



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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THE MESSENGER

FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON LIBRARIES

Brittingham grants awarded

Nearly \$25,000 has been awarded to the General Library System through two grants from the campus Brittingham Fund. The projects target access and preservation.

According to Ken Frazier, GLS director, "These funds, coming from outside our normal budget, allow us to do more than we could otherwise in providing access to the collections and in preserving pre-1800 materials."

One grant for \$11,000 covers acquisition of the first segment of a major new humanities and social science index, *Periodical Contents Index*. Ultimately, PCI is expected to reference nearly 10,000 journals published in Europe and North America from the early 19th century through 1960.

David Henige, bibliographer for African Studies and principal investigator on the grant, notes that PCI allows free networking of the index across campus. Most current electronic indices require annual license fees.

Another Brittingham grant provides over \$13,000 to continue a cleaning and repair project on pre-1800 books transferred to the Department of Special Collections from the general stacks. The operation includes approximately 800 volumes. The first phase of this project was also funded by a Brittingham grant during the 1992-93 academic year.

The principal investigator, John Tedeschi, curator of Special Collections, explains that some of the books are in "an extremely fragile condition and need some kind of major repair." Others have unusual bindings or some other unique artifactual value that requires a custom box or pamphlet folder. In addition, a number of valuable materials require cleaning, primarily oversize books and giant folios.

Memorial Library to house largest campus InfoLab

The UW-Madison's largest computer lab will open before the start of spring semester on the first floor of Memorial Library. The new 92-station lab in room 140 will include Macintosh and PC-compatible computers (some with CD-ROM drives).

Major funding for the project comes from state and campus sources other than library budgets. The lab design was closely coordinated with university and state planners with input from student and faculty polls. The plans also incorporate a color printer, photocopier, fax machine, and disability access.

Initially, the lab will be open during regular Memorial Library building hours, but it may eventually be open around the clock. An advisory group made up of staff from the libraries and the campus Division of Information Technology is directing the project.

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PRIMATE CENTER LIBRARY

A UW-Madison library sends primates to the classroom. See page 10.

*Some reflections
on libraries,
mostly French*

MESSENGER

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UW-MADISON LIBRARIES

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From the president

From the futuristic Bibliothèque de France, raising its four glass towers next to the Seine in the distant Tolbiac quarter of Paris, to the more staid but no less controversial expansion plans for the British Library in central London, libraries are increasingly the news these days. Forgetting for a moment both the worldwide crisis facing libraries and the inexorable onward march of the information technology revolution, I would like to reflect instead on one or two of the more unique libraries and librarians I have known.

It was the publication in *Wisconsin Week* this fall of photos from the University Archives showing students studying in the "new" Memorial Library (c. 1953) that first prompted these lines. The studious young man in the center foreground of the picture on this page bears an uncanny resemblance to the author of these lines.



Memorial Library turns 40

This view, taken in the first years after Memorial Library opened in 1953, shows one of two first floor study halls; one will soon house a state-of-the-art, 92-station microcomputer center (see page 1). Memorial Library shelves hold more than three million volumes, the largest UW-Madison collection. It is the principal research facility for the humanities and social sciences.

An extraordinary stroke of good luck brought me to Paris in the 1950s, and, to my utter delight, to the Sorbonne, where I took up residence as a boarder in the apartment of Jean Bonnerot, *conservateur* (curator) of the Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne. My third floor room overlooked the courtyard of the Sorbonne, and I was awakened each morning by the noisy chiming of the bells of the chapel. Nights, long after the last student had left and the concierge had locked and bolted the great doors leading to the world outside, a light would still be burning in Bonnerot's study at the top of the staircase, directly over the main reading room of the Sorbonne library.

Here, at a work table covered with books, *revues*, and piles of notes, night after night, year after year, Bonnerot was editing one of the monuments of contemporary scholarship, the 15 volumes of the *Correspondance générale* of Sainte-Beuve. Another of Bonnerot's unique and imaginative contributions to scholarship is less well-known: the *Bibliographie de l'oeuvre de Sainte-Beuve*, volume III of which provides a chronological list of every book borrowed by Sainte-Beuve from Paris libraries between 1827 and his death in 1869. For every volume borrowed, Bonnerot was determined to identify the author, title, edition used, the present call number, the date the book was borrowed as well as the date of its return. It would thus be possible to establish which books Sainte-Beuve must have had open before him as he composed a given *Portrait littéraire* or *Causeries du Lundi*. To establish such a list, Bonnerot had to examine every loan register at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Arsenal, and others, for a period of 42 years. I do not think such a study has been attempted for any other French author. But how fascinating it would be to have a similar list of books and literary reviews borrowed by one's favorite author: by Balzac, for example, or Baudelaire, or Proust.

I do not wish to leave the impression that the librarian of the Sorbonne devoted himself exclusively to arid scholarship. He attracted to his dinner table a varied assembly of writers, critics, and scholars from around the world,



In the 1950s, students had to check out books at the main circulation desk of Memorial Library on the second floor (stacks were closed to undergraduates then).

including the Swedish ambassador to France and the secretary of the Nobel Prize committee. While Bonnerot was a Frenchman, innocent of all acquaintance with the English language—he could only manage a quaint “How do you do?”—his wife, a gifted linguist, spoke English very well. Thanks to her, as it turns out, I experienced one of the great literary moments of my life: an all too brief encounter with T. S. Eliot.

One spring morning in Paris, Madame Bonnerot told me over breakfast that T. S. Eliot was to receive an honorary degree from the University of Paris that very day. She had talked at length with him the night before at a reception in the Sorbonne where Eliot was largely ignored by his French hosts, few of whom spoke English. She had found him to be modest, very shy, an almost timid man.

I glanced out my window just in time to see the Garde Républicaine, swords drawn, forming a guard of honor for Eliot and the rector of the university as they emerged from the Sorbonne and proceeded at a stately pace to the rue de la Sorbonne outside. Seizing my ancient camera, I ran down the three flights of stairs, hurried across the courtyard, and emerged into the street just as Eliot, now seated in a long black Daimler limousine flying the pennant of the British embassy, was about to be driven away. He noticed me with my camera and signaled to his driver to stop the car. Eliot then turned towards me and smiled weakly. I focused my camera on him. But as I tried to depress the shutter, I suddenly realized to my dismay that the film would not advance and the shutter would not move. There was nothing to do but simulate taking a photograph of the great man. Satisfied that I had his picture, he smiled at me and waved cheerily as he ordered the embassy chauffeur to drive away. I have, of course, no photograph of Eliot as a record of our brief, wordless encounter. Yet in my mind’s eye, I can still see and vividly remember every detail of that rather comic moment in the presence of the century’s greatest poet.

Far less accessible than the Sorbonne library, located in the very heart of the Quartier Latin, in Paris, was the little-known Bibliothèque

Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, in those days still lodged in a former convent at number 23, Rue du Connétable, in Chantilly, halfway between the racecourse and the Chateau.

That most aristocratic of French libraries, open only three times a year (in April, July, and October), housed the famous collection of books, manuscripts, and autographs of such 19th-century French authors as Balzac, Sainte-Beuve, George Sand, Musset, Nerval, and Vigny amassed by a wealthy and erudite Belgian bibliophile, Vicomte Charles de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, and bequeathed by him to the Institut de France. Its Balzac collection included all editions of his works, everything written on him, all books printed by him, original manuscripts, proofs, and correspondence. It was said that similar collections were also there for George Sand and other women writers.

During the Easter vacation that spring, I hoped to be able to begin research in the Lovenjoul collection on the letters of a little-known French woman writer, Hortense Allart, on whom I intended to write a doctoral dissertation. Admission to the Lovenjoul collection being tightly controlled, I was told that I would need three letters of recommendation.

I was reminded of the American journalist applying for a job as Rome correspondent for the *New York Times*. His credentials were satisfactory, but he had produced no letters of recommendation. The next day he returned with three letters: one from Mussolini, one from the King of Italy, and one from the pope. He got the job. My three letters were from the director of the Middlebury program in Paris, one from Mal-Pol Fouchet, director of the literary review, *Fontaine*, and one from Madame Edouard Daladier, widow of the former prime minister of France. I was admitted to the Easter session of the Bibliothèque Lovenjoul. The collection has since moved to the Bibliothèque de l’Institut on the Quai de Conti, overlooking the banks of the Seine. It is now open every day. Afternoons only.

*“In my mind’s eye,
I can still see and
vividly remember
every detail of that
rather comic
moment in the
presence of the
century’s greatest
poet.”*

Papers from the archive of Armenian-American poet Leon Srabian Herald (1894-1976), a one-time Madison resident, tell a story of creativity and personal loss. The archive was recently organized by Linda Fain, a former volunteer in the Department of Special Collections.

Herald archives reveal a poet's life

Emigrating to the United States in 1912, Leon Srabian Herald lived in Madison during the early 1920s, when he attended the university and wrote poems and reviews for the *Wisconsin State Journal*. By the end of that decade, he had attained modest notoriety. His first book of poems, *This Waking Hour*, was published in 1925. He had also formed important friendships with Zona Gale, his mentor and a regent of the university, and Marianne Moore, poet and editor of *The Dial*, a prestigious literary magazine of the day. [Letters from both women are included in the archive.]

Along with printing some of his poetry, *The Dial* serialized Herald's youthful memories in seven consecutive issues from December 1926 to June 1927. In the series, he described life in his native village Put-Aränge, his education in Cairo, and his voyage to America.

In 1925 Herald went to New York City where, except for a brief Chicago period in the 1930s, he spent the rest of his life. Always an advocate of the working class, he joined the John Reed Society. He was a delegate to their 1932 convention along with an acquaintance, Whittaker Chambers.

He was also instrumental in forming the Federal Writers' Project, which provided WPA-type jobs for authors during the depression. His efforts on behalf of government support of the arts have been documented in *The Dream and the Deal: Federal Writers' Project 1935-1943* by Jerre Mangione (Little, Brown, 1972). [The archive contains Herald's correspondence with Mangione as well as with Dr. Zelig, a psychologist who was interested in Chambers.]

While participating in the summer activities of then-popular artists' colonies, Herald formed two significant associations: with his friend and fellow poet, Edward Arlington Robinson, at the MacDowell colony in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1926; and with Mildred Gardner, a pianist he met in 1928 at Yaddo in Saratoga Springs, New York. A snapshot in the archive shows Herald with Gardner in front of the cottage they shared in Magestic, Long Island, in 1929. A note scrawled on the back leaves the impression that she met with a tragic end.

During the twenties and thirties, when Herald experienced the bulk of his literary success, he was published in *The Nation*, the *New Republic*, the *Commonweal*, *Poetry*, and similar journals, including *Ararat*, an Armenian quarterly. His "Power of Horizon" was included in Edward J. O'Brien's collections of *Best Short Stories* of 1929, and his work is also represented in *Armenian-American Poets: A Bilingual Anthology* and acknowledged in William S. Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse*. For a short time he served as an editor of *Youth*, a weekly for Armenian-American young people, as well as the journal *Learning*.

In 1938 Herald met and married Betty Forster, who died of cancer in 1942, three years after their only child, John Whittier Herald, was born. The death of his wife was only one of a series of losses Herald endured; his entire family in Armenia had been slaughtered by the Turks in 1915.

Sensitive and high-strung, he suffered a nervous breakdown in 1946: "The entire structure of self and personality totally collapsed." In the aftermath of his crisis he reports "years of drought and heat/reducing me to bone and skin," his "creative energies shriveled." And from that time on he was troubled by unrelenting insomnia.



Leon Srabian Herald
(circa World War I)

Awake at night, Herald thought constantly, often jotting his ideas down on whatever piece of paper came to hand. Being deprived of sleep, he began to write about it—at least 1,000 pages—which led to his next preoccupation, the alternation between night and day brought about by the rotation of the Earth. These musings produced one of his many theories: “The human spirit is based on axial law.” During the 1960s, other treatises ensued, such as “The Galactic Origin of Life” and “Life is Based on the Laws of Physics.” In these essays he sought unifying principles that explained man’s relation to the universe that would divert people from escapist forms of mysticism, particularly religion. He also continued to write many poems, some of which were published by the University of Wisconsin in *A Late Harvest* after his death in 1976.

Suffering from arthritis, ulcers, and stomach cancer, Herald felt his powers diminish in later life, increasing his concern that his by-then substantial oeuvre was being neglected: “My heart is breaking . . . all of these papers, some of them no doubt of great scientific contribution, remain unread, unrevised, unedited . . .” He died alone, unrecognized, and on public assistance (his son at that time was a folk-rock musician in California), at the age of 83.

His papers, however, remain: successive drafts of his many prose manuscripts; boxes of poems, some published, some not; copies of newspaper articles by and about Herald; his journal; several notebooks; newspaper clippings on which he made comments; his personal library; a few issues of old magazines that featured his work; and a good deal of correspondence.

Linda Fain
Mill Valley, California

My Book

by Leon Srabian Herald

My book is a wandering dog now.
Maybe a good fellow
Who can tell a well-bred dog
Will meet and make a friend of him
And give him a strong, yet tender name
And take him into his parlor
To surprise the grown-ups
And delight the children.

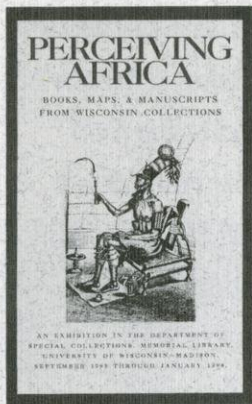
Or maybe broken, find himself
Where the city dumps its rubbish,
And howl at a star or two
And there leave his bones
Until, for a good turn, maybe,
To be discovered by an archeologist
A thousand years from now.

My book is a dog;
He may lick and heal a bad wound,
Or wound badly.

published in *This Waking Hour*, 1925

*“Leon Herald
writes poetry as a
function of
living—that he
writes in as indi-
vidual a fashion as
he takes a breath or
digests his food.
Leon Herald is a
poet, because he
could not live
otherwise.”*

Horace Gregory
Poet and critic
Review of *This Waking Hour*, 1925
The New York Evening Post



Exhibit

"Perceiving Africa: Books, Maps, and Manuscripts from Wisconsin Collections." In conjunction with an exhibition at the Elvehjem Museum of Art, "African Reflections." Department of Special Collections, 9th floor, Memorial Library, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Continues through January 1994.

Friends award two grants-in-aid

Since the beginning of the Friends grant-in-aid program last year, five scholars have received grants to conduct research in the UW-Madison libraries. Some have come from as far away as Germany and Italy.

The grant-in-aid offers \$800 to support research each semester in any field appropriate to the collections. The award is designed primarily to help provide access to UW-Madison library resources in the humanities for people who live beyond commuting distance. A story about the first three recipients appeared in the newsletter last spring.

■ Marquette University doctoral candidate **Mary Duarte** used Memorial Library collections in June to further her research. She writes, "The subject of my research is to examine the method of Great Britain's role in the re-establishment of France as a healthy member of the European community after the defeat of Napoleon. The collection of British periodicals covering the years 1812-1818 was especially helpful. I wish to thank the staff of Memorial Library for their first-rate service. I also want to thank the Friends. With an 8-month-old child at home, both time and money are at a premium. The support of the Friends made it possible for me to use the excellent collections available at Madison."

■ University of Chicago graduate student **John Bryan Williams** will be using his grant-in-aid to study Genoese "cartularies." Cartularies are large record books that the Commune of Genoa required all notaries to maintain. UW-Madison economic historian Robert Reynolds collected a large number of photostats of these records in the 1930s and 1940s and donated them to Memorial Library. Williams writes: "I will use these cartularies to investigate why medieval Genoa, a society with a large variety of relationships of 'service' and 'servitude,' insisted that a particular group of people be subjected to slavery."

Applications for the next Friends grant-in-aid are being accepted until April 1, 1994. Applicants must have the Ph.D. or be able to demonstrate a record of solid intellectual achievement. Foreign scholars are eligible as are graduate students who have completed all requirements except the dissertation.

For application forms or further information, please write to the Friends of the UW-Madison Libraries Award Committee, 976 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706, or phone John Tortorice at (608) 262-3243.

Friends book sales see increase

The Friends monthly book sales have shown an increase of 78 percent over the last year. The monthly book sales take place in the southeast basement of Memorial Library and run from 3 to 5:15 pm., Friday, and 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Saturday, on the third weekend every month.

Sales will be held on the following dates:

December 17-18;
January 21-22; and
February 18-19.

For more information about the sales, or if you would like to donate books, please contact John Tortorice, at (608) 262-3243.

Kirchstein gives Cuca tapes to Music Library

Wisconsin polkas, traditional jazz, gospel music, bluegrass, Midwestern rockabilly. That diverse sample represents some of the recorded music donated to the Mills Music Library by Cuca Records owner James Kirchstein.

The cassette copies of master tapes for the entire archive of long-playing records, roughly 250, include many that are one-of-a-kind. The gift from Cuca Records of Sauk City, Wisconsin, is now housed in the Wisconsin Music Archives of the Mills Music Library.

Kirchstein founded Cuca Records in 1960 and enjoyed 13 years of success. The corporation found its roots in traditional Wisconsin music and built the world's largest collection of old-time polka and ethnic music.

Steve Sundell, curator of the archives, says that Mills Music Library has collected Cuca Records independently for years. Kirchstein initiated talks a couple of years ago about donating the entire Cuca catalog to the Music Library.

Geraldine Laudati, director of the Mills Music Library, notes, "From the point of view of the history of recorded sound it is a spectacular collection and it complements our strengths in collecting American music."

The Music Library has both LPs and unreleased recording sessions. Sundell says that on the unreleased recordings one can hear studio conversations and learn more about Cuca musicians' personalities and expectations. Copies of hundreds of 45 rpm records are also expected to be received, which were popular pop/rock juke box music.

Sundell explains that interest in the Cuca collection is at different levels. Some may want to listen for enjoyment. Others may want to research the collection for historical information about a musical era.

Many Cuca songs can be heard on the "Downhome Dairyland" radio show on Sunday evenings at 8 p.m. on Wisconsin Public Radio's News and Information Network. The new Cuca resources were put to use immediately over the air in the station's "From the Vault" series, featuring music from the Music Library's archives.



Focus on state heritage

The Wisconsin Music Archives are as diverse as the state's ethnic heritage. The aim is to document the state's music history and preserve its creative products with no stylistic prejudice.

Early recordings of the Pro Arte Quartet reside with the hundreds of recordings by Wisconsin polka bands. One interesting collection from the Archives is the Brodhead (Wisconsin) Band Books—12 manuscript part books from a band which played under General Sherman in the Civil War (see *The Messenger*, Spring 1993).

Because Mills is one of only a handful of libraries actively pursuing and collecting state music, it has earned a reputation as being in the "vanguard among state music collections of local music," according to *Notes: Journal of the Music Library Association*.



The story of the Priestley medallion

There is a small Wedgwood medallion of Joseph Priestley* hanging in the reading room of the Department of Special Collections. The history of this item and how it came to the library might be interesting to the Friends.

In 1951 the university library purchased the Denis I. Duveen Library of Alchemy and the History of Chemistry from H. P. Kraus, the great book dealer of New York. This was the second large purchase in the history of science after the Thordarson Collection. The two collections formed the basis of the Rare Book Department when it was moved to the new Memorial Library in the summer of 1953.

Duveen, the nephew of Joseph Duveen, the art dealer, was a chemical engineer in business in New York. Shortly after the opening of the new building, he was invited to present a lecture in the Rare Book Department on his experiences collecting these books. I was fortunate to be able to attend.

During the course of the talk, he mentioned reading that the original Josiah Wedgwood had made a portrait medallion of his contemporary, Joseph Priestley. During the late 1940s Duveen said that he was vacationing on Bermuda and happened to see a shop devoted to Wedgwood products. Remembering the Priestley, he entered and asked the owner if he had the piece. The owner did not, but he said the present Mr. Wedgwood was on the island and he would introduce the two men.

Wedgwood pointed out that his company had never discarded a mold and that as soon as he returned to England he would have a copy made and sent to Duveen in New York, which he did.

Duveen paused for a moment in the lecture and then said, "I will send it to the Memorial Library when I return to New York." It now hangs on our wall.

*William H. Patch
Associate Professor Emeritus*

*English chemist and nonconformist minister who discovered several gases, notably oxygen; emigrated to the United States in 1794.

Cookbook features recipes drawn from literature

Dishes described by Louisa May Alcott, Willa Cather, and Harriet Beecher Stowe will appear as part of a Friends cookbook. The project will draw recipes, or references to them, from literary texts in the Cairns Collection of American Women Writers held in the Department of Special Collections.

Although some recipes may come directly from the collection, directions for making dishes to which authors made only general references will be researched in the Steenbock Library collection on foods. Recipes drawn directly from descriptions in the Cairns Collection will be recalibrated for modern use.

"Our aim is to create a working cookbook, not a novelty item. We hope to include 200 recipes," says Anne Tedeschi, one of the book editors. A committee from the Friends board of directors will conduct the research. It includes: Pat Bender, Loni Hayman, Frank Horlbeck, Joan Jones, Anne Tedeschi, and John Tortorice.

The group began its work by preparing a bibliography of some 34 references to titles and authors. The committee is considering an initial press run of 1,000.

Sealts contributes American literature collection

Melville scholar Merton Sealts, emeritus professor of English, has contributed approximately 300 volumes to the UW-Madison from his personal library. The gift will become the basis for an autonomous Herman Melville collection.

Sealts donated an extensive collection of Melville editions, critical editions, and secondary sources on Melville that were not already held by the libraries. In addition, Sealts provided:

- photocopies of Melville papers and manuscripts in various library collections;
- extensive microfilm of Melville family papers;
- a complete run of *Melville Society Extracts* and earlier publications of the Melville Society;
- as well as Sealts's own extensive collection of offprints of articles and reviews.

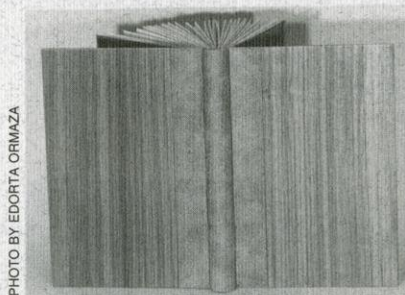
"All these materials together form an invaluable Melville resource, as well as a unique record of scholarship in American literature," notes Yvonne Schofer, British and American humanities bibliographer. "The scholarly articles on Melville alone total five feet of shelf space. To the best of our knowledge that is equalled only by a similar collection at the Newberry Library."

No less important, the gift also includes a significant collection of American literature consisting of first and other 19th-century editions of works by Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry James, Louisa May Alcott, and Margaret Fuller. Sealts also contributed modern editions of works by Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, and Edith Wharton, as well as other 19th-century writers.

"This represents a significant collection of American literature," comments Louis Pitschmann, associate director for Collection Development and Preservation. "These materials embody a lifetime of scholarly work."

Sealts earned his doctorate from Yale University in 1942. While serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II, he received a Bronze Star. Sealts taught at Wellesley College and Lawrence University and joined the UW-Madison faculty in 1965. He was named Henry A. Pochmann Professor of English in 1975 and became emeritus professor in 1982. Sealts received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the Ford Foundation and served as a senior fellow for the National Endowment for the Humanities. He is the author or editor of nine books and numerous book chapters.

In 1992 Sealts received the Jay B. Hubbell Prize for achievement by the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association of America. That same year the annual award for the year's best article in *ESQ* was also named for Sealts.



A special edition

The Sealts gift includes a rare Married Mettle Press edition of *Billy Budd, Sailor*. Staff from the book arts press had consulted the professor on their limited edition of 160 copies and cited the professor's contribution in their catalog. The book is bound with wooden boards riveted to a bronze spine with handmade hinges. The title is raised in relief by etching away the bronze. The endsheets were marbled by the binders.

Putting primates in the classroom

In 1954, at the age of six, in answer to a teacher's query, primatologist Russell Mittermeier declared his given profession would be "jungle explorer." Mittermeier, now head of Conservation International, translates that as "rain forest ecologist."

Rather than being inspired by any formal instruction, he developed an interest in primates by reading Edgar Rice Burroughs's *Tarzan* novels. Today, primary and secondary school students have access to exciting and accurate materials that introduce them to various specialties in the sciences. Unfortunately, students still encounter little about primates, unless, of course, they read *Tarzan* or *National Geographic*.

The Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center plans to help fill that need in the classroom. With a grant from the UW-Madison Center for Biology Education, WRPRC staff designed three primatology slide sets for grades 6-12. Collectively titled *The Primates*, the sets address three basic aspects of primatology:

- *How to tell monkeys from apes* — an introduction to primate taxonomy and biological classification;

- *Where primates live, and why so many are endangered* — an introduction to ecological primate studies and primate conservation issues; and

- *How monkeys and apes behave* — an introduction to primate behavior and social organization.



Principal investigators in this project were Lesleigh Luttrell, WRPRC outreach coordinator, and Ray Hamel, WRPRC special collections librarian. The library's audiovisual collection provided the raw materials — 5000 primate slides — from which selections were made.

Laura McMahon was hired to assist in the design of the slide sets. Her work in caretaking gorillas at the Columbus Zoo and her experience with photography provided a basis for weeding the slides down to the best 4 percent — 72 for each set. Several primatologists affiliated with the WRPRC were enlisted as consultants to verify accuracy of the slides and text.

These materials were designed to be used by precollege teachers. Each set includes a text to be read by the teacher, complete with supplemental information and a pronunciation guide. The colorful slides promote student interest in monkeys and apes while encouraging interest in broader biological topics such as ecology and conservation.

Teachers are provided with suggestions for "hands-on" involvement, including suggested classroom activities. Bibliographies are available for both teacher and student, as is a list of videotapes about primates.

In a demonstration program called "Putting Primates in the Classroom," Luttrell and McMahon visited 12 elementary, middle, and high schools to present the slide sets even as they were being assembled. Teachers' evaluation forms helped direct the evolution of the materials to fit into a curriculum.

Teachers have expressed enthusiasm for this kind of educational resource. One wrote "[The text] was very clear and coordinated well with the slides." A student liked the "excellent photos of the primates and illustration[s] of the various habitats." College instructors also find the sets useful in undergraduate courses in psychology, zoology, and anthropology, sometimes supplementing the material with some of their own.



Reaching out

The Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center has a long-standing commitment to disseminating information to the scientific community. To support this mission, the WRPRC library has developed:

■ *International Directory of Primatology*—a bi-annual directory of organizations, agencies, and societies, which provides detailed information about research, education, and conservation programs;

■ Primate Info Net (PIN) — a worldwide Internet Gopher server which links people to information resources in Primatology, such as the Primate Information Center in Seattle, a taxonomy of the primates, and the Animal Welfare Act; and

■ Primate-Talk (P-T) — an electronic forum for rapid information exchange and for discussion of subjects related to the field of Primatology. Included are news items, research issues, meeting announcements, job postings, and other current information.

The Primates is available for loan from the WRPRC Library, but is not available for sale due to copyright restrictions. For more information about *The Primates* or the library's audiovisual collection, call Ray Hamel at (608) 263-3512.

Raymond Hamel
Special Collections Librarian
Primate Center Library

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Memorial Library wish list

The wish list in this issue focuses on items which will help make the remodeled lobby space of Memorial Library a welcoming place for university faculty and students as well as our increasing number of Friends and community users.

Anyone wishing to assist in funding the following purchases should contact Deb Reilly, 369 Memorial Library, (608) 262-2566.

■ **Four exhibit cases (\$2,500 each): \$10,000.**

The library has for many years featured exhibits from the collections in the lobby area. We hope to continue our public education program in this way with new cases which are appropriate to the redesigned space.

■ **Gallery seating for the exhibit area: \$5,000.**

A library should not only offer sturdy tables with study chairs. It should also provide users a chance to read and reflect at a more leisurely pace in more comfortable surroundings. Gallery seating in the exhibit area of the remodeled lobby will invite users to stop a while and learn about the collections.

■ **Sign for the outside canopy: \$1,500.**

The lobby project will relocate the entrance to Memorial Library and will provide users with a canopy from which to escape the elements. A prominent sign clearly designating the building for users would provide both information and an interesting design component for the entrance facade.

■ **Three computers for the new reference desk: (\$1,800 each): \$5,400.**

The new front desk will encourage users to ask preliminary questions about the library. Computer capability for the desk will allow knowledgeable staff to work with users in answering questions and assisting them in locating needed materials.

MESSENGER

FRIENDS OF THE
UW-MADISON LIBRARIES

University of
Wisconsin-Madison
Memorial Library
728 State Street
Room 976
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Address Correction Requested