

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Architecture - Guide to Research

This event took place on Thursday, September 17, 1981 in the Carlos C. Alden Court Room located in John Lord O' Brian Hall on the Amherst Campus.
Remembering the Past - Promoting the Present

"For every institution of higher learning the one perennially indispensable possession is a library." -- Chancellor Samuel P. Capen

This website celebrates the acquisition in 1996 of the three millionth and three million and first volumes in the University at Buffalo Libraries. 1996 is also the sesquicentennial of the University at Buffalo (which was founded in 1846 as a medical school) and of its Libraries. In honor of these events we are using today's technology to remember the past of the UB Libraries.

On the pages that follow you will find the [program](#) for the October 20, 1996 celebration, the [Libraries history](#) (including a [time line](#) and [brief historical tidbits](#)), photographs of [library scenes](#) and of all the [library directors](#), reproductions of the title pages of important UB [print library publications](#) that the Libraries have created.

The original web design of this site was constructed by Ellen Greenblatt, Daniel Sweeney and Diane Marie Ward in 1996. Portions of the site were updated in 2007.

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Program

Sunday, October 20, 1996 3:00 p.m.

Special Collections Reading Room 420 Capen Hall North Campus

Professor Jerome J. McGann The John Stewart Bryan Professor of English at the University of Virginia will speak on "Radiant Textuality"

Presentation of the [3,000,000th](#) and [3,000,001st](#) volumes with remarks by Provost Thomas E. Headrick and Associate Vice President for University Libraries Barbara von Wahlde

Reception to follow

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

History

Documents

- [Freshman Preliminary Course, ca. 1920](#) [Library Instruction]
- [Report of the Librarian, 1922-1923](#)
- [Library Budget, 1924-1925](#)
- [Samuel P. Capen's Remarks on the Dedication at Lockwood Library, 1935](#)
- [Libraries' Annual Report, 1956-1957](#)

Three Millionth Volume Minutes

1. [Founding the UB Libraries, 1846](#)
2. [What is a Library? \(1882-1893\)](#)
3. [UB Medical Faculty Minutes, 1893-1894](#)
4. [Within Five Minutes' Walk: UB and the Professional Libraries](#)
5. [A Law Library of Its Own: Development Work, ca. 1908; or, Ownership vs. Access](#)
6. [Accrediting Agencies and Outside Reporting, 1910](#)
7. [Concerns for the Faculty Library Committee, ca. 1929](#)
8. [Flexibility, Micromanagement and the Bottom Line, 1928-1934](#)
9. [Creating A University Library, 1922](#)
10. [Growing Pains, 1923-1928](#)
11. [Faculty Borrowing, 1932-33](#)
12. [The Role of a Library: Lockwood Library Dedication, 1935](#)
13. [Charles D. Abbott, Director of Libraries](#)
14. [Grace Persch, Medical Librarian, On Using the Library, 1937](#)
15. [The Centennial: A Look At Budgets And Library Consolidation, 1946](#)
16. [Service Excellence, ca. 1950](#)
17. [Thirty Years Ago Today: Benchmarking With Annual Reports](#)
18. [What Do I Do With This Form? Library Reporting, 1924](#)
19. [Library Folklore: The Story About the Pencils Is True](#)
20. [The Role of a Professional School Library, 1956](#)
21. [\(Almost\) Thirty Years Ago Today: Libraries, Computing and Audio-Visual, 1967](#)

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Freshman Preliminary Course

This is a transcription of a librarian's typed notes in preparation for a bibliographic instruction session with members of the freshman class of the University of Buffalo. They are presented here just as they were found in the librarian's notebook, with formatting, punctuation, and spelling intact. To view a facsimile of the notes, click on the picture to the right:

Freshman Preliminary Course

For the last few days you have probably been listening to lectures on the idealistic side of college life and this afternoon I would like to give you some practical points which I hope you will find profitable

Having myself been in your position not so many decades ago, I can realize and remember much of your mental attitude. When one of my gray haired professors said that "this was the most carefree time of your existence" and a platitude held by many) I didn't quite agree with him. It seemed to me that not much more could be tucked into the 24 hours. However to a certain extent he was right [inserted] There are only 24 hours in the day. [end insertion] I beg of you to budget that time most carefully and somewhere in that budget allot at certain amount at least twenty minutes for reading. Get interested in some subject and follow it your self. Form the reading habit for if you dont you will wish th[at] you had when it is too late. The habit of reading is one of the most worthwhile and lasting things which you can get in college. Therefore make use of your University Library.

This is the general library of the University of Buffalo. The Medical College has their library on High Street, the Law College their library in the City Hall, but the libraries of the Arts and Science, Pharmacy and Chemistry are out here. This is a reference [page] as well as a circulating library of 22,000 volumes.

There are very few rules. But the first and foremost of these is the rule of silence. This is the one spot on the whole campus where

we ask that there be no talking, a[nd] that is because this room is small and many people have to use. When you are studying you hate to be disturbed by people talking and whiggling. If one does it than every one has the same right and you know what would happen. If you must communicate with a person write a note or aske the person to step into the hall. If you wis[h] to study together you can always have access to the classrooms when they are vacant. But this is a common room where the faculty as well as the students come to study therefore SILENCE.

There are no fees connected with the library with the exceptio[n] of the overdue fine of which I shall tell you later.

There are three terms which we use in designating the collecti[on] of books; namely: Reference, Reserve and Regular. The referenc[e] collection is shelved behind me.

[page]

This consists of Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Concordances, Indices Source books crolonogical tables year books, almanacs etc.

The Reserve Section is turned over to the faculty. On these shelve[s] thet place books for collateral readi[ng] and special study. These books are read in the Library but not drawn out during the day. Fifteen minutes before closing time at night they may be taken out for one night only and r returned within one half hour after opening of sometime before 8:30 A.M. There is a fine of .25 per hour for all overdue Reserve books. This means if the time runs five minutes or 15 minutes over the fee is .25 for the first hour. All college have this ru[le] and it is made to insure your having the book when you are ready for it.

The third term Regular books is given to all other books which circulate. They may be drawn out for one week with the previlidge of renewing for another week. There is no limit to the number of books drawn at one time. Beware of the .05 per day fine for all over due books. Dont come in now and say that you thought it was .02 per day for we will have no mercy on you..

Besure that you all register i
here, and have a library card made
out for your use, then you are free
[page]
to draw books any time.

(Show books for charging)

Catalog: Have cat. card for call
number

Dictionary catalog: author subj.
and title.

The Library is open from 8:00[crossed out] 7:45 A.M.
until 6:00 P.M. and I hope that
you will spend many profitable and
happy hours in it. Your always
welcome and all we ask is that you
think of someone elses rights and
do what you would like to have some
one else do to you.

[Handwritten notes:]

Bishop, W.W. "Banks of books"

"Training in the use of books"

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Report of the Librarian

This is a transcription of the 1922-1923 Annual Report of the University of Buffalo Librarian. To view a facsimile of the report, click on the picture to the right:

To the Chancellor:

I beg herewith to submit my report as Librarian of the University of Buffalo for the year 1922-1923.

The libraries of the University embrace three principal collections: The University Medical Library in the Medical College on High Street; the University Law Library in the Law School on Eagle Street; and the University General Library at Foster Hall.

The Medical Library is an excellent collection of eighteen thousand volumes in charge of Miss Grace Persh of the Medical Department and is growing at the rate of five hundred volumes per year. A card catalogue covers the collection to date. The Medical Library was founded in 1846 by Dr. James P. White, Dr. Frank Hamilton and Dr. Austin Flint. In 1891 Mrs. Esther Glenny gave as a memorial to her brother, Dr. George Buswell, his library of fourteen hundred volumes and an endowment of twenty-five hundred dollars. The medical library of the late Dr. Roswell Park was also given to the Medical School and embraces many rare and special works on surgical and medical history which could not be replaced.

The Law Library of six thousand volumes had its beginning in the year 1909 at which time Mr. George D. Crofts, now Treasurer of the University, but at that time Registrar of the Law School, interested a group of thirty-six citizens in contributing funds for the foundation of a library as an adjunct to the Law School. To this original sum has been added an annual library fee charged all students of the Law School, and today it is the best and most complete collection of law books in Western New York outside of the State law libraries. The Law School Library is in charge of law student assistants.

A small library of six hundred and seven volumes of Psychology and Pedagogics is maintained at Townsend Hall for the use of student teachers who as special students attend the late afternoon classes at that building.

The collection, which is now designated as the University Library, is housed in the Library Reading Room and Stack Room at the southeast corner of the first floor of Foster Hall, having been moved from Townsend Hall and the former rooms of the Chemistry and Pharmacy Departments on Goodell Street in the fall of 1922, shortly after the undersigned was appointed University Librarian. This Foster Hall collection, as is distinguished from the University Medical and University Law Libraries, is under the personal charge of the University Librarian, and to it this report will accordingly be confined.

The University Library today numbers 17,930 volumes, of which 14,696 are books and bound volumes and 3,234 are pamphlets.

The work of the Librarian during the past year divides itself into four parts:

1. The purchase of new books.
2. Accessioning, collating and cataloging these new books and current gifts according to standard library methods.
3. The extension of these standard library methods and cataloging back into the 12,000 books of the library owned by the University prior to my appointment.
4. The daily conduct of the library at Foster Hall during the academic year, including continuous reference work both in obtaining for library users the reference books desired by them, and looking up and answering reference questions submitted; the charging and discharging of all books taken from the library in accordance with the library rules; the maintenance of order among students using the library during library hours from eight A. M. to five-thirty P. M. daily.

The Council of the University allots in the budget an annual appropriation for the purchase of books. This sum is allocated for the purchase of books of general library value and special books needed by the various departments of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Chemistry and Pharmacy. Recommendations are received from the heads of these departments as to the new books needed in the library as collateral reading and for reference in the various courses. After requests for such purposes within the budget appropriations come to the Librarian from the heads of the respective departments, requisitions are drawn upon the Treasurer's Office and the books purchased through that office. These accessions have in the main been standard reference books in the various subjects taught by the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Pharmacy and Chemistry. We have

acquired in this way a small, well-working reference collection, which is on open shelves in the library reading rooms, accessible to professors and students alike. The students do not have direct access to the main portion of the library which is housed in the Stack Room. Although the Foster Hall collection is primarily a reference library, 11,763 books have been withdrawn during the year for outside reading.

Each professor has been given the use of one or more shelves in the reading room on which he may place books which are reserved for the use of his students only. These books are drawn out of the regular collection and placed on his shelves together with others which he may add. As these books were used in reading room only, it has been impossible to keep statistics as to their use.

In addition to the purchases outlined above, your Librarian has had the constant assistance of the Library Committee of the Council, consisting of Mrs. Edward H. Butler, Mr. Philip B. Goetz and Mr. George D. Crofts, in the general purchase of books. As a direct consequence of the World War many European libraries have been forced into the market at extraordinarily low prices with the rate of exchange greatly in favor of American remittances. Mr. Goetz, who is intimately familiar with foreign book sellers through purchases made by him over many years for his private library, has studied the foreign catalogues continuously, and through his efforts many important accessions have been made in the past year to the library.

Special mention should be made of 3,000 doctors' theses presented by candidates for higher degrees at German universities. This collection is especially rich in studies of early English and will furnish a wealth of reference material for our graduate students when that department of the University comes into existence. As these theses are printed in German, the work of classification and cataloging will require special assistance from that department of the Arts faculty.

The University has been exceedingly fortunate in its recent accessions by gift. Through the generosity of Mr. Goetz, we have received from him a gift of 120 volumes of standard German classics from the library of the late Philip Becker. Our largest gift was 2,000 volumes from the library of the late Rev. Frank B. Carlton of Buffalo, presented by his wife. Five hundred volumes of the collection cover general topics; the balance being works on theology and religion. Dr. Julian Park has given many volumes from time to time from his father's library and his own. During the year 1921, all publications put out by the Yale University Press that year were presented to the University of Buffalo by Mr. Frank H. Goodyear in memory of his father, the late Charles W. Goodyear. Federal and State governments, as well as various institutions and societies, have supplied the library with copies of many of their reports and publications. Among the list of donors are: Mrs. Nina Bull, Mr. A. Cotter, Dr. W. G. Gregory, Mr. Theo. B. Hewett, Mr. F. Hill, Dr. William Irons, Dr. D. B. Leary, Dr. Long, Dr. Julian Park, Mrs. Julian Park, Mrs. F. L. Pratt, Mrs. L. Reichel, Mr. Edwin Sears, Mr. F. B. Spaulding, Jr., Dr. Albert Sy, Mr. C. W. Whitney, Miss Jane M. Welsch, Mr. James F. White, Allyn & Bacon, American Red Cross Society, Cornell University, Lake Forest College, Macmillan Co., Syracuse University, United States Department of Commerce, United States Department of Labor, University of Michigan, Yale University and Grosvenor Library.

All current purchases made by Librarian have been listed on "Order Cards" by author, title, name of publisher, date and price. On delivery of the books this card is checked and removed into a "Filled Order" file, which gives us a check against duplication of orders. The books are then entered in a serially numbered "Accession Record" together with the date shown on the order card. The books are collated by cutting and counting of pages, insertion of book plate, book pocket, date slip and book card. The books are then catalogued with their classification number and catalogue cards made out for author, title and various subject headings into which it is classified. The "Call Number" is placed on the front and back of the book and after shellacing [sic] the books are placed on the shelves.

Since the appointment of your Librarian, 5,095 volumes have thus been accessioned, classified, cataloged and placed on the shelves. This work has been seriously handicapped by lack of working tables and room space and the constant demand upon the Librarian's time for reference work, charging and discharging of books taken from the library during the academic year, and the less exacting duty of maintaining order among students users of the library. It is evident that these duties are compelling when we consider that 20,743 professors and students have made use of the library during the academic year last past. In spite of these handicaps, current purchases by the Librarian have been accessioned, collated and cataloged and also the current gifts, with the exception of the theology portion of the Carlton gift and the German theses.

A more serious problem is that of installing a standard library system and cataloging into the sixteen thousand books comprising the libraries prior to my appointment. Prior to such appointment an effort was made to keep a list of these books and cards to the number of several thousand were in existence referring to prior accessions. No adequate accession record was, however, in existence and no attempt had been made to classify and catalog the books under a standard library system. By working throughout this summer real progress has been made in this direction, but the work of cataloging the pre-existing library must be discontinued at the opening of the fall term with its incoming reference work and instant duties, unless an assistant with library training can be added to the staff. With such aid and the help of student assistants, the current work of the library can be continued and the cataloging of the pre-existing library advanced apace.

Your Librarian extends her grateful thanks to the Library Committee of the Council of the University, without whose constant and sympathetic aid it would have been impossible to have added so materially and intelligently to the growth of the library and to have faced the pressure of daily duties and arrearages of cataloging accumulating over the past years. Your Librarian further wishes to express her appreciation of the loyal work during the academic year of her student part-time assistants,

Maxwell Williams, Marion Hershiser and John Little, and of the aid given in cataloging during the summer by Miss Catherine Holmes, Miss Henrietta Christen and Miss Erna Ziebarth.

Respectfully submitted,
RUTH BARTHOLOMEW, *Librarian*

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Library Budget, 1924-1925

This is a transcription of the 1924-1925 University of Buffalo Library budget. To view a facsimile of the budget, click on the picture to the right:

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

B U D G E T

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1924-1925

.....

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Ruth Bartholomew, librarian..... | \$1600.00 |
| Books..... | 4000.00 |
| Binding..... | 300.00 |
| Library of Congress Cards..... | 400.00 |

T O T A L BUDGET FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.....\$6,300.00

.....

N O T E :

The foregoing total is the sum of the
 library appropriations in the ARTS AND
 SCIENCES and PHARMACY BUDGETS.

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Dedication of the Lockwood Memorial Library

Chancellor Samuel P. Capen -- May 15th, 1935 --

This is a transcription of Chancellor Samuel P. Capen's speech at the dedication of Lockwood Memorial Library on May 15, 1935. To view a facsimile of the speech, click on the picture to the right:

I accept these keys as "symbols of the formal assignment of this building and its contents to the educational uses of the University of Buffalo. By this act I dedicate the Lockwood Memorial Library to the advancement of learning.

The University of Buffalo has been created through gifts large and small from those who have believed in it and in the purposes for which it stands. No other institution of equal age has received gifts from so many persons. Their numbers run into tens of thousands. The gift which we are met today to acknowledge is the greatest single donation ever made to the University. Through this gift Thomas Bell and Marion Birge Lockwood take their places among the principal founders of the University of Buffalo.

I use the word "founders" with deliberate intent. The foundation of a university is not accomplished once for all in one moment of time. It is a perpetual process, never completed. And often the most important parts of university foundations are not laid until the institutions are already venerable. Such has been in some degree the case with the University of Buffalo. In a double sense Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood's great benefaction represents a foundation that is essential to any university which aspires to a commanding position in the domain of scholarship.

For every institution of higher learning the one perennially indispensable possession is a library. It has been so from the early beginnings of universities. Subjects of study and methods of instruction may change. New disciplines may arise, old disciplines totally disappear. The social purposes of universities may be completely altered, as they have been over and over again since universities were first established. But the dependence of a university upon its library does not abate. The reason is plain. The record of what men have accomplished and thought and imagined and wondered about is stored in books. The specifications of civilization are in books. The past is in books, and also to some extent the future; for out of books, the deposit of the thought of dead and living thinkers, comes often the seed of a new idea which germinating in another mind may remake a corner of the world. Books do not become less important as universities open up new intellectual territory and devise new ways of probing the mysteries of nature and of human life. They become ever more important. The library is second only to the teacher as an instrument of university education. But individual teachers pass and in the course of time, unless they are very great, they are no longer remembered. Each student's need for teachers passes as he ripens in years and in experience. But his need for the library does not pass. And the library itself remains, the repository of learning, the tool without which every student young or old is impotent, the veritable corner-stone upon which the whole intellectual structure of the university rests.

A collection of useful books, of standard books, of books easily obtained -- however extensive and accessible it may be and however sumptuously housed -- does not make a university library of the first order. To merit this distinction a university library must preserve in the form in which they came from the hands of their makers the recorded writings of the centuries. It must offer the scholar the inspiration and the surety of the original source. It must be able to fire the imagination of the neophyte by bringing him into the physical presence of the great monuments of letters. It must reveal to those who have eyes to see the elaborate and manifold arts of printing and binding.

The University of Buffalo today becomes the possessor of a university library in both the connotations of the word. It becomes the possessor of a building, beautiful, imposing, commodious and destined to endure for generations. It becomes the possessor of an extraordinary collection of literary treasures assembled with insight and purpose and rare discrimination, representing an unbroken chain of the masterpieces of five centuries. The Library of the University of Buffalo today takes rank among the leading university libraries of the United States.

It would be impossible to make proper acknowledgment of such a gift. I can not even attempt it. But in the present ease the attempt is unnecessary; perhaps it would even be unwelcome. For today's formal act represents the realization of the generous ambition of many years. The gift to the University of Buffalo of this library with its great collection was long ago a dream of Mr. Lockwood's; and then it became a promise, and then a plan. As the plan has taken visible form he has collaborated in every detail. And it has been a labor of love. No words of mine could possibly enhance the satisfaction he must feel at this culmination of a project so long the central interest of his life. I dare believe he is the happiest man here.

And I hope his imagination ranges through the decades that lie ahead and catches a clear vision of those generations of students and teachers yet unborn to whom this great benefaction will bring profit and delight. Whoever serves a university thus magnificently has achieved something akin to immortality.

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Annual Report, 1956-1957

This is a transcription of the 1956-1957 University of Buffalo Library annual report. To view a facsimile of the report, click on the picture to the right:

To the Chancellor:

I have the honor to submit this report on the condition and activities of the University Libraries during the academic year 1956-57.

Since this is the first time, for a full period of twelve months, that the Libraries have had an Assistant Director; since he has been given an almost completely "free" hand to administer the general affairs of the Libraries; since, out of his knowledge and energy, he has instituted important changes and furthered others which had begun before his arrival; and since he brings a fresh and , "outside" mind to our problem, I have asked him to prepare a statement concerning the current circumstances of the Libraries. With all that he says, I am in complete agreement. And I would like to underline, to give the fullest possible prominence to his three basic requests: 1) that our present and future employment policy be to acquire in all key positions, fully trained librarians; 2) that salaries for clerical assistants be realistically adjusted to the present demands of competition, a program of annual increments be put into operation; and 3) that measures be taken as speedily as possible to remedy the space shortages under which we now suffer. This third request is immediately and imperatively important. We need to know at once how we are physically to expand, in order that we plan wisely to take the best advantage of what opportunities are offered, and not slip into expediencies that will be costly because they are temporary. We ought, within the coming year, definitely to know the details of how we are to increase our space for readers and for work-room. Then we can move accordingly, and work toward the practical goal which will assure the University of having the facilities which it will require.

The Assistant Director's statement is as follows:

General Administration. In recognition of the growing size of the library staff a concerted effort was made to introduce formal procedures of personnel administration. A complete personnel file for each employee was set up in the office of the Assistant Director. This file includes information about the staff member's qualifications, his library employment history, a complete record of his absences for any reason, and a month-by-month accounting of time due him for vacation and sick leave. In March 1957 each staff member was given a copy of a fifteen-page mimeographed manual describing personnel policies of the University and the Library. Memoranda, a bimonthly newsletter (UB Libraries) and occasional general meetings served to keep staff members aware of the latest developments.

To achieve proper coordination among working units the Supervising Librarians Committee, consisting of the Assistant Director and all unit heads, was created in January 1957. The group met monthly to discuss problem and policies that affect more than one unit. In studying these problems each committee member considered the aims of the Library as a whole as well as those of his own unit.

Order Division. To equalize pressure of a heavy flow of acquisitions, certain processing procedures formerly carried out in the Order Division were assigned to the Cataloging Division, Circulation Department, and the newly created Gift and Exchange Division during the year. These changes helped the Order Division to operate effectively with less than its usual number of staff members.

Gift and Exchange Division. Need for a single unit with full responsibility for handling the large volume of material received by gift and exchange led to creation of the Gift and Exchange Division on March 1, 1957. Combining processing procedures formerly scattered among other library units permits more efficient handling of gift and exchange materials. These materials are scrutinized more carefully under a now selection policy. The apparent drop in the number of gifts added to the collection was due partly to greater selectivity. A temporary suspension of gift processing prior to formation of the now division was another contributing factor. Two book sales open to faculty and students were held to dispose of books not needed for the collection. This novel library activity attracted favorable attention.

Cataloging Division. Although the output of the Cataloging Division kept pace with new acquisitions, lack of adequate professional help prevented work on essential cataloging projects. Most important of these are thorough editing of the card catalog and systematic re-cataloging of the Library's serial holdings. If the new cataloging position in the 1957-58 budget is suitably filled, these long overdue projects can be started.

Circulation Department. Changes in circulation policies and procedures and an increase in staff reduced pressure on the Circulation Department. Introduction of student identification cards, planned jointly by the IBM office and the library administration, made possible elimination of the registration file and the time consumed in checking it. The most notable innovation was the installation of McBee Keysort charge card system. Use of McBee cards permits the Circulation Department to maintain a single record of all books not on the shelves. Thus, more prompt and accurate service can be given when servicing reader requests. Extending the student loan period from one week to three weeks has reduced the clerical work of renewals by more than 80 per cent. Systematic efforts to retrieve books from delinquent borrowers and faculty members who keep books for long periods has considerably increased the number of library books readily available for use.

Scheduling of staff time was made easier in November 1956 by adding two circulation positions to the 1956-57 budget. Even so, the Circulation Department staff was not large enough to permit evening assignments. As in the past, night hours had to be covered by part-time help, usually students. To insure proper supervision and interpretation of library policy, the two professional librarians in the department and a professional librarian engaged on a part-time basis were scheduled to work four nights a week, starting in February 1957. As a result, professional reference help was available to Millard Fillmore students for the first time.

Reference service was more sharply focused to help students use the Library's resources effectively. A special reference desk near the card catalog was covered from 10:00 A. M. - 12 noon and 2:00 - 5:00 P. M. each weekday. The Assistant Circulation Director initiated a series of lectures for students to attend on a voluntary basis. Orientation talks for groups of Graduate and professional school students were given on request throughout the year.

Clerical costs of interlibrary loans were reduced by charging standard fees instead of issuing individual bills. Fees for faculty were waived as an encouragement to their research and writing.

Special collections. Members of Buffalo's Polish community continued active interest in the Polish Room. Many gifts both of money and books enriched the collection during the year. Members of the Polish Arts Club are planning a campaign to stimulate additional interest.

Departmental and School Libraries. During the year each of the departmental and school libraries operated under some difficulty. The Engineering Library suffered from the poor physical arrangement of its reading room and stack space. A suggested move to the third floor of the Engineering Building was rejected because the proposed location does not offer sufficient advantage to justify the expense involved. Nevertheless, the present quarters are undesirable. A possible remedy would be to create a combined Engineering-Physical sciences library in a separate structure between the Engineering Building and the proposed Chemistry Building.

The Science Library in Foster Hall suffered the disadvantages of its one-woman staff. Several disabilities kept Miss Cheplowitz from her work intermittently during the year. Although members of the Circulation Department kept the Science Library open, the quality of service was lower than might be provided by someone familiar with the collection.

The Medical-Dental Library encountered persistent staffing problems. Low salaries as well as lack of suitable candidates contributed to the fact that during a good part of the year the Library operated with two instead of four regular staff members. Mrs. Hilda Peters and Miss Sandra Anderson deserve high praise for maintaining basic services under difficult conditions.

Although the Law Library is autonomous, the inherent shortcoming of its having only one regular staff member must be mentioned. During any extended absence of Miss Crinsey, student assistants could not manage the lib in a satisfactory fashion. At least one full-time clerical position should be allocated to the Law Library. The salary for this position should be large enough to attract a desirable candidate.

Problems. As in years past the principal library problem was obtaining satisfactory candidates for staff vacancies. In the case of the professional position in the Medical-Dental Library this lack of success was largely due to strong competition for trained librarians. The proportion of library school graduates to the number of vacancies is steadily decreasing. Professional librarians seeking jobs have a wide choice in salary, type of institution, geographical location and working conditions. With no local library school, the Library must attract applicants from other areas. The Niagara Frontier is not a favored geographical location and our salaries do not compare favorably with those of other institutions. Further increases in salary levels will be necessary before the Library can compete for professional librarians.

The disparity between salaries offered by the University and those offered by local firms create similar difficulties in hiring suitable clerical workers. The general increase in University salaries and attractive fringe benefits were highly beneficial, but they did not eliminate the problem. A carefully developed job classification with an appropriate salary scale (including automatic increments) is needed to put the University on a sound competitive footing in the labor market. In the 1957-58 budget the Library took the first step by raising its minimum salary to \$2300 a year.

A second major problem is lack of suitable library facilities. With the exception of the Capen Hall installation, all of the libraries suffer from a shortage of reading room space and suitable work areas. Lockwood Memorial Library was not planned for use by some 10,000 students. Lack of space for open shelf collections and absence of stack communication saddle the Circulation Department with an antiquated system of "running for books". This is time consuming and a real obstacle to a student's chance to learn from books. The offices of the Order, Gift and Exchange, and Catalog Divisions are so widely separated that the flow of materials is extremely devious. Disjointed procedures are time-consuming and (in the final analysis) expensive. Need for more and better reading room and work space is not a matter for the future, it is an insistent, immediate demand. Considering the consequences of growth in the enrollment, the University administration should bear in mind that, even on present terms, the facilities of the libraries are seriously inadequate. Steps to remedy the situation cannot be taken too soon.

End of Assistant Director's statement.

* * * * *

The activities in and around the Poetry Collection have been many and varied throughout the year. Several books, based in part on the Library's holdings, have appeared both in England and America, including Patricia Hutchins's James Joyce's World, and Harry Moore's Poste Restante. The Library itself has published in a limited edition (of which all copies are not as yet taken, though enough have been sold to defray expenses, and a new volume is under way) Professor Silverman's Joyce's Epiphanies. Graduate theses at several other universities have been indebted to us for their matter. I strongly hope that, with the advent to the Poetry Room of David Posner in the coming September and the expected appearance in the English Department of Professor Townsend, we will see the beginning of a newly vigorous liaison between the Poetry Collection and the English Department. There seems to me to be no reason why the English Department should not gradually so strengthen itself in the field of modern letters that it could take full advantage of the resources which the Poetry Collection has to offer for graduate study. Why shouldn't we have our own students using these materials, instead of men and women who write their theses out of our holdings and receive their degrees from other institutions. All we need is an English Department strong in contemporary literature, and, with Professor Silverman's eager cooperation, I believe we should achieve just that.

Meanwhile the slow and steady work of accumulation goes on. This year's "take" has been modestly impressive. I would mention, in particular, some important letters of Edward Thomas, a late worksheet of Dylan Thomas, and some major Ezra Pound material. Mrs. Jean Starr Untermeyer has augmented her already large contribution by further series of the letters of such figures as Sylvia Townsend Warner, H. D., and Leonora Speyer.

This year we have had readings, open to the public, by six poets: Stephen Spender, Richard Eberhart, Donald Hall, Ogden Nash (jointly with the Fenton Foundation). Cecil Day Lewis, and Paul Engle. These readings were financed in part through a contribution from Mrs. James McCormick Mitchell whose generosity I would like gratefully to acknowledge. They have been decently successful in a double way: first, the attendance (capacity-houses for three of them) proves that they can be "public occasions" of considerable import to the life and cultural activity of the University; second, the reading poets become personally interested in the special projects that motivate the Poetry Collection. For example, immediately after their visits, both Mr. Rash and Mr. Hall presented the Library with large portfolios of their manuscripts.

Exhibitions of the work of each of the poet-visitors were mounted in the Poetry Room at the time of their appearances. And in the Main Exhibition Room two extensive shows were arranged, "Modern Private Press Books" and "The Publishing of Novels in England 1740-1910", the latter of which will remain on view during the summer.

One Library-University function, which has been (with one lapse a regular and, communitywise, popular event in the year's calendar, took place for the last time in its customary form. This was the annual Christmas Carol Concert in which Mrs. George Barrell has since 1937 led her band of singers in a program that has been always well chosen, stirringly performed, and consistently enjoyed by a large gathering. Mrs. Barrell, believing that the tradition of presenting such music under University auspices is now well, established and that the University itself, through its Music Department, can now more properly provide its own chorus, has decided to withdraw her services. It is expected that Mr. Baird and Mr. Beattie will now take over. I should like, however, to take this opportunity of expressing my personal gratitude to Mrs. Barrell for the devotion which she lavished upon this enterprise, for the persistence with which she kept it going for so many years some of which were exceedingly difficult, and especially for the indomitable enthusiasm with which she invariably managed each occasion.

Charles D. Abbott
Director of Libraries

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE AND CIRCULATION

FISCAL YEARS 1956 and 1957

| | Attendance | | Circulation | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1955-1956 | 1956-1957 | 1955-1956 | 1956-1957 |
| Lockwood | 280,240 | 284,550 | 91,322 | 109,808 |
| Engineering | 40,615 | 51,583 | 24,258 | 34,289 |
| Science | 30,552 [1] | 34,458 | 22,145 | 18,992 [3] |
| Medical-Dental | 57,213 | 62,490 | 26,402 [1] | 27,038 |
| Law | (50,000) [2] | (62,000) [2] | (101,902) [2] | (102,406) [2] |
| Total | 408,621 | 433,081 | 164,127 | 190,127 |

[1] Corrected figure

[2] Estimate, not comparable to other figures and not included in total

[3] Reduction of circulation due to transfer of materials to other service units

VOLUMES ADDED TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARIES

FISCAL YEARS 1956 and 1957

| Additions | | Total Contents | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1955-1956 | 1956-1957 | April 30, 1956 | April 30, 1957 |
| 10,243 | 10,230 | 332,253 | 342,483 |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Volume Minutes

Compiled by Chris Densmore

[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [10](#), [11](#), [12](#), [13](#), [14](#), [15](#), [16](#), [17](#), [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [21](#)

Founding the Libraries, 1846

The University of Buffalo is celebrating its 150th anniversary in 1996-97. It is appropriate that the celebration of the acquisition of the three millionth volume by the University comes at the time of this Sesquicentennial Celebration.

The founders of the University of Buffalo secured a charter from the New York State Legislature on May 11, 1846, which authorized them to solicit donations and subscriptions to support the academic departments or "for furnishing a library." Of the money subscribed in the summer of 1846 to start the University, more than half was specifically intended for its libraries.

The first department of the University, the School of Medicine, was organized in the late summer and early autumn of 1846. In October 1846, the first catalog was printed, announcing the opening of the Medical School, which could boast a library "of over 500 volumes, including all the late and standard works upon every department of medicine and surgery, with the collateral sciences."

Since October 1846, the University Libraries have added to the original 500 volumes, nearly 2,999,500 additional titles. So--Happy birthday, UB! Happy Birthday, Health Sciences Library! Happy Birthday, University Libraries!

This is the first "Three Millionth Volume Minute." Additional Minutes will be posted every weekday until the celebration of the acquisition of the Three Millionth Volume on October 20, 1996.

What is a Library? (1882-1893)

When the University at Buffalo Medical School opened in 1846, it had a library of over 500 volumes. In the years that followed, a Library Committee composed of faculty from the Medical School purchased additional books for the collection. However, the early records of the Medical School provide little evidence about how the collection was administered. In the early years, it appears that the book collection was housed with the medical specimens and scientific apparatus in the School of Medicine's "Museum."

At their meeting on September 27, 1882, the Medical Faculty authorized the curator of the Library "to build a partition in the gallery of the museum and furnish the room thus made and to erect cases for books..." The cost was not to exceed \$200. Thereafter, the "College Library" was distinct from the Museum.

The upgrading of the Library was noted in Annual Announcement of the Medical School in 1884, which reported:

"The College Library now contains about 1,500 bound volumes, and numerous pamphlets, with files of all the leading medical journals. The regular college librarian is in daily attendance from 2 to 10 p.m.; and students are not only permitted but urged to make free use of the facilities offered."

The Library had tripled in size since its founding in 1846, thirty-eight years earlier. In the decade from 1882 to 1892, the Library began to grow rapidly. When the new Medical School building was constructed on High Street in 1893, the Library had a well furnished new home:

"The magnificent college library contains about 4,000 volumes, admirably selected for reference and study, and freely accessible to students; the leading medical journals are constantly on file, and a competent librarian is in daily attendance from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. The library has been largely augmented by the bequest of the rich collection for the late Dr. Geo. M. Burwell, with a handsome fund for its maintenance donated by Mrs. W. H. Glenny." [Annual Announcement, 1893-94]

So, what is a library? In 1882, the UB library was a collection of books, housed in the University Museum. A decade later, the library had a separate facility, specifically designed for the library, a librarian, posted hours, and an endowment. It was an important decade in the history of the University Libraries.

UB Medical Faculty Minutes, 1893-1894

From the Minutes of the UB Medical Faculty, December 2, 1893:

"Dr. Mann reported that he had made an arrangement with the Superintendent of the Buffalo Library to have one of the assistants come to the college and help to prepare a card catalogue of the college library."

From the Minutes, January 12, 1894:

"Dr. Mann reported for the library that the work of cataloging was progressing at a rapid rate and that a complete index would be at the disposal of the profession."

These minutes document the arrival of the great late 19th century innovation in information science, the card catalog. Libraries had earlier relied on bound volumes listing books, often little more than an accession lists. From time to time, a library might issue a printed catalog, listing their entire collection, and usually roughly divided into subjects. Such published lists were quickly out of date.

From the perspective of the late 1990s, the card catalog seems ancient technology, but it was an advance in information science that underlies the current high tech solutions to information retrieval. In the "old" world of the printed library catalog, there was generally one place and one place only for each book. With the card system, information about books could be manipulated and reorganized to meet research needs. Rather than one access point, library users could now locate books by author, title, or subject.

The card catalog, and the related 19th century inventions of the file folder (invented by the Charity Organization Society in Buffalo for case files) and the cardex (invented by Darwin D. Martin of Buffalo to replace bound business ledgers), fundamentally changed the approach to information. The computer allows greater speed, but the essential idea that information can be standardized, tagged and then reorganized to fit user needs, took practical shape in late 19th century libraries.

Within Five Minutes' Walk: UB and the Professional Libraries

In the late 19th century, the University at Buffalo was a collection of professional schools -- Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Law. While library collections are essential to support the educational mission of the university, it was not always obvious or inevitable that the University would be the primary source of these collections.

The Medical School established a library at the time of its establishment in 1846, but there were other resources available. The Erie County Medical Society had a library. The Buffalo Library had a medical collection. Private physicians had libraries. In the 1880s, the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Library Association operated a library. Also in the 1880s, there were two other medical colleges in Buffalo, the Medical Department of Niagara University (that would later merge with the UB Medical School) and an "eclectic medical college" considered "irregular" by the physicians of both the UB and Niagara medical schools.

The Buffalo Law School, organized in 1887, did not have its own library!

From the Buffalo Law School "Announcement" for 1888-1889:

"... The Law School is situated WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK [emphasis added] of all the Courts, and the Bar Library.

"Arrangements have been made by which students of the Law School will be given positions in the offices of practising lawyers, where they may spend their time, outside of lecture hours, in study; and where they may have the use of law libraries and see something of the details of practice.

"The large and well selected law library of the Eight Judicial Department, comprising eight thousand volumes of Treatise and Reports, will be open to the students for purposes of reference."

The Law School would ultimately have its own library, but not until 1909, more than thirty years after the establishment of the Law School. Cooperation between the University and local libraries-- the sharing of resources-- is hardly a new concept. The University has always relied on external libraries to support the educational and research missions of the various schools. In the 19th century it was not inevitable that the University Libraries would become the primary research libraries that they became in the 20th century. The story of the University Libraries cannot be told in isolation. UB Libraries have been and

remain part of larger information and resources systems that extend beyond the boundaries of the campus.

A Law Library of Its Own: Development Work, ca. 1908; or, Ownership vs. Access

When the UB Law School moved into the Ellicott Square building in 1896, its students gained free access to Bang's Law Library, a private law library owned by the buildings proprietors.

The 1907-1908 Law School announcement described Bang's as "a well-supplied and efficiently maintained library, to which the students have free access at all hours of the day. The library is sufficiently complete for all the usual requirements." Other library needs could be met by the 12,000 volume collection of the Eight Judicial District library, two blocks away.

This convenient arrangement came to an end when Bang's was sold by the proprietors, and the books shipped to New Orleans.

George D. Crofts, then Registrar of the Law School (and the namesake of Crofts Hall on the North Campus of the University at Buffalo), went to Adelbert Moot (the namesake of Moot Courtroom in O'Brian Hall), who told him, "Start a fund to buy a library: I will give \$100 and I know half a dozen others who will do likewise."

In ten days, Crofts raised \$2000. During the summer, Crofts purchased a library. "It includes a complete set of the report of every court in New York State, numbering in all 1,400 volumes. There are duplicate sets of Appellate Division reports and there will be a three complete sets of Court of Appeals reports. It includes also the United States Supreme Court reports, the Federal Reporter, that part of the National Reporter System covering the states east of Minnesota and north of Carolina, and a splendid collection of textbooks and statutes."

In addition to local contributions of money and books, Crofts was able to secure special terms from publishers, saving \$1000, "This was made possible by some of the book book-houses of the country selling to the school practically at cost, the official series in which they had exclusive rights."

Accrediting Agencies and Outside Reporting, 1910

The "Flexner Report" of 1910 on MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA was a landmark. It provided facts and figures on medical education in the United States, and showed that many schools claiming to train physicians were sadly lacking. Here's a quick look at library resources at the Medical Schools in New York State:

College of Physicians and Surgeons: "The school lacks a general library, though books and periodicals are available in the several departments and in the students' study."

Cornell University Medical College: [no reference to a library]

Fordham University School of Medicine: "There is a library with current scientific journals."

Long Island College Hospital: "There is no library..."

New York Homeopathic Medical College: "There is a library of several thousand volumes."

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women: "There is a small library, a number of anatomical charts..."

Syracuse University. College of Medicine: "There is a good library, in charge of a librarian, but no museum."

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO: "There is a small museum, but A GOOD LIBRARY OF 8000 VOLUMES, CURRENT GERMAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS, WITH A LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE."

Concerns for the Faculty Library Committee, ca. 1929

The following excerpts are from a document in the papers of Ruth Bartholomew, the first University Librarian. Though the document is undated, it appears to have been prepared for consideration at a meeting of the Library Faculty Committee.

1. Question: Division of books--

Botany taught in Pharmacy and Arts and Science where shall these be located?
Physics and Chemistry which overlap, where shall they be located?

2. Question: Faculty time limit on books.

- o (This they will have to settle themselves.)

At present the limit is two weeks with another two weeks renewal and of course the privilege of renewing as long as they need them if no one else needs it.

This came about due to the hereditary and life long special privilege of withdrawing from the library an indefinite number of books for an unlimited length of time. (Mr. Pegrum borrowed a book in October the following April Dr. Chambers wanted to use the same book for reserve work in class, but Dr. Pegrum refused to give it up. It was an expensive volume to replace but we did.)

3. Speed in getting out books...

4. Faculty Reading Room...

5. Reserve books...

6. Criticism -

- o It has been brought to the attention of the Librarian that when members of the faculty have a criticism of some member of the Library staff instead of coming to the Librarian herself, the matter has been talked over with the student assistants, thereby causing an undercurrent of trouble in the staff. Can't such things be brought to the Librarian?

Flexibility, Micromanagement and the Bottom Line, 1928-1934

In the old University of Buffalo, the ultimately authority rested in the University Council, which made major policy decisions about the future of the institution. The Council delegated to its "Committee on General Administration" oversight of the university budget. The budget was prepared and managed by the Treasurer, but the annual budget needed to be approved by the University Council, and any changes needed the approval of the Committee on General Administration. And the Committee on General Administration kept a close watch on the bottom line.

November 10, 1928

Chancellor Capen moved, Mr. Bartholomew seconded, that the recommendation of the Medical School that duplicate copies of books in the library of the Medical School be disapproved, as the Committee has no power to dispose of property in that way.

May 20, 1932

Chancellor Capen moved, Mrs. Butler seconding, that the Librarian be allowed to dispose of duplicate magazines no longer of use to the University, with some reliable concern, in exchange for which the University Library will receive credit on future orders. Carried.

December 13, 1934

Chancellor Capen presented the following memorandum from Librarian Charles D. Abbott of the Lockwood Memorial Library:

The problem of duplicate books in the library grows increasingly difficult to solve. They involve a waste which the librarian is very anxious to eliminate: (1) their care and maintenance adds to the cost of running the library and their very bulk takes up

space which could be used to better advantage; (2) they can be made into a source of revenue, small to be sure, but valuable in that it could be used to acquire books which the library actively needs. The librarian would like to have the power to dispose of these books, as is the custom in most university libraries, by whatever means would be most advantageous to the library-- principally by sale, whenever the money that could be thus acquired would be sufficient to assist in the purchase of new and necessary books. It should be added that this request concerns only duplicates for which the teaching staff has no need, and that the librarian is firmly opposed to the disposal of any books which are not possessed in duplicate.

Mr. Mitchell moved, Mr. Babcock seconding, that the requested authority be granted. Carried.

Interestingly, the University Treasurer at this time was George Crofts, the individual who led the campaign to establish the Law Library in 1909, Crofts Hall, where the business offices of the University are now located, is named after him. Chancellor Capen is Samuel P. Capen, and Capen Hall now houses the Undergraduate Library, Science and Engineering Library, University Archives, Poetry and Rare Books Collection, and the offices of the Associate Vice President for University Libraries. Mrs. Butler is Kate Butler, the donor of the bells in Hayes Hall, and part of the family memorialized by the naming of Butler Library at Buffalo State College.

Creating A University Library, 1922

Most American colleges and universities began with undergraduate and liberal arts programs and then added graduate and professional programs. UB began with Medicine, and later added Law, Pharmacy and Dentistry. In 1900, the University of Buffalo was a loose grouping of professional schools, each run by its Dean and Faculty.

The leaders of the University, however, intended to build UB as a comprehensive university, and launched the "Greater University Movement." In 1913, "Courses in Arts and Sciences" were first offered-- the start of undergraduate education at UB. In 1920, an Endowment Fund Campaign successfully raised six million dollars for an endowment. In 1922, Chancellor Samuel P. Capen was inaugurated as Chancellor. UB was transforming itself from a collection of quasi-independent schools to an integrated modern university.

Part of this transformation was the appointment in 1922 of Ruth Bartholomew as the first "University Librarian." In the past, each school established a library to support its own particular needs. Bartholomew's appointment was a recognition of the need for a library system that served the entire institution. Bartholomew began the work of consolidating the libraries and book collections scattered across the campuses. The consolidation was not total. The Medical and Law Libraries continued to be administered as part of their respective schools with the Medical and Law Libraries remaining distinct from the University Libraries for many years.

For seventy-five years at UB, libraries had served the individual schools. Now, a University Library was being created to serve the entire institution.

Growing Pains, 1923-1928

From the Annual Reports of Ruth Bartholomew, first University Librarian: [*Read the her [first Annual Report](#)*]

- o 1923-24 -- Cataloging

"Aside from the routine work of the daily conduct of the library... the most important special task has been to finish as far as possible the work of cataloging... the 10,905 uncatalogued books that remained at the end of my last report. This work has been completed with the exception of 3,000 doctor's theses presented by candidates for higher degrees at German universities and 1,000 volumes of theology.... As the theses are printed in German, the work of classification and cataloging will require special assistance from that department..

[Which means in addition to the general work of running the libraries and their bibliographical instruction program, Miss Bartholomew cataloged seven thousand books with only part-time help]

- o 1923-24 -- Space

"The reading room [in Foster Hall] has become inadequate... and we have had to resort to many makeshift expedients to house and seat the users of the libraries."

- o 1925-26 -- Space

"It is not possible to give the number of students who used the library last year. It is enough to know that the reading room and stacks are entirely inadequate and many makeshifts had to be resorted to. The reading room could not accommodate half the students desiring to use it... All the stacks are filled and the books have overflowed into the floor space between the stacks, and then into the Reading Room floors and tables and even then 3,000 volumes are housed in the attic..."

- o 1925-26 -- Library Instruction (and Space)

"The Librarian has had the opportunity of meeting the incoming Freshman Class to acquaint it with the scope of the library, its use and regulations." [*Read Miss Bartholomew's [notes for her bibliographic instruction session](#)*]

- o 1926-27 -- Planning a New Library

In her 1926-27, Bartholomew was able to report on the planned move of the UB Libraries from Foster Hall to the newly remodeled Hayes Hall. Among the features of the new space was a faculty reading room:

"The only approach to this room will be from behind the charging desk and through the stacks. It can, therefore, be well guarded from interruptions."

- o 1927-28 -- Moving a Library

"On December 27, [1927] the task of moving the library of 28,000 volumes from Foster Hall to the new location in Edmund Hayes Hall was begun. The Librarian with five library assistants and five custodians completed the moving in two and one-half days. Seventy-five boxes, the size of an ordinary book shelf, 3'6" x 6" accommodating about 20 volumes were constructed by Mr. Leupold. The ends were made higher than the sides allowing for the books to be piled one on top of the other, without injuring the books. These boxes were filled in the stacks, numbered in rotation, put through the library windows on to a slide to the two trucks; thence to the new building and by number to their proper places on the shelves. This insured no rehandling of the books. Not a single volume passed through the corridors of Foster Hall, everything being moved through the windows. The library was in complete readiness for the opening of the school after the Christmas holidays."

Though Miss Bartholomew was pleased with the new quarters, she also reported:

"The main reading room which seats 160 people has several times reached capacity and over, with alarming results as one wonders how soon these new quarters will be outgrown."

Faculty Borrowing, 1932-33

From the University Librarian's Annual Report, 1932-33

"The faculty have no time or quantity limit to the books drawn out on an individual name. At first this worked favorably, but in the last four or five years the problem of faculty drawing out books and turning them directly over to students has become acute. A reason given to substantiate this non-time limit on books, is that professors use "the more specialized books" and that "no one else would want them." In a survey made this year of faculty reading, we find that the books drawn out by them fall largely in two parts: the latest books, fiction and non-fiction (used largely by faculty wives) and books drawn out for students. A small third part were books read in their own fields. When a book is handed arbitrarily to a student, the faculty member has no record of to whom this book is given and when the professor is requested to return the book, the inevitable answer is "I never drew it out." This necessitates much loss of time in locating the books and in some cases the books when lost are never replaced. All members of the faculty are offenders in this case, some making a regular practice of it and others doing it only a little. If there were many copies of a single title, it would not cause so much havoc, but due to the present policy of the purchase of a few copies, it causes much complaint among the users."

Complaints about circulation policies, and the abuse of circulation policies, appear to be as old as libraries. However, the above quotation also illustrates a relatively new approach to library administration--statistical analysis of library collections and of library usage. Confronted with a problem-- the apparent abuse of faculty borrowing privileges-- the University Librarian

conducts a user survey to investigate actual practices. Earlier UB librarians were likely to know the size of their collections, and the size of their annual budget, but University Librarian Ruth Bartholomew began in the 1920s to record figures on in-house use, cataloging rates, circulation, and interlibrary loan. In 1931-32, she used figures compiled by the Carnegie Corporation of New York Advisory Group on College Libraries to compare the book and periodical holdings in twenty-one areas (from Astronomy to Zoology) against the Carnegie Corporation's recommended list of titles. By the use of these internal and external statistics, Bartholomew could show exactly how well the University Libraries fared against national norms. The era of scientific library management had arrived.

The Role of a Library: Lockwood Library Dedication, 1935

Architect E.B. Green's master plan for the development of the Main Street Campus of the University of Buffalo placed the library at the center of the design. This library, dedicated in 1935, was Lockwood Library, named after the family of the donors, Thomas and Marion B. Lockwood. With the development of the North (Amherst) Campus in the 1970s, the name of Lockwood Memorial Library was transferred to the facility on the new campus and the "old" Lockwood Library became Abbott Hall, home of the Health Sciences Library.

University Chancellor Samuel P. Capen took up the theme of the centrality of the library -- intellectually as well as architecturally -- in his [speech](#) at the dedication of the new building in May 1935:

"For every institution of higher learning the one perennially indispensable possession is a library. The reason is plain. The record of what men have accomplished and thought and imagined and wondered at is stored in books."

Speaking of the donors, Capen said:

"Whoever served a university thus magnificently has achieved something akin to immortality. The University of Buffalo has been created through gifts large and small from those who have believed in the purpose for which it stands. No other institution of equal age has received gifts from so many persons. Their numbers run into the thousands. The gift which we are met today to acknowledge is the greatest single donation ever made to the University. Through this gift Thomas Bell and Marion Birge Lockwood take their place among the founders of the University."

The building was and is stately. But Thomas Lockwood saw his gift in a somewhat different light. Speaking to a reporter from the Buffalo Courier Express in July 1933 about E.B. Green's design of the new building, Lockwood said:

"What I wanted to do was to create an attractive place where students could come and get acquainted with English and American literature. When I was at Yale some of us boys used to spend hours in the library, browsing among the books, finding new interests, and new sidelights on old ones."

Lockwood's sense of the Library as a place for enjoyment was mirrored in the remarks at the dedication of Lockwood by the author and bibliophile Christopher Morley. Morley followed Capen's serious remarks with the following observation:

"I think there is too darn much dignity around universities. I am suspicious of dignity in places of learning. A library is not just a place for serious work; a library is also a place to have fun."

For Lockwood and Morley, a library should be a place of beauty because it was also one of delight.

But even Morley had some serious comments. In the 1930s, it seemed that the world was falling apart. In some places, people were burning books. In Morley's words, Lockwood's library was also "a defense against things gone silently out of mind and the things violently destroyed." What better response to barbarism than to build a library?

Charles D. Abbott, Director of Libraries

In 1934, [Charles D. Abbott](#) was appointed Director of Libraries. Abbott (1900-1961) was a young English professor with degrees from Haverford, Columbia and Oxford, who was hired in part because of Thomas Lockwood's desire to build the special collections of the University Libraries.

Abbott's annual reports continued to chronicle the growth of the collection, the attendance, the circulation figures and what seemed to be an unending issue of maintaining quiet in the reading room. His reports also document his efforts to establish the University Libraries as a cultural resource on the campus, and to secure support for the development of the Modern Poetry Collection.

Annual Report, 1938-39

"The efforts begun last year to interest the students in the work of the Old and Rare Book Department have continued with some success. Two exhibitions were so timed as to make possible a considerable student attendance, and a tea, given to the Senior Class, attracted a capacity crowd, more, in fact, than our previous experiences had led us to prepare for. On that occasion I talked informally on the Library's various collections and won a response that was extremely gratifying. It is one of my continual regrets that I do not have more time for this kind of propaganda since I believe it is peculiarly beneficial to the Library's and the University's welfare.

"The Poetry Project received the Carnegie Corporation's grant of \$17,000 too late in the year to have achieved, as yet, the results which such assistance will eventually bring. Considerable progress has, however been made... I have been able to continue the necessary ground work by visiting some ninety American poets in three trips, times as follows: January, three weeks in New York City; April, one week in Chicago; May, three weeks in New England and the Central Atlantic States. The complete report of these trips and of the cooperation which they have evoked I should prefer to reserve until the whole of the country has been covered.

"The Friends of the Lockwood Memorial Library have sponsored four exhibitions.... These have all been well attended, and one of them brought us more newspaper publicity than we have hitherto commanded..."

This report documents the early years of several innovations of Charles D. Abbott: (1) the annual Christmas party; (2) the Poetry Collection; (3) the Friends; and (4) the growing importance of development work.

Grace Persch, Medical Librarian, On Using the Library, 1937

Grace Persch served as the Librarian of the Medical School Library from 1905 to 1937. Following her retirement, she prepared an article for the Medical and Dental School student periodical, the *Medentian*, offering advice on the use of the a library.

Persch advised students that the literature of medicine was complex, and to use the Library required special instruction. Specifically, Persch recommended the development of library skills in the following areas:

1. Medical Writing. A doctor needed to know how to write case reports and to prepare papers for publication, which required skill in using the library, finding sources, and preparing correct bibliographies.
2. Use of Indices. Persch mentions three: *Index Medicus*, in three series, beginning 1879; *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, beginning 1916; and the *Index Catalog of the Library -- Surgeon General's Office*, in three series, beginning 1880.
3. Use of Abstract Journals.
4. Use of Current Periodicals. In 1937, the library had more than 250 current subscriptions, though Persch noted that there were some sixteen hundred periodicals "of various kinds and languages published."
5. Use of Monographs, Encyclopedias and Dictionaries. This last category included historical and inspirational books as well as the technical literature:

"Biographies and history of medicine, classical and pioneer writings, such as Hippocrates-- (the oldest, but modern in spirit) can be read to advantage. Works such as Laennec's Auscultation, Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Beaumont's Physiology of Digestion, etc., represent landmarks in the progress of medical science...."

For inspiration and enjoyment, Persch recommended the "Life of Osler", Trudeau's "Autobiography", Bland- Sutton's "Story of a Surgeon" and Sim's "Story of My Life."

A quick check of BISON shows that all of the titles on Persch's list of Medical classics and biography are still available in the Health Sciences Library.

The Centennial: A Look At Budgets And Library Consolidation, 1946

In 1946-47, the University celebrated its Centennial, which was also the Centennial of the Libraries. For the first seventy years of its history, the University was a collection of professional schools, operating almost independently from each other. The Greater University Movement of ca. 1905-1920, ending with the Endowment Campaign of 1920, laid the ground work for a more centralized and coordinated university. The appointment of the first University Librarian, Ruth Bartholomew, in 1922, was part of this consolidation effort. However, the period from 1922 onward was also a time of the development of new programs at the university in the arts, sciences and engineering, all requiring library support.

The University's budget for 1946-47, provides a realistic picture of the state of the libraries in the centennial year:

The University Libraries had a budget of \$66,770. The expense of operating the University Libraries was shared proportionately by the College of Arts and Sciences, Pharmacy, the Summer Session, the School of Business Administration, Education, Social Work and Engineering. More than half of the University Library budget came from the College of Arts and Sciences.

The School of Medicine supported a separate library, with a budget of \$6,500.

The School of Dentistry included a library as a separate budget item, with \$2,000 appropriated. However, the bulk of the Dental collection had already been merged with the Medical School Library to form what would be called in the 1950s the Medical- Dental Library.

The School of Law supported a separate library, with a budget of \$4,500.

Millard Fillmore College included a library as a separate budget item, with a budget of \$1,300. This was primarily used to support the small library collection at Millard Fillmore College's downtown site at Townsend Hall on Niagara Square.

So, in 1946, most of the academic programs of the university were served by the University Libraries, but the funding for the central library continued to be derived from appropriates from the separate schools. Though it was called a University Library, the main library did not include Medicine, Dentistry or Law. Medicine and Dentistry, though they would continue to be outside the University Libraries, shared a common core curriculum and similar library needs, which resulted in the merger of their libraries and the development of the Medical-Dental Library and finally the Health Sciences Library.

Service Excellence, ca. 1950

1. Courtesy and willingness to help library users must be kept in mind at all times. If a faculty member or a student appears to have difficulty in using the catalog -- offer your assistance -- remember that catalogs are sometimes confusing to library users.
2. Try to learn the location of the principal reference books, such books as the **World Almanac**, Indexes, Educational Directories etc. When opportunity presents itself during the day look through these books and find out, in general, what is in them. You will be able to give better service as a result.
3. When you are asked for information try and answer as best you can. If you do not know the answer call the Circulation Director or Assistant Director. Do NOT send the inquirer out of the library until you are sure the library does not have the information or cannot get it. Often books which are not in the library can be ordered by the Circulation Director through interlibrary loan. By following through on a question you will learn yourself and, at the same time, protect the reputation of the library.
4. Be as tactful as possible when enforcing rules or maintaining discipline. If the situation seems difficult for you, call the Circulation Director or Assistant Director.
5. Members of the Library staff should not indulge in lengthy personal conversations with students at the desk. It is perfectly possible to be friendly and maintain a certain professional dignity.

6. The library telephone is for business use. If personal calls are received keep them brief. Students are not permitted to use the library telephones.

[From a typescript staff manual, ca. 1950.]

Thirty Years Ago Today: Benchmarking With Annual Reports

From the Oscar Silverman's Annual Report for 1966-67:

"Our election in 1967 to membership in the Association of Research Libraries signals to the academic community our coming of age: fewer than eighty American and Canadian libraries are members. Membership essentially means that we are potentially, if not actually, capable of supplying bibliographic tools for research in a considerable number of fields. Membership carries many cooperative privileges which we shall make increasingly make use of...."

"Now "cooperative" takes on greater meaning through the loose association in 1967 of Five Associated Universities: Buffalo, Binghamton, Cornell, Rochester, Syracuse. Recognizing that none of us is able to be eminent in all or nearly all fields, we are exploring ways of avoiding needless duplication, of making one another's resources easier of access to the others (speedier inter-library loans, long-distance transmission of photo-copy, compatibility of catalogs through automation), and of the possibility of arranging for a common storage or depository library.

"Our relationship with these four libraries, as well as close ties with other units in State University, the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, and the State Library, may well, historically, be the most significant beginnings of 1966-67."

[The report goes on to discuss the lack of space. UB had merged with SUNY in 1962, the next several years was marked by a rapid expansion in the size of the university. Plans were already underway for building a new campus in Amherst.]

"... Until we are finally settled on the new campus, we shall have to improvise; but we see that the brilliance of the new plan [for the Amherst Campus] will cause us to think anew of the problem of libraries on a new campus. We must try to avoid the dichotomy of the fragmented departmental libraries, and the intractability of the monolithic library so large that it defeats itself... We must match our conceptions to the imagination shown in the plans for re-organizing the University."

[Automating the Card Catalog]

"The recently appointed dean for the new school of library and information techniques will be of great importance to us as we proceed with our own automation. Already in progress is a machine-readable catalog which we hope will be completed by 1968. Conversations with the other Five Associated Universities as well as with the Central Administration in Albany indicate that we are progressing in a way which they, when they begin their automation, will find compatible."

What Do I Do With This Form? Library Reporting, 1924

In 1924, the American Library Association circulated a survey to American libraries, designed "to give an honest, fair, unbiased statement of facts, based on actual conditions of library work in America, concerning every phase of library maintenance, administration and service."

The survey was meant to be comprehensive. The section on "Selection of books" included six sub-headings, and fifty-three questions, such as:

"Do you follow the principle of "the best books" or "the best books that people will read"?"

"Do you select to satisfy the reading needs of all the community elements, with the hope of winning all of them, or do you select to meet the needs of your present body of readers."

"What books, in general, do you read (or have an assistant or some other advisor read) throughout?"

To which Ruth Bartholomew replied,

"All that is humanly possible."

In total, the questionnaire ran to one hundred and eighty-five pages. My best estimate is it contained something in excess of

1,800 questions, most of which required narrative answers.

Ruth Bartholomew got to page nineteen, then filed the unfinished survey. The survey instrument, which even in its unfinished state provides an interesting window on library concerns of the 1920s, survives in the Ruth Bartholomew Papers in the University Archives.

- Library Folklore: The Story About the Pencils Is True

The annual reports, minutes, budgets, and other official documents of the University Libraries record its history. However, there are other stories which leave little or no trace in the papers. Some of these stories have become part of library folklore. This "minute" is in part a plea for those who know stories that ought to be recorded and passed on to write them out and send them in.

For example, the annual Christmas party has been held since at least the mid 1930s. At these events, tales are told of the alcohol content of the punch bowl in the "old days."

A certain individual with an organized mind would arise in meetings to declare that he had three points to make, and proceed to logically lay out, in numerical order, points one, two, three, four, five and six. Always edifying, but it probably drove the note-takers crazy.

Who is that graduate student who has been here for thirty years?

Some stories have documentation. Yes, the steps of the old Lockwood Library (now Abbott Hall, home of the Health Sciences Library) did explode. In 1938, and probably from "sewer gas."

In some cases, verification comes from oral testimony. Yes, I have been told on good authority, that the story that Ruth Bartholomew made you bring in the stub of your old pencil before issuing you a new one is true.

The Role of a Professional School Library, 1956

"Like any unit of a university library system, a professional school library serves students and faculty as an adjunct to the curriculum, aids faculty research, and offers service to agencies outside of the university to an extent that does not interfere with the library's primary task."

"The professional school library exists as a separate unit because: (a) it places materials in a location convenient for those who make the greatest use of them; (b) it broadens the basis of support of the university library system; (c) it gives the school a direct interest in its library; and (d) it makes more efficient use of librarians with special subject knowledge when they are available."

"Some drawbacks of a de-centralized unit are: (a) duplication of certain library materials; (b) possible deviation from the policies of the university library system and (c) the danger that the library may develop beyond the legitimate needs of the university."

The above is from a report by John Rather, dated July 24, 1956, concerning the possibility of moving the Engineering Library.

Rather's report goes on to critique the acquisitions policies of the Engineering Library. Among other things, he suggests:

- That a science collection should consist of 60-75 per cent periodicals to avoid becoming obsolete.
- Gifts could be a burden. Even in 1956, the cost of processing could be as high as \$3.00 per volume. "Apart from this, it may be said that not all books are of equal value; thus it seems hard to justify acquiring a 60 year old edition of a third-rate textbook. The occasional research use of such material can be served by interlibrary loan..."

"A surprising number of gifts added to the [Engineering] library have no legitimate place in the collection. The fact that *The Psychology of Language*, *The Art of the Motion Picture* and *Making Money in Stock Trading* came as gifts does not warrant having them in the Engineering Library. Moreover, the first and third titles are unique in the university libraries. They should be transferred to Lockwood Library where they will be more accessible."

(Almost) Thirty Years Ago Today: Libraries, Computing And Audio-Visual, 1967

On September 26, 1967, the Communications Committee of the University at Buffalo issued a position paper on "The Organization of Academic Resources at the University."

According to the position paper, the academic resources at UB consisted of the library, computing and audio-visual facilities. While traditional libraries had been the "preeminent academic resource" of any university, recent developments in computing and communications technology, particularly television, the paper argued, called for a new form of organization. The paper concluded that what was required was a "Director of Academic Resources" who would oversee Computer Services, University Libraries and Instructional Communications."

1. "His [sic] background should be academic so that he will understand the needs and functions of the libraries, computing center and instructional communications facilities and so that he will be able to deal as an equal with the academic community."
2. "It is important that he have at least some background and understanding of modern communications and computing technology which will affect so significantly the developments in all three academic resource areas. In lieu of this he must at least be capable of and interested in developing this understanding."
3. "He should be a person of demonstrated initiative and leadership."

"Finally we would note our belief that the Director of Academic Resources should not also double as the director of one of the other three organizations. We say this not because we are worried about any possible bias in such a case but rather because this directorship is a full time job and should be treated as such."

It has been an underlying theme in many of these minutes that many of the issues confronting the libraries or the university at large are not new. UB has, for example, a century of experience with "distance learning" beginning with post-graduate correspondence-based instruction offered by the Medical School in 1896, and continuing to the present, including a short lived attempt, 1968-1971, to provide closed-circuit engineering courses to local industry. The University Libraries has been sharing resources with other libraries since 1847. Interlibrary loan arrangements have been operative since at least the 1880s. Digitization is a modern effort to preserve and share resources. Will its impact be as great as the microfilm revolution of the 1930s?

This is the last "Three Millionth Volume Minute." I will close by quoting the motto of the National Archives:

What is Past is Prologue

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Chronology

- 1846
University of Buffalo founded. Medical Library established.
- 1909
[Law School Library](#) established.
- 1913
Courses in liberal arts first offered at the University and a general library collection begins. (*View an [accession list](#) for some of these early books*)
- 1922
[Ruth Bartholomew](#) appointed first University Librarian.
The General Collection moves to Foster Hall.
At this time money was allotted by the University Council for the purchase of books which were recommended by the heads of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Departments of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Students were not allowed direct access to the stacks.
- 1923-1924
Library Committee of the University of Buffalo Council consists of Mrs. Edward H. Butler, Philip Becker Goetz, and George D. Crofts.
- December 1927
The main library is moved from Foster Hall to Hayes Hall.

The Chemistry and Pharmacy collections remain in Foster, forming a departmental library.
- 1928-1929
Science Library formed in Foster Hall, combining natural sciences, chemistry, pharmacy, and medical books.
[Thomas B. Lockwood](#) contributes money for the erection of the [Lockwood Memorial Library](#).
- 1934
[Charles D. Abbott](#) named Director of Libraries.
- April 1, 1935
[Lockwood Memorial Library](#) opened for use.
- May 15, 1935
Formal dedication of Lockwood Library. (*Read the [dedication speech](#) given by [Chancellor Samuel P. Capen](#)*)
- 1935-1936
"The Friends of Lockwood Memorial Library" formed.
- 1937
[Poetry Collection](#) established; the Council authorized the Chancellor to request the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation in developing a manuscript collection of American and British poets from 1880 to the present.
- 1951-1952
Lockwood Library becomes a depository for the publications of the Atomic Energy Commission.
- 1955
Polish Collection established.
The post of Assistant Director of Libraries is created and filled by [James Heslin](#) on March 1.
- 1956-1957
Major administrative changes occur. For details, see "[Annual Report, 1956-1957.](#)"
- 1958
[Chemistry Library](#) established.
- 1960-1961
[Health Sciences Library](#) created through the combination of the libraries of Medicine, Dentistry, Biology, Nursing, and Pharmacy.
- 1962
University of Buffalo becomes part of the State University of New York.
- 1962-1963

- Lockwood Library becomes a depository library for United States Government documents.
Lockwood Library obtains the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF.)
- 1964 [University Archives](#) established.
- 1965 Mathematics Library opened.
- 1966 Engineering Library, Physics Library, and Geology and Geography collections merged to become the [Science and Engineering Library](#).
- 1967 University Libraries join the [Association of Research Libraries](#).
- 1968 One Millionth volume added to the collections.
- 1970 [Music Library](#) opened. (*Read a brief [history](#) of the Music Library*)
- 1973 [Undergraduate Library](#) (UGL) established. (*Read about the [early days](#) of UGL*)
[Central Technical Services](#) (CTS) formed. (*Read a brief [history](#) of CTS*)
- 1975 [Architecture and Environmental Design Library](#) opened. (*Now called Architecture and Planning Library*)
- April 19, 1979 [Dedication of Lockwood Memorial Library](#) on the North Campus.
- 1981 [Two Millionth volume](#) added to the collections.
- 1983 [Geac](#) automated circulation system implemented.
- 1987 Center for Book Preservation opened.
- 1990 BISON (Buffalo Information System ONline) inaugurated.
- 1995 Digital library initiative is begun.
- 1996 [BISON](#) implemented with public graphical interface workstations.

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Library Scenes



University of Buffalo Library
Hayes Hall (2nd Floor)
Late 1920's



Law School Library
77 W. Eagle Street (3rd Floor)
ca. 1920s



Health Sciences Library
24 High Street



Lockwood Memorial Library
Construction
1934



Lockwood Memorial Library
Reading Room
1930's



Lockwood Memorial Library
Reading Room (View from Above)
1930's



Lockwood Memorial Library
Front Steps
ca. 1950



Lockwood Memorial Library
Polish Room
ca. 1957



Lockwood Memorial Library
Poetry Room
1959



Chemistry Library
Late 1950's



Architecture and Planning Library
Circulation Desk



Lockwood Memorial Library
(North Campus)

Dedication, April 19, 1979



Music Library



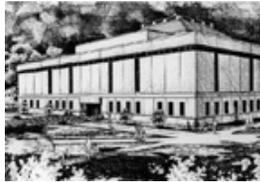
Law Library
Staircase



Science and Engineering Library
Map Room



Undergraduate Library
10th Anniversary Celebration
1984



Health Sciences Library
Architectural Rendering



Central Technical Services
Filing in the Card Catalog

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Library Directors



Ruth Bartholomew
University Librarian
Appointed 1922



Charles Abbott (left)
Director of Libraries
1934-1960



Oscar Silverman
Director of Libraries
1960-1968



Myles Slatin
Director of Libraries
1968-1972



Eldred Smith
Director of Libraries
1972-1976



George S. Bobinski
Acting Director of Libraries
1976-1977



Saktidas Roy
Director of Libraries
1977-1985



John Naylor
Interim Director of Libraries
1985-1986



Barbara von Wahlde
Associate Vice President
for University Libraries
1986-



Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

Print Publications

- [A Catalogue of an Exhibition of First Editions, Association Books, Autograph Letters, and Manuscripts of Nathaniel Hawthorne, April 21 to May 22, 1937 at the Lockwood Memorial Library, the University of Buffalo ...](#) (Poetry Collection / Lockwood Memorial Library, 1937)
 - [Poets at Work: Essays Based on the Modern Poetry Collection at the Lockwood Memorial Library, University of Buffalo](#) (Poetry Collection / Lockwood Memorial Library, 1948)
 - [James Joyce's Manuscripts & Letters at the University of Buffalo: A Catalogue](#) (Poetry Collection / Lockwood Memorial Library, 1963)
 - [Celebrating the Acquisition of the Two Millionth Volume of the State University of New York at Buffalo Libraries: Proceedings of the Presentation Ceremony and Accompanying Seminar Held on September 17, 1981 in ... John Lord O'Brian Hall, State University of New York at Buffalo](#) (Lockwood Memorial Library, 1983)
 - [A Descriptive Catalog of the Private Library of Thomas B. Lockwood](#) (Poetry/Rare Books Collection, 1983)
 - [A Checklist of Rare Materials, Charles B. Sears Law Library, State University of New York at Buffalo](#) (Law Library, 1983)
 - [Catalog of the Polish Room Collection, Lockwood Memorial Library, State University of New York at Buffalo](#) (Lockwood Memorial Library, 1983)
 - [Special Collections of the University Libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo](#) (Lockwood Memorial Library, 1984)
 - [Pre-Nineteenth Century Catalog of the Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection](#) (Health Sciences Library, 1986)
 - [Archive of the Center of the Creative and Performing Arts: Finding List](#) (Music Library, 1995)
 - [A Taste of CTS](#) (Central Technical Services, 1995)
 - [North American New Music Festival: A Catalogue, 1983-1993](#) (Music Library, 1996)
-

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: A catalogue of an exhibition of first editions, association books, autograph letters, and manuscripts of Nathaniel Hawthorne, April 21 to May 22, 1937 at the Lockwood Memorial Library, the University of Buffalo...

AUTHOR: State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries.

PUBLISHED: Buffalo, N.Y. [1937].

DESCRIPTION: 19 p. 24 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 1804-1864--Bibliography.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Book Collection | Z8393 .B92 | Not checked out |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: Poets at work; essays based on the modern poetry collection at the Lockwood Memorial Library, University of Buffalo, by Rudolf Arnheim [and others] Introd. by Charles D. Abbott.

CONTRIBUTORS: Arnheim, Rudolf.
State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries.

EDITION: [1st ed.]

PUBLISHED: New York, Harcourt, Brace [1948]

DESCRIPTION: ix, 186 p. facsims. 21 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): Poetry.
English poetry--20th century--History and criticism.
American poetry--20th century--History and criticism.
Creation (Literary, artistic, etc.)

CONTENTS: Foreword [by] S.P. Capen.--Genesis; or, The poet as maker [by] D.A. Stauffer.--The meaning of the discarded poem [by] Karl Shapiro.--Psychological notes on the poetical process [by] Rudolf Arnheim.--Squares and oblongs [by] W.H. Auden.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Book Collection | PN1042 .P63 | Not checked out |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| POETRY/RARE BOOKS (Non-Circulating) | TEMPORARY CONTROL NUMBER: EBU5044 | In Process |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: James Joyce's manuscripts : an index / compiled by Michael Groden.

AUTHOR: Groden, Michael.

CONTRIBUTORS: Joyce, James, 1882-1941, James Joyce archive.
Joyce, James, 1882-1941.

PUBLISHED: New York : Garland Pub., 1980.

DESCRIPTION: xiv, [1], 173, [3] p. ; 23 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): Joyce, James, 1882-1941--Manuscripts--Catalogs.
Joyce, James, 1882-1941--Dictionaries--Indexes.
Manuscripts, English--Catalogs.

SERIES: Garland reference library of the humanities ; v. 186

NOTES: Bibliography: p. 157-160.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Book Collection: | PR6019.09 Z554 | Not checked out |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: Celebrating the acquisition of the two millionth volume of the State University of New York at Buffalo Libraries : proceedings of the presentation ceremony and accompanying seminar held on September 17, 1981 in ... John Lord O'Brian Hall, State University of New York at Buffalo / edited by Robert J. Bertholf, Stephen M. Roberts.

CONTRIBUTORS: Bertholf, Robert J.
Roberts, Stephen M.
State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries.

PUBLISHED: [Buffalo] : University Libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo, c1983.

DESCRIPTION: [70] p. : ill., ports., facsim. ; 23 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries. Acquisitions (Libraries)--New York (State)--Buffalo. Book selection--Policy statements.

NOTES: Includes bibliographical references.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| ARCHIVES (Non-Circulating) | No call number | |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| BOOK | UB Libraries Catalog Long View | |
| ----- | | |
| TITLE: | A descriptive catalog of the private library of Thomas B. Lockwood / by Robert J. Bertholf. | |
| AUTHOR: | State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries. | |
| CONTRIBUTORS: | Lockwood, Thomas B. Bertholf, Robert J. | |
| PUBLISHED: | Buffalo : State University of New York, University Libraries, 1983. | |
| DESCRIPTION: | xii, 400 p., [17] p. of plates : ill. ; 27 cm. | |
| SUBJECTS (SL=): | Lockwood, Thomas B.--Library--Catalogs. State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries--Catalogs. Rare books--New York (State)--Buffalo--Bibliography--Catalogs. | |
| NOTES: | Includes index. Bibliography: p. 391-395. | |
| ----- | | |
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| ARCHIVES (Non-Circulating) | Z997.L822 S82 1983 | Not checked out |
| LOCKWOOD Documents Microform Area | NY MicFiche STA650-4 DESCP 84-70659 | |
| POETRY/RARE BOOKS Reference (Non-Circulating) | B47 1983 D47 1.1 | |
| LAW Reference (Non-Circulating) | Z997.L822 .S82 1983 | Not checked out |
| ----- | | |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: Catalog of the Polish Room Collection, Lockwood Memorial Library, State University of New York at Buffalo / William Borodacz, curator ; Manuel D. Lopez, coordinating editor.

CONTRIBUTORS: Borodacz, William.
Lopez, Manuel D.
Polish Room Collection (Lockwood Memorial Library)

PUBLISHED: Buffalo, N.Y. : William S. Hein, 1983.

DESCRIPTION: 2 v. ; 33 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): Polish Room Collection (Lockwood Memorial Library)--Catalogs.
State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries --Catalogs.
Poland--Bibliography--Catalogs.
Polish literature--Bibliography--Catalogs.
Polish Americans--Bibliography--Catalogs.
Polish Americans--New York (State)--Buffalo--Bibliography--Catalogs.

CONTENTS: v. 1. Author-Title -- v. 2. Subjects and supplemental lists.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Polish Collection | Z2526 .C3 1983 | Enter HOL 1 for holdings |
| LOCKWOOD Reference (Non-Circulating) | Z2526 .C3 1983 | Enter HOL 2 for holdings |

Title: Catalog of the Polish Room Collection, Lockwood Memorial ...

----- Location 1 -----

LOCATION: LOCKWOOD Polish Collection
CALL NUMBER: Z2526 .C3 1983

LIBRARY HAS: v.1-v.2

----- Location 2 -----

LOCATION: LOCKWOOD Reference (Non-Circulating)
CALL NUMBER: Z2526 .C3 1983

LIBRARY HAS: v.1-v.2

----- Page 1 of 1 -----

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

| | | |
|------|--|-----------------------------------|
| BOOK | | UB Libraries Catalog Long View |
|------|--|-----------------------------------|

TITLE: Special collections of the University Libraries, State
University of New York at Buffalo / [edited by William
McPheron and Manuel D. Lopez]

AUTHOR: State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries.

CONTRIBUTORS: McPheron, William.
Lopez, Manuel D.

PUBLISHED: [Buffalo] : University Libraries, 1984.

DESCRIPTION: x, 72 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 27 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): State University of New York at Buffalo. University Libraries.
Library resources--New York (State)--Buffalo.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Reference (Non-Circulating) | Z733.S856 S83 1984 | Not checked out |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK - Record 1 of 1 Entry

TITLE: Pre-nineteenth century catalog of the Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection.

OTHER TITLES: Robert L. Brown History of Medicine Collection.

AUTHOR: State University of New York at Buffalo. Health Sciences Library.

CONTRIBUTORS: Sentz, Lilli.

PUBLISHED: Buffalo, N.Y. : Health Sciences Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1986.

DESCRIPTION: 48 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): State University of New York at Buffalo. Health Sciences Library--catalogs.
Bibliography--Early printed books--Catalogs.

SUBJECTS (SM=): Bibliography of Medicine.

NOTES: Includes indexes.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| LOCKWOOD Documents | NY MicFiche STA540-4 | |
| Microform Area | PRECC 87-30919 | |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: Archive of the Center of the Creative and Performing Arts :
finding list / [prepared by the SUNYAB Music Library].

OTHER TITLES: Finding list

AUTHOR: State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Library.

CONTRIBUTORS: State University of New York at Buffalo. Center of the
Creative and Performing Arts.

PUBLISHED: Buffalo, N.Y. : Music Library, State University of New York at
Buffalo, c1995.

DESCRIPTION: iii, 39 p. ; 28 m.

SUBJECTS (SL=): State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Library--
Archives.
State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Library--
Catalogs.
State University of New York at Buffalo. Center of the
Creative and Performing Arts--Archives.

NOTES: An access tool to the Archive located in the Music Library,
SUNYAB.
Includes index.

CONTENTS: Evenings for New Music.--Creative Associate recitals.--Center
tours.--Miscellaneous concerts.--Inquiries.--Individual
names.--Concepts.--Financial documents.

| | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| MUSIC General Collection (Non-Circulating) | ML 136 B942M819 | Not checked out |
| MUSIC General Collection (Non-Circulating) | ML 136 B942M819 | Not checked out |

Commemoration of the Three Millionth Volume

UB Libraries Catalog
Long View

BOOK

TITLE: North American New Music Festival : a catalogue, 1983-1993 / prepared by the Music Library, State University of New York at Buffalo.

CONTRIBUTORS: State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Library.
State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Dept.

PUBLISHED: Buffalo, N.Y. : Dept. of Music, State University of New York at Buffalo, c1996.

DESCRIPTION: vi, 186 p. ; 28 cm.

SUBJECTS (SL=): State University of New York at Buffalo. Music Library--Catalogs.
Concerts--New York (State)--Buffalo.
Music--New York (State)--Buffalo.
Concert programs.
Audiotapes--Bibliography--Catalogs.

NOTES: Lists and indexes performances of the North American New Music Festival, performed in many locations in Buffalo, N. Y.
Includes indexes.

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| LOCATION: | CALL NUMBER: | STATUS: |
| MUSIC Reference (Non-Circulating) | ML 157.32 B942N83 | Not checked out |
| MUSIC Treasure Room (Non-Circulating) | ML 157.32 B942N83 | Not checked out |

+ Page 2 of 3