.edu), and

Wendt (askwendt@doit.wisc.edu).

The program responds primarily to quick reference questions, such as verifying a citation or finding a name or address. Responses to inquiries may be expected within a 24-to-48-hour period.

Collections reach 5.5 million mark

The most recent statistics collected for the Association of Research Libraries show that campus libraries held approximately 5.5 million volumes at the end of the last academic year. The total represents an increase of about 100,000 from the previous year. The number averages out to more than one volume in a campus library for every resident in the state of Wisconsin.

According to the data collected by College Library Director Donna Senzig, circulation also topped 1.2 million. That equals a nine percent increase from the 1993 fiscal year.

Serials received by campus libraries total 46,130. During the year, another 200,000 microfilms were added to the collections bringing that total to more than 4.1 million.

Direct services to users also saw dramatic increases. For example, in-house use of materials, those that patrons do not check out, was greater than 1 million for the first time since records have been kept. Reference staff on campus answered more than 400,000 questions.

Library instruction programs also broke records. More than 17,500 faculty, staff, and students attended programs during the 1993-94 academic year, an increase of nearly 13 percent.

Death Notice

Ethel M. Lynaugh, 89, former professor of library science in the Memorial Library Circulation Department died Feb. 24 in Sun City Center, Fla. Lynaugh was a member of the American Library Association, the Wisconsin Library Association, the American Association of University Professors, and Delta Zeta.

The first 50 years in the history of science collection

The history of science collection at Wisconsin is not a “special” collection as such. That is, it is not a segregated and separately maintained entity, but rather is made up of thousands of books housed in the stacks of the central Memorial Library, its Department of Special Collections, and the several science libraries on the Madison campus.

Given the complex range of materials needed by historians of science for their work, a research collection supporting such an interdisciplinary subject functions best within the context of a major research library in the humanities. The historian of the Chemical Revolution, for example, is as likely today to be as interested in the various editions of the great 18th-century encyclopedias as in the works of Lavoisier.

Early Years

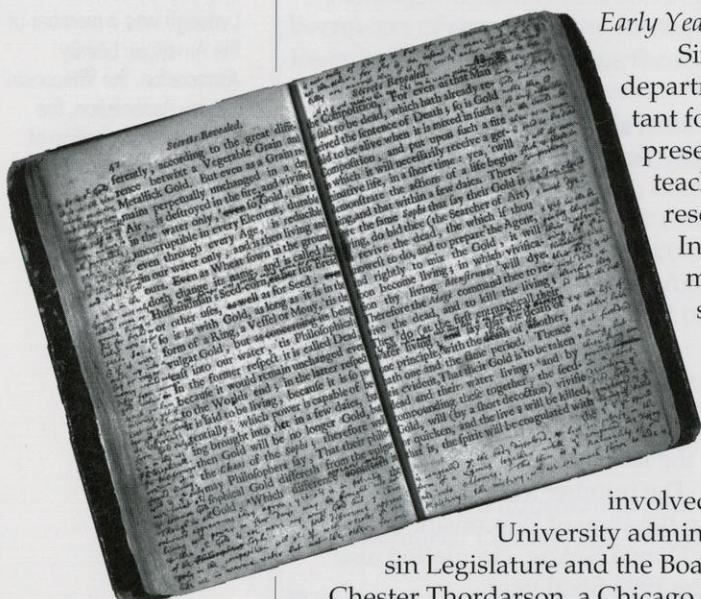
Since the University of Wisconsin has traditionally strong departments in the sciences, many of the books and journals important for historians of modern science (from the mid-1800s to the present) were acquired as they were published to support current teaching and research. Only later did they become an important resource for historians.

In 1946, not long after the postwar reactivation of the Department of History of Science, “the first separate history of science department at an American university,”¹ the University’s Memorial Library, with the purchase of the Chester Thordarson Collection, made a strong commitment to actively support the development of major research collections in the history of science.

The acquisition of some 11,000 titles in this collection involved a major fund-raising effort by the library and the University administration. Eventually, it required approval from the Wisconsin Legislature and the Board of Regents.

Chester Thordarson, a Chicago electrical manufacturer with family ties to Wisconsin, had, in the 1930s and 40s, formed a remarkable collection at a time when history of science was all but ignored by private book collectors. He sought to portray in his library the development of English science and technology from the 16th through the 19th centuries within the cultural context of the period, not simply as a series of great books. Thus, Shakespeare, Hobbes, and Locke stand alongside Newton, and Daniel Defoe next to Darwin. And, while the collection contains many of the classic works of Boyle, Hooke, Faraday, and Maxwell, there are also numerous works by their less well-known contemporaries, as well as many “popular” books—practical guides for farmers, beekeepers, housekeepers, merchants, and mechanics. These latter works are especially valuable for the picture they provide of everyday life in 16th and 17th century England; while several libraries might contain a first edition of Newton’s *Principia*, few are likely to have, as well, 10 early editions of Thomas Tusser’s *Five hundred pointes of good husbandrie*.

Secrets reveal'd (1669) with Issac Newton's handwritten notes in the margins. (Department of Special Collections)



Works on magnetism held special appeal for Thordarson, and he acquired the 16th- and 17th-century texts of Petrus Peregrinus, Robert Norman, Mark Ridley, William Barrow, and all four editions of William Gilbert's *De magnete*. Splendid natural history books fill many shelves of the collection: the great ornithological works of Catesby, Audubon, and Gould, the botanical books of Fuchs, Gesner, Jacquin, Linnaeus, and many of the voluminous national floras. With the purchase of Thordarson's collection, for which a Rare Books Department was created in the newly planned library building, the Memorial Library advanced to a leading position among libraries specializing in the history of science.²

In 1951 another major acquisition enhanced the library's reputation. The famous Denis Duveen Collection of early works of alchemy and chemistry was purchased in support of the strong program in the history of chemistry then being offered in the Department of History of Science. The nearly 2000 titles added to the library such great rarities as:

- Joseph Black's annotated copy of Scheele's *Chemical essays* (London, 1786),
 - Isaac Newton's copy of Eirenaeus Philalethes's *Secrets reveal'd* (London 1669), with his copious notes,
 - the magnificently illustrated first edition of Heinrich Khunrath's *Amphitheatrum sapientiae aeternae* (1595), and
 - Elias Ashmole's annotated copy of Agrippa's *Three books of occult philosophy* (London, 1651).
- The major collections of alchemical tracts such as the *Theatrum chemicum* (Strassbourg, 1613-22), and the *Musaeum hermeticum* (1625 and 1678 editions), important editions of all of the significant alchemical texts of the 16th and 17th centuries, and hundreds of lesser works on chemical medicines and alchemical procedures, help make the Duveen Collection a rich source for historians of chemistry, art historians interested in alchemical emblems and illustrations, and literary scholars tracing alchemical references in Renaissance literature.³

The Sixties

Under the directorship of Louis Kaplan, Memorial Library began a concerted effort to build its research collections, with the history of science being one of the subjects given emphasis. Kaplan himself purchased many individual titles and some collections, most notably a major Robert Boyle collection, and an extensive library of works by Joseph Priestley.⁴ The Boyle Collection, assembled by Dr. Hugh Sinclair, added 160 volumes to the already large number of Boyle editions in the Thordarson and Duveen Collections, making Wisconsin's holdings of the works of this man, influential in so many aspects of 17th-century English life, one of the most complete in the world.

In the early 1960s, Kaplan began to appoint subject bibliographers to develop the book collections. In 1963 he appointed a bibliographer of the history of science charged with book selection and with publishing a catalog of the library's already extensive holdings in early chemistry, medicine, and pharmacy.

For many years, the University of Wisconsin Health Sciences Library had been acquiring important primary materials for research in the history of medicine, supplementing important early gifts to the library by William Snow Miller, Byron Robinson, Maurice Richardson, and such purchased collections as the anatomy books assembled by Edgar Goldschmid. A long tradition of history of pharmacy on the Madison campus, home to the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, had resulted in important book collections developed by Frederick Belding Power and Edward Kremers. All books printed before 1800 in chemistry, medicine, and pharmacy were listed in the catalog of books the Library published in 1965.⁵

The Seventies

Throughout the '60s and well into the '70s, the library purchased hundreds of individual titles published from the 16th through the 19th centuries to fill in gaps in the collections and to support the research of faculty and graduate students in the growing Department of History of Science. By the late 1970s, a combination of rapidly rising prices for early books and declining budgets severely limited the library's ability to continue to acquire primary research materials. Special funds, however, were raised to purchase two important collections: the William Cole Collection in 1977, and the George White Collection in 1979.

The impressive collection of chemistry books brought together by William Cole was a major acquisition for the library, for it supplemented the Duveen Collection perfectly. Duveen had concentrated on 16th- and 17th-century chemistry and alchemy while Cole's collection was strongest in materials from the 18th and 19th centuries. Cole also had made a point of collecting several editions of a work, including translations, elevating the research value of his collection to the historian far above a mere gathering of first editions of milestone books. A glance at the printed catalog of his collection⁶ shows, for example, 17 editions of Nicolas Lemery's influential textbook *Cours de chymie*. William Cole generously agreed to sell the Memorial Library only those titles it did not already own, a concession that made possible obtaining the funds necessary to bring several hundred new editions to the library's world class collection of chemical literature.

Since the purchase of the collection, William Cole and his wife and co-worker Nora, have maintained ties with the library and have given important gifts, including the rare first edition of Carl Wilhelm Scheele's *Chemische Abhandlung von der Luft und dem Feuer* (Upsala & Leipzig, 1777), and the great 41-volume *Cyclopeida* of Abraham Rees in its first American edition (Philadelphia, 1810-1824).

The geologist and historian of geology, George White, professor at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, devoted many years to collecting an extensive library of early books in both American and European geology. In 1979, he agreed to sell to Memorial Library the books not already in the library. With funds from a special bequest to the Geology Department, and other special funds on campus, the library acquired some 300 new works, predominantly 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century books in English, French, and German. These greatly strengthened the already noteworthy collection of the literature of geology.

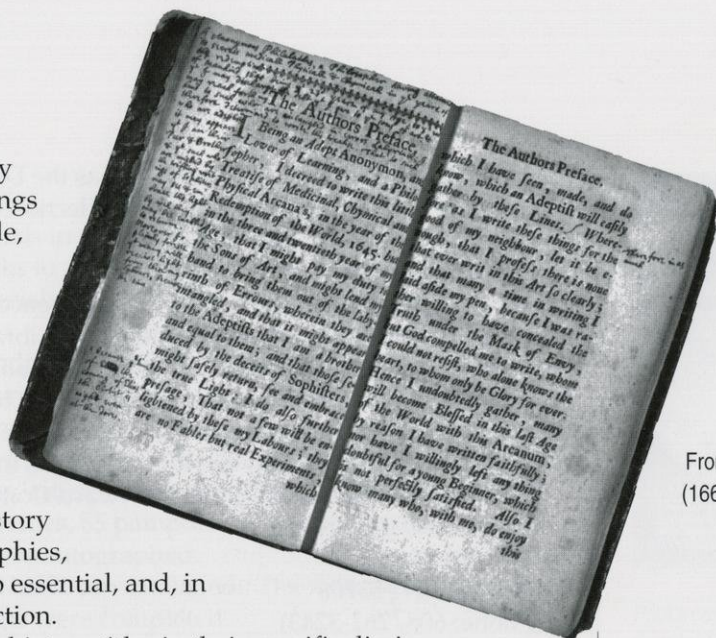
Reeder and Stauffer Gifts

Unfortunately, the funds for purchase of collections such as those of William Cole and George White ceased to be available during the 1980s. The library has been fortunate, however, to have received two significant bequests in recent years. The first came from Professor William Reeder, formerly of the University of Wisconsin and now director of the Texas Memorial Museum at the University of Texas, Austin. The second came from the late Professor Robert Stauffer, who taught in the Department of History of Science at Wisconsin for many years. The Reeder bequest is designated partially for purchase of history of science materials, and the Stauffer Fund is to be used exclusively for history of science. These monies will allow us once again to purchase selected primary materials for the library's collection, although it is unlikely, without outside funding, we will be able to purchase large collections again.

From the above, it is obvious that, in primary research literature, the library's strongest holdings are in the history of chemistry (the Duveen, Cole, Boyle collections). But collecting has been done broadly in many fields within the history of science and technology, and other areas of the library's collections, such as 16th- and 17th-century astronomy, botanical literature (especially herbals), and 19th-century physics and biology, are impressive as well.

While a comprehensive library of primary texts is fundamental to research in the history of science, the secondary literature—the biographies, histories, journals, and bibliographies—are also essential, and, in fact, are the most heavily used part of the collection.

Several science libraries on campus also buy history titles in their specific disciplines, although primarily only in English. The Middleton Health Sciences Library has a budget separate from the history of science budget for purchasing materials in the history of medicine, and devotes an entire floor of its building to the history of medicine collection. Modern books and journals are located in the library that purchases them.



From Secret's reveal'd
(1669)

Isis

Since 1966, the Memorial Library has joined with the History of Science Society in producing the annual *Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science*, with the bibliographer of the history of science as editor. This bibliography, published as a fifth issue of the History of Science Society's journal *Isis* (available online now, as well, as a CitaDel file on the Research Libraries Information Network) has been, since its founding by George Sarton in 1913, the principal international index of the current literature of the history of science.

Presently, a high percentage of the citations in the bibliography originate from materials in the University of Wisconsin libraries. An *Isis* survey of journals in the history of science, medicine, and technology showed that the UW-Madison Libraries held just over 80 percent of the most important journals in those disciplines, while most other libraries, with the exception of Harvard, which also held about 80 percent, subscribed in the range of 26-to-60 percent.⁷

From the beginning of the collection, the goal has been to support the research and the undergraduate and graduate teaching of the University's Department of History of Science, one of the largest and most active in the United States. The use of the collection, however, is not limited to members of that department. Many of the materials are used by the Philosophy Department, with its strong philosophy of science and history of philosophy contingents; by the Sociology Department, where many dissertations on the sociology of science have been produced; by the English Department, since the relation of literature and science has become a rapidly growing area of interest; by Integrated Liberal Studies, where one goal is the integration of the humanities and the sciences. Use of the collections from outside the University is

international, especially collections such as the Duveen, which long ago achieved wide recognition with its printed catalog. The Cole Collection is receiving similar attention with its catalog.

Friends Grants-in-Aid

Although the majority of the history of science collection is integrated with General Library System collections in the stacks of Memorial Library, in the Department of Special Collections, and in the several science libraries on campus, all books published before 1800 are now kept in the Department of Special Collections and must be consulted there. The Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries offers two grants-in-aid annually to help support scholars from outside of Madison who might need to use the collections for an extended period. For details write to:

Friends of UW-Madison Libraries Award Committee
976 Memorial Library
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
(Phone: 608/262-3243)

The bibliographer for the history of science also provides reference services for users, whether or not they are connected with the University. Questions may be addressed to John Neu, Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706 (phone: 608/262-0621).

John Neu
Bibliographer, History of Science

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Twain collection cataloged

One of the best collections of Mark Twain materials in the country is now accessible to scholars at UW-Madison and throughout the world thanks to a \$13,500 Bassett Foundation grant. Full cataloging records for the Bassett-Brownell materials were completed recently by James Woods, Central Technical Services.

The Mark Twain collection, composed of hundreds of rare first editions, was donated to the Department of Special Collections in 1955 by Norman Bassett, founder of Demco library supply company. He continued to add to the collection until his death in the mid-1980s.

The Bassett materials with the complementary collection of scholar George Brownell comprise one of the best assemblages of Twain books, articles, correspondence, and memorabilia in the nation. These include approximately 530 volumes, 65 pamphlets, and some ephemeral items. Many of the works about Mark Twain were autographed.

When the official project ended, 440 volumes had been cataloged. The remaining volumes were cataloged a few at a time until both collections were completed.

Melissa Rach



Pilot's certificate issued to Samuel Clemens in April 1859. Department of Special Collections.

Library desk wins *Madison Magazine* design award

The Memorial Library service desk is one of the 1995 winners in *Madison Magazine's* annual Interior Design Competition. The desk is a design by Madison artist Kevin Earley.

The magazine reports, "One winning custom furniture project, a check-out desk at the University of Wisconsin's Memorial Library, was applauded for the designer's use of recycled materials, adherence to handicapped-accessibility guidelines set by the Americans with Disabilities Act and also because it was commissioned by the state."

A jury of four design professionals from Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago selected the winners. Their criteria included:

- how creative and innovative was the design?
- how well was the design solution carried out?
- is the design appropriate to the purpose of the space?

Earley's concept statement noted that the challenge was to "meet the functional needs of the [library] and adhere to [ADA] design guidelines. The project architect wanted a sinuous shape. The staff needed to solve storage problems and have workstations in specific locations, and the project needed to incorporate an ID checking gate.

"Recycled plastic made from milk, detergent and other bottles, as well as oak, were used to create the water theme that relates to its geographic location, the Madison isthmus . . ."

Funding for the desk/art project, titled *Cumulonimbus*, MAMA, came from the Wisconsin Arts Board Percent for Art project, which reserves 2 percent of building projects for artwork in the finished building.

Silver Buckle completes hand-printed book; excerpt from *Who Will Run the Frog Hospital?*

A new Silver Buckle Press book, completed this week, reproduces an excerpt from *Who Will Run the Frog Hospital?* by Lorrie Moore, a UW-Madison English professor. The Silver Buckle publication excerpts a single defining episode in the life of a character from Moore's book.

The New York Times described the novel, published last year, as a "double portrait that touches and dazzles and entertains." The Times reviewer also observed that Moore has a "gift for the telling detail and supersonic radar for the pretentious and the phony." The *Wall Street Journal* has reported that Madonna has taken a film option on another Moore book, *Anagrams*.

The Silver Buckle publication was designed by Tracy Honn, printer at the Silver Buckle Press. The text was hand set in



Baskerville type. The publication uses a single signature folded and trimmed to 16 pages. Illustrations were provided by Gretchen Hils, a local artist. The book is a limited edition of 100 signed copies, which will be sold to the public.

For information about the publication, contact Honn at 263-4929.

New venture provides faster interstate access

Campus libraries have initiated a pilot project to provide faculty and staff with easier access and borrowing privileges across state lines. The undertaking, which began this year, is a joint venture with the University of Minnesota libraries and OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., in Dublin, Ohio. The initial phase of the project will be restricted to the University of Minnesota, but eventually other libraries may be part of the cooperative venture.

The project focuses on interlibrary loan and developing barrier-free rapid access to book collections. During the test phase, which continues through May 31, faculty may select a menu choice that will allow them to search OCLC's WorldCat, which lists the holdings of the University of Minnesota library.

"In the long run this is a service that we will need to offer to graduate students and undergraduates needing access to major research collections," says Kenneth Frazier, director of the General Library System.

The choice available on a library workstation is listed under the following:

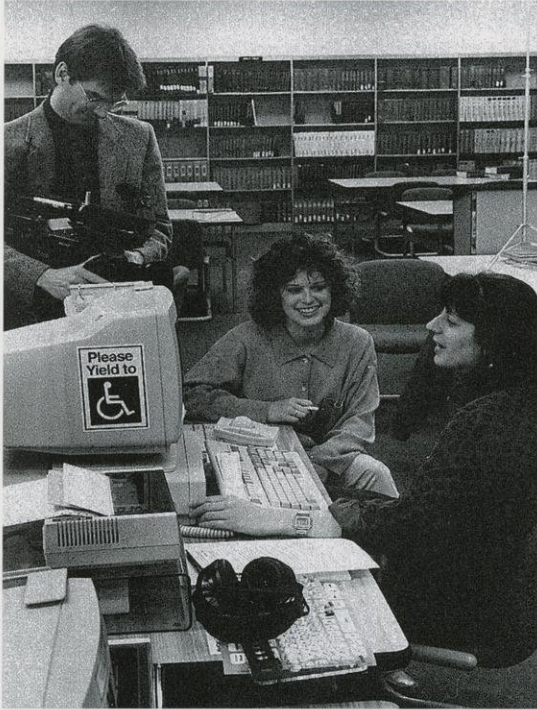
Campus Library Databases & Services

Faculty Research Services

Joint UW Madison/U. of Minn. Catalog

Those interested in using the service may request help through a variety of ways. Individual experts on the service include: David Null, head of Memorial Reference, 262-3242, and Judy Tuohy, head of Interlibrary Loan in Memorial Library, 262-1193.

Assistance may be requested from the second floor Memorial Library Information Desk and via electronic mail inquiries to: askmemorial@doit.wisc.edu. For remote access to the service, however, faculty must contact Null or Tuohy for instructions and password information.



Electronic Library access for those with disabilities

WISC-TV, the local CBS affiliate, aired a story in March on UW-Madison library services for those with disabilities. Reporter Carleen Wild interviewed graduate student Yvette Valdes, and Mitch Lundquist, Automation, about adaptive technologies that help make the Electronic Library more accessible to people with physical and visual impairments. The adaptive software and hardware aids have been added to various workstations in College, Memorial, and Steenbock libraries as well as in the Instructional Materials Center. The stations include screen magnifying software; speech synthesizing software and hardware; adaptive keyboards with programmable key areas; trackballs replacing the standard mouse, which can be manipulated with the side of the hand or forearm; and furniture that alters to fit individual needs.

Staff to receive training on integrating Internet resources into Electronic Library

Three one-day workshops will bring Internet experts to campus this fall for training sessions targeted to campus librarians. The workshops are designed specifically for those directly responsible for collection development and for those involved in the technical process of integrating Internet materials into the Electronic Library. As many as 50 academic staff may participate.

The workshops were made possible by an Academic Staff Professional Development grant sponsored by the UW System and administered by UW-Madison. The project was proposed by Louis Pitschmann, GLS associate director for Collection Development and Preservation, and by Victoria Hill and Carol Mitchell, bibliographers.

What does it mean?

Terms used throughout this issue of the *Messenger* refer to Web pages and the Internet. Here are some of those concepts defined.

■ **Hypertext:** This refers to links from one document to related files. By clicking on a word or phrase that appears highlighted on the computer screen, users can jump directly to linked text files and images. *HTML* refers to hypertext markup language, the code used to create the links.

■ **Internet:** Term used for the global network of computer networks.

■ **Mosaic/Netscape:** These are two of the most popular software packages that allow users to search or browse the World Wide Web by just pointing and clicking a mouse button.

■ **URL:** This stands for "universal resource locator," a Web address, such as those listed on this page for various libraries and library services, such as <http://www.library.wisc.edu/>

■ **World Wide Web:** The Web is often referred to as *www*. This system organizes information on the Internet using hypertext links. By pointing and clicking a mouse button, users can easily "surf" the Internet by jumping from one Website to another.

Renovation project to expand Law Library

A \$14.5 million renovation project at the Law School will greatly expand library space when it is completed in July 1996. Of the 72,000 usable square feet of new construction and remodeling in the total project, nearly half will be assigned to the library, which occupies five levels in the Law School.

In addition, the project will create a simulated courtroom, replace two large classrooms, and better integrate the building's instructional areas. Planners expect the project to expand the school's capacity for computer-aided instruction.

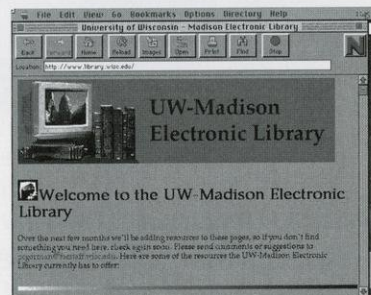
According to Sue Center at the Law Library, the project will remodel all library public service areas, including the Circulation/Reserve desk, Reference Desk, and a new Rare Books Room. A Grand Reading Room overlooking Bascom Hill is a central element in the project and will dominate the exterior design.

Although the Law School has housed 900 students since the early 1970s, the former law school building was designed to accommodate 650 students.

Web pages proliferate

World Wide Web pages may be reached for the following campus libraries and library services:

- Astronomy Library:
<http://uwast.astro.wisc.edu/~astrolib/WoodmanLibrary.html>
- Electronic Library:
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/>
- College Library Microcomputer and Multimedia Center:
<http://www-mm.cgl.wisc.edu/>
- Data and Program Library Service:
<http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/>
- Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service (WILS):
<http://milkyway.wils.wisc.edu/>



The Electronic Library now has a home page on the World Wide Web. The Web location is (URL):

<http://www.library.wisc.edu/>

The software currently in use is Netscape. This form of the menu is expected to eventually replace current menu structures. For additional information, contact the Automation Help Desk at 262-8880.

Volunteers contribute service

A number of volunteers have been working in the Libraries recently. Volunteers in the Department of Special Collections include: Amy Derosier, Sigrid Fry, Loni Hayman, Joan Jones, Rosanna and William Patch, Jennifer Stibitz, Lisa Tappeiner, Anne Tedeschi, and John Toussaint. They have been working on geographical and chronological catalogs, verifying cataloging, preparing a Friends cookbook, and organizing and indexing Spanish manuscripts.

Jane Lambert was among Friends and staff who volunteered recently with a Friends membership mailing. A volunteer in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian, Helene Frank, reads, cover-to-cover, *Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources* onto audiotope.

Volunteers are welcome to join the newly created volunteer program. Please call Sandra Guthrie, personnel director, at 262-8190.

Friends book sales held year-round

The Friends monthly book sales continue throughout the year. Sales will be held on the following dates:

April	21-22
May	19-20
June	16-17
July	21-22
August	18-19

Sales take place in the southeast basement of Memorial Library and run 3-5:15 pm., Friday, and 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Saturday, on the third weekend of every month.

For more information, or to donate books, contact John Tortorice, at (608) 262-3243.

Recent lectures

Art Professor Walter Hamady (top photo) presented a Friends lecture last fall in conjunction with an exhibition, *Walter Hamady and the Perishable Press*, in the Department of Special Collections.

Barbara Smith (middle), executive director of the Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press in New York, presented a Friends lecture titled *Kitchen Table: Publishing Activist Women of Color*. She was introduced by Professor Nellie McKay (bottom). The lecture was co-sponsored by the Center for the Study of Print Culture in Modern America in the School of Library and Information Studies.

Canterbury Book Days, April 29-30

Canterbury Book Store will donate 10 percent of sales to the Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries for every customer who mentions the Friends during Book Days, Saturday and Sunday, April 29-30.



Grace Farrell, the Rebecca Clifton Reade Professor of English from Butler University in Indianapolis, was awarded a Friends grant-in-aid to study accounts of the Civil War written in the decade following it. Farrell conducted research using the Cairns Collection of American Women Writers held in the Department of Special Collections.

A study of Civil War fiction provides window on life, chaos, and loss

Among travelogues, autobiographies, religious and political novels, historical romances, poetry collections, and books of etiquette that I read this summer in the Cairns Collection, I found rare volumes of fiction and poetry related to the Civil War. Since material peripheral to its canonical writers was collected early on, this collection is a rich repository for scholars seeking to contextualize American literary history before 1900.

For example, Mary Ashley Townsend's *The Captain's Story* recounts the battlefield reunion of a mother and son—he, a colonel, a well-educated, aristocratic-looking orphan with fantasies of high-born parentage; she, an old, black slave who has spent her life searching for him.

When the colonel leads a Northern regiment to fight against the Southern slave society, he discovers that he is himself a product of a slave system which institutionalized white on black rape and distorted parental relationships. In a violent act of self-hatred, he chooses death rather than live with the knowledge of his "polluted blood." This narrative poem foregrounds hidden

issues of miscegenation and virulent racism of both North and South, while upsetting the usual iconography of the inviolate bond between mother and child.

Anna Dickinson's *What Answer?* also deals with the ironies of Northern racial prejudice, integrating New York's quite real draft riots into the climax of her fiction. In summer 1863, mobs rushed the Manhattan draft office, lynched Blacks, and burned a Black orphanage with the children inside. Regiments from the Army of the Potomac, barely recovered from the Battle of Gettysburg, had to be called in to restore order. During the course of a week, 1000 people were killed or wounded. One of those killed, in Dickinson's fiction, is the hero's beloved, the elusive Francesca Ercildoune, who, as



From the *Rebel General's Loyal Bride* by Avery (1874)

the daughter of a British mother and a wealthy, free, Oxford-educated mulatto, is just another object of racial hatred in a country fighting for a Union free of slavery.

The Rebel General's Loyal Bride: A True Picture of Scenes in the Civil War, despite its wild coincidences and multiple abductions, is an interesting complex of civil wars: father versus son; Northern peasant versus Southern aristocrat; genteel Southern loyalist versus brutal Northern overseer. Slaves, in the tradition of romantic racialism, are patronized as nice and nurturing, and women, in the sentimental tradition, are captured and enchained in the marriage market.

After being abducted by "desperadoes" and saved by a Southern General, Catherine, our heroine, secretly marries him as a bargain to help free her brother who is due to be shot as a Union spy. When the General's not-so-pleasant son, unaware that Catherine is married to his father abducts her, the reader enjoys the melodramatic horror of his revelation: "What, *you* my father's wife!—*my mother!* and forever beyond my reach!" Even the brutal Northern overseer abducts her, but she is saved by her first love, Lloyd Hunter.

The sentimental novel's religious underpinnings are played out when Lloyd is killed and Catherine turns to Christian guidance to see her way past her early love. Self-sacrifice is the overriding value in the novel—Catherine as well as the family slaves are paragons of selfless-

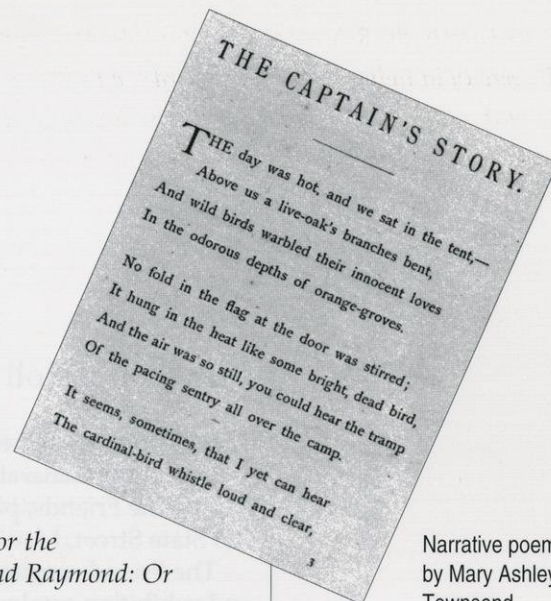
ness. The general, who had taken Catherine through selfishness, finally wins her through selflessness. He dies soon thereafter, but lo and behold, Lloyd Hunter is not dead. After an appropriate time, Catherine's patient suffering is rewarded with Lloyd. They marry and live, of course, happily ever after.

There are other volumes I could cite. My favorites include *Dora Darling or the Daughter of the Regiment*, *Sketches*, *Apple-Blossoms*, *Light in Darkness*, *Bessie and Raymond: Or Incidents Connected with the Civil War in The United States*.

The question might be asked, is this art? Many readers, trained to appreciate subtleties and symbolism, might look with disdain upon, for example, *The Rebel General's Loyal Bride*, much as Catherine looked upon that vulgar, Northern overseer. But such a novel is an important cultural artifact that can reveal, for example, how stock plots of popular fiction submerged many issues of slavery (abduction, bondage, sexual slavery, human commodity), camouflaging them through displacement onto women. And the number of resurrected lovers in the fiction of the time may indicate not incipient Freudian hopes but a pervasive denial of death in the face of war as well as a reassurance to the reader that love and family would endure despite the losses and chaos of the times.

Each of these works enables us to re-read history through marginalized voices, voices which, because they do *not* produce the sonorous volume of pronouncements, give us a sound perhaps much more like the murmurs heard in the homes and on the battlegrounds across the nation. These are the voices which echo throughout the Cairns Collection.

Grace Farrell
1994 Friends Grant-in-Aid Recipient



Narrative poem
by Mary Ashley
Townsend
(1874)

Civil War stories chronicle day-to-day struggles

In the Wisconsin State Historical Society in Madison there is a slim brown mottled volume two-feet by a foot-and-a-quarter containing 13 months of a newspaper published in Philadelphia during the Civil War. I had been searching for these papers for three years, tracking down two short stories, to which I had titles only, written by Lillie Devereaux Blake (1833-1913).

In a diary now kept in the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, Blake mentioned the titles and alluded to one of several of her pen names, Essex. She referred variously to her work in the *Press*, the *War Press*, and the *Philadelphia Press*—these among several papers with overlapping titles in which she published. Once I had established that the *Philadelphia Press* published a Civil War weekly called *Forney's War Press*, I crisscrossed the country for runs of the paper, finally coming to Madison. Now as I opened the cover and turned over each fragile page looking for her titles, what I discovered was more than I had ever hoped for—every other week a Civil War story signed by Essex.

Blake's *War Press* fiction, appearing throughout the Madison run of the newspaper, from February 1862 through March 1863, chronicles a nation moving from an optimistic, if not frivolous, view of the war as a kind of chivalric parade that would soon be over to a realization of its most deadly consequences. In recovering the felt experience of the Civil War, these stories combine the immediacy of letters and diary entries with the wider scope brought by a public voice. Because they are not retrospective pieces, but were composed as the war progressed, often incorporating the most recent battlegrounds into the plots, they are valuable in understanding the tensions, tentative resolutions, and ambiguities involved in the everyday struggle to make sense of the war and in the ongoing evolution of cultural values which could sustain, for instance, new visions of Blacks and of women.

Grace Farrell

Matthew H. Edney, assistant professor of geography at Binghamton University in New York, has been awarded a Friends grant-in-aid. He expects to complete research on a paradigm shift in the study of maps during the last 15 years. Relevant UW-Madison collections include the history of science, history of cartography, and art history.

1994 Honor Roll

We are grateful to the donors and Friends of UW-Madison Libraries. To help sustain its activities, the General Library System needs more, dedicated Friends. If you are interested in joining the Friends, please write to Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706, or call (608) 262-2566.

The Friends engage in two types of activities: educational—including lectures, newsletters, and exhibition catalogs—and fundraising to support library projects that would not otherwise be possible.

Membership brings with it circulation privileges in the Libraries and complimentary copies of various Friends publications.

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K. Louise Henning has given a \$10,000 endowment fund through the Bascom Hill Society to the Kohler Art Library for book purchases. She worked in the Memorial Reference Department for 22 years and at the Kohler Art Library for 17 years.

Although every effort is made to insure completeness and accuracy, omissions and errors sometimes occur. If your name has been misspelled or inadvertently omitted, please notify the staff in the Office of External Relations, General Library System, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706, phone (608) 262-2566.

Annual dinner lecturer addresses mapping of the Great Lakes

Although home to various native peoples for thousands of years, the Great Lakes were "discovered" by Europeans over the course of several centuries and placed on their maps. But what exactly does it mean to "discover?" How do maps come to look the way they do?

And how do people react to the maps they see?

Robert W. Karrow, Jr., addresses these questions Wednesday, April 19, in *Sweetwater: The Discovery and Mapping of the Great Lakes*, a lecture for the

Friends annual meeting. His talk at 5:15 p.m. in B160 Elvehjem Museum of Art will be followed by a social hour with dinner set for 7:30 in the Alumni Lounge, Wisconsin Center. The lecture is open to the public at no charge. Reservations for the dinner will be accepted until April 17 by calling 262-3243.

Writing in *Michigan History*, Karrow points out that even the best maps sometimes lie to the user in subtle ways. Some examples are humorous "as when a roadside picnic table is two miles long according to the scale, or when as [Huckleberry Finn] was surprised to learn, Indiana seen from a balloon is green, not

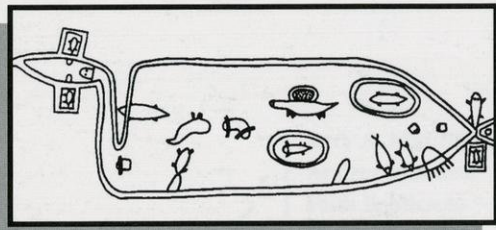
pink." He offers a general caveat: "All maps, but particularly old maps, must be used with caution: with an awareness of the culture that inspired them, the technology that produced them, the economic and political forces that disseminated them, and the preconceptions that their users brought to them."

Not all maps of the Great Lakes are by Western Europeans. Karrow points out that maps incised in birch bark or wood by North American Indians have survived. For example an Ojibwa map showing migration from the Atlantic to Northern Minnesota is more concerned with mythological and religious associations than with specific positions, distance, or direction.

Some maps, produced with relatively primitive technology, however, can be surprisingly precise. Karrow cites a 1670 map of Lake Superior by Jesuit priests as an "amazing achievement" that was unsurpassed for the next 125 years.

Karrow holds degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and UW-Madison. He went to the Newberry Library in 1971, became Curator of Maps in 1975 and Administrative Curator of Special Collections in 1989.

His research interests are in 16th-century cartography and in the mapping of the American West. His bio-bibliographical work on the cartographers represented in Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* was published in 1993.



Ojibwa map of migration from the Atlantic to Northern Minnesota

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