

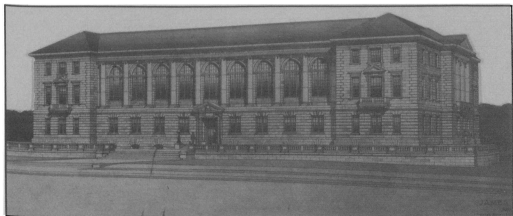
University
of Missouri

150

1839 - 1989

The History of the University of Missouri-Columbia Library

by June LaFollette DeWeese



INTRODUCTION

The Elmer Ellis Library at the University of Missouri-Columbia stands at the physical center of the campus, at the dividing point between the old red-brick campus and the newer white campus. But more important than its physical location is its symbolic location as the heart of campus. Some students have spent more time in the Library than in any other single building on campus. Nearly all students have at one time or another been inside the Library. Few can say that about any other building on campus. If the Ellis Library is not the primary resource for a particular area of study, then at least one of the seven branch libraries performs this function. Throughout its 150-year history, the Library has received outstanding support from faculty, administrators and students. Often, financial support to maintain the collection has been given to benefit the Library when other areas have had to sacrifice.

Looking back over 150 years of history, one can easily see the high and low points. Yet, each step of progress builds on the steps before. It is a continuum of history, in which some moments are memorable and others far less so. In many ways, the past 10 years have been more eventful and momentous than the other 140 combined. A new library addition, the conversion of records and introduction of an on-line card catalog, the introduction of on-line searching of bibliographic databases first by librarians and then by end users, a library-sponsored class taken by more than 900 students each semester, increased numbers of library instruction courses taught by librarians, the first Title II-C grant and subsequent grants totaling some \$700,000, regular staff development programs, the designation of the Library as a Regional Depository for federal documents, the introduction of both bibliographic-information and recorded-music compact discs, and a one-time appropriation by the State Legislature of more than \$2 million for resources, are among the more significant changes in the operation of the Library that have been accomplished since 1980.

Still, the annual reports of Directors of Libraries in 1980-1988 contain many of the same refrains of those 40, 50, even 60 years before. Those were lack of adequate space to house the collection and provide study space for users, shortages of staff to perform necessary tasks and improve services and shortages of funds for both collections and salaries. In spite of the recurring problems, those same directors have praised the dedication of a hardworking, but

underpaid, staff who have managed to do an outstanding job with professional dignity and continuing enthusiasm.

OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

To trace the early history from the beginning of the Library through 1946, one may refer to published works, including those by Henry Ormal Severance and June LaFollette DeWeese, listed in the bibliography. From 1946 to the present, Annual Reports of the Library Directors, minutes from the library council, *UMC Libraries Newsletter* and other unpublished works provide information which may be used to get a sense of history unfolding. There are no annual reports available for the period 1973-1977, so that period of the directorship of Dwight Tuckwood must be reconstructed by using the recollections of employees and scattered written sources. It would be appropriate for a researcher to undertake a complete written record of that period before all of the persons who lived and worked during that time are no longer available to provide recollections. The first annual report in 1976/1977 written by John H. Gribbin gives his perspective of the Library upon his arrival and lists some of the highlights of the previous five years as he found them.

THE METHOD

For the most part, the following historical summary was gleaned directly from the written annual reports of the Library Directors and while direct quotations are not always indicated by footnotes or quotation marks, one should refer directly to the reports of the appropriate years for a fuller account and explanation of the information summarized here. The work of the Directors of Libraries is acknowledged by the current writer who extracted facts and figures verbatim from those annual reports. This is, therefore, not the work of one person, but that of one person, who edited and summarized the words, ideas, and thoughts of others to provide a brief overview of 150 years of library history to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the University of Missouri. Because of the brevity of the current work, the writer had to choose those highlights which seemed to her the most significant during a given time period. It is possible that equally important events were omitted. Also, because of space considerations, generally the only persons named were Library Directors, while the dedicated, hard-working staff remained nameless.

THE EARLY YEARS

In July 1841, the Board of Curators made the first allocation of funds for a Library at the University of Missouri. According to the Proceedings of the Board of Curators dated July 7, 1841, as later quoted by Henry Ormal Severance in his book the *History of the Library, University of Missouri*, dollars were set aside to purchase eight journals and "apparatus" for the Library. Only five of the titles are recorded for history: *Bladewoods*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Foreign Quarterly*, *London Quarterly*, and *North American*. There is no record of any monographs being acquired that first year. In fact, the first appropriation for books was probably the \$1,250 recorded in 1849.

Robert Stuart Thomas, professor of metaphysics and English literature, was the first appointed "Librarian" and served from 1849-1853. He was followed by Bolivar Stark Head, professor of mathematics, who served from 1853-1860. Each librarian received an annual salary of \$50.

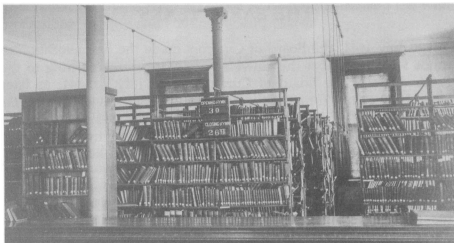
Edward T. Fristoe, professor of mathematics, was Librarian from 1860-1862. He was followed by Joseph Granville Norward, 1862-1877. Norward also served as Dean of the Medical School beginning in 1872. During his administration an assistant librarian was appointed. Scott Hayes, who was the first assistant, later served as librarian from 1877-1880. Hayes was an assistant professor of agriculture.

Joseph H. Drummond was Librarian from 1881 to 1887. Drummond's profession is listed by Severance as a "businessman".

John Watson Monser (1887-1897) was a minister in the Church of Christ.

On January 9, 1892, Academic Hall burned, and the library was lost.

Walter King Stone succeeded Monser in 1897, and his term extended to 1900. James Thayer Gerould became librarian in 1900. He was the first professionally trained librarian. In 1900, the University began to plan for the rebuilding of the Library.

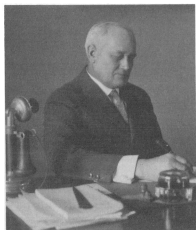


The University Library in the West end of Jesse Hall, 1905.

On January 1, 1907, Henry Ormal Severance became librarian. It was during Severance's tenure that the Library became established in the tradition that continues today.

THE SEVERANCE YEARS

For 30 years, the Library was under the leadership of one man, Henry Ormal Severance. We are fortunate that Severance felt the need to begin a written history of the early years of the Library and keep careful records of his own years. His was a time of building the main Library in 1914, the struggles of the war years, the Depression,



Henry Ormal Severance, University Librarian from 1907-1937.

and the constant striving to bring to reality his concept of what a library should be. To quote Mr. Severance speaking of himself, "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 materials which could be secured only by liberal appropriation

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 materials." (Severance, p. 49) In many ways, although with some modern adjustment, Severance's philosophy of librarianship continues today. After seeing the Library rebuilt on its current site early in his tenure (1914), he oversaw the West wing addition two decades later (1936). What began as an open stack collection was closed by Severance and would remain that way until the East wing was added in the early 1960's.



The Main Library under construction, 1914.

An inventory of the Library collections was undertaken between 1933/1934 by workers employed by the Civil Works Service Administration. Mr. Severance was greatly concerned about missing books and was anxious to discover exactly how many were missing and in what subject areas. There are stories recorded about his frustration with book thievery. On one occasion he and Dr. "Daddy" Defoe, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline for Men Students, went to a rooming house on Fifth Street after they had received a tip that stolen library books could be found there. Eighty books were found and returned as a result of their trip. (DeWeese, p. 10, as quoted from Hanna p. 11)



Delivery Desk and Reserve Desk, 1928.

Library users received books from closed stacks at this desk.

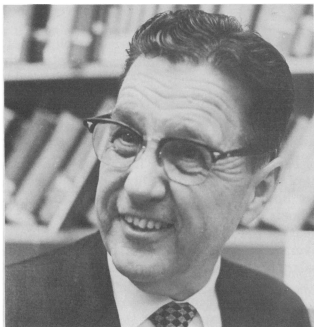
THE POWELL YEARS

Upon Severance's retirement as age 70, a young Ph.D. candidate, Benjamin Edward Powell, arrived on the scene from Duke University. Where Severance had been a "book" person, seeing the library staff as important only in so far as they were caretakers of the collection, Powell was more of a "people" person. He worked tirelessly for higher salaries and better benefits for his staff. In 1945/46, he urged that a retirement provision for library staff be implemented. Powell, like Severance, had trying war years with financial setbacks to endure, but he continued to work on building positive relations with faculty and students. When he resigned in September 1946, he left as a popular and well respected professional librarian. (DeWeese, p. 36)

THE PARKER YEARS

The man who was to make his place in library history by establishing the University of Missouri Library as a leading center of technology in the 1940's and 1950's and earn the name "The Father of Library Automation", was Ralph H. Parker. The annual reports that he wrote reveal much about the Library, but little about the man himself. In his 1962 annual report there is only one sentence that gives us a clue of how important the University of Missouri had become as an automated Library. On page 7, he said simply, "So

great has been the interest among librarians in automation of records that there has been a continuous stream of visitors to our library. Librarians have come from almost every state of the Union and from some half dozen foreign countries." And with those words, Dr. Parker dismissed the single most significant theme of his directorship, leaving others to record his place in history.



Ralph H. Parker, Director of Libraries from 1947-1969, and pioneer in library automation.

Another major achievement, his dream of founding a training school for professional librarians, is mentioned only briefly. It is discussed more by his successor, C. Edward Carroll, who tells us that he became Director when Dr. Parker moved from being Library Director to the full-time Dean of the newly-established School of Library and Informational Science.

There are many achievements and highlights of the Parker years that deserve mentioning.

In his first annual report in 1947/48, Parker laments the "extreme shortage of professionally trained librarians and relatively poor salary position of the University of Missouri." This is the same lament heard 20 years before and 40 years after, a recurring theme.

One interesting note in the first annual report was that a young junior librarian, John H. Gribbin, was hired as Documents Librarian.

Thirty years later, Gribbin would return as Library Director.

In his first year, Parker commissioned a user survey to determine just how good the circulation service was. He found that 85 percent of all requests were met by immediate delivery of the item, in 5.6 percent of the cases the book was in use, in 6.6 percent the book was in some other location. In only 2.8 percent of the cases was it impossible to give an immediate answer to the location of the item.

The Library contained 566,337 volumes at that time. One hundred new journal subscriptions were placed that year. A significant gift of 1,200 volumes of books on the subjects of classical and medieval philosophy led to the establishment of the Thomas Moore Johnson Room.

The first detailed classification of librarians evolved in the spring of 1949. They were Junior Librarian, Assistant Librarian, and Associate Librarian. A study of librarians' salaries was also undertaken to see how the University of Missouri ranked with other comparable schools. At the lowest level, the library was \$100 below average per year, at the department head level the library was \$200 below the average minimum and \$1,000 below the average maximum, and the salary of the chief librarian was more than \$2,000 below average.

The MU Library Staff Association was formed in June, 1949. Called an association "for the improvement of social, cultural and professional life of the staff," it continues 40 years later.

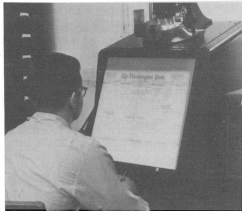
The annual report also revealed that there was a \$32,000 reduction in the book fund allocation from the year before. It was only \$100,000 in 1948/49.

Dr. Parker described in detail a new project for acquiring library resources. The Farmington Plan, sponsored by Association of Research Libraries, for cooperative acquisition of current foreign publication was well underway in 1949. The University of Missouri was supposed to receive all books published in journalism, advertising, animal husbandry, and wildlife conservation. France, Sweden and Switzerland were the first countries to participate. On January 1, 1949, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Mexico were added.

He also stated the need for a "training school for librarians" for the first time in 1948/49.

For the first time in almost a decade, all positions were filled in 1949/50.

The Microfilm Laboratory was established in January 1949, with two cameras and an automatic processing machine. It was established to make possible greater utilization of microfilm. "The equipment would be used chiefly for three purposes: a) to make copies of manuscripts which could not be acquired in the original; b) to make copies of University of Missouri theses; c) to make copies of rare books and other non-circulating material in lieu of lending them to other libraries." (Annual Report, p. 15)



The Library's microfilm technology in the 1950's.

Parker mentioned the need for a new addition to the library because the current building was becoming overcrowded.

A "Report of the Librarian to the Library Committee on Library Deficiencies" was made in the fiscal year 1949/50. Problems in cataloging backlog, incomplete files of journals and documents, lack of an inventory of holdings, lack of vision in service, imbalance of funds, lack of staff and crowded conditions were cited as problems. Dr. Parker suggested solutions to each problem and indicated his intention to try to solve each one.

In 1950/51, a decision was made to survey the role of the Library in the teaching and research activities of the University. The Library began modern development in 1900 with only 30,000 volumes; in half a century, more than 600,000 volumes were in the collection. And, journals, rather than monographs, had become the most important form of scholarly communication.

Dr. Parker was inaugurated as President of the Missouri Library Association in that year, adding prestige not only to himself but also to the Library.

As of June 30, 1951 the Library had 648,168 accessioned items and 10,148 reels of microfilm. There was some reorganization of

Technical Services to eliminate cataloging backlogs and to better serve acquisitions and processing.

Additional space was listed as the greatest need in 1951/52. In fact, Parker appended to his annual report that year a report titled "Problems of Library Building Expansion".

Parker said that the year 1952/53 was one of general improvement. More than 15,000 reels of microfilm were acquired, gaps in journal sets from the war years were being filled and improved service was offered. In 1948, a student library handbook was first published and since 1951, it has been incorporated into the "M" Book. A preliminary edition of the Faculty Library Handbook of 1948 was replaced by an enlarged version in 1953.

The record collection which was begun in 1951 to meet curriculum needs of the Department of Music had developed into one of the most heavily used sections of the Library.

For the first time in history, the Library agreed to lend books to workers in the extension offices in the 114 counties of the State. In September and October, 1952, 165 books were checked out by 122 agents.

In spite of other progress, salaries were still low and there were no raises given. Salaries were about 20 percent below the median and at the bottom of the list of state universities of similar size.

The year 1953/54 was a year of crisis. The personnel budget was reduced by 25 percent, the funds for books, periodicals, and binding were reduced 44 percent, but then reinstated to only a reduction of 25 percent. A loss of 21 out of 62 positions was necessary to balance the budget. No one was fired, however, since that many people left the library on their own. Three hundred seventy-five journals were cancelled—the first recorded journal cancellation.

The next year, 1954/55, was also a year of struggle, but as the year closed there was some hope for restoration of funds and improvement of morale. During the year, instruction in the use of the Library was begun for all freshman in the College of Agriculture as a part of the general orientation course which that college required.

In May air conditioning was installed for three reading rooms on first floor.

The most significant development in 1955/56 was an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for an East wing to the Library.

In 1922, the University of Missouri Library had ranked 8th in size among 15 state university members of the Association of American Universities. During the 34 years that followed, it dropped to 13 of 15. The book budget was far lower than any other institution of the 15.

For the first time, in 1956/57 the agriculture librarian offered a seminar in use of library materials to graduate students in the College of Agriculture. It was an eight-hour course for no credit which the students took voluntarily. In the summer of 1956, the first seminar for graduate students in the College of Education was offered. Another first for the year was that stack permits were issued to lower-division undergraduate students.

The Medical Library began a service of making photographic copies of tables of contents of selected journals for faculty.

Parker declared that the year of 1957/58 represented an enormous step forward in development for the Library. For more than 30 years, the library had in his words, been "suffering from malnutrition." In 1956/57 the increased financial support made possible the restoration of an acquisition program adequate for current needs. There were 782,762 cataloged volumes, 20,388 microforms and 827 phonograph recordings.

The Office of Collection Evaluation was established in September 1957. An inventory of the library was begun in November, which was expected to take five years to complete. The participants were looking for lost materials as well as looking at the physical condition of those materials on the shelves.

After-hours permits were issued to faculty and graduate students so that they could remain in the building until midnight.

Preliminary plans for the building addition were approved.

The start of construction on the new addition to the Library was the most significant event of the 1958/59 year. An Undergraduate Library designed primarily for the needs of freshmen and sophomore students was included in the plans. The Agriculture and Biology branch libraries would also be incorporated into the new addition to the main Library.

This was the first year of greater than usual number of volumes being added to the collection. More than 55,000 volumes were added and approximately 1,000 new periodical subscriptions were begun.

The Office of Collection Evaluation began to compare the library collection with bibliographies in order to evaluate collection strengths and weaknesses. For example, the library was found to own 73 percent of the titles included in the catalog of the Lamont Library of Harvard College.

The IBM equipment purchased a year before enabled technical service staff to handle ordering and payment for the increased acquisitions in a timely and efficient manner.

For the third successive year, in 1959/60, acquisitions totalled approximately 50,000 volumes or twice the rate before 1957. On June 30, 1960, there were 904,663 volumes. Almost 600 new subscriptions were placed and \$102,410 was spent for journal backfiles.

The idea of changing to the Library of Congress classification system was discussed thoroughly in 1959/60. Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director of Libraries for University of Colorado, and Maurice Tauber of Columbia School of Library Service were brought in as consultants in 1960. Both recommended the change from the Dewey Decimal System to the Library of Congress System for the University of Missouri Libraries. The decision was then made that effective July 1, 1960 no further use of the Dewey system would be made.

In addition to the new wing for the main Library, a large addition to the Law Library was underway.

On January 16, 1960, a group of 22 alumni and friends met for lunch at the Student Union and organized the Friends of the University of Missouri Library. By May 22, donation of books and manuscripts had been received from 26 donors and gifts of money were made in the amount of more than \$1,000.

During the Christmas holidays of 1960, the additions to the new Library Building and the Law Library were occupied. Every book in the building had to be moved at least once; in some cases, as many as three times. The change was made at that time from a closed stack library to an open stack one. That change led to the need for uniformed guards on duty at all times. To quote Dr. Parker, their duties were "maintaining quiet and decorum, discouraging mutilation of materials and surveillance of undesirables." (p.1 Annual

Report 1959/60)

With the beginning of the use of the Library of Congress classification scheme, auxiliary catalogs for each subject area as well as for each branch library were set up. Also, the author and title cards were organized into a file separate from the subject cards. The first book classified under the Library of Congress system was completed on September 15.

That same year, the first gift and exchange librarian was hired.

The year 1961/62 was one of expanding activities and services and was fraught with many difficulties. Almost without warning, the Library was being transformed from a middle-sized institution to a very large one, involving changes in procedures, policies and outlook. This change might be symbolized by the acquisition of the millionth volume. Dr. Frank Stephens presented a copy of his history of the University, which was inscribed with accession number 1 million.

Dr. Parker served half time as Director of the Library and half time as acting director of the University Press during the year 1961/62.

An all time high 58,793 volumes were added to the collection in one year and 2,000 new subscriptions were added.

The Friends group continued to grow in size. A bronze bust of Dr. John G. Neihardt was presented as a gift from some of his friends.

The building was officially occupied in the fall of 1962. A beautiful new rare book room was opened, 30 seminar rooms and more than 75 individual research study carrels for faculty were opened.

Systematic reclassification of materials from Dewey to Library of Congress classification systems began in September, 1961. More than 25,000 volumes were reclassified, with the main emphasis being on reference works.

A Xerox copying machine was installed and experiments were begun for the preparation of catalog cards by photocopying. After considerable experimentation, satisfactory results were achieved, so that the University of Missouri was the first library to successfully

utilize this new technique. Two automatic typewriters called flexowriters were acquired to create catalog cards when none were available for photocopying.

On July 1, 1962, the library became the 21st member of the Midwest Interlibrary Center in Chicago, which is now known as the Center for Research Libraries.

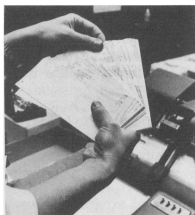
On June 30, 1963, there were 1,050,146 volumes in the library and more than 5,000 new subscriptions were placed. The most notable gift of the year was the papers and library of John G. Neihardt. More than 29,000 volumes were reclassified in 1962/63.

In the fall of 1962, subject oriented service units were established. The Biology and Agriculture Libraries were moved into the main library and merged with the Science collections. An additional service of the Information Desk became the arranging of library tours. In the Fall of 1963, 1,720 people toured the library.

On December 1, 1964, the IBM 357 Circulation system was installed. With that new system, it required only four seconds to check out a book—if the student had one of the new ID cards and the book had the necessary book card.



The agriculture collection moves to the Main Library in 1962.



The Library's automated circulation system, one of the first in the nation.

The Geology branch library moved from Swallow Hall to the new Geology Building in November, 1964.

In June, 1965 the Technical Services Division was designated as such. Receipt of the IBM 1440 computer greatly relieved the Data Processing Department's task of handling large volumes of material. It should be noted that the 1440 had two disk drives.

Work began in May to study implementation of LC MARC magnetic

tapes in the production of catalog cards and the printing of orders.

In 1966/67 a committee of Reader Services staff worked to develop a slide/tape presentation that could be used during orientation sessions.



Overcrowding in the 1960's

It should be noted that books were being piled on the floors, because of lack of space once again. Plans were being worked on for a new Math Library, which would help the overcrowding to some degree.

The biggest change for the year 1967/1968 was the move of the Reserve Desk to the Undergraduate Library in August.

THE CARROLL YEARS

On January 1, 1970, C. Edward Carroll became Director of Libraries. For the past two years, Dr. Parker had been serving as director while devoting much time and energy to establishing the graduate School of Library and Informational Science. Holdings in 1970 were 2,276,370 volumes. There were nine branch libraries: Engineering, Geology, Journalism, Lab School, Law, Math, Medical, Veterinary and the new Atomic Space Sciences branch. On June 1, 1969 the first professional librarian was appointed to the Veterinary Medical Library.

The decision to initiate an approval plan for acquisitions was made. The Richard Abel Company was chosen for the main library and the branches, except the Medical Library, which used Bro-Dart.

On February 22, 1971, the University President issued "A Provision Making Available Academic Status for Professional Librarians at the University of Missouri". A Librarians' Council was established in June 1971. The Library's first fiscal officer was hired. A Data Services Division was organized. In 1971/72, there were 2,787,456 volumes, almost 22,000 current periodical subscriptions, 149 full time staff, 53 of whom were librarians with academic status, and the library had seating for 2,754 persons.

On November 18, 1971, the Board of Curators officially designated the main Library building as the Elmer Ellis Library, to honor the man who served as the 13th president of the University from 1955 to 1966. The library grew significantly during his presidency as a result of his strong support. The official dedication was on October 10, 1972.

On January 1, 1972, the Director asked to be relieved of directorship and assigned to full time teaching in the School of Library and Informational Science. The School moved to Stewart Hall in the fall. On September 1, 1972, Dr. Murari L. Nagar became the first librarian to be granted a sabbatical leave with full pay.

One of the most innovative services that the Library offered was computerized searching of the extensive file of educational research documents. Through an arrangement with the State Department of Education, the Education/Psychology librarian conducted 107 searches of the database.

The UMC Library was found to have the second largest collection of microforms in the United States in 1972.

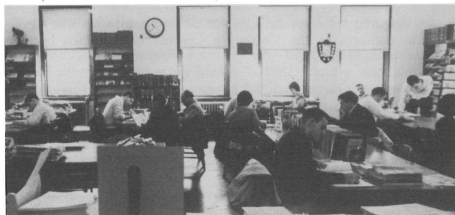
In June, MEDLINE, a new computerized on-line bibliographic searching and retrieval system developed by the National Library of Medicine was made available in the Medical Library.

The four campuses of the University of Missouri microfilmed their card catalogs and placed them in each others' libraries. The first computerized printout of the 21,098 periodicals currently received was available for use.

Dwight Tuckwood, former head of Technical Services, served as Library Director from 1972-1976.

THE GRIBBIN YEARS

Because of a lack of annual reports of the Director of Libraries for the period 1972/73-1975/76, emphasis will be given to the overview presented by John H. Gribbin upon his arrival as Director in January, 1977. To quote Gribbin in his 1976/77 report, there were 10 problem areas that he attacked upon his arrival, with the solutions listed as well. They were 1) staff organization and direction—actions include organization chart and functional consolidating; 2) communication—a Library Council and other innovations; 3) staff salaries—significant raises; 4) size of staff—new positions approved; 5) space needs—lease of a building to house 250,000 little used volumes; 6) an outdated automated circulation system—a new system was selected; 7) coordination of technical services—position established; 8) lack of periodicals control—a centralized periodicals room planned; 9) coordination of reference services—establishment of these services as a functional unit; 10) staff morale—dependent on results of above actions. (abstracted from 1976/77 annual report)



Students at work in the Journalism Library.

Weekly meetings of the 14 department heads were held. An entire staff meeting was first held in May 1977 and planned for twice per year thereafter.

The card catalog was moved to second floor, a general reference area was established in room 201, and the Undergraduate Library was abolished in 1977.

On May 19, 1977, the Board of Curators approved the first five-year lease of a building at 312 South 9th Street, named Library Annex 1. The building was set up to hold approximately 250,000 little-used volumes in high density shelving which included 109 inch ranges that were 28 inches apart.

The decision to centralize some 5,500 current, unbound periodicals was made and the Current Periodicals Reading Room was occupied on January 16, 1978.

In 1977/78, 15 new positions were funded, 21 non-academic positions were reclassified, and personnel policies were compiled into a manual. One of the most notable achievements of 1977/78 was improvement of salaries. In 1976/77, UMC ranked 89th of 94 ARL members; in 1977/78 it moved to 46th. The move was even more spectacular in terms of beginning salaries, from 94th to 35th position.

The Director began a newsletter for the academic community called UMC LIBRARIES.

Technical Services was reorganized into three major units: Monographs and Processing, Serials, and Data Base Services.

A common set of procedures for all four campuses was developed to conform to the Copyright Law of 1976, which became effective January 1, 1978.

The automation of the UMC Libraries was advanced significantly by the appointment of a University of Missouri Library Systems Specialist, James F. Corey, on June 6, 1979. Mr. Corey and his staff were charged with developing a computerized catalog for the 4 campus libraries, thus enabling them to become part of a national network movement.

The online bibliographic search service was established in October 1978.

Library Skills, a one-hour course in how to use the Library was first offered in Fall, 1978. It was a cooperative effort between the School of Library and Informational Science and the UMC Libraries. The course was taught by Library Science graduate teaching assistants under the supervision of a faculty member and the Instruction Coordinator in Ellis Library.

There was a 323 percent increase in the number of online bibliographic searches done over the first year it was offered. More than 3,100 students were reached via library instruction programs.

The Medical Library was renamed the Health Sciences Library in 1980. The first electronic book detection security system on campus was installed in the Health Sciences Library.

Complete autonomy for the Law Library was achieved on July 1, 1981. As of that date, the Law Library no longer reported to the Director of Libraries but to the Dean of the School of Law.

A Kardex Project was undertaken in Technical Services to create an efficient and reliable record of current serials, facilitate conversion to machine-readable records and create a reproducible serials holdings list.

The libraries entered the 1980's in need of more space for shelving and seating. A report to the Provost on August 6, 1980 outlined the new facilities needed.

Also in 1980, there began an investigation of the Washington Library Network's successful computer-based catalog and the process to replicate it at the University of Missouri.

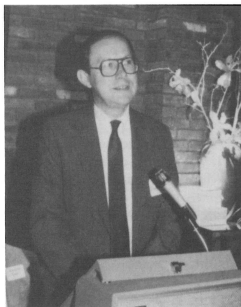
John Gribbin retired February 28, 1982. Dean Schmidt was named interim Director on March 1, 1982. During his time in the position, much time was devoted to planning for the new 50,000 square foot Ellis Library addition. Seventeen positions were lost through budget reduction.

THE SHAUGHNESSY YEARS

On November 15, 1982 Thomas W. Shaughnessy became the Library Director.

In 1982/83, a second library annex was established in the gymnasium of the former elementary school building. It was a closed stack area with high density shelving.

There was an ARL Management Skills Institute for 12 librarians. A Collection Development Committee was first named. A governance document for Librarians was compiled and prepared to pass through the University's Administration. A Library Handbook for Faculty was written. There were 158,566 reference and information



Thomas W. Shaughnessy, Library Director since 1982.

questions answered in Ellis and Health Sciences. Other branches were not keeping statistics at that time.

The most noteworthy event of 1983/84 was the appropriation by the State Legislature of \$2 million for construction of a new addition to the South of the main building.

The Library participated in Program Review with all other academic units on campus.

Staff development was designated as a high priority by Dr. Shaughnessy who arranged for several notable speakers to travel to campus to speak with the staff.

The UMC Libraries entered into an agreement with the National Agriculture Library to share cost of microfilming all of the publications of the College of Agriculture, Agriculture Experiment Station and Agriculture Extension.

Reference inquiries were up 36 percent over the year before, with a total of 215,046. A total of 5,287 students attended formal instruction sessions, an increase of 72 percent over the previous year. There were 848 students in Library Skills. Litquest served 3,073 for whom 6,553 databases were searched. End user searching was introduced in April 1984.

In 1984/85 there was a ground-breaking ceremony for the new addition and the new 50,000-square-foot J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library was virtually completed.

The new online card catalog, called LUMIN (Libraries of the University of Missouri Information Network), was introduced. Shortly thereafter, maintenance of the card catalog was suspended.

The entire collection was shelf read by all staff members.

The Engineering and Veterinary branches, which were the last to receive theft detection systems, were now secured.

The management of the Library was strengthened by completion of statistical reporting (MIS) and by the use of software for financial accounting.

The Collection Development Committee compiled a book fund allocation formula for the distribution of book funds, rather than relying on the historical method used in the past.

A grant for Computer Literacy was received from the H.W. Wilson Company and the American Library Association.

The National Endowment of the Humanities gave the Library a grant to study preservation. The first Higher Education Act Title II-C grant was received to catalog and enter into OCLC the Library's microfilm collection of Spanish Drama of the Golden Age.

In November 1984 the Research Park branch library closed.

A collection of music compact discs was begun in the Recorded Sound Center.

Health Sciences Technical Services went online with PHILSOM, an automated serials control system developed at Washington University.

The new J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library was dedicated in 1985/86.

There was a one time appropriation of \$2.2 million from the Missouri State Legislature for library acquisitions. Although there was no additional staff, all new monies were encumbered in just six months.

The preservation study was completed.

Dial up access to LUMIN became a reality. The Card Catalog was frozen in January 1986.

The Library was designated a Regional Depository for U.S. Federal Documents.

A Title II-C grant to catalog 5,000 16th and 17th century pamphlets was received. At \$202,757, it was one of the largest grants awarded in 1986. Another \$9,000 grant to study preservation needs was received. A \$3,700 grant from the Provost to do computer assisted instruction, to be completed in 1987, was received.

The Library was designated as a microcomputer lab site in 1986.

The Libraries began to participate in the North American Collections Inventory Project to evaluate existing strengths and weaknesses in the collection, to set priorities for future collections and to communicate their collection priorities to the scholarly community.

Progress was made toward development of a computer-based bibliographic database of International Agricultural Systems. It was a cooperative effort between the Library and the College of Agriculture.

The administration of the Newspaper Library was transferred from the Journalism Library to the *Columbia Missourian* newspaper in Spring, 1986.

The first laser disc reference tool, INFOTRAC, was purchased. There was no charge to students for its use.

There was a 162 percent increase in monographs ordered over the previous year.

CONCLUSION

It is not possible to assess the contributions of the current library director while his tenure continues. It is possible to look at the technological advances made in the past five years and wonder what the next 150 years will bring and how the 1980's will find their place in history.

Let us remember one thing: as long as the Library remains the heart of the campus in the minds of administrators, faculty and students, everyone will be able to trace not only the history of the Library, but the history of the University within its walls. The words of our forefathers and foremothers guide us and impress us as our words and deeds will impress those who follow us. As we live and work each day, may that responsibility guide us all.



West entrance to the new addition.

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The University of Missouri is an equal opportunity employer.
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