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NOTES ON THE HARVARD LIBRARIES

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Parkman D. Howe has been appointed Honorary Curator of American Literature in the Harvard College Library. Mr. Howe, a member of the Harvard Class of 1911, had served for many years on the University Library Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers, and is the donor of a fund for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts.

Anthony Greco, Associate University Librarian and Member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, left the staff at the end of January to go to the University of California Library, Los Angeles, where he is in charge of personnel management and development. Mr. Greco came to Harvard early in 1967.

Harold John Bloomquist has been appointed Librarian of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Member of the Faculty of Medicine, and Member of the Faculty of Public Health. Mr. Bloomquist came to Harvard in 1958 as Assistant Librarian for Resources and Acquisitions in the Harvard Medical Library, was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1961, and had been Acting Librarian of the Countway Library since 1967.

THE RALPH T. ESTERQUEST MEMORIAL FUND

COMMEMORATING Ralph T. Esterquest, late Librarian of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine who died on 10 August 1968, a memorial fund has been established by his professional associates and other friends. Contributions to the Esterquest Memorial Fund may be sent to the Countway Library, 10 Shattuck Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

NEW BUILDING FOR PEABODY

CONSTRUCTION of the Tozzer Library, to house the library of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, will be made possible by an anonymous gift of \$1,000,000. The new building is to be adjacent to the Peabody Museum; its name commemorates Alfred Marston Tozzer, 1877-1954, who for many years was Professor of Anthropology and Librarian of the Museum.

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT COLLECTION

GIFTS from the Theodore Roosevelt Association of New York have enabled the Library to provide a full-time Curator for the Theodore Roosevelt Collection. Gregory C. Wilson, formerly Assistant Librarian of the Lamont Library, has been appointed to this position, which is under the jurisdiction of the Manuscript Department of Houghton Library. The Association is now making a particular effort to add Theodore Roosevelt letters and other manuscripts to the collection, which it deposited at Harvard in 1943. Among the acquisitions of the past year are manuscripts of portions of three books by

Theodore Roosevelt and more than one thousand letters, including 675 from T.R. to his sister, Anna Roosevelt Cowles, half of which are unpublished.

THE KRESS LIBRARY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

THE CURATOR of the Kress Library of Business and Economics, Kenneth F. Carpenter, in his *Annual Report* for 1967-68, has made a number of interesting comments on the usefulness of the collection over which he presides as well as on its unusual resources. He writes:

"Fuller exploitation of the Library's resources demands that bibliographical access to the collection be as easy as possible. This requires that the Library make available many different bibliographical approaches for users in the Library, and, when feasible, for those elsewhere through publication. On the needs of scholars and the services of the Library, we seek suggestions and criticism.

"The traditional bibliographical tool of librarians and scholars is the card catalog. It is basic, but for many purposes inadequate. The failure of the card catalog to represent completely the subject content of the Library is partly due to the nature of books. They are not neatly divided into three or four subjects. In cataloging, one tries to choose the most important, but the significant topics of twenty years ago are not necessarily those of today, much less the future. James Montgomery's *The Carding and Spinning Master's Assistant* (1832), acquired in 1968, is a significant book on textile mills but is even more important for the chapter "Remarks on the management and government of spinning factories," which is one of the first discussions of factory management. Whether a card is in the catalog for such a chapter depends on the imperfect knowledge and foresight of a particular librarian.

"Furthermore, books are sometimes useful because of form or genre rather than subject. As an example, someone interested in the history of the teaching of economics and business would want to see academic dissertations. Acquisition this year of a thesis, *Disputatio de emptione et venditione*, submitted at Rostock in 1613, seven eighteenth-century dissertations under Peter Kalm at Abo, and an 1820 Moscow University dissertation revealed a form of literature needing a heading in the catalog. These may now be found under *Dissertations, academic*, and others already here will be listed there as the staff runs across them. Likewise, business histories or autobiographies, to name only two other types of literature, are not available through the card catalog.

"To help overcome deficiencies inherent in card catalogs, the Library offers personal bibliographical searching. Because the staff handles hundreds of books in a month and sees hundreds more listed in booksellers' catalogs, it is ideally situated to compile over an extended period lists of particular subjects. Titles are being assembled in mathematical economics, education, management, and the nobility in commerce. The Library will attempt to put together lists on other subjects on request.

"For example, the staff is recording every work with a picture which might be interpreted as depicting an assembly line for a Business School professor. For a scholar interested in seeing everything in Portuguese, by Portuguese authors, or on the Portuguese world, a list was compiled. Most of the material was under the topic, not the country, and only someone thoroughly acquainted with the catalog and with bibliographies could compile the list with any degree of ease. We feel that such bibliographical work is a legitimate function of the Library.

"A printed subject catalog, to supplement the chronological one, is a possible step for improving bibliographical access. Publication of particular subjects, such as agriculture, banking and public finance, industry, etc., appears to have some advantages over publication of the catalog as a whole. The Library can then bring together related topics, rather than leave the search to the user. There are, for instance, about 170 main subject headings relating to agriculture.

"A discussion of methods of encouraging full utilization of the Library must consider books which are so unusual that the item is significant in areas far beyond its subject. An acquisition of the past year, *The Complete Book of Trades* (London, 1837) describes about 230 trades or professions and has a table giving the apprentice fee and the capital required to be a master, with wages in many instances. This work is especially interesting; because if compared with two similar 1747 works (and perhaps others), it makes possible a novel approach to such questions as the effect of technology.

"Another acquisition, *État général des employés de la Banque de France* for 1816, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1830 is useful to more than students of the Bank of France. For each of these years are listed all employees by *bureau* or *caisse*, their date of birth, date of employment, title, and salary. Here is some hard data for the historian with a sociological approach.

"How does a librarian prevent these books with unusual features from being lost among their brethren?

"A means of making bibliographical access to the Library's holdings easier is to annotate already published bibliographies of source material, such as Humpert's *Bibliographie der Kameralwissenschaften* or *Économie et population; les doctrines françaises avant 1800*. Indication whether the book is in Kress and notation of omissions make use of the bibliography by both staff and scholars easier and more fruitful. The Library must encourage use of bibliographies because they provide alternative methods of approach. They frequently interpret a subject differently from the card catalog. A bibliography such as Hanson's *Contemporary Printed Sources for British and Irish Economic History 1701-1750* can sometimes be more useful than the Kress chronological catalog, because non-English material is not included; there are fewer totally irrelevant entries to skim. Theoretical writings of the economists of a particular country cannot easily be studied on the

basis of the *Kress Catalogue*, but for some countries bibliographies provide good lists.

"The experience of the Library staff is that, frequently, advanced students are unaware of the bibliographies in the field. Kress offers its cooperation in any program to improve bibliographical knowledge, for the result will be more effective use of the Library. Likewise the Kress staff welcomes browsers and is happy to assist students in finding topics for papers and theses.

"If the problems to full exploitation by economic and business historians are great, they loom even larger with other classes of users. Much of the Kress Library's holdings border on other fields. The architectural historian will be very imaginative, indeed, if he looks in the Kress Library for such items as builder's price books or pamphlets issued at the time of a controversy over whether to erect a particular building. One suspects that sometimes the existence of whole classes of literature is unknown to those who might need it. Ways must be found through personal contacts or through publications to bring material in border areas to the attention of scholars.

"The Kress Library, as part of a particular academic community, must be ever conscious of the needs of its faculty. Historical studies can be useful in developing theory in various areas of business and can serve instructional and other purposes. But if historians do not fully exploit the Library, how do scholars trained in non-historical disciplines do so? Historians are not always aware of the variety of material in a library such as Kress; even less so are professors of marketing or organizational theory.

"In order to stimulate use of the Library by different classes of scholars and to make possible full, in depth, utilization, many approaches are necessary. Some purposes are well filled by the printed chronological catalog. For other scholars, a printed catalog by subject is perhaps necessary. Yet other researchers need the aid of the staff in ferreting out chapters on particular subjects, instances of the occurrence of an idea, or examples of a literary form. Sometimes an existing bibliography, annotated with the Kress holdings, is exactly what a user requires. Others, potential users only, need first of all to have the resources of the Library brought to their attention.

"The Kress Library is small enough in size and in scope to render unusual services and to experiment. In making possible the collection's full utilization, we hope to enable scholars to understand the past and contribute to solving the problems of the present. The material here deals with vital affairs, and the Kress Library has an important function in furthering use of that material."

PROFESSOR WOLFSON AND THE CATALOGUE OF HEBREW BOOKS

THE PUBLICATION of the six-volume *Catalogue of Hebrew Books* of the Harvard University Library provided a welcome opportunity, on 23 October, for

the Library to honor Professor Harry A. Wolfson, Nathan Littauer Professor of Hebrew Literature and Philosophy, *Emeritus*, Honorary Curator of Hebraica and Judaica in the Harvard College Library, and a founder and builder of the collection. At a reception in the Widener Memorial Rooms, a copy of the *Catalogue* was presented to Professor Wolfson, with remarks appropriate to the occasion by Professor Merle Fainsod, Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and Director of the University Library; Professor Isadore Twersky, Nathan Littauer Professor of Hebrew Literature and Philosophy and Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern Languages; Dr. Charles Berlin, Lee M. Friedman Bibliographer in Judaica and Head of the Hebrew Division of the Harvard College Library; and Douglas W. Bryant, University Librarian.

It was observed that the collection founded forty years ago by Professor Wolfson now includes some 40,000 Hebrew books described in the *Catalogue* plus 60,000 volumes of Judaica in other languages — constituting the leading research collection of Hebraica in an American university, and one of the world's major bibliographic resources in Jewish studies. Professor Fainsod particularly emphasized the contributions of the Littauer Foundation and of the late Lee M. Friedman, whose "great gift . . . helps to insure the growing strength of this collection."

Professor Twersky spoke of the "luminous style, magisterial erudition, and uncanny perceptivity" of Professor Wolfson, and of his "unusual combination of powers of analysis and synthesis and unflagging originality." He pointed out also that until very recent times Jewish studies had been "ancillary, secondary, fragmentary or derivative," and that "establishment of the Littauer chair at Harvard, which is the first of its kind . . . marked the emergence of Jewish studies in great universities as a respectable, self-sufficient discipline with its own integrity, autonomy and comprehensiveness." Emphasizing the catholicity of the collection and its usefulness to scholars in many fields, he described it as capable of sustaining and advancing "objective, humanistic research" throughout "the total religious, intellectual and historical experience of the Jews."

Since 1962, when the Hebrew Division of the Library was established, more than 20,000 volumes have been added to the Hebrew collection alone, Dr. Berlin reported. Its guideline, as stated in 1932 by Professor Wolfson, has been that a library "in its capacity of a museum should harbor every book that is rare and unique . . . In its capacity of a laboratory, it should acquire every book that may be helpful to the scholar in his researches or the presence of which may be stimulative to new researches."

Mr. Bryant spoke of the usefulness of the *Catalogue* to Jewish scholarship everywhere, and described Professor Wolfson as "an exemplar, indeed the archetype, of that long list of Harvard scholars who have had not only their intellectual home in this Library, but who have done so very much to develop the resources that have made this Library the rich and great place it is for scholars."

THE SCIENCE COLLECTIONS

WITH THE NEWS that funds are in hand for construction of the Science Center, a new chapter is beginning in the history of Harvard Library Collections and services in the sciences, according to the *Annual Report of the University Library for 1967-68* by Merle Fainsod, Director, and Douglas W. Bryant, University Librarian. As they explain:

"For generations the Harvard Library has sought to build up in its central units a great research collection for the humanities and social sciences, covering these subjects comprehensively except for the fairly well-defined subdivisions that have been special responsibilities of other Harvard libraries. In the sciences, however, the libraries of departments and research institutions have built up collections in their own specialties; they have done well what they meant to do, but problems of overlapping and gaps between fields grow increasingly troublesome in an era of interdisciplinary research.

"In theory, of course, the staff in Widener might at any time have undertaken to fill the gaps in collecting and in services; practically, however, Widener's physical location was a handicap and its stacks have been so overcrowded during recent years that there has been great pressure for reducing rather than augmenting its science collections. When planning began for the library facilities in the Science Center it became clear that the time had come when constructive changes could be made. An essential preliminary step was the creation in October 1966 of a new position, Science Specialist in the Harvard University Library; with the appointment of Dr. Alan E. Erickson to this post, the Library for the first time had an officer responsible for University-wide planning and coordination in the sciences as well as for selection of scientific publications for Widener and Lamont.

"As now envisaged, the Science Center Library will be Harvard's undergraduate science library; the research center for three departments, History of Science, Mathematics, and Statistics; and the general and retrospective science library for the University. Publications for undergraduate use will be transferred there from Lamont and from special undergraduate collections such as the Jefferson Physics Library. The science materials now in Widener will form the nucleus of its general and retrospective collections. The departmental libraries for History of Science, Mathematics, and Statistics will . . . [move to the Center]. The libraries of the departments of Chemistry, Geological Sciences, and Physics, the Gordon McKay Library of the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics, and the Phillips Library of the Harvard College Observatory will transfer to the Science Center some publications from their shelves. Certain materials will also come to the Center from Harvard's biological collections, but these libraries must take into account the needs of the taxonomist, who wants extensive collections, including journal files running back many years, because he must frequently refer to the first descriptions of species.

"Scientists vary greatly in their library requirements. In some areas of physics

the published journal is too slow a medium for communication; preprints and technical reports are the most important materials, and a library might give adequate service if nothing more than ten years old were on its shelves. At the other extreme, collections of fifteenth-century printed books in Houghton and in the Countway Library of Medicine are of great value to some historians of science. The Science Center Library will not replace those collections and services that can best be provided by individual departments or research institutions, but it can serve undergraduate students in the sciences better than Lamont has been able to do, and it can become an excellent general science library, which Widener has never been. A good location, near laboratories and classrooms in the sciences, is assured; a good staff, well qualified to assist scholars in using its collections and those of other science libraries in the University, must be recruited.

“In many respects, it should be emphasized, the services of the Science Center Library will be more significant than its collections. With the blurring of borderlines between traditional subjects and the development of interdisciplinary fields such as environmental research, the scientist more and more frequently finds it necessary to deal with facts, theories, and techniques of a discipline other than his own—and hence to turn to the library of a department or research institution other than his own. The Science Center Library, functioning as a “switching station,” should be able to direct him to the material he needs; in many cases, thanks to the rapid-copying revolution, it should be able to supply him with a copy that he may keep.

“Likewise, an increasing number of important reference works are of great value to scientists in more than one field, yet are so expensive that duplicate copies at Harvard are out of the question. Further, as government, professional societies, and academic institutions issue data in computer-based forms, it is hard to see how a dozen, or more, relatively small libraries in the sciences could hope to install the equipment and employ the expert personnel that will be required to make the most of innovations in the organization, storage, and communication of knowledge; the Science Center Library clearly must assume this responsibility. Services now being developed at the Countway Library of Medicine, of which something will be said later in this report, are indicative of what can be expected in the sciences generally.”

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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FRITZ REDLICH is the author of numerous books and articles on economic and business history, including a paper in the Spring 1960 issue of the HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN; the April 1962 issue (VII:2/3) of *Tradition, Zeitschrift für Firmengeschichte und Unternehmerbiographie* was dedicated to him on his 70th birthday and contains a biographical sketch.

G. THOMAS TANSELLE is Associate Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin; his *Royall Tyler* was published by the Harvard University Press in 1967, and a previous contribution to the BULLETIN appeared in the issue for April 1967.

EDWIN E. WILLIAMS, who has been on the Harvard Library staff since 1940, is now Associate University Librarian; he has contributed to previous issues of the BULLETIN, was its Associate Editor for 1966-1967, and has been Editor since 1968.

CORRIGENDA

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In the article on "The Third Lecture," p. 354, Paul Dudley (1675-1751) should have been described as the grandson of the second governor of Massachusetts, not "of the first governor."

Vol. XVII, No. 1 (January 1969)

In "Mrs. Henry Draper and the Harvard College Observatory: 1883-1887," on page 80, footnote 24 should read: Later work showed that Draper was indeed correct. The spectrum of α Aquilae contains many metallic lines not visible in that of α Lyrae, and α Aquilae is definitely of a later spectral type.