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# HISTORY *of the* LIBRARY UNIVERSITY *of* MISSOURI

by

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*Librarian*

Author of

Guide to the Periodicals and Serials of  
the United States and Canada; Facilities  
and Resources of the Missouri Library  
for Graduate Work.

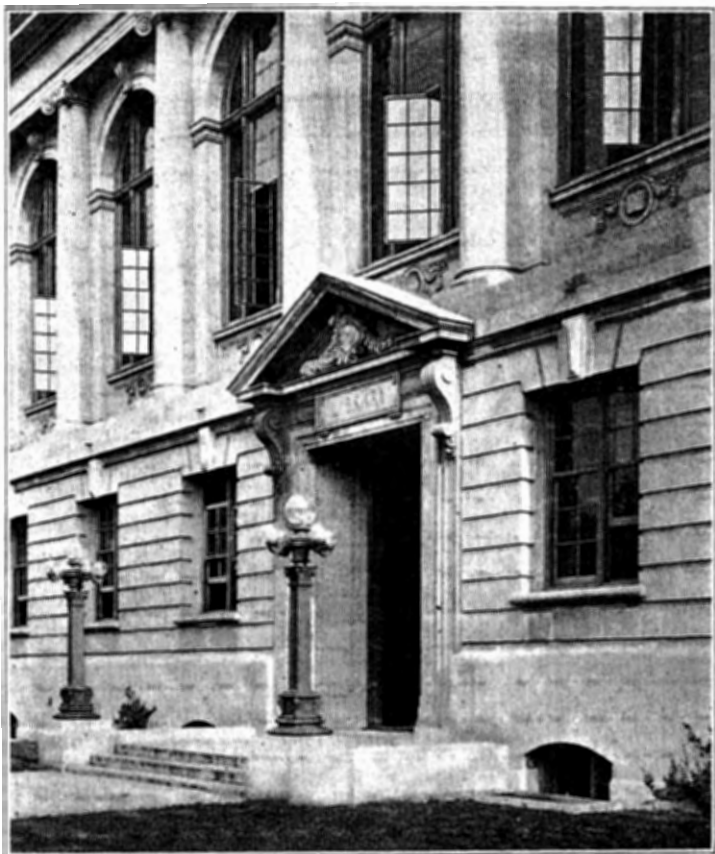
With a foreword by

STRATTON DULUTH BROOKS  
*President*  
University of Missouri

COLUMBIA  
UNIVERSITY *of* MISSOURI

1928  
*Gene*





The Library erected in 1914.



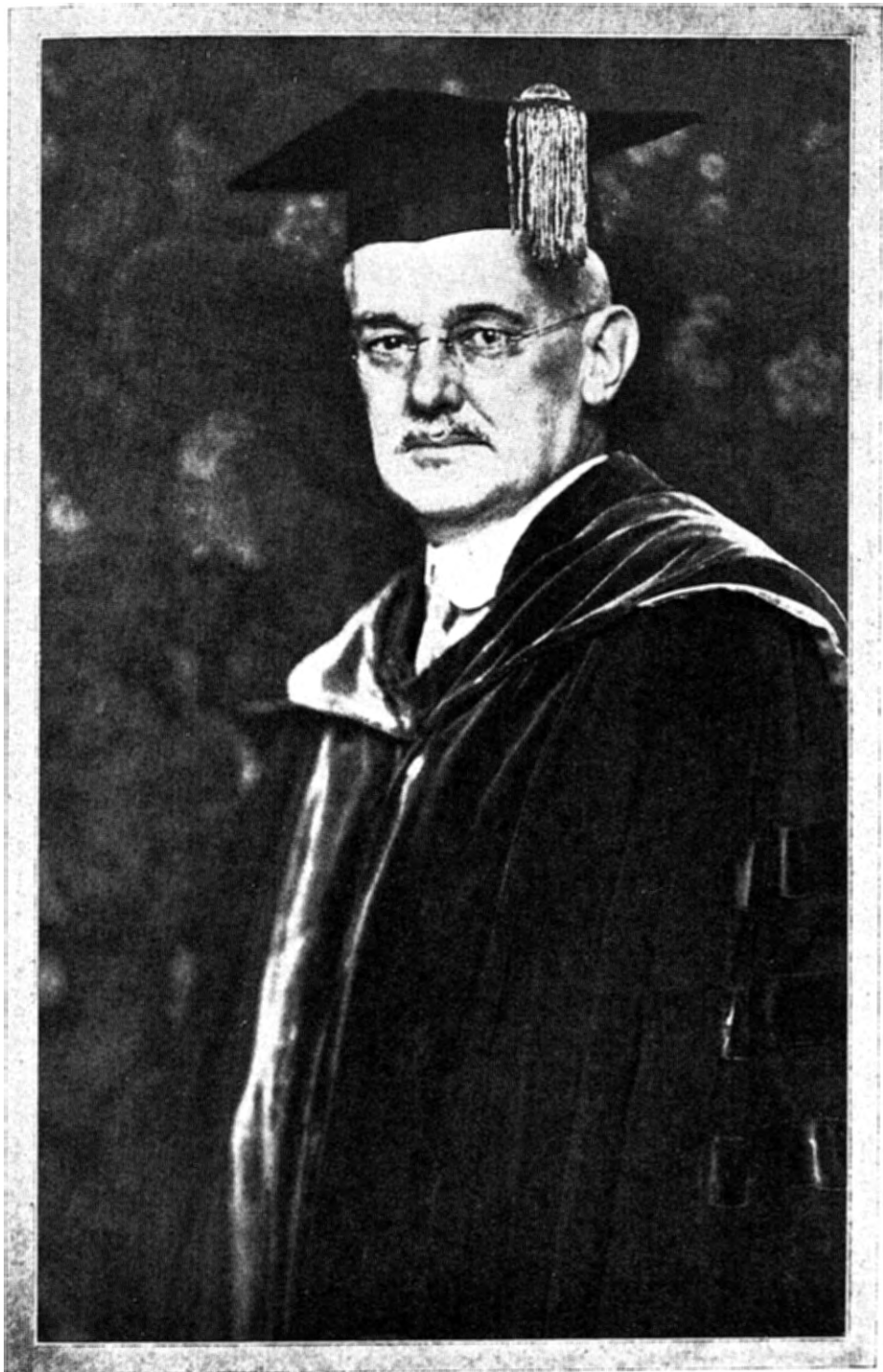
HISTORY  
of the  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



This study is dedicated to Doctor Stratton Duluth Brooks, President, University of Missouri, under whose administration the Library has received its largest appropriations.







STRATTON DULUTH BROOKS, President  
University of Missouri



## FOREWORD

A record of the heartbeats of a man would cover his entire life. In like manner, the history of a university library would cover the entire life of the university, because the library is the heart of the university. Without a library wisely selected and constantly used, there could be no real university. He who would truly know a university, must be familiar not only with what happens in classrooms and laboratories, but must find out whether the inspiration of these classrooms and laboratories has led the students to an intelligent and extensive use of the library.

*Shannon Brooks*



## PREFACE

Charles Kendall Adams once said that "a great library has always been held to be a necessary part of a great university". The growth of the library has depended upon the growth of the University. Scant appropriations for the University meant either a small amount or none for the library. The University received its first state appropriation in 1867 after Doctor Read became President. From that time on the University has received help from the State, and the library has received regular biennial appropriations since 1900. The nucleus of the present collection of books was the two hundred or more volumes saved from the fire of 1892. President Richard Henry Jesse, through whose efforts the University attained a rank equal to other State Universities, was an ardent supporter of the library. From 1900 to the close of his administration the library received generous State appropriations.

During the administration of President Albert Ross Hill the library developed more rapidly. The appropriations were more liberal, the staff was largely increased, the service became more efficient, the annual accessions were increased and the new library building became a reality. In 1923 while Doctor John Carleton Jones was President, the General Assembly appropriated the largest maintenance fund in the history of the University. This enabled the Board of Curators, upon the recommendation of Doctor Stratton Duluth Brooks, President of the University, to make a larger appropriation for the library for 1924 than it had ever received before for any one year—thirty thousand dollars.

The story of the library was first written in 1910 but so many facts have been found since from the records and so much information obtained from those professors who have been connected with the University for many years that it has been necessary to rewrite the history.

The material has been obtained from manuscript and printed records indicated in the "List of works consulted" in the appendix and from the lips of men who have been associated with the University and the library for years.

I am indebted to former librarians for much information which could not be found in official records: and especially to Scott Hayes for the description and diagram of the library room as it was in 1871, to the late Doctor Paul Schweitzer who was connected with the University from 1872 to 1911, to the late Doctor William George Brown, who was a member of the library committee for many years and editor of the University of Missouri studies, for many facts bearing on the his-

tory of the library and for a description of the Library book plate.

I am under great obligation to the late Doctor Richard Henry Jesse, President of the University from 1891 to 1911, for the inside history of the University and the library during his presidency.

HENRY ORMAL SEVERANCE

January 1928

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HISTORY  
of the  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
LIBRARY

PART I  
FIRST FIFTY YEARS—1842-1892



## 1. GROWTH

In the early days of the American universities a small collection of books met all needs. A hundred years ago Harvard had about 5000 volumes, Yale 8000, Brown 3000. The courses of instruction in these institutions in those days were few, as a four year course of prescribed work was laid out for the student, and the text-book for the course in Greek literature or Roman antiquities could be supplemented by two or three histories, and all the requirements would be met. Similar conditions existed in the University of Missouri. The curriculum underwent few changes in the first fifty years of its existence. The courses like those in Harvard and Yale were Text-book courses, consequently the lack of a good library was not greatly felt as it would be at the present time, when the library is the laboratory for the literary, historical, and social science departments. These facts offer one explanation for the lack of early library facilities. Another factor was the scarcity of funds for the support of the University which had to struggle for existence, often becoming financially embarrassed, and even closing its doors for a few months. Considering the resources of the University the library has been quite generously supported. The founding of the library followed closely upon the establishment of the University.

The act of the General Assembly of Missouri establishing the University was approved February 11, 1839. Later in the year, June 24, Columbia was selected as the home of the University, because Columbia and Boone County had subscribed a larger bonus for its location there than any other of the central counties of the state. The bonus in land and money amounted to one hundred seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars. This is known as the "subscription fund" of the University. As soon as the location had been settled, Columbia College, which had been established in Columbia a few years before, was merged into the University, and the brick building, the property of the College, became the home of the University in 1840. In October of that year John Hiram Lathrop, a graduate of Yale University, a professor in Hamilton College, was elected first president of the University, and entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1841. Courses of instruction in academic work were arranged immediately, and the University opened April 14, 1841. In July following the opening the Board of Curators made the first provision for a library. The Board<sup>1</sup> borrowed one thousand dollars from the "subscription fund" and placed it in the hands of the President for the purchase of books and apparatus for the use of the University. With this fund apparatus was purchased and subscriptions were given to eight

1. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, July 7, 1841.

periodicals: Blackwoods, Edinburgh review, Foreign quarterly, London quarterly, North American, but there is no record of any book purchases. The University was a local institution and received its support from two sources: the Seminary fund which accrued from the proceeds of the sale of two townships of land given by the United States government to the State of Missouri for the use of a seminary of learning; and, the tuition fee of thirty dollars a year from every student. The course of collegiate instruction in 1843 was divided into five parts or departments.<sup>2</sup> For the support of each department, five dollars a student was appropriated annually from the tuition fees, and one-sixth of the income of the Seminary fund, provided the one-sixth did not exceed eight hundred thirty three dollars a year. This income for the respective departments was applied first to the payment of salary and arrearages due the professors, and the balance, if any, was to be "applied to the purchase of books and apparatus under the direction of the professor, for the uses of his department."<sup>3</sup> In the following year, the appropriation was reduced to one-tenth of the Seminary fund and one-sixth of the income from fees. The fund evidently yielded no money for books as there were none purchased until 1849 when the Board made a specific appropriation of \$1250 for the purchase of books upon the urgent recommendation of President Lathrop.<sup>4</sup>

President Lathrop believed that a library is an essential part of a University and he was untiring in his efforts to build up a collection of books which would be adequate to the needs of the University and in keeping with the other means of instruction which the University offered to students.

He solicited gifts for the library from the state and federal governments, from institutions, and from individuals. The first gift of importance was a complete set of Livy's History of Rome presented in 1842 by William G. Minor, member of the General Assembly, afterwards adjutant-General of the State, which therefore became the nucleus of the University library.

Three years later a small collection of books, some rare and valuable, was presented to the Library by the trustees of Bonne Femme College, an institution established some years preceding the date of its incorpora-

2. The course of collegiate instruction was divided into five parts or departments.
  1. Ethics, history, civil polity and political economy.
  2. Metaphysics, logic, rhetoric, and English literature.
  3. Ancient and modern languages and literature.
  4. Mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy.
  5. Chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, natural history and physiology.
3. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, May 16, 1843.
4. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, January 29, 1849.

tion, 1838, and located six miles south of Columbia, where the Bonne Femme Baptist Church now stands.

President Lathrop's reports indicate that the library received twenty-six volumes from the Secretary of State of Missouri and seven scientific works of importance from the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, in addition to the publications of the Federal government. There were no depository libraries for government documents at this time. The Board of Curators in 1842 solicited the services of the Honorable Lewis Fields Linn, United States Senator from Missouri, to procure such government documents as the University was entitled to receive by Acts of Congress.

When the Board of Curators made the substantial appropriation of \$1250 for the library, the amount was placed at the disposal of President Lathrop for purchases. He put the money into his pocket, went to St. Louis, purchased books to the amount of \$350 which were in stock, and placed orders for foreign books and those which had to be purchased east of the Mississippi with John Halsall, a bookseller of St. Louis. He deposited \$900 with which to pay for them with William Nesbot and Company, bankers. Then when the President was about to realize his ambition to secure an adequate library for the University, his hopes were dashed by a bank robbery which cleaned out the vaults of the Bank. The entire amount, however, was recovered and finally used for the purchase of books and periodicals.<sup>5</sup>

Up to the date of his resignation September 3, 1849, the President gave the library his personal attention. Now that the purchase had been made, and that the library was receiving a considerable number of volumes by gifts the President recommended to the Board more equipment, such as shelving, tables and chairs to be added to the room and added: "As the Library is the appropriate room for the meetings of the Board of Curators, its furniture should be adapted also". His further recommendation that some member of the Faculty should be appointed librarian was approved.<sup>6</sup>

Doctor James Shannon who succeeded Doctor Lathrop as President of the University was, like his predecessor, an ardent supporter of the library. He urged liberal appropriations for the library and secured during his administration 1851-56, \$1117.07 for books of which only three hundred was spent.<sup>7</sup> He told the Board of Curators: "It is a disgrace to the institution that we have little more than the name of a

5. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, May 16, 1849.

6. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, September 6, 1845.

7. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, July 1, 1854.

library, and such a state of things should by no means be suffered to continue".<sup>8</sup>

The library did not fare well under President William Wilson Hudson's administration, 1856-59. Professor Hudson was a scientist and held the chair of mathematics, natural science, and astronomy when he was elected President. He wrote, "A library constitutes a secondary want in literary institutions. The want which is primary and whose pressure is daily felt in the departments of exact and natural science is apparatus".<sup>9</sup> The Union Literary and the Athenaeum societies had each assembled a small library of general literature which was available for student use. The President proposed to make use of the libraries of the Athenaeum and Union Literary societies for general literature and to spend for laboratory equipment all funds which could be spared from the necessary expenses of the University.

After President Hudson, came the dreary period of the Civil War, 1861-1865, when the University barely survived. The income from the Seminary fund was small, the income from fees was nil. "So many students responded to the "call to arms" that the attendance was reduced to forty in 1862. The income was about \$7000 with a deficit of \$20,000. The Board of Curators therefore on March 20, 1862, "discontinued all offices in the University—President, professors, tutors, and closed the University."<sup>10</sup>

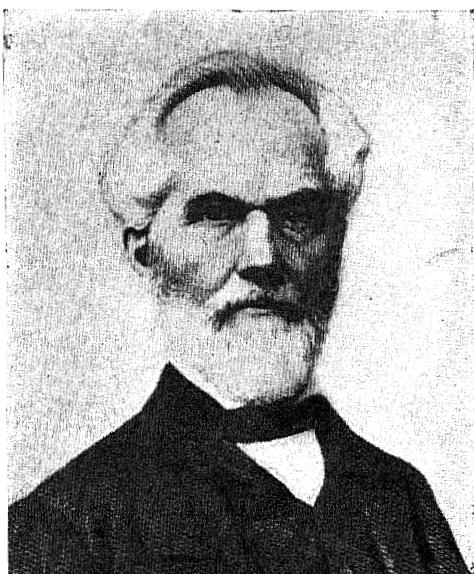
It was opened again November 24, 1862 in charge of an Executive Committee. The real purpose for reopening was to secure the location of the College of Agriculture in Columbia as a division of the University. Congress passed a bill, approved July 2, 1862 granting 330,000 acres of land to the State of Missouri for an agricultural college. The General Assembly which should meet in January 1863 would consider the acceptance and disposition of the grant.

After the close of the war, Doctor Daniel Read of the University of Wisconsin was elected president of the University of Missouri, August 29, 1866, but he declined to accept the position unless the state should come to the support of the University which had an income of \$7000 with an indebtedness of \$20,000. The General Assembly responded on March 11, 1867, granted the University its first state appropriation, the sum of \$10,000 for rebuilding the President's house which had been destroyed by fire and for fencing the campus. Four years later the General Assembly made its first appropriation for the support of the library, with a grant of \$5000 in Missouri bonds for library purposes.

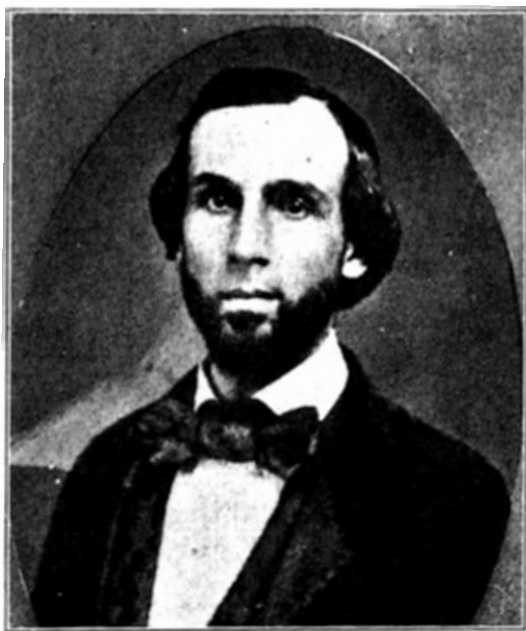
8. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, June 30, 1854.

9. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, July 5, 1850.

10. Lowry, T. J.—A Sketch of the University of the State of Missouri. p. 24.



JOHN HIRAM LATHROP  
President of the University—1840-1849  
1865-1866.  
Professor of English literature 1860-1863  
Founder of the Library and its ardent  
supporter.



BOLIVAR STARK HEAD  
Professor of Mathematics and Librarian 1853-1860.

Several small appropriations were made from year to year by the Board of Curators. In 1871 (June 29) the Board resolved to spend \$1000 annually for the "purchase of library books, to be expended under the direction of the President." At the same meeting one dollar for library purposes was added to the tuition fees of students. In 1871 the students and faculty under the leadership of Professor Oren Root, professor of rhetoric, logic, and English literature, and brother of the Honorable Elihu Root, formed an association for the purpose of providing periodicals for the new reading room and for keeping the reading room open three hours a day. This association purchased the periodicals and newspapers and paid a student, Scott Hays, \$16.00 a month to keep the library open. He was later given the title, Curator of periodicals, and a stipend of \$2.00 a week by the Executive Board,<sup>11</sup> and \$75.00 a year for the subscriptions to twelve periodicals, one legal, one chemical, one engineering, one library and the rest literary. Sixteen were being received as gifts, of which eight were newspapers, ten agricultural, two religious, two sporting and one a scientific journal.<sup>12</sup> The number of journals received was increased from year to year so that in 1886, ninety-four periodicals were being received currently by the library.

Appropriations for books and periodicals were granted quite regularly so that by 1892 the library's collection of books reached a total of 21,498 volumes.

On December 13, 1876, Scott Hayes was "authorized to sell the University views at 25c each and expend the money he received therefrom for books or periodicals". This fund together with a gift of twenty-five dollars made June 7, 1877, by Alexander Monroe Dockery, a curator of the University and later Governor of the State, was practically the entire income of the library for 1876-77. An effort was made to increase the book supply by soliciting as gifts for the library the publications of several publishing houses such as D. Appleton and Company, Harper Brothers and Charles Scribners' Sons. About five hundred volumes were received from these sources.

## 2. ADMINISTRATION

President Lathrop may be considered the first librarian of the University. It was he who founded the library and secured the first gifts and the first appropriations. At the close of his eight years of service to the University, he had collected seven hundred books, had provided a reading

11. The Executive Committee of the Board, consisting of the members of the Board of Curators then residing in Boone County of which there were five, was created by the Board on June 29, 1869.
12. For names see the author's *Mss. History of the Library 1911*. p. 33.



room with some equipment and had induced the Board of Curators to appoint a librarian to care for the collection and to interest himself in the growth of it.

Acting upon the recommendation of the President, the Board on September 5, 1849, elected as librarian, Robert Stuart Thomas, the professor of Metaphysics and English literature. Professor Thomas was formerly professor in Columbia College, and in 1839 when that college was merged into the University, he was elected a professor in the University where he rendered good service for many years. As librarian he was to care for the library in addition to his duties as professor and to receive as extra compensation a small fee from the students who used the library.

This arrangement continued two years when the Board abolished the library fee<sup>13</sup> and granted the librarian a salary of fifty dollars a year in lieu of the fees. Professor Thomas served the University as librarian from 1849 to 1853, when he resigned his position to become President of William Jewell College.

The honors of the office of librarian as well as its duties and responsibilities were bestowed upon Professor Bolivar Stark Head, a graduate of the University in 1849, and a professor of Mathematics, who received an additional salary of \$50 a year for his library position. Professor Head gave considerable time and thought to the administration of the library. He compiled a catalog of the library in 1857 in which he listed 2500 books and in which the rules governing the circulation of books adopted by the Faculty were first printed.<sup>14</sup> This catalog was a "classed catalog". The books were listed in thirteen classes or under thirteen different subjects such as modern languages, biography and history, poetry and fiction, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, and so on. It may be assumed that the books were shelved in the same classes. The books belonging to the societies were listed alphabetically. Two of the regulations have special interest: (1) Books were loaned only to officers and students; (2) Students were not admitted to the room where the books were shelved. A similar rule was in force in the University of Alabama: "The books shall ordinarily be received at the door, without admitting the applicant into the room". They applied at the librarian's desk for their books. A student could borrow two books for four weeks. The library was open every Friday from two to four p. m. Two vio-

13. Proceedings of the Board of Curators—April 1, 1852.

14. Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of the University of Missouri; to which are appended catalogues of the Books belonging to the Libraries of the Literary Societies. Prepared by the Librarian, Columbia, Mo. Printed at the Union Democrat Book and job office 1857.

lations of the rule would exclude the student from the privileges of the library for the remainder of the session. A special committee of the Board of Curators investigated the library in 1856 and reported: "the books were well kept in cases which were locked" and that "five or six books had been lost by students".<sup>15</sup> This reminds one of the condition in the library of Harvard College. The story is told of Mr. Sibley, the librarian, who having completed his inventory was seen crossing the campus with a particularly happy smile. When asked the reason for this pleased expression, he replied: "All the books are in excepting two, Agassiz has those and I am going after them." The idea of the librarian of the middle ages that a library is a place to preserve books was brought down to 1856 and later in many of our university libraries. In regard to the loss reported by the Committee, Professor Head stated that students were negligent about returning books and frequently left the University at the close of the session without returning them which made it necessary for the librarian to search the students' "boarding houses" for lost volumes and not always without success. The librarian in 1861 reported that he had recovered ninety-four volumes from different boarding and rooming houses. The rule requiring every student who wished to use the library to make a money deposit, was passed by the Board several years later, and remained in force for fifty years. There was a precedent for this in the rules of the Bodleian library at Oxford and the Cambridge University library where students were required to leave a deposit in cash as a pledge of good faith when borrowing books.

Edward T. Fristoe, librarian 1860-1862 was, like his predecessor, a professor of mathematics. He did not issue a new catalog but checked and revised the one published by Professor Head, indicating the volumes that were missing. He added an appendix in manuscript listing more than 200 volumes which had not been listed in the previous catalog. He submitted this revised catalog as a part of his report to the Board of Curators in 1866.

Professor Fristoe was the only man on the Faculty to abandon his office and position to join the Confederate army in 1862. This act so incensed the Board of Curators that they considered the question of declaring the chair of Mathematics vacant and ordered the Treasurer to withhold his salary check.<sup>16</sup> Fifteen or twenty years elapsed before the feeling subsided sufficiently so that the Board could authorize the payment of his unpaid salary. These were troublous times for the University.

15. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, April 18, 1856.

16. Professor Fristoe evidently left the University about February 25, 1862. He presented a bill to the Board of Curators, June 28, 1871 for his salary, January 1 to February 25, 1862.



JOSEPH GRANVILLE NORWOOD  
Librarian 1862-1877.  
Dean of Medical Faculty 1872-1880



SCOTT HAYES  
Assistant Professor of Agriculture 1873-77.  
Assistant Librarian 1873-77.  
Librarian 1877-1880.

The federal troops occupied the University buildings. The library was used as a guard room for federal soldiers.<sup>17</sup> The Board on March 20 declared all offices vacant and "discontinued the institution in consideration of the failure of patronage and income consequent on the disturbed condition of state and country."

The University was opened again November 24, 1862 in charge of an Executive Committee which evidently secured the services of Doctor Joseph Granville Norwood<sup>18</sup> as librarian in 1862. He made a report to the Board of Curators, February 17, 1863 on the loss which the library sustained by the occupancy of the library by federal soldiers. He reported 470 volumes missing which according to the "Library record" cost \$1,035.40. The loss of the books belonging to the literary societies was estimated \$139.50 for the Union Literary Society and \$146.50 for the Athenaeum Society. The loss sustained by the University including the library was not refunded to the University until 1915. The sum refunded \$4060.00 was used for the erection of the ornamental gateway on the north side of the campus. Owing to ill health Doctor Norwood was unable to render any service as librarian except in the way of advice. "The labor," he wrote the Board, "has devolved upon the assistant librarian". The Board of Curators<sup>19</sup> thereupon declared both offices, that of the librarian and that of assistant librarian, vacant. Later in the day Scott Hayes was elected librarian at a salary of \$500. He had been assistant librarian for four years but interested in the library since 1871 when he became Curator of periodicals. During his first year's service as librarian, he was Assistant secretary to the Faculty but from 1879 to 1880 he gave his entire time to the library and was therefore the first librarian to devote his whole energy to the library. He had the modern library spirit as will be shown by the development of the library under his direction.

He induced the literary societies to place their collections in the University library so that the whole student body could have the use of them. In 1878, the Athenaeum Society\* and the Union Literary Society placed their collections, numbering seven hundred and sixty-seven volumes, in the University library under the care of the librarian, with

17. Proceedings of the Board of Curators, February 17, 1863, also Catalogue of the University 1862-3-4-5.
18. Dr. Norwood was appointed professor of Natural science and philosophy, August 12, 1863 and Dean of the new Medical school in 1872. He was paid \$300 for his services as librarian, three and one-half years, 1862-65. Later the librarian's salary was placed at \$150 a year. His assistant who did the work received \$500 a year and paid for all extra help he needed.
19. Proceedings Board of Curators, June 7, 1877.

\*See page 40.

the reservation that the books should be circulated among members of the societies and that they should be used in the reading room by students and that the collections might be withdrawn at any time. The societies set apart as a book fund, twenty per cent of all the money they received. The policy was to make the society libraries, collections for cultural reading and to make the University library a reference collection.

In the same year, the Columbia Public Library\* consisting of eight hundred and nine volumes, a subscription library collected by the citizens of Columbia, was turned over to the University library. A part of the regular income of this library was set apart for the purchase of books. These collections made a total of eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five volumes and twelve thousand, three hundred and sixty-four pamphlets belonging to the University library.

Scott Hayes was a librarian in advance of his time. The modern library movement began in 1876 when the American Library Association was organized and the first professional journal of the profession was launched,—The Library Journal. There were few libraries in 1880 which had the modern methods and equipment which Mr. Hayes introduced into the library of the University of Missouri. Mr. Hayes made the first author and subject card catalog for all the books including those deposited in the library by the literary societies and by the Columbia Public Library, completing it in 1878. Such a catalog is so important that no library of the present would exist without it. He established a reference collection. The books were kept on a table, set apart for the purpose, to afford the greatest convenience in consultation.<sup>20</sup>

Mr. Hayes deplored the fact that so little money was available for building up a library adequate to the needs of the students and faculty, and made a strong plea to the Board of Curators for a library that would be ample for research work.

He also argued for a fireproof building in which to house the library. He wrote: "The Library of this institution should be in a building free from liability to destruction by fire. As the Library is now situated, suspended above the chapel, in case of fire, the whole would be precipitated about thirty feet, and be utterly destroyed. Should the State provide a fireproof building, for library use only, then will the friends of the institution be willing to make large and valuable donations toward the enlargement of its usefulness."<sup>20a</sup>

Mr. Hayes resigned because the salary was inadequate. The University faculty appreciated his efforts to make the library most efficient.

\*See page 39.

20. Catalogue of the Missouri University. 1877-1878.

When he conveyed to that body the information that he would sever his connection with the University with the close of June 1880, the Faculty on June 4, 1880, passed several resolutions of appreciation one of which was: "That we tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Scott Hayes for his long, faithful, efficient and self-denying labors as librarian of the State University."

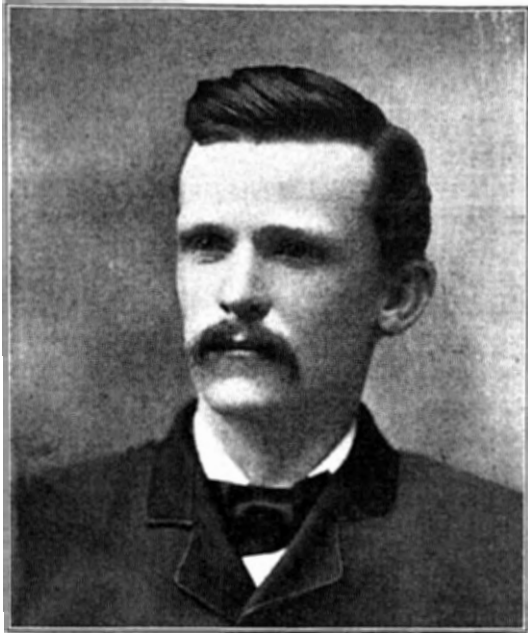
Scott Hayes was succeeded by Joseph Henry Drummond who served the University as librarian six years, 1881-1887. He was also proctor of the University and later secretary to the Board of Curators. As librarian and proctor his salary was placed at \$1500,—\$600 for his duties as librarian, \$900 for the proctorship. Out of this salary he was required to pay the salary of the assistant librarian.<sup>21</sup>

During Drummond's incumbency the literary societies withdrew their collections from the University library and placed them in their respective halls where they were under the complete control of the respective societies. The final disposition of the books deposited by the Columbia Public Library is not known. It is thought by some living members of the association that this library was moved in 1885 to the new room fitted up for library purposes on the second floor of the east wing of Academic Hall, where the reading room continued to be used as a study hall.\*

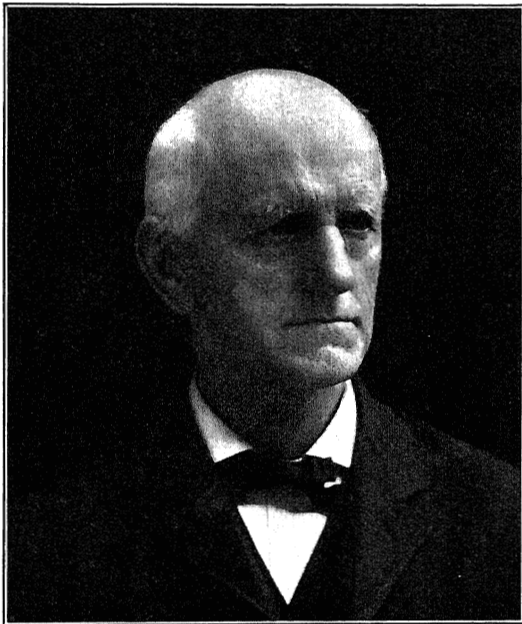
John Watson Monser succeeded Mr. Drummond as librarian. Drummond was a business man, Scott Hayes a teacher and librarian with a knowledge of the latest ideas in library administration. The previous librarians were professors but Mr. Monser was a minister in the Church of Christ, frequently called the Christian Church. His education and training for the ministry created in him a love for and an appreciation of books. He came to the position without any special training for library work. The Board of Curators decided to secure a full time librarian on a salary of \$600 a year. The Executive Board compiled a set of rules, thirteen in number, governing the library, and the librarian. Mr. Monser, promised to conform to these rules, executed a bond for \$500 to guarantee the faithful discharge of his duties, and after his appointment was installed into office. These rules provide for accessioning the books, for classifying them into five groups,—Arts, Science, Biography, History and Natural science, with books to be arranged alphabetically under each subject; for charging the books borrowed in a library day-book; for soliciting books and recommending purchases; for enforcing rules of

21. His assistants were Ida Hayes, 1881-1883; Henry Walter Elliott, 1883-1885; and James Snoddy, 1885-1887.

\*See page 37.



JOSEPH HENRY DRUMMOND  
Librarian 1881-1887  
Proctor 1881-1889  
Secretary Board of Curators 1885-1889



JOHN WATSON MONSER  
Librarian 1887-1897

decorum such as no smoking, no spitting on the floor, no passing of notes or bits of paper and the like.

With the assistance of his son, Harold E. Monser, he compiled and published a new catalogue of books in 1888 which superseded the printed catalog of 1857 and the card catalogue prepared by Scott Hayes.

Then came the catastrophe,—the burning of Academic Hall, January 9, 1892, and the loss of the library which had been accumulated over a period of fifty years. The Law library and about a hundred volumes out on loan were saved. Mr. Monser rose to the occasion, opened up a reading room two days after the fire one door east of Gerling's restaurant and placed his private library of 1500 volumes at the service of the student body.<sup>22</sup>

The loss of the library was keenly felt. Efforts were made at once to replace the books destroyed by fire. The library spent \$13,000 for books of which \$10,000 came from the insurance on the old library. With this fund, more than 6,600 volumes were purchased the first year. Gifts came from sister university libraries, from historical societies and from individuals, swelling the total accessions for the first year to 11,588 volumes.<sup>23</sup> The funds and gifts enabled the librarian to collect in four years a library larger than the one burned which had required a half century to collect.

Politics and sectarianism in governing boards of educational institutions usually work injustice to some one. President Jackson's idea of the spoils system is not a good idea in educational institutions. Politics have seldom entered into the administration of the University of Missouri, but in 1896 when the whole country was wrought up over the "gold standard" and the "free coinage of silver," excitement ran high even in University circles. One professor was "president of a democratic club and was always present at democratic assemblies". Another was said to have "set the prairies afire speaking for free silver from schoolhouse to schoolhouse". It was during this excitement that the librarian "made a gold speech in the opera house". According to accounts it was a good "speech" but it was not endorsed by a majority of the Curators.

The Board of Curators met July 22, 1897 and discussed the situation in reference to the competency and efficiency of several university professors and of the librarian, who had taken an active part in the political campaign. The Board declared one office vacant, that of librarian, and immediately filled it again by the appointment of Walter King Stone to the position at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

22. Columbia Missouri Herald, January 14, 1892.

23. Catalogue of the University of the State of Missouri, 1892-1893.



### 3. CIRCULATION AND HOUSING, AFFILIATED LIBRARIES

#### *Circulation*

In the early days of the library, there was little demand for keeping the reading room open for a longer time than two hours a week, as there were few books and these could be borrowed for home use. This free use of books obtained until 1855 when a special committee of the Board of Curators investigated the library, and finding that several books had disappeared recommended that a deposit be required of every student who wished to use the library. This requirement remained in force up to 1873 when all circulation of books, even to professors, outside of the reading room was prohibited.<sup>24</sup> In the following year, however, the Board granted a concession to professors allowing them to borrow not to exceed six volumes for a period not to exceed two weeks. The students thereupon petitioned the Board to extend the same privileges to students and make the library a circulating library. The Board replied in no uncertain terms: "Resolved that it is the sense of this Board that the Library belonging to the University shall not, under any circumstances be a circulating library".<sup>25</sup> This restriction relative to the circulation of books among students obtained as late as 1892 when Academic Hall was burned. It was not rigidly enforced, however, after 1878 when the libraries of the Athenaeum and Union Literary societies and that of the Columbia Library Association were all three consolidated with the University library. Members of these societies in good standing were allowed to borrow books from their respective collections. Consequently other students by payment of a small fee were allowed to borrow from the same collections. In 1887 a reader could deposit the value of a book and then borrow it from the Columbia Public Library for one week or from the University library for overnight use. After 1892 the Executive Board extended the privilege of drawing books for home use to students on the condition that the student would deposit three dollars as a guarantee that he would return or replace the books borrowed.

In 1857 the library was open from 2 to 4 p. m. on Fridays. In 1871 when the Association of Professors and Students was organized to arrange for the opening of the new library as a reading room, the hours were set for 3 to 6 daily except Sunday. The expense of the additional hours was borne in part by the Association. In 1873 the Board made provision for keeping the library open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. and empowered the "President to make such regulations as to the hours for the different sexes who may visit the library room as he may think proper".

24. Proceedings of the Board of Curators—June 26, 1873.

25. Proceedings of the Board of Curators—December 15, 1875.

It was actually open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The authorization of the additional hours was made to provide hours when the women of the University could use the library exclusively. Women were admitted to the normal department in 1869 and to the other departments a year or two later.<sup>26</sup> In 1876 the library became the study hall. From 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. the students were required to be in their rooms at home or in the class room or in the library. Then in 1887 the hours of opening were changed to 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday.

The charges for books borrowed were kept in a day-book. The student's name was entered followed by the number of the book. When the book was returned, the charge was cancelled by a check mark in red ink.

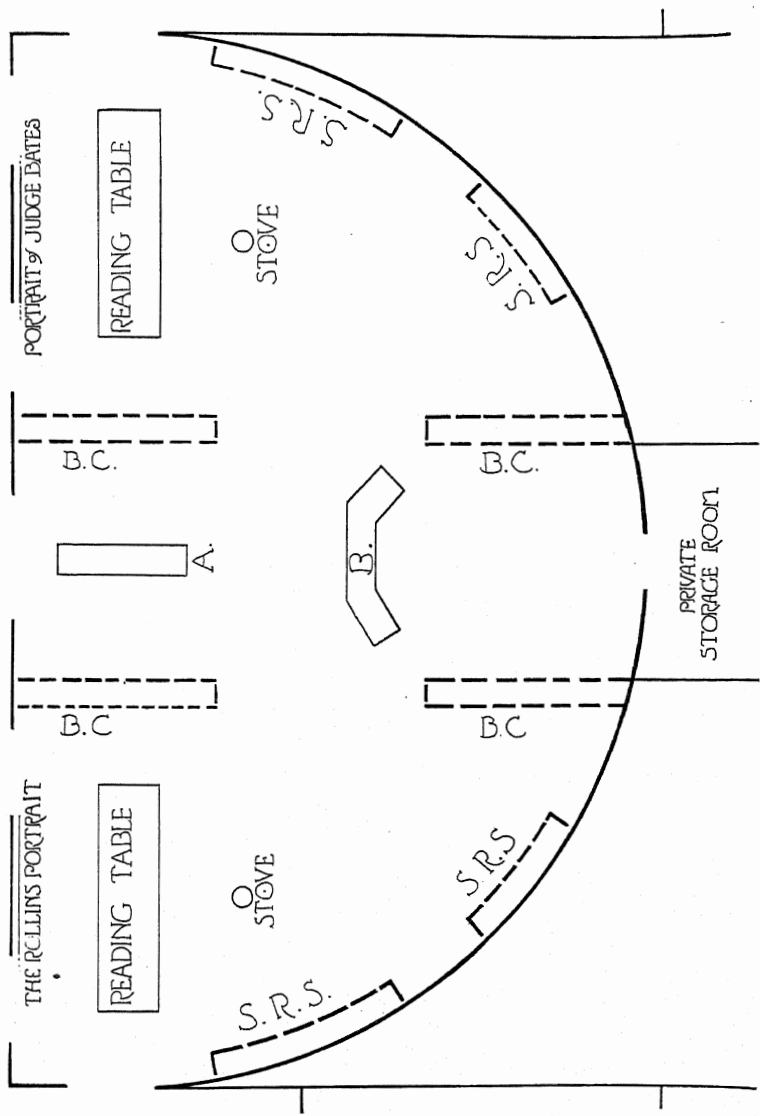
### *Housing the Library*

The writer cannot state with certainty that the library had a room to itself before 1871. President Lathrop in his report for 1845-6, urged the Board to set apart a room for the Library and to furnish it. The room was set apart but it was not furnished. After his purchase of books in the East, the President called the attention of the Board to the need of new shelving, of a table, and of other furniture for the following year. In 1852, another room was assigned to the library and this room was made the depository for the museum also. After six years it was transferred to a room in the old building corresponding in relative position to the Secretary's office in the present Academic Hall. Here it remained until 1871, when it was moved to the old forum which was fitted up for library purposes at an expense of twenty-seven hundred dollars.

"This room was directly above the chapel in the main structure of the old University building. For those early days that library room was large, finely furnished, and presented a charm and inspiration to every student who frequented it during study hours and to every visitor who entered its doors. It was admired by the novice and praised by the professional. Its ceilings were high and elaborately decorated with beautiful designs in plaster of Paris moulding and relief. It was seventy feet at its greatest length, had lofty ceilings, was well lighted and was admirably adapted to the intended purpose".<sup>27</sup>

The library was moved from the old forum in 1885 to rooms on the second floor of the new east wing of Academic Hall. This room set apart for library purposes was a large one containing 7526 square feet with a

26. Catalogue of the University 1872, gives an account of the admission of women students and ends with "By degrees, and carefully feeling our way, as though explosive material were all about us, we have come to admit them to all the classes in all the departments, just as young men are admitted.
27. Scott Hayes's letter March 9, 1911.



THE LIBRARY 1871

ceiling twenty-four feet above the floor. Readers could enter by two stairways directly from the chapel which was immediately below, and from the main corridor of the building by a side entrance. The room was lighted by side lights and sky lights and was well ventilated through flues in the walls. "This magnificent room had no columns in it, the roof being self supported. Its capacity and capability as a library and study hall are exceptionally good".<sup>28</sup> This was one of the best rooms on the campus for social functions. The Alumni Association met here. The Commencement dinners were served in this room. It was also used for other University functions.

The library occupied this beautiful commodious room for only a few years. The memorable fire of January 9, 1892, destroyed the entire building including the equipment and books with the exception of about one hundred volumes which were loaned out.

#### *Affiliated Libraries*

The history of the University library would not be complete without an account of the three libraries which were for a time a component part of the University library.

The Columbia Library Association was organized October 29, 1866, by several young men of Columbia. The object of the meeting as stated in the preamble was:

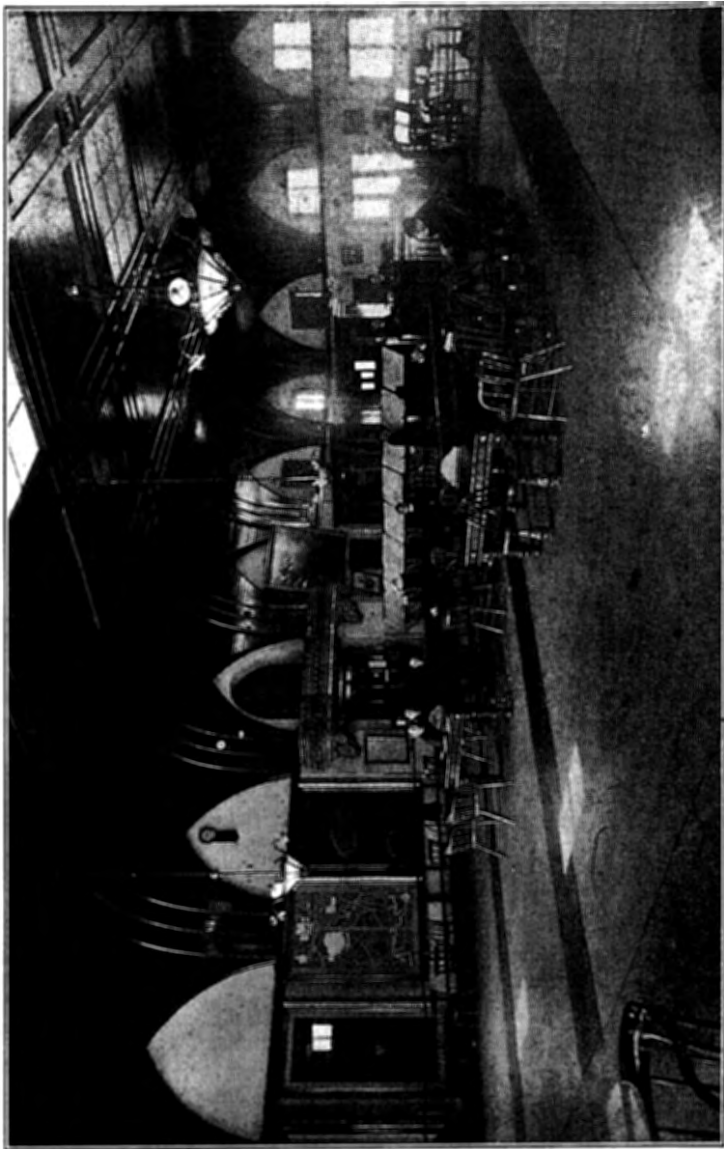
"To effect an organization which shall afford means for mental improvement, through the aid of books, periodicals, and interchange of thought, and shall perpetuate these advantages for the good of others; to furnish for ourselves and others recreation at once attractive and elevating, and thus do in part our duty against temptation and evil; to increase the now existent culture and intelligence of our community, by offering a sphere for its exercise and improvement. . ."<sup>29</sup>

A constitution was adopted by the conditions of which a library was to be provided, that is, a reading room with a supply of books and magazines; and a course of lectures and entertainments.

There were four classes of members: honorary, life, general, and reading. Membership in the first was conferred by vote upon distinguished men. Life membership was bestowed upon such as paid into the library fund a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars. The general members were those who organized the association and such others as they voted to admit into their membership. The membership fee for these was ten dollars without annual fees. The control of the Society rested wholly in the general members. Reading members were those who

28. The Forty-fourth catalogue of the Missouri Agricultural College and University 1885-1886. P. 171.

29. The Missouri Statesman. November 16, 1866.



THE LIBRARY 1887  
Commencement dinners were served here

enjoyed the privileges of the library and paid an annual fee of three dollars. The privilege of drawing books for home use was denied the reading members. Any person, who was either a permanent or a temporary resident of Boone County was eligible for membership. The first officers of the Association were:

President, Professor Oren Root, Junior; Vice-President, Frederick Bullock Young; Treasurer, Andrew Walker McAlester; Secretary, Arthur P. Selby.

The Association appealed to the citizens for gifts of money and books and met with a hearty response. Within a month's time, books to the value of a thousand dollars were received while more than that sum in money had been subscribed. The books were left at the homes or offices of Oren Root, Frederick Bullock Young, Arthur P. Selby, and Edwin William Stephens. Some of the young men who organized the Columbia Library Association in 1866 afterwards became distinguished citizens. The names of the founders were: Andrew Walker McAlester, Oren Root, William Sylvanus Pratt, Fred B. Young, Edwin William Stephens, Lewis Milton Switzler, Robert Thomas Prewitt, Arthur P. Selby, Irvin Oty Hockaday, Sanford Francis Conley, and others.

In December the Association reported the fund of money donated to it as one thousand five hundred dollars and that a room in the Court House had been secured for the library temporarily.<sup>30</sup> The Association planned to secure permanently two large rooms suitable for reading rooms. It is a remarkable fact that this Association effected a permanent organization, secured accommodations for a library, secured a large collection of books and raised about one thousand five hundred dollars for the purchase of books within a month and a half. This shows that the citizens of Columbia were in sympathy with the movement and that they were ready to assist with their means.

At the annual meeting December 24, 1869, the administration of the library was somewhat changed. It was placed in charge of a committee and the following resolution was passed: Resolved that this association elect three of their number to be entitled an "executive committee", to whom be entrusted the entire care and conduct of the Columbia Library for the year 1870, the services of the other members being at all times co-operative with the action of said committee.

Oren Root, Edwin William Stephens and William Sylvanus Pratt were appointed said committee.

The library was established in the Court House early in 1867, where it remained until it was transferred to Doctor Paul Hubbard's office some time previous to 1872. The writer has been unable to find

30. Missouri Statesman. December 14, 1866.

the reason for the transfer, either from the records or from members still living. It is probable that the association was unwilling to continue the expense of an attendant. The Association became financially embarrassed. In 1875 the library was transferred to the home of George Wallace Trimble.

The interest in the library decreased as the years went by and it became burdensome to keep the library in good condition. The citizens withheld their support and enthusiasm waned. The fees were not paying the current expenses. Several lectures and entertainments had been held, but the lecture halls were inadequate and unsuitable. It therefore became impracticable to raise money from lectures and entertainments. It was at this juncture that a meeting of the stockholders was held in March 1875.

"Several propositions were submitted, discussed and rejected; but it was finally agreed that until otherwise ordered the books and book cases should be moved to the residence of Mr. G. W. Trimble, (he being present and consenting thereto); that they should there be securely kept and the books given out only to life members, and to such annual members as have unexpired tickets, and that applications be made as above, only on Monday afternoons."

The library remained here three years. Several entertainments were held for its benefit. It was inconvenient for readers to go to a private house to read or to get books. It gave them no encouragement to read. It must have been an annoyance to the Trimbles to have part of their house semi-public.

In 1878 the two literary societies of the University, the Athenaeum and the Union Literary, placed their collections of books in the library of the University where they could be used by students. Their books were circulated, however, only to members of the respective societies.

This movement may have suggested to the Columbia Library Association the advisability of disposing of the Columbia library, which was a collection of eight hundred and nine volumes. At any rate, we find that the Columbia library was deposited in the University library in 1878, but remained the property of the association. Life members and those who paid an annual fee of three dollars were permitted to draw books from this library. They had the privileges which they had previously enjoyed. The University library and the society libraries also were at their disposal. On the other hand, students of the University could use the books of the several collections in the library although they could not withdraw them for home use without paying the society dues. It is not definitely known what became of this collection of books. The Executive Board on December 4, 1884 has a record to the effect that the Columbia Library Association had signed a document turning over to the

Women's Christian Temperance Union their books and property. A year later the Executive Board ordered the "Old Columbia library to be kept in a separate case to prevent the books becoming mixed so there would be no difficulty, when the library might be called for.

From this evidence, it is safe to conclude that the Women's Christian Temperance Union did not withdraw the books in 1884 and that the books remained a part of the library and were burned along with the University library in 1892.

The libraries of the Athenaeum and the Union Literary societies belonged to student organizations. The Athenaeum Society was organized December 10, 1841, as the University Lyceum. The name was changed to Athenaeum Society, August 19, 1842. The Union Literary Society also had an early origin. It was formed June 29, 1842. These societies were organized for the purpose of training the students in public speaking, debating, and declaiming. In the course of time they collected a considerable number of books. The societies decided in 1878 to place their collections in the University library although they were not to become the possession of the University. The number of books turned over to the University at that time were seven hundred and sixty-seven volumes. When the collections were taken back to the society rooms in 1887, the Athenaeum had five hundred and twenty-five and the Union Literary Society had three hundred and forty-eight volumes. At the time of the fire the two libraries possessed upwards of a thousand volumes.

The Library of the State Historical Society of Missouri is housed in the new Library Building of the University. It was organized on May 26, 1898 by the Missouri Press Association. The purpose of the Society as expressed in the Constitution is to collect, preserve, exhibit and publish materials for the study of history, especially the history of the State and the Middlewest.

The largest gift to the Society was made by Francis Asbury Sampson who had during thirty years collected "Missouriana" to the number of 1,886 volumes and 14,280 pamphlets, which he presented to the Society in 1901. The Society accepted the gift and engaged Mr. Sampson as its secretary. He was eminently successful as a collector having secured for the library in his first ten years of service 19,000 volumes and 30,000 pamphlets. This work has been ably continued by Floyd C. Shoemaker, the present Secretary, so that the Library now contains the largest collection of material on "Missouri history in the United States and ranks with the leading historical societies of the Mississippi Valley in the value of its collections and work." In December 1926, the library contained 79,080 volumes and 208,669 pamphlets. The material in this collection supplements that of the University Library and renders the purchase of



books in the fields covered by the Society by the University Library unnecessary. The special collections of Mark Twain, Eugene Field, and other Missouri authors, the state publications which are more nearly complete than those in any other collection, the large newspaper library in which every county of the state is represented, add materially to the University's resources for research workers.



History of the Library

PART II—1892-1927



## PART II

### 1. THE FORWARD LOOK—REORGANIZATION

When Doctor Richard Henry Jesse became President of the University of Missouri, the University was a provincial institution, when he resigned in 1908, the University was favorably known beyond the seas. There was a gradual elevation of the standard of administration, of teaching, of personnel of the faculty, of qualifications for admission, the until the University of Missouri took rank with the best universities in country and was admitted into the National Association of State Universities, and the Association of American Universities. With his clear vision of what the University should be he pressed forward, secured the best men for the faculty that he could get with the money he could pay in salaries. He secured also the best equipment and the best library he could get with the limited income of the University. In his scheme of University development, the library held a central place. After the stress of building Academic Hall was over, and the General Assembly had become more generous in its appropriations, he caught new visions of the future greatness and usefulness of the University. The library had not kept pace with other divisions of the University in their progressive movements. Here was a collection of 30,000 books, considerably scattered in departmental libraries, in professors' offices, and in the main library, not cataloged, nor indexed, not classified, with no attempt to complete and bind periodicals files. The administration therefore naturally focussed attention on the library, that indispensable department without which the institution could not achieve distinction. The General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for the library for the biennial period 1899-1900. The Executive Board decided in 1899 to reorganize the library. Their plan was to select a college man with library training for head librarian and give him all the help he needed and hold him responsible for introducing modern methods and for placing the library in first class condition, in fact, to make it equal in efficiency to libraries of other institutions. Mr. James Thayer Gerould was secured and entered upon his duties October 1, 1900 and Mr. Walter King Stone, librarian from 1897 to 1900, was given the title of First Assistant Librarian. Mr. Gerould was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1895 with a bachelor of arts degree. He was assistant librarian in the General Theological Seminary, 1896-97; and later an assistant in Columbia University library for three years. From there he came to the University of Missouri, October 1, 1900. "With the coming of its first trained librarian, the University began to work seriously for the rebuilding of its library, and



WALTER KING STONE, B.A.  
Librarian 1879-1900  
First Assistant Librarian 1900-1911  
Law Librarian 1911-1915



JAMES THAYER GEROULD  
Librarian 1900-1906

this good work has never since slackened".<sup>31</sup> Mr. Gerould reorganized the library along the lines of modern library development which contributed immensely to the efficiency of the library service. Students were given the privilege of borrowing books for home use with no other restriction than an agreement to abide by the rules of the library. The rule requiring students to make a deposit of \$3.00 before they could draw a book was abolished.

He made a card catalog of the books in the library and arranged the cards alphabetically in one file including author, title, and subject cards. This public catalog was known as a "dictionary catalog" on account of its alphabetical arrangement. The first card catalog was made by Scott Hayes and fell into disuse after he resigned. A printed catalog followed in 1888 which was rendered useless on account of the fire.

He classified the books by subjects according to the Dewey Decimal System which is now almost universally used. He found the books arranged on the shelves alphabetically by authors. The number assigned to the book in the printed catalog indicated that the books had fixed numbers in the stack. To illustrate, the number 578 following a title in the printed catalog indicated the fifth stack, seventh section and eighth shelf.

He instituted a new charging system. The author and title of the book was written on a card which was signed by the student borrowing the book. This system superseded the Day-book then in use. He recorded the receipt of periodicals on cards which contained also the name of the publisher, subscription price, and the like. When the current periodicals were complete in volumes, he had them bound. Many bound files of periodicals begin with the year 1900, when Mr. Gerould became librarian.

Considerable friction developed between the Librarian and the first assistant in 1905. The result was that the first assistant was released from the librarian's supervision and became responsible directly to the President of the University for the supervision of the reading room.<sup>32</sup> This produced the situation of a "house divided against itself" which was intolerable and inefficient. Mr. Gerould was soon elected to the position of librarian of the University of Minnesota which he accepted, severing his connection with the University of Missouri, July 31, 1906.

On January 1, 1907, Henry Ormal Severance, Master of Arts of the University of Michigan, and assistant in the library of the University of Michigan, became librarian, having been elected to the position November 26, 1906. During the interim of five months the library was

31. Doctor Richard Henry Jesse, President of the University, 1891-1908.

32. Proceedings of Executive Board, June 29, 1905.



HENRY ORMAL SEVERANCE  
Librarian 1907-



administered by a library committee. Grace Lefler, cataloger, was in charge of the office work and of the catalogue; Grace Darling Phillips in charge of the periodical work; Walter K. Stone, first assistant librarian, in charge of the circulation. When Mr. Severance assumed the duties of his office the entire administration of the library in all its departments was again placed in charge of the librarian.

The new librarian had some definite ideas on the relative position a library should hold in a University center, and methods to be pursued to make the library function as a great public service institution. No one understood better than he that there were several essentials for an efficient University library. There must be a stack of books and periodical literature containing current material as well as source material which could be secured only by liberal appropriations and by generous gifts. This material must be cataloged and classified and indexed and made easily accessible under reasonable regulation. There must be a library staff, technically trained to secure the books, prepare them for use and to assist students and faculty in their search for material.

## 2. ACQUISITIONS

The first essential in building up an efficient University library is a sufficient annual appropriation to purchase the current literature on the subjects taught in the classes, such as sociology, political science, and for the purchase every year of some of the basic material or source material for research. The amount needed depended upon the collection already possessed by the library and upon the demands of faculty and students for class work and for research. While the annual appropriations for the library have been insufficient to place the library on an equal footing with other university libraries of its class, and while the library has not kept pace with the growth of the University, still it has rendered creditable service, considering the small collection with which it started in 1900—33,540 volumes. The annual appropriations previous to 1920 would average \$15,000 a year. In the meantime a School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration and the School of Fine Arts have been established and many additional courses offered in the established schools and colleges which have resulted in additional tax upon the resources of the library. From 1921 to 1926 the appropriation averaged nearly \$25,000 a year. In 1908 there were 2767 students, in 1925, there were 5276 students, which means that the library received \$4.83 per student in 1908 and \$2.50 per student in 1925. Expressed in terms of books, the annual accessions from 1900 to 1920 were below 8,000 volumes a year. From 1920-1925 the annual additions were above 10,000

33. See the graphs in Appendix.

volumes.<sup>33</sup> About half of the annual accessions are gifts. The number of volumes, however, is not the standard for acquisitions. It has been the policy to buy with future needs in mind. Complete sets of transactions of learned societies were purchased, also complete files of journals, and the completion of files of standard journals, complete works of authors, and in the case of literary writers like Whitman, his works in various editions and the books written about him and criticisms of his works. As evidence of this policy one may find in the library the complete file of the publications of the League of Nations; Marten's *Recueil des traites d'alliances de paix de treve*, ninety-four volumes; complete set of the *Hansard Parliamentary Debates*; and *Archives parlementaires 1787-1860*. An examination of the National Union List of Serials in which the holdings of this library are checked indicates that this library has a creditable number of complete runs of periodicals and a glance at the brochure, *Facilities and Resources of the Library for Graduate Work*,<sup>34</sup> will convince the student that a large amount of source material in history, political science, literature, science, and other subjects, has been accumulated by the library.

The purchase of several private libraries in the last three years has enriched the library in the field of medieval French history, comparative legislation, classical literature, theology, political science, public law, and biology. When the librarian was in Paris in 1920, he purchased the private library of the late Jacques Flach, a French jurist, historian, and professor of comparative legislation since 1884 in the *College de France*. His library was rich in the history of Alsace-Lorraine, early French law, medieval France, comparative law, and legislation. The collection contains about 6,000 volumes. There are many rare books in this collection—a manuscript, a book printed in 1498, several Elzevirs and a Froben imprint.

The Paul Lejay library enriched our collection of classical literature and theology. This library consisting of 6,000 volumes was purchased in 1921. The collection contains many rare books. It has all the best editions of Horace, Virgil, and Cicero published in France. There are two hundred volumes of Cicero, one hundred of Horace, and one hundred of Virgil. All the classical writers are represented.

The major portion of the private library collected by Dr. J. Oppenheim, Professor of Political Science in Cambridge University added 614 volumes to our political science shelves. These three libraries so enriched our collection in history, political science, and classical language and

34. Severance, Henry O. *Facilities and resources of the University Library for graduate work*. University of Missouri Bulletin. Library series No. 13.

literature that students may find ample material for their researches in these fields of knowledge.

The library possesses the standard works in biology especially the periodical literature. The collection was enriched in 1923 by the addition through purchase of the private library of the late Doctor George Lefevre, professor of Zoology, University of Missouri, consisting of nearly four hundred books and five thousand reprints.

The gifts to the Library are no less significant than the purchases. When the University of Missouri reached a standard sufficiently high to be invited into the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Universities of the United States of America, the University library shared the reputation of the University and was placed on the list of private donors. When the Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, distributed the important privately printed work in 1908: *The London Company of Virginia*, he presented a copy to the University library. There were only three hundred printed for private distribution of which this is number 279. When Sir William Osler in 1909 presented the Library with a copy of *Andreae Visalie Bruxellensis invictissimi Carolii V. Imperatores Medici de Humani corporis fabrica libri septum Basileae*, he wrote: "This is one of the great books of the world . . . I send this volume to the Medical School of the University of Missouri in recognition of the good work it has done".

When Louis C. Tiffany published his Art work "written for the comfort of his children and at their request" he sent copy number 204 "to the University of Missouri Library with the best wishes of Louis C. Tiffany, June 1916."

The French government in 1907, through the Minister of Public Instruction, made a valuable gift to the Library consisting of a set of "Collection de documents inedits sur l'histoire de France", "Inventaire general des richess d'art de la France" and "Catalogue general des livres imprimes de la bibliotheque national" which has been issued one volume at a time and has now reached the letter L in Volume 86.

The first private library presented to the University library was the collection of one thousand volumes of scientific and technical books collected by Doctor Abram Litton and presented by him to the Library in 1897.<sup>35</sup> In 1903 the Honorable George Graham Vest, United States Senator from Missouri, gave his collection of public documents amounting to about nine hundred volumes collected by him during his long and honorable service in Congress.<sup>36</sup> In 1905 the Honorable Francis Marion

35. Proceedings of Board of Curators, December 22, 1897.

36. Librarian's Report, 1902-1903.

Cockrell, United States Senator from Missouri, presented the library with four hundred thirteen volumes and two hundred pamphlets of government documents. He supplemented this gift in 1910 by presenting the library with his private collection of documents of three thousand volumes which he had accumulated during his long service in Congress.

Another very practical and useful gift covering a period of four years, from 1906 to 1910, was the gift of the Honorable Gardiner Lathrop to the Library of one thousand dollars to be paid in four annual installments. The fund was given in the memory of his father, John Hiram Lathrop, President of the University, 1840-1849, 1865-1866, and Professor of English literature, 1860-1863. This fund was applied to the purchase of books needed for collateral reading in connection with the courses in English. The collection was first shelved in the office of Doctor Edward Archibald Allen, professor of English language and literature, through whose suggestion the fund was created. The collection is known as "the John H. Lathrop Memorial library" and is shelved in the stacks of the General Library.

Rare books in a library help to give it distinction but libraries are seldom able to purchase them. Such treasures are invaluable and are usually given by friends. Doctor William K. Bixby of St. Louis has been a friend to a considerable number of libraries and to scholars. In privately reproducing in facsimile from manuscripts in his possession, Poems and letters in the handwriting of Robert Burns, Private journals of Aaron Burr, Private correspondence between Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell, Note books of Percy Byssche Shelley and many others, he has rendered a great service to scholars. The University Library is indebted to Dr. Bixby for nineteen titles privately printed and distributed with his compliments.<sup>37</sup>

The Library possesses one manuscript and two books published before 1500 A. D. as well as many rare ones of a later date. Many of them were in the private library of Professor Flach purchased in 1920.

The Library received as a gift in 1921 the Lawson library of crime and criminology. After Judge John Davidson Lawson retired from the deanship of the Law School of the University, he compiled the American State Trials which reached its thirteenth volume before he died. In the compilation of this great work, he accumulated a library of some two thousand titles on state and other criminal law and criminology in all of its phases, one branch of which is the report of criminal trials, with funds furnished by his friend Doctor William K. Bixby of St. Louis. The Library is unique on account of its subject. It contains many valuable and many rare pamphlets and books collected during a

37. See Appendix for a List of books presented by Doctor Bixby.

period of nearly twenty years. It is one of the largest collections in this particular field to be found in the United States.

The exchange of duplicate books with other libraries is a prolific source of acquisitions. Various university and public libraries list their duplicates and send the list around and libraries select what they need from the lists. The University library has added several thousand books by this method,—five hundred to seven hundred a year.

Another source of income is the serial publications which this library receives in exchange for the University of Missouri Studies and Bulletins. Publications, books and serials from nearly all the astronomical observatories of the world are received by the University. The agricultural bulletins, circulars, research bulletins and the like bring in return quantities of agricultural literature. The library received in 1925, one thousand two hundred and forty periodicals as gifts and exchanges, not including general bulletins issued by universities and the publications of agricultural experiment stations. A majority of these periodicals are bound when the volumes are completed.

### 3. CIRCULATION

Another indication of the efficiency of the Library may be found in the service rendered by the department which has in charge the circulation of books, the department which assists the student in finding his material and places into his hands the books he wants. The quantity circulation is some indication of the use of the Library. Two hundred twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight books were passed over the loan desk in 1925 and only one hundred five thousand five hundred and forty-seven were loaned in 1920. The fact that thirty six books were issued to every student in 1925 and that only twenty books were issued to every student in 1920 indicates that the Library rendered a greater service in 1925 than it did in 1920. Statistics of circulation were not kept every year. From 1918 to 1925, the circulation has steadily increased from eighty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven in 1918 to two hundred twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight in 1925, and two hundred eighty-eight thousand four hundred and twelve in 1927. This means that the home circulation increased from thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventeen to fifty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-four and that the daily circulation which includes reserved books jumped from fifty thousand three hundred and seventeen in 1918 to one hundred seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and four in 1925, more than 300 per cent increase in seven years. This means an average daily circulation in 1925 of six hundred and thirty books.

The "reserve book" collection has always been near the loan desk so that the books may be issued quickly. In 1897 reserve book loans were recorded in a day-book when issued. From 1900 to 1912 the students wrote author and title on cards for every book they borrowed. In 1912 to 1922 there were pockets in every book in which was a book card on which the student signed his name before he could take the book. From 1923 to date the cards are still in the pockets but the loaning is facilitated by the student's filling out a blank slip which he hands to the book clerk and receives his book without delay. His slip is clipped to the book card.

The reference collection has facilitated the work of students who have direct and easy access to six thousand periodicals and reference books. This collection was established in 1907 while the library occupied the west wing of Jesse Hall. All the reference books available in the library at that time were placed on shelves and tables in the reading room. The collection has been strengthened from year to year, so that one may find in the present reading room all of the important standard reference works. Since the establishment of the collection a member of the library staff has been assigned to assist students and faculty in the location of material.

The stacks were open to the entire student body in 1907. The congestion of students in the stacks and offices, the loss and misplacement of books, the inability of the book clerks to find books called for as the books were misplaced or removed from the Library were considered sufficient reasons for closing the stacks to the public. It was not unusual for the librarian returning to his office to find a student occupying his chair and desk. Consequently, the reference collection was established to which students had direct access and the stacks were closed to students. However, if a student were working on a problem which required the use of a considerable number of books, he would be given the privileges of the stacks. The same policy obtained in 1925. Graduate students are admitted to the stacks and seminar rooms where their books are easily accessible. Four seminar rooms were provided in the new building for graduate students. Every assistance and all privileges consistent with effective library administration were granted graduate students. The reference department has advised students in compiling bibliographies and has borrowed books from other libraries for research students and for faculty members, when the library has not contained all the literature essential for the study. There were one hundred and eight volumes borrowed for this purpose in 1905 and three hundred and six in 1925.

A card catalog of the Library of Congress books is available for the location of material. The National Union list of periodicals found in the large American libraries is also available. This list gives the holdings

of the libraries cooperating so that material to be borrowed is easily located. This department has issued reading lists on various subjects to encourage students to read. The Red Star collection was formed for this purpose. Readable books on geography, travel, description, fiction, college life were brought together on open shelves for students' examination. A few years later, twenty books were placed on an open shelf every week, which were suggestions for students' reading. At least three-fourths of the books were borrowed every week. Then printed lists, such as books for children were issued.

Periodical literature reading has always been popular with students. For many years one end of the main reading room was the periodical room, but since 1920 a separate room has been devoted to this work with a staff assistant in charge. In this room are shelved in pigeon holes nearly seven hundred magazines received currently to which the student has easy access without the formality of asking anyone.

In 1908 the Library received currently 1300 periodicals of which 743 were gifts. In 1925 the Library received 2942 periodicals of which 1640 were gifts. The reading room of the main library has proved inadequate for the great number of students. The north part of the old reading room in Jesse Hall was retained in 1914 when the Library was moved into the new building. This has been in continuous use as a freshman reading room, except during the year 1919-20. The reserve books for the Citizenship course were circulated here. In 1925-1926 the readings in certain courses for other underclassmen were also issued in this room. The use of this room has relieved the congestion in the main library and has enabled the Library force to render the student body better service than it otherwise could have done. All reserved books except English literature were transferred to the new reading room on the first floor of the Geology building in 1927.

The epidemic of fictitious signatures which struck the student body after the War was difficult to cope with. A large class assigned reading in two books was unable to meet the requirements when one member of the class would borrow the book and write a fictitious name on the card. There were four convictions in 1921, eight in 1923 when a rule was passed by the Committee on Discipline that any student who may be convicted of signing a fictitious name would be dismissed from the University, for at least one term. An application of the rule eliminated several students and nearly all the fictitious signatures.

The most serious case of mutilation and theft occurred in 1917 by two brothers, students from St. Louis. The chairman of the Committee on Discipline and the Librarian, through information furnished by a student employee of the library, located eighty volumes in the rooms of these students. Some of the books were badly mutilated and all

except a half dozen had the marks of ownership removed and a personal book plate pasted over the place where the library plate had been removed. Eighty volumes were recovered, sixty-three of which belonged to the Library, eleven to the State Historical Society, and six to individuals. The Library received payment of \$162.00 in settlement. The young men went home.

The circulation of books to citizens of the state outside of Columbia has grown rapidly since the Board of Curators granted the librarian the privilege of loaning books to non-residents in 1913. In that year, one hundred and twenty books were issued to non-residents. The book circulation gradually increased so that the records for 1925 is 2842 books, 268 debate packages to high schools and 767 clippings. This material went into 423 towns of Missouri covering every county of Missouri.<sup>38</sup> The first debate packages were assembled and issued in 1914 in cooperation with the Extension Department of the University. Twenty-five were loaned in 1914, one hundred and eight in 1920, two hundred and sixteen in 1922 and two hundred and sixty eight in 1925.

When the clinical work in the Medical School was discontinued in 1910, several of the microscopes were sold to other departments of the University. With the proceeds—\$700—books were purchased for the Medical Library, and expenses of a card catalog and of a printed list of the books were paid. The purpose of the printed catalog was to furnish a finding list for non-residents of the state, many of whom borrowed books from our Medical Library. A travelling library of medical books—twenty-one volumes—was formed, and started on an itinerary, November 17, 1910 beginning with Dr. W. P. Smith of Troy. It was then forwarded to Marshall, to Butler, to Lathrop, and back to Columbia.

The Library circulated considerable number of books among farmers. In 1915 six travelling libraries of fourteen volumes each were made up, put into small boxes with handles on them for ease of carrying. The extension lecturer frequently carried a box with him and recommended the library to his audience. As a result the libraries were in constant circulation for two or three years.

In the same year, the Library in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Department established fifteen farm adviser libraries of sixty-five volumes each. The farm advisers provided a room for the books and assumed the responsibility for their circulation. The books were cataloged on cards, pocketed and had loan cards in them. These libraries had a satisfactory circulation and rendered good service for several years. As the number of farm advisers increased and there was not money for the purchase of additional collections, it was decided in 1923 to withdraw

38. See Appendix for Map—Library extension service.



all the collection and arrange the books into several travelling libraries according to subjects. For instance, library number 2 contained twenty books on domestic animals, poultry, and bees. These libraries had a very limited circulation even among the farm advisers.

Another important service rendered to non-residents consists in recommending books, magazines and articles and programs to women's clubs and literary societies and to individual citizens. A citizen wrote to the librarian in 1922: "I have two boys, seven and ten years old, and I realize I don't know much how to teach them, so would like to know if you know and can advise me in what kind of books or magazines I can get for the ten year old, also is there any book instructing fathers on the line of raising boys."

#### 4. THE CATALOG

The worth of a book is greatly enhanced by a table of contents and an index. The index to Stevenson's Home Book of Verse adds more than a hundred per cent to its value as a reference book. A library without a catalog is non-usable. The card catalog of the library is the index to the material on the shelves in the stacks. The cataloger first classifies the book so that all books in the library on the same subject will be together. She then writes cards for the book, an author card, a title card, if she thinks the book may be called for under the title, and a card for every subject on which the book treats. All these cards are filed in the public catalog which is the student's index to the library. In 1908 there were 18,770 cards added to the catalogs of the library. In 1925, 50,965 cards were required for the indexing. Then there are printed indexes to periodical articles, to newspaper articles, to individual journals, to sets of works like Warner's Library of World's best literature and the like. The sole purpose of all this indexing on cards and in print is to make the world's literature available to readers and students. There is the catalog of the John Ryland's Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris and many others. The German, English, French, Italian and American national catalogues furnish the student lists of the publications of the various countries for a series of years.

Many library books are lost in the course of five years so it is necessary to revise the public catalog occasionally in order to eliminate cards for books which are missing. Subject headings get out of date, new ones are added from time to time. Guide cards are needed. The public catalog was thoroughly revised in 1912. Since then there has been constant revision.

When the Dewey Decimal System was adopted as the scheme by which the Library books should be classified, there were many exceptions<sup>s</sup> to Dewey written in by the professors with the librarian's consent. After

using the scheme as modified from 1900 to 1911 it was found that many of the modifications were undesirable. In 1911, therefore, a revision of the classification of the 110,000 books in the library was begun and continued by the regular catalog department staff for ten years.

In addition to the public catalog in the main library where a record of all the books on the campus is made, there are complete card catalogs in the Agricultural, Engineering, Journalism, Law, and Medical Libraries.

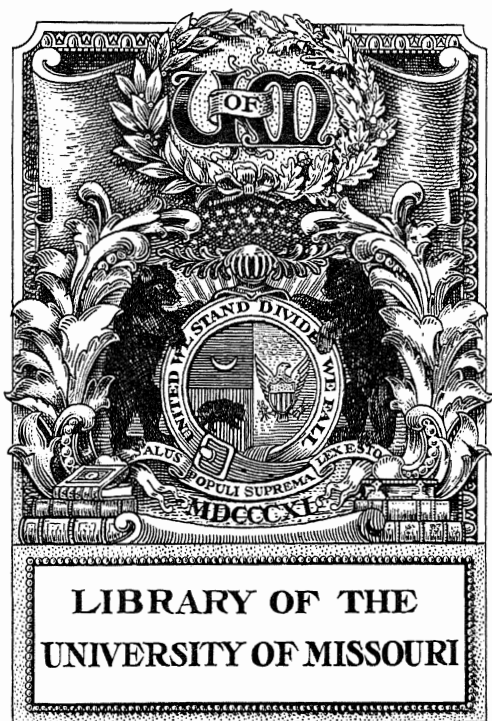
All library books contain marks of identification, the most important of which is the beautiful book plate designed by J. W. Spenceley.

The old book plate of the Library was a small printed slip giving the name of the University and the Library with spaces for the accession number, class mark and department. The new book plate was engraved by Joseph Winfred Spenceley of Boston in 1899. A description of the plate as given by Doctor William George Brown is as follows:

"The book plate is of a most beautiful and elaborate design. In the center are the Arms of Missouri, surrounded by the Garter on which are the words *United We Stand Divided We Fall*, supported by grizzly bears, beneath the Arms a ribbon with the motto, *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*, and beneath the latter MDCCCXL, the date of the foundation of the University. Surmounting and resting on the Arms is a full faced barred royal helmet, denoting the Sovereignty of the State, with a crest of a cloud through which twenty-four stars have burst; one larger and brighter than the others in the constellation, represents the State of Missouri blazing forth through the occidental darkness and taking its place with the other states, making the twenty-fourth in the order of admission to the Union.

Above the crest is a chaplet or wreath composed of oak and laurel leaves surrounding the letters of the monogram *UM* connected by the word *OF* placed over them. The whole design is on a scroll, at the foot of and on each side of which is placed a small pile of books; rising from each of these piles is a mass of conventionalized foliage of lilies of the valley. Enclosing all is a frame with an ovolo moulding. Below is a moulded panel with the title *Library of the University of Missouri*. The plate was originally signed *J. W. Spenceley, Boston, 1899.*"

In 1907, when the plate was re-engraved to form the law library plate, it assumed its present state and the engraver's name was re-engraved. The lower border has suffered several erasures. The gift plate was made by engraving "*the gift of*" on the lower margin; another plate made in the same way was "The gift of Dr. Litton". When the erasures of these words were made the engraver's name was also erased but restored later. Reproductions of the engraved plate have been made in three sizes for use in ordinary books. The best books still receive the engraved plate.



Book Plate

The idea of the book plate originated in the library committee. Doctor William George Brown, a member of the committee at that time, was specially interested in book plates. As a member of the Ex-libris Society, he was familiar with the work of the best engravers. The idea of getting a suitable book plate for the Library probably originated with him. He is known to have suggested the name of the artist who engraved the plate. Doctor Raymond Weeks, another member of the library committee, was instrumental in getting the plate. The executive Board appointed a committee with power to act to select a design and have it engraved.<sup>38</sup>

## 5. BRANCH LIBRARIES

It has been the policy of the University Library for twenty years and longer to centralize its work. The administration of all the branch libraries is centered in the Librarian. The assistants in the branch libraries are appointed on his recommendation. The purchasing of books, the classification of them, the cataloging of them, the preparation of them for circulation are all done in the General Library where there are technically trained librarians. The Library recognizes no departmental ownership of books. The rules for circulation in the main library are extended to the branch libraries. There are so few laboratory collections that their administration is not a serious problem.

In 1900 the 30,000 books were distributed largely in the departmental collection. The Librarian in his annual report for 1900 states: "By a process of gradual absorption fifteen of the departmental libraries were combined with the General Library and the entire collection was strengthened." In 1907 there were still fourteen departmental collections in the University. The books were charged to the professor in charge of the department or laboratory. Theoretically, he was personally responsible for the care and the possible loss of the books.

It soon became evident that fewer collections properly cared for would render greater service. The books shelved in the three seminar rooms in Academic Hall—the classical, the romance, the political science, were placed in the stacks in the General Library where they became accessible to any student and to any faculty man any time during the day or evening. The chemical journals located in the Chemical laboratory, the Medical building, the Agricultural library, the Agricultural chemistry laboratory were collected and shelved in the General Library, a central place easily accessible by all the groups interested. In the cen-

39. The committee was: Walter Williams, member of the Board of Curators, Doctor Raymond Weeks, Professor of Romance Languages and Doctor John Pickard, Professor of Classical Archaeology.



Agricultural, Engineering, and Law Reading Rooms 1911

tralization of library administration and service, there have been five branch libraries established and developed,—the Agricultural, Engineering, Journalism, Law, and Medical, and three laboratory collections, the astronomical, the biological and the chemical. The collections in the branch libraries are supplemented by books on the same and allied subjects in the General Library.

### 1. AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The present agricultural library which has spacious and attractive stack and reading rooms in the new agricultural building dates from September, 1909, when the books from the office of the professor of animal husbandry known as "The agricultural library" and from the office of the Dean of the College of Agriculture were brought together in the agricultural building erected in 1909 on the east campus. The collection in the Dean's office was the Experiment station library which as early as 1889 had a separate room in the old agricultural building situated on the horticultural grounds. In 1895 this collection was moved to the Dean's office in the agricultural building on the west campus, now Switzler Hall, where it remained until it was combined with the collection from the office of the professor of animal husbandry, to form the agricultural library which was installed in the agricultural building on the horticultural grounds in 1909.

In Switzler Hall, the library occupied rooms adjacent to the office of Professor Frederick Blackmar Mumford, now Dean of the College of Agriculture, and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, on the second floor, northeast corner. This collection was begun in 1895 by Professor Mumford. With five volumes as a basis he built up a collection of twenty-five hundred volumes in five years.

When the collection was installed in the new building in 1909, the Horticultural library was merged in it. The books in the General library on agricultural subjects were transferred to the agricultural library. The library occupied two rooms at the west end of the second floor and a part of the third floor of the new building. This furnished a good stack room and a commodious reading room for that time. As the number of students increased and the Library grew the accommodations here became too limited. When the new building on the northwest corner of east campus was completed in 1923, the Library was moved to its present attractive and commodious quarters. Practically all the agricultural books which had accumulated in the general library owing to a lack of room in the agricultural library, were transferred to the new building so the collection now contains approximately 15,000 volumes.

A complete card catalog of the collection has been made and a card index of all the publications of the United States Department of Agri-



Agricultural Library 1925

culture has been added. The library has been in charge of a member of the library staff since its organization in 1909 when Miss Stella Blanche Hendrick was placed in charge. The organization of the library and its early development was largely due to Miss Hedrick who gave it her best service from 1910 to 1913.

## 2. ENGINEERING LIBRARY

The engineering library was established in 1905 as a separate collection of two thousand volumes in a room set apart for the purpose in the west annex of the engineering building. It was soon moved to its present location in the room opposite the front entrance to the building. The library was under the care of student assistants until 1913 when Mrs. Jane A. Hurty was secured as assistant in charge of the library. The library has grown rapidly in size and in efficiency. There are seven thousand volumes of well selected engineering books in the collection. The library receives currently 181 professional journals including the best engineering journals published.

## 3. JOURNALISM LIBRARY

The journalism library is the latest branch to be established. It was begun in a small way when the school was located in Switzler Hall, but when the school was moved to J. H. Neff Hall, ample provision was made for the new library which was moved in October, 1920, with the old furniture and fixtures into the attractive room, east end, first floor of Neff Hall. New tables, books, cases, pigeon holes, desk, shelving have since been added. Miss Julia Sampson has been in charge since its organization. Owing to the increase in students and the large additions to the library, the room is already too small. The library contains more than 2500 volumes including all the best books on Journalism and the professional journals, nearly all complete from the beginning. The library received currently in 1925 five hundred magazines and newspapers.

## 4. LAW LIBRARY

The law library is the oldest of the branch libraries. The Law School was opened in 1872 with a provision for the establishment of a library, which is really the laboratory for the School of Law. The library has always been separate from the main library and has always been in close proximity to the law lecture rooms and was under the supervision of the Dean of the Law School up to 1888 when the assistant professor of law was given charge of it. It was his duty to assist students in the use of the books and in the investigation of questions of law, and in the preparation of briefs and the like.





JOURNALISM LIBRARY 1925



Law Library 1927

The law library has received more generous appropriations than any other branch library. In 1872 one thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of the first installment of books. In 1887, \$2,717.00 was expended for books and in 1893 \$1,234.38 was apportioned to the law library to replace such books as had been lost in the fire, when the main building was burned. From 1901 on, this library received biennial appropriations from the general Assembly ranging from three to five thousand dollars for the biennial periods. These amounts were supplemented for several years by the library and incidental fee collected from law students. Since the completion of the law building in 1893, the law library was housed in it until 1927 when it was moved into commodious quarters in the new Lee H. Tate Hall. The library contains more than 28,000 volumes and includes a full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of practically all the federal, district, circuit, and appellate courts, and reports of the courts of all the states; also the American decisions, the American reports, and the American state reports, lawyers' reports, English ruling cases, a large collection of English reports and a complete file of the reporter system; also, complete sets of nearly all the legal journals both American and English, and a large collection of the latest and best law text books. Since 1907 a member of the Library staff has been in charge of the Law Library. The credit of bringing the library up to its present standard of equipment and efficiency is due largely to Percy A. Hogan, law librarian since 1915.

## 5. MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Medical School was opened in 1873. Only a few books were purchased for the school until 1903 when a room in the medical building, second floor, south side, was set apart for the library and all the medical books were collected and placed in it. It was in charge of the Dean's stenographer the first year, and was then placed in charge of a student assistant who continued to care for the room until 1921 when Mrs. Lula Testerman was added to the library staff, and was given charge of the Medical library. The library was transferred to adequate accommodations on the first floor of the new addition to McAlester Hall in the fall of 1923. The library has had a slow growth but it contains the standard medical journals of the world and numbers 8,884 volumes in addition to the publications on health and other subjects shelved in the general library. The medical literature, exclusive of biology, in the medical and general libraries is represented by about 15,000 volumes. The library receives currently 140 medical journals. With few exceptions the periodical files are complete from the beginning. Many of the journals are rare, such as Virchow's *Archiv für pathologische anatomie*, and Pflüger's *Archiv für die gesamte physiologie*. In the field of physiology



Medical Library

there are twenty-one primary journals and as many more devoted to other fields which have articles on some phase of physiology.

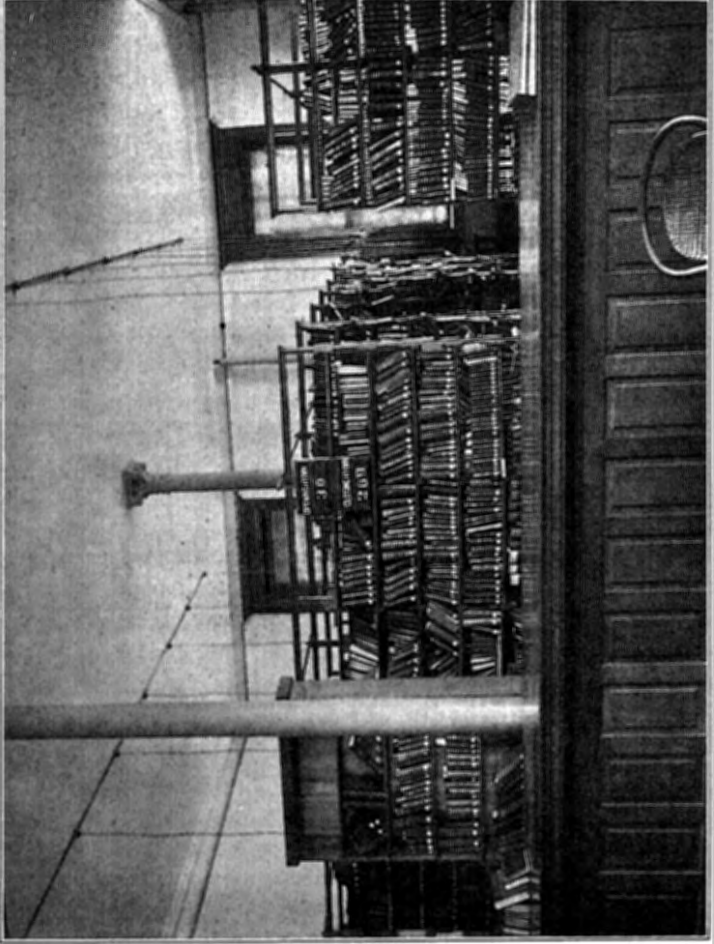
## 6. THE STAFF

Walter King Stone was the only member of the library staff in 1899. James Thayer Gerould and four assistants constituted the staff in 1900. In 1925 there were twenty-two members of the staff which was not sufficiently large to handle all the business with dispatch. In selecting members of the staff the Librarian has acted on the principle of getting the best trained librarian he could with the salary at his disposal. The staff is organized into four groups or departments,—acquisition, catalog, circulation, and reference, with a head in charge of each. The best equipped librarians have been secured for these positions and for the work like cataloging, which requires assistants with technical training. Since 1907 the head catalogers have been University graduates with professional training, so also have the reference librarians. There have been eighty-nine members of the library staff, exclusive of copyists and secretaries, since the organization of the library. Of this number thirty have had collegiate degrees, and one assistant librarian held a doctor's degree. Many members of the staff have been elected to positions carrying greater responsibilities and salaries; for instance, Leta Adams, head cataloger, 1911-1912 is now head of the acquisition department in the Cleveland Public Library. Mary E. Baker, head cataloger, 1912-19 is librarian of the University of Tennessee. Grace Barnes, reference librarian, 1920-23, is librarian of the University of Maryland. Grace D. Phillips, in charge of periodicals, 1906-11, is librarian of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, Clarence W. Sumner, general assistant, is librarian of the Public Library System of Youngstown, Ohio.<sup>40</sup>

## 7. HOUSING

Two days after the great fire the Library was opened on Broadway, one door east of Gerling's restaurant. Then a room in the medical building was devoted to its use. Later the Library was located in the agricultural building, now called Switzler Hall. The northeast room on the first floor was used until the completion on July 22, 1895 of the new College of Arts building, called Academic Hall, now Jesse Hall, when the library was moved into a large room on the first floor of the west wing. As the library expanded to meet the increasing needs of reading room, stack, and work room space, it soon occupied the entire first floor of this wing. The stacks occupied the south end of the large room. Stacks were also placed in the north and south corridors which had been previously

40. For a list of the librarians and of the assistants in the library, see Appendix.



Stack Room 1907

partitioned off from the main corridor. The three rooms opening on the south corridor were occupied, one by stacks, containing pamphlets, and unbound material, the second by the librarian's office, the third by the cataloging department. The large room opening off the north corridor was made the periodical reading room, housing both the bound and the unbound periodicals. Two rooms, without windows but lighted artificially, one on the second floor, the other on the third floor, housed the depository collection of Government documents and of duplicate books and University publications.

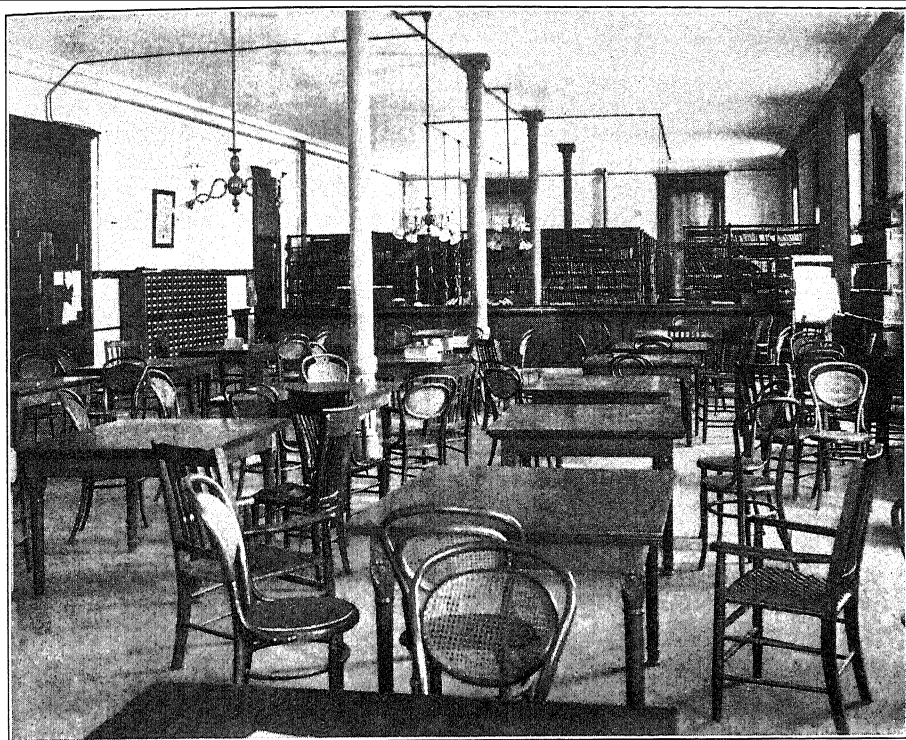
Because of the addition of several thousand volumes a year, the stacks became too crowded to accommodate the new accessions. A readjustment became necessary. Wall stacks were built around the reading room. The stacks in the south end of this room were transferred to the librarian's office and to the catalog room. The current periodicals were shelved in the south end of this reading room. The cataloging department was transferred to the former periodical room and the librarian's office appropriated the north corridor. With the increased enrollment more reading room space became imperative. From 1906 to 1910 the enrollment doubled. The daily attendance in the reading room more than doubled. The main reading room accommodated one hundred students. The circulation ran up to 130,000 volumes a year in addition to the reference books used in the room.

In 1910 the large basement room in the west wing directly below the reading room was assigned to the library. A stairway was dropped from the main reading room to this basement room, the south end of which was designated as a study room for graduate study. The north end was filled with stacks where the scientific books were shelved including about six hundred volumes from the engineering library and eighteen hundred from the Medical library. The political science seminary room was abandoned and the books were placed in this basement room easily accessible to graduate students. The chemical journals shelved in several buildings were assembled here.

The library remained in this wing of the building until it was moved into the new library building in 1915.

The first agitation for a separate library building was started by Scott Hayes, librarian, in his annual report for 1878, where he calls attention to the liability to destruction of the library by fire and adds: "should the State provide a fire-proof building for library use only, then will the friends of the institution be willing to make large and valuable donations toward the enlargement of its usefulness".

Colonel William Franklin Switzler became interested in securing a new library in 1906. He received permission from the Board of Curators to enter into negotiations with John B. Henderson of Washington, a



Reading Room and Stacks 1907



Reading Room 1911

former Missourian, a public man of influence and a friend of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Henderson secured the attention and consideration of Mr. Carnegie who had provided a fund for founding libraries. After considering the data relative to the University and to the library Mr. Carnegie declined to assist and added that he thought the library was well housed.

The next important movement was an unsuccessful attempt to induce the General Assembly of the State to appropriate the War fund of four hundred seventy-five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight and thirteen one hundredths dollars (\$475,198.13) which had been paid on April 8, 1905, to the treasury of the State of Missouri by the Federal treasury on account of expenses incurred and paid in maintaining troops employed as volunteer soldiers during the civil war, 1861-1865, for a Soldier's Memorial building on the campus, which would house the University and State Historical libraries, as well as army relics and trophies.

A vigorous campaign was inaugurated in which the Missouri press took a prominent part as well as many influential citizens. Senators and representatives were strongly urged to support the bill. The University news letter devoted one number to a discussion favorable to the passage of the bill. A quarto booklet was issued entitled: "The Proposed Soldiers' Memorial Building on the Campus of the University of Missouri. ." which set forth the arguments in favor of the memorial building. The bill introduced into the Assembly appropriating the War Fund for the Memorial building was defeated by the advocates of good roads. The fund was appropriated for improving the highways of the state.<sup>41</sup>

No further efforts were made towards securing an appropriation for the library building until the meeting of the General Assembly of 1909, when the President and the Board of Curators urgently requested an appropriation of \$250,000 for a building. However, the request was not granted, owing to lack of funds and to the failure of the General Assembly to provide for an increase of revenue. The Assembly of 1911 was also urged to make an appropriation for this purpose, but without avail. It remained for the Assembly of 1913 to provide adequately for housing the libraries of the University and of the State Historical Society. The President, Doctor Albert Ross Hill, was able to secure the largest appropriation ever made by the Assembly to the University up to that date, a total amounting to \$1,579,165.00. Included in this sum was \$200,000 for the central part of a library building and \$75,000 for a site. The site is the entire block bounded by Conley, Ninth, Lowry, and Hitt streets, connecting the old campus with the new, or the West campus with the East Campus. The average width of the block is three hundred

41. House Bill 34. Extra session April 9, 1907. Sec. 70.





WEST WING JESSE HALL  
Where the Library was Housed 1895 to 1915

and ninety feet and the average length is four hundred and seventy-three feet. The block has a higher elevation than either the East or the West campus and forms a connecting link between the two.

The building now completed and occupied forms the central portion of the whole library as planned. The architecture of the building is that of the English renaissance. The reading room on the second floor is marked by an Ionic colonnade standing on a solid rusticated first story. The exterior walls are of cut lime stone and the roof of green slate on concrete. The construction throughout is as fire proof as it has been possible to make it. Doors and door trims are of steel. Windows everywhere except on the front are of metal with wire glass, stairways are of iron and marble, and altogether the total amount of inflammable material in the structure of the building is barely enough to make one small bonfire, if all were collected together.

On the second floor is the main reading room, one hundred and thirty feet by forty-two feet with tables for 260 readers, having metal stacks around the walls with a capacity of 10,800 volumes. These book-cases and the doors, etc., although of steel, are finished in a soft color like oak. The tables, chairs, and delivery desk are of similar oak and the floor covering is of cork tiling.<sup>42</sup>

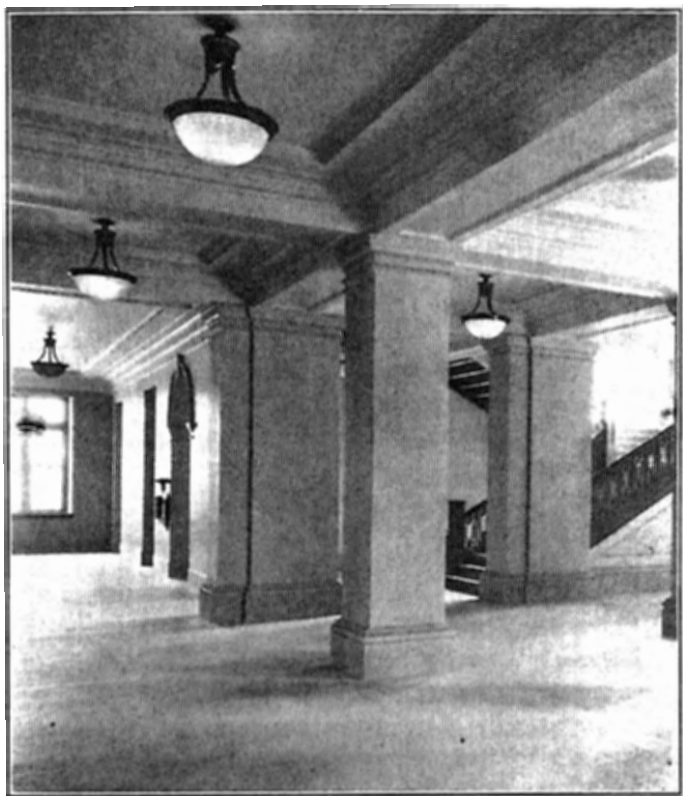
## 8. LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

The University Library was one of the centers for the collection and distribution of books for the soldiers. The book campaign was made by the American Library Association in March and April, 1918. The citizens of Columbia contributed 1925 volumes, and the surrounding towns, such as Bowling Green, Salisbury, and Huntsville, donated 1,183 volumes. All of these were prepared for circulation by members of the library club and were dispatched to libraries in the neighboring camps.

The librarian organized the library service at Camp Funsten in 1917, and served as librarian of Camp Custer during August, 1918. In the following spring, the librarian received a request from the Library War service to visit camp libraries and stimulate the study and reading of vocational books. After the completion of this service which required six weeks' time and a visit to the camps in Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, he was invited to become assistant director of the Library War Service in Washington in charge of Camp libraries.<sup>43</sup> On the completion of this service, he was invited to go to Coblenz, Germany, to take charge

42. For a complete description of the building consult the *New Library Building, 1915*, published by the University.

43. The leave of absence extended from April 20th to August 31.



Entrance Lobby and East Stairway

of our Army work in the occupied territory. Six months' leave of absence was granted. Plans were somewhat modified so that he became the acting European representative of the American Library Association with offices in the American Library in Paris, of which he was librarian, and supervisor of the Army library work in Coblenz. Four library assistants, Annalee and Ella Peeples, Bessie M. Roberts, and Inez Spicer entered the War Service and were assigned duties in Washington. There were fourteen students who either then or earlier had been employed in the library, who entered the service. Eleven entered the Army, seven became lieutenants or captains, one each entered the Navy, the Marines, and the S. A. T. C.<sup>44</sup>

## 9. INSTRUCTION IN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY METHODS

The first course in library methods in the University was offered by Mr. Gerould in the summer school of 1903. A formal course was not given but a few apprentices were admitted to the library and individual instruction was given them.

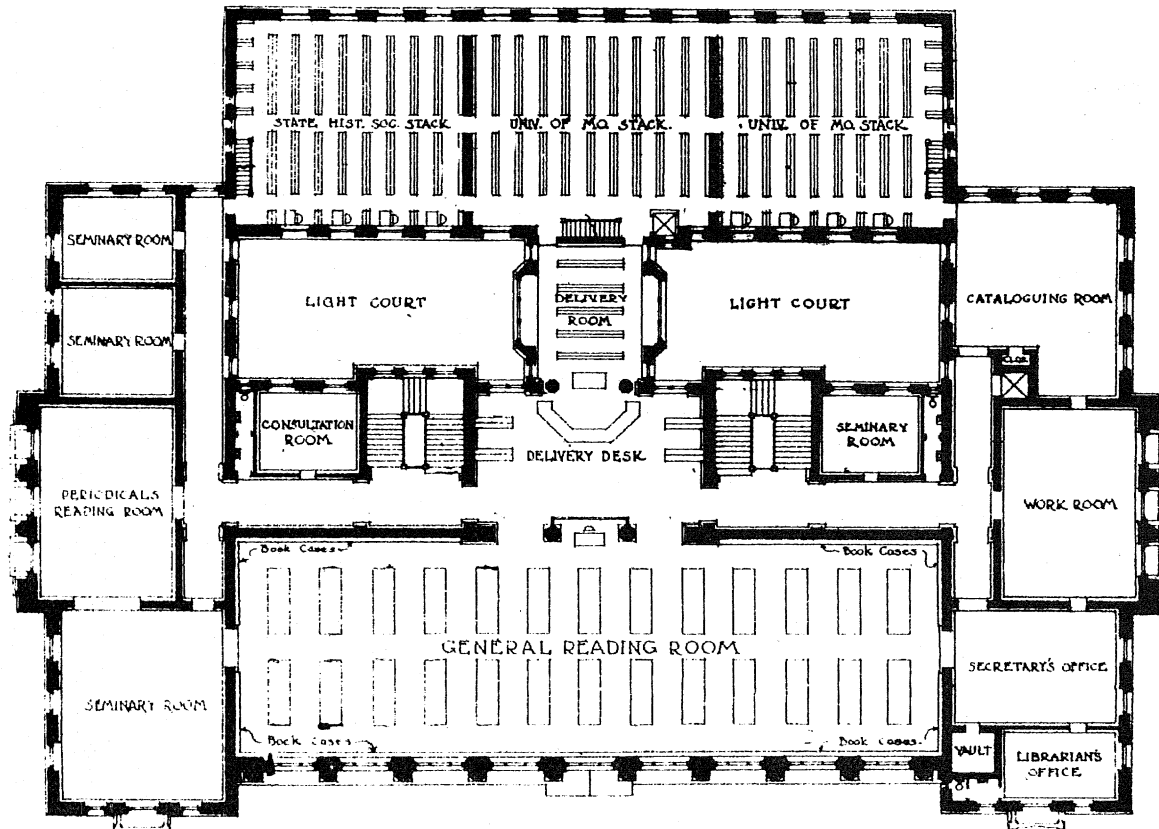
The next course was offered in the University summer school of 1908 and a credit of three hours was given in the Teachers' college for the work. The class met five times a week. The instruction was given by Mr. Severance, Misses Lefler, Phillips, and Bond, of the library staff. Five students were enrolled.<sup>45</sup>

The first summer library school was held in 1912 when three courses were offered with eight hours credit in the School of Education, which required the full time of the students for six weeks. Miss Florence Whittier, assistant librarian, was director of the work, assisted by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, and Miss Effie Power of the St. Louis Public Library and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary of the Missouri State Library Commission. The St. Louis Public Library and the State Library Commission cooperated with the University in furnishing personnel and in the expenses. Under this cooperative arrangement the summer library school was held in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, and 1921 with nine students registered for the full work in 1912; eleven in 1914; sixteen in 1918; thirty-three in 1921 and eighteen in the course for teachers in 1921.

In 1909-1910 the librarian gave four lectures in the course on Professional terminology in the School of Journalism. In 1910-1911 during the first semester he gave a course in bibliography in which fourteen students were enrolled. It was a one-hour course with one hour's

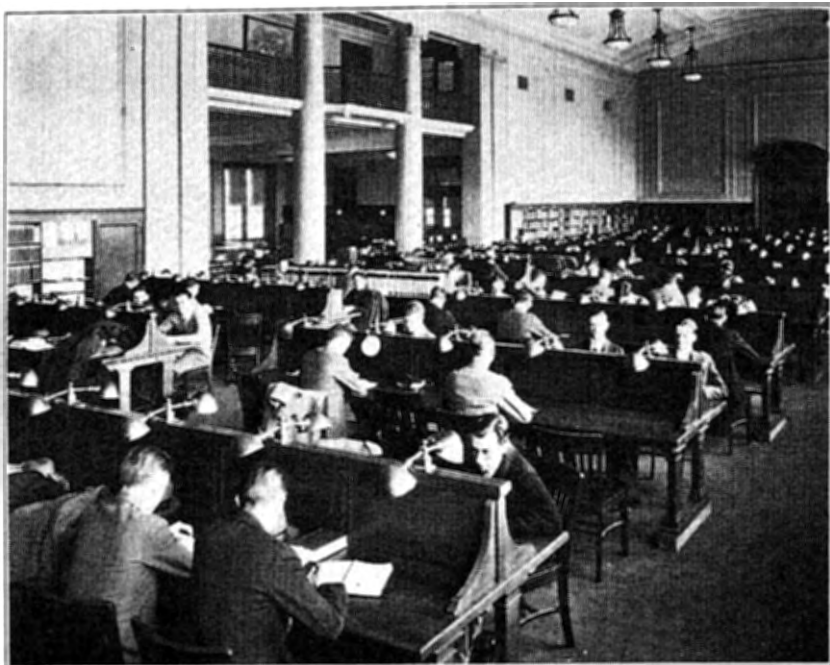
44. See Appendix for the list of names.

45. The members of the class were: Alma Leora Turner, Inez Spicer, Eliza Russell Edwards, Stella Laura Kerner, Frances I. Nise.

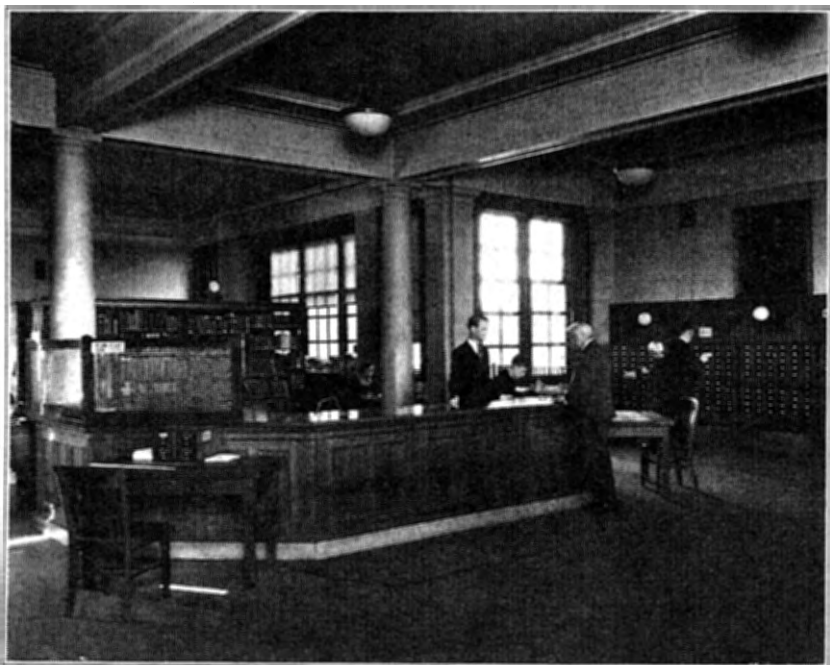


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
AT COLUMBIA MO.



Main Reading Room



Delivery Desk and Stack for Reserved Books

credit. The course was designed to acquaint the students with the best reference books. This course was continued under the title of "Reference Books for Journalists" until 1920.

In the School of Education, a one-hour course, with one hour's credit, was given throughout the year 1910-1911. The aim of this course was to fit teachers to care for small libraries. Six students were enrolled the first semester and thirty the second. The work was given by Mr. Severance, Miss Phillips and Miss Whittier. Beginning with the fall of 1911 a two-hour course in library methods was given in the fall and winter terms until 1919 when the course was discontinued.

A course "Library Methods for Teachers", which was designed to fit high school teachers to organize, classify and catalog high school libraries, was first offered in the summer of 1912. There has been such a demand for this work that the course has been given every summer since that date.



Where the books are cataloged



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## LIBRARIANS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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Robert Stuart Thomas, A. M.	1849-1853
Bolivar Stark Head, A. M.	1853-1860
Edward T Fristoe, A. M.	1860-1862
Joseph Granville Norwood, A. M., M. D., LL.D.	1862-1877
Scott Hayes, M. S., M. Ag.	1877-1880
Joseph Hudson Drummond, A. B., A. M.	1881-1887
John Watson Monser	1887-1897
Walter King Stone, A. B.	1897-1900
James Thayer Gerould, A. B.	1900-1906
Henry Ormal Severance, A. M.	1907-1917

## ASSISTANTS IN THE LIBRARY

1841—1927

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Adams, Leta, A. B., B. L. S.	Head Cataloger 1911-12
Alexander, Eula	Periodical Clerk 1919-24
Allen, Jesse M.	Assistant Cataloger 1902-05
Alsberg, Pauline	Order Clerk 1918-19
Auten, Agnes	Assistant Cataloger 1925—
Baker, Mary Ellen, A. B., B. L. S.	Head Cataloger 1912-19
Baker, Rose, A. B.	Assistant Reference librarian 1921-22
Barnes, Grace, B. S., B. L. S.	Reference Librarian 1920-1923
Barnes, Lois	Assistant Cataloger Feb. 1921 to Dec. 1923
Berkowitz, Mary L.	Periodical Clerk 1918-1919 Assistant in charge of the Agricultural Library Mar. 15 to Aug. 1, 1919
Bixby, Harriet	Assistant in charge of the Agricultural Library 1913-14
Bolles, Barbara, A. B., B. S.	Assistant Cataloger 1916-19
Bond, Bertha J., A. B., B. L. S.	Assistant Cataloger 1907-11
Bradish, Amy E.	Order Clerk 1919-20
Brown, Dorothy	Periodical Clerk Sept. 1923 to Jan. 1924
Bucklew, Lillian	Secretary to the Librarian 1912-14
Burnet, Duncan	Head Cataloger 1901-06
Butterfield, Mary W.	Copyist 1902

Claypool, Elizabeth.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1919-24
Collins, Will Howard, A. B., B. L. S.....	Reference Librarian 1923-25 Assistant Librarian 1926—
Cratty, Estelle Fay, A. B.....	Periodical Clerk 1902-06
Currie, Florence Baxter, B. L., B. L. S.....	Head Cataloger 1919—
Daniels, Francis Potter.....	Periodical Clerk 1902-06
Doneghy, Virginia, A. B.....	Assistant Cataloger 1923-24
Dougherty, John Herman, A. B.....	Assistant at Loan Desk 1924- 1927
Douglass, Anne M.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1911-12
Dunlap, Fannie, Ph. B., B. L. S.....	Assistant in Charge of Circu- lation 1918-19 Reference Librarian 1919-20
Easton, Valeria.....	Assistant Reference Librarian 1915 Assistant in Charge of Circu- lation 1916-18
Elliott, Ada Mcdaniel.....	Assistant Reference Librarian 1922 Extension Reference Librari- an 1923—
Elliott, Henry Walter.....	Assistant 1883-1885
Fearnley, Virginia.....	Assistant Cataloger, 1924-25
Finney, Dora, A. B.....	Assistant in Charge of the Ag- ricultural Library 1915- 17 Order Clerk 1920-21
Fitch, Eva Lillian, A. B.....	Assistant Cataloger 1913-14
French, Floy E.....	Assistant Acquisition Depart- ment 1924—
Frodsham, Jane.....	Loan Desk 1919-20. In Charge of Agricultural Library 1920—
Goulding, Philip Sanford.....	Head Cataloger 1900-01
Hayes, Ida.....	Assistant Librarian 1881-83
Hedrick, Stella Blanche.....	Accession Clerk 1907-08 Assistant in charge of Agri- cultural Library 1909- 1913, 1919-1920 Head Acquisition Department 1921—
Hickok, Annie Estelle.....	Copyist 1900-01

Higginbottom, Maude.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1906-11
Hilliker, Mary Jane.....	Assistant Acquisition Department 1924-26
Hogan, Percy Anderson.....	Law Librarian 1915—
Hudson, Abbie, B. S.....	Assistant Cataloger 1918-20
Howell, Allie.....	General Assistant 1918-20
Hurty, Jane A.....	Assistant in Charge of Engi- neering Library 1913—
Jaeck, Elsie, A. B.....	Head Circulation Department 1924—
Jeffers, Samuel Allen, Ph.D.....	Acting Librarian Dec. 1919 to Aug. 1920 Assistant in Charge of Circu- lation 1920-21 Assistant Librarian 1921-23
Kinealy, Grace.....	Periodical Clerk 1915-16
Kirk, Marian.....	Assistant Cataloger 1919-20
Kirkland, Meda.....	Copyist 1900
Kirtley, Alice.....	Secretary to the Librarian Mar. to June 1919
Lefler, Grace, B. L. S.....	Cataloger 1904-06 Head Cataloger 1906-10
Lloyd, Lorine.....	Assistant Cataloger June, July 1920
Ludwig, Hazel.....	Order Clerk 1917-18
McCabe, Priestly H.....	General Assistant 1915-18, 1923—
McCaughtry, Ruth, A. B.....	Assistant Cataloger 1918-20
McKee, Frances Ethlyn.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1924-26
McLean, Sarah Erwin.....	Typist 1914
Monser, Harold E.....	Assistant 1887-89 (without official appointment)
Moore, Edna G., M. A.....	Assistant Cataloger 1915-16
Moore, Fannie B.....	Assistant in Charge of Fresh- man Reading Room 1921- 1927 Assistant in "reserved book" reading room 1927—
Moss, Margaret.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1918-19

Nowell, Mildred.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1926—
Ogle, Rachel, A. B.....	Periodical Clerk 1913-15
Owen, Lynn Schill.....	Copyist 1903-06
Pape, Freda.....	Assistant at Loan Desk, 1922- 1927 Assistant in charge of "reserv- ed book" reading room 1927—
Parsons, Emma K.....	Charging Clerk 1912-15 Reference Librarian 1915-19
Peeples, Annalee.....	Periodical Clerk 1916-1917 Assistant in Charge of the Ag- ricultural Library 1917- 18 Assistant Loan Desk 1920-23 Assistant in Charge of Circu- lation 1923-24
Peeples, Ella.....	Assistant Cataloger 1914-18
Peters, Louise, M. A.....	Assistant Cataloger 1914-15
Petty, Mrs. V. C.....	Assistant in Charge of the Freshman Reading Room 1920-21
Phelps, Edith Allen.....	Assistant Cataloger 1900-02
Phillips, Grace Darling, B. L. S.....	Periodical Clerk 1906-11
Phillips, Marie.....	Secretary to the Librarian 1915-18
Remley, Eunice C., A. B.....	General Assistant 1920-22
Roberts, Bessie M.....	Order Clerk 1913-17
Rogers, Alice.....	Assistant in Charge of the Ag- ricultural Library 1918- 19
Sampson, Julia.....	Assistant in Charge of the Freshman Reading Room 1915-19 Assistant in Charge of the Jour- nalism Library 1920—
Savage, Elta Virginia, A. B.....	Order Clerk 1911-12
Schwartz, Fenimore, A. B., B. L. S.....	Assistant in Charge of Circu- lation 1919-20
Scott, Virginia.....	Secretary to the Librarian June-Sept. 1919
Shepard, Anna May, A. B.....	Assistant Cataloger 1921-22

Sinclair, Elizabeth May, B. L.	Copyist 1902-03 Charging Clerk 1905-08
Smith, Emily Bird	Assistant Cataloger 1919-20
Snoddy, James Samuel	Assistant Librarian 1885-87
Spicer, Helen Margaret	Copyist 1901-02
Spicer, Inez, B. S.	Periodical Clerk 1911-13 Assistant Cataloger 1915-18, 1921—
Stephens, Howard Peyton	Assistant Loan Desk 1923-24
Stone Walter King, A. B.	Librarian 1897-1900 First Assistant Librarian 1900-11 Law Librarian 1911-15
Stumm, Helen	Secretary to the Librarian July, August 1924
Sumner, Clarence Wesley, A. B.	Assistant in Charge of Night Service 1908-11
Tandy, Ruth Estes	Accessions Clerk 1910-13
Testerman, Lula	Assistant in Charge of the Medical Library 1921—
Tiffany, Elizabeth	Charging Clerk 1908-12
Trask, Louise	Periodical Clerk 1917-18
Walker, Elizabeth Mount	Secretary to the Librarian 1911
Webb, Katherine	Assistant Cataloger (half time) 1920
Wheeler, Louise Clayton	Periodical Clerk, Order Clerk, and Assistant Cataloger 1911-15
Whittier, Florence, A. B.	Assistant Librarian 1910-15
Williams, Frieda, A. B.	Assistant Cataloger 1922—
Williams, Henry Clay	Assistant 1891-92
Wilson, Ruth	Secretary to the Librarian 1914-15
Worth, Lynn G.	Assistant Cataloger 1919-20
Wykes, Sadie P.	Assistant Cataloger 1912-13
Young, Grace L.	Assistant Acquisition Depart- ment 1923 Assistant Cataloger 1924-25

LIST OF BOOKS PRESENTED BY WILLIAM KEENEY BIXBY  
1905 to 1924

Poems and letters in the handwriting of Robert Burns reproduced in facsimile through the courtesy of William Keeney Bixby and Frederick W. Lehmann by the Burns club of St. Louis, with an introduction and explanatory notes by Walter B. Stevens, Saint Louis, printed for the Burns club, 1908. (Three hundred copies printed on Dutch hand-made paper; with the club water mark, "The Burns Club of St. Louis". This copy is number 298)

The private journal of Aaron Burr reprinted in full from the original manuscript in the library of Mr. William Keeney Bixby, of St. Louis, Mo. with an introduction, explanatory notes and a glossary. In two volumes. Rochester, N. Y. 1903. (Two hundred fifty copies printed. This copy is number 147)

Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell ("Dora") Private Correspondence between Charles Dickens and Mrs. Henry Winter (nee Maria Beadnell), the original of Dora Spenlow in "David Copperfield" and Flora Finching in "Little Dorritt" edited by Professor George Pierce Baker of Harvard University. Privately printed for William Keeney Bixby, Saint Louis; MDCDVIII. (Two hundred fifty copies printed on Dutch hand-made paper with the water mark "Made in Holland W. K. B." This copy is number 243)

Note books of Percy Bysshe Shelley from the originals in the library of W. K. Bixby. Deciphered, transcribed, and edited with a full commentary by H. Buxton Forman, C. B. In three volumes. Privately printed for William K. Bixby, St. Louis, Mo. MCMXI (Two hundred and fifty copies printed on Dutch hand-made paper with water mark, "Made in Holland W. K. B." This copy is number 126)

My book to William C. Buskett with the affectionate regards of his friend, Eugene Field, with vignettes by C. M. Seyppel. (A facsimile of Eugene Field's autograph verse issued for private circulation. This copy is number 171)

Hamilton's Itinerarium being a narrative of a journey from Annapolis, Maryland through Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire from May to September, 1744 by Doctor Alexander Hamilton edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. Printed only for private distribution by William Keeney Bixby, Saint Louis, Missouri—MCMVII (Four hundred and eighty copies printed on Dutch hand-made paper with the water mark "Made in Holland W. K. B." This copy is number 223)

Letters from George Washington to Tobias Lear with an appendix containing miscellaneous Washington letters and documents reprinted from the originals in the collection of Mr. William Keeney Bixby of St. Louis, Mo. With introduction and notes. Rochester, N. Y. 1905. (Three hundred copies printed. This number is 187).

Letters of Zachary Taylor from the Battlefields of American War reprinted from the originals in the collection of Mr. William Keeney Bixby of Saint Louis, Mo. With introduction, biographical notes, an appendix, and illustrations from private plates, Rochester, N. Y. 1908. (Three hundred copies printed. This is No. 211)



Thomas Jefferson Correspondence printed from the originals in the collections of William Keeney Bixby with notes by Worthington Chauncy Ford. Boston 1916. (Two hundred and fifty copies printed. This is number 107) (Water mark "Tuscany Italy")

Verse and prose by Eugene Field from the George H. Yenowine collection of books and manuscripts. Edited by Henry H. Harper with an introduction by William P. Trent. One hundred copies by the owner of the collection for complimentary distribution. William K. Bixby, Saint Louis, Missouri. MC MX VII.

*The following are listed by short titles*

Laurence Sterne's letter to the Rev. Mr. Blake 1915. (200 copies printed. This is number 130)

Burns nights at the Burns Club of St. Louis. 1918. 2. St. Louis Burnsians. Their twentieth anniversary and some other Burns nights. 1924.

The Elopement of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin as narrated by William Godwin. 1911. (Two hundred copies printed. This is copy number 52.)

Holograph letter of Charles I. 1915. (Two hundred copies printed. This is number 130)

Letter of Maria White (Mrs. James Russell) Lowell to Sophia (Mrs. Nathaniel) Hawthorne. (This is number 50)

Lincoln letters 1913. (This is number 29)

Some Edgar Allen Poe letters. 1915. (Two hundred copies printed. This is number 130)

Stonewall Jackson's way by J. W. Palmer. 1915 (Two hundred copies printed. This is number 130)

Two letters from General William Tecumseh Sherman to General U. S. Grant and William T. McPherson. 1919. (Fifty copies printed. This is number 32)

## LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ROLL

1918—1919

Cross, Claude B.	Lt.
Head, Guy Vernon	Capt.
Longwell, Chester	Capt.
Phillips, George	
Longwell, John Harwood	Lt.
McCowen, George B.	
Bryant, Janes Ryan	Lt.
Riley, George Terry	
Colbert, Herschel	Capt.
Cowherd, Carson E.	Lt.
Minnis, J. Fay	
Love, J. Arthur	Navy
Johns, Delos C.	Marines
Trowbridge, Hugh	(S. A. T. C.)

## LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED

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### University of Missouri

Board of Curators, Manuscript proceedings 1839-1910

Board of Curators, Biennial reports to the General Assembly 1881-1925

Board of Curators, Annual reports to the Governor 1870-1925 (In the annual Catalogue)

Board of Visitors. Report to the Governor on the condition and needs of the University 1908-1924

Bulletins 1900 to date

Catalogues 1843-1925

Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of the University of Missouri and to the libraries of the literary Societies 1857

Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of the University of Missouri 1888

Executive Board. Manuscript proceedings 1869-1910

Librarian's Report 1901-1925

(Earlier reports are found in the catalogues)

Library Committee. Manuscript proceedings 1892-1900

Manuscript inventory of the General Library 1897

President's Annual Reports to the Board of Curators 1900-1907 (Several earlier reports are in the Proceedings of the Board of Curators)

Cole, Redmond S. The Organization of the Athenaeum Society (Columbia, Mo. Sentinel March 27, 1908)

Hodge, J. W. The United States Biographical Dictionary and portrait gallery of eminent and self made men. Missouri volume. Chicago, 1878.

Lowry, Thomas Jefferson. A sketch of the University of the State of Missouri. Columbia (1890)

Missouri Statesman. 1866-1900

Read, Daniel. Historical sketch of the University of Missouri. Washington. 1883

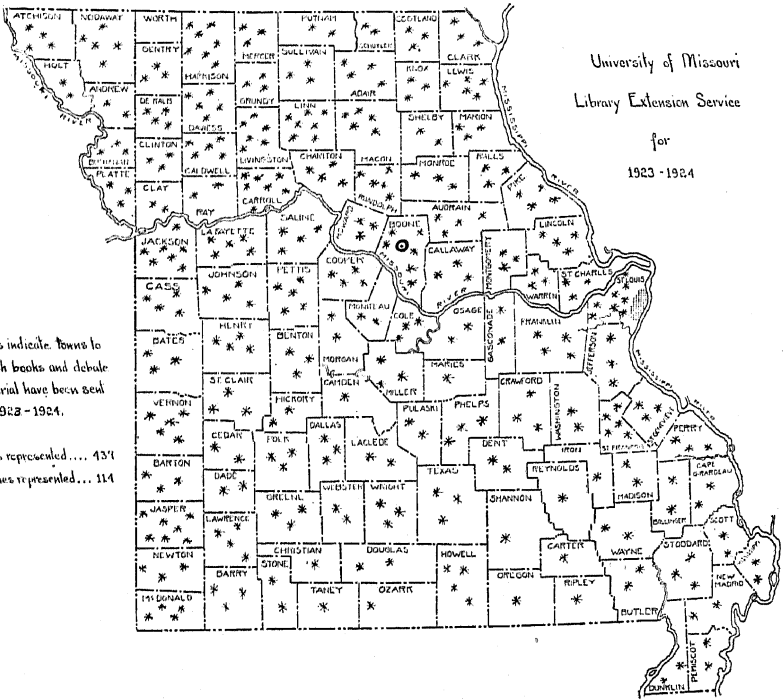
Switzler, William Franklin. History of the University of Missouri (in manuscript)

Wauchope, George Armstrong. The history of the burning of the University on the night of January 9th, 1892. Prefaced with an argument in favor of the retention of the Old University Columns, with contemporary newspaper clippings. 1894. (In manuscript)

University of Missouri  
Library Extension Service  
for  
1923-1924

Stars indicate towns to  
which books and debate  
material have been sent  
in 1923-1924.

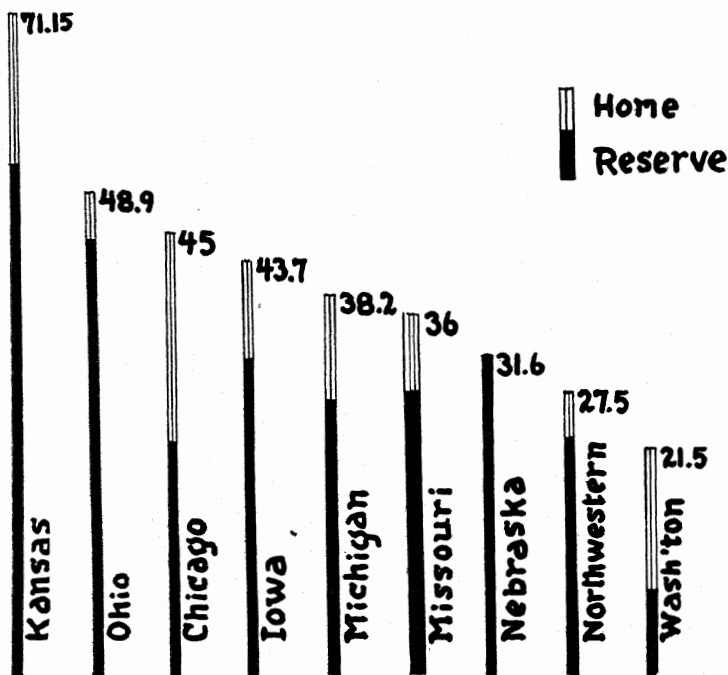
Towns represented.... 431  
Counties represented... 114



Library Extension Map

1895	15 984 volumes
1897	23 320
1899	24 890
1901	37 322
1903	50 000
1907	81 563
1909	96 340
1911	110 816
1913	130 117
1915	148 116
1917	161 470
1921	188 889
1923	209 034
1925	231 366

### Growth of Library



Circulation per student - 1925

Washington	\$ 15.01
Michigan	9.00
Illinois	8.07
Minnesota	7.36
Missouri	6.93
Iowa	6.73
Ohio	6.15
Wisconsin	6.06
Northwestern	5.14
Kansas	5.11
Nebraska	4.73
Chicago	4.30

**Book appropriation per student**

Washington	105.1
Michigan	59.6
Illinois	59.1
Chicago	53.6
Kansas	45.3
Northwestern	44.4
Wisconsin	42.2
Minnesota	37.7
Missouri	34.8
Ohio	31.1
Iowa	31.1
Nebr.	21.4

**Books per student**

1 9 2 5

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