Facilities and Resources of the University Library for Graduate Work

by

Henry O. Severance

Librarian, University of Missouri
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FACILITIES

The University has placed its best equipment and space at the service of graduate students. Additional seminar rooms will be provided when a new wing is added to the present central portion of the library. The circulation of “reserved” books to the underclassmen will be transferred to a room in the wing so that our present large reading room may be used for serious study.

The library already provides a limited number of seminar rooms where students may have the necessary quietness for study, concentration, books in easy reach, and accessible writing materials. Other books needed for research may be placed in the rooms within easy access of the students. For instance, if a student is investigating some phase or period of English history, he may be assigned to the Historical seminar where he will find a complete collection of the Hansard’s Parliamentary debates, the English historical review and other works of a historical nature. The library grants stack permits to graduate students so that they may consult books in the stacks and decide on those which they may desire to have in the seminar. The stacks are provided with carrels on every floor where students and faculty may either consult books or study them.

The library furnished the students investigating botanical or zoological subjects a special reading room where they will find the best sets of journals and monographs and collected works on these subjects. The Medical library offers an attractive reading room, a part of which is occupied by the Medical book stacks. The Agricultural library reading room is spacious, attractive, well-lighted, and adjacent to the stacks on one side and to a research room on the other. When the law library is moved into the new Tate law building there will be nothing to be desired in library facilities on the part of graduate students in law and the social sciences. As the graduate school increases its enrollment, larger space and facilities will have to be provided for the library so that every inducement for study may be given the research student.

RESOURCES

However much adequate working conditions help the student, he cannot get anywhere without his books. Even the laboratory investigator must have his tools—the books. He may experiment on the effect of violet rays on the growth of plants, but he must know what records have been made and the results reached, the methods, if any, previously used. These he can find only in books.

The source material of the library is adequate in some lines of study but deficient in others. Large additions in all lines would make the collection more valuable. Students who may wish to study the history of music or missions in the Philippine Islands would find the library inadequate to their needs, but the student who may investigate political conditions in France during the
Middle Ages would have sufficient material. Our best university libraries such as libraries of Harvard and Yale are deficient in some line of research. They must borrow books from other libraries. No library is sufficient unto itself. Libraries are beginning to specialize in certain lines. They are not trying to cover the whole field of knowledge but are cooperating with other libraries in the same region in the purchase of expensive sets of books. For instance, Washington University, St. Louis, has purchased a complete set of Migne’s Patrologia. The University of Missouri library will not buy this set but will borrow it from the Washington University library in case it is needed. Likewise the University of Missouri library has and will continue to purchase sets it can loan to Washington University library. The Union list of Serials in the libraries of the United States and Canada will facilitate the inter-library loans and decrease the necessity of the purchase of expensive sets by two libraries in the same district. Through this system of loans, the vast resources of eastern libraries are available to investigators in the University of Missouri.

The University library has a collection of more than 235,000 volumes. It has been enriched recently by the purchase of two private libraries—one on comparative law and history of mediaeval France, the other devoted to the classics. The former was the collection of Professor G. Jacques Flach, a French jurist, historian and professor of comparative legislation in the College de France from 1884 and of comparative law in the École des Sciences politiques from 1877 until his death in 1919. He was a research student concentrating on the history of ancient French law. His main work was Les Origines de l’ancienne France in four volumes. He was a native of Strassbourg and had a keen interest in collecting books and pamphlets which dealt with Alsace-Lorraine and Strassbourg. His library was therefore rich in the literature of this country, in the antiquities of France including such departments as Languedoc and o Germany, Austria-Hungary and other European countries. The collection consists of 6000 volumes of which 1300 deal with legal antiquities, comparative law, the ordinances of France, 500 volumes of French antiquities and history and 150 volumes of cartularies and diplomatics and 400 volumes on the history and antiquities of Alsace-Lorraine.

The second library was the private collection of Professor Paul Lejay, a French scholar and professor of classical literature and language in the Catholic Institute of France and editor for many years of the Revue Critique. He accumulated a library of 6000 volumes of which 3000 were in the field of the classical language and literature. He had 200 volumes on and by Cicero, 100 each on Horace and Virgil and from 25 to 90 volumes each on Livy, Lucretius, Lucan, Ovid, Plautus and Pliny. Edouard Champion writing about the Lejay library stated: “There are all the best editions of Horace and Virgil published by our old France, so fond of classics. There are many works published by the learned men of the XIX century in either French or German, such as dissertations on general and particular subjects, syntax, and grammar from the classics of even the Poetae Minores. In short there are all the classic collections from France, Germany, England and America that could be put together in the 30 years’ life of a constant collaborator of the Revue Critique, (who became a member of the Institute, and was always fond of books, periodicals, pamphlets, several of them annotated with his own handwriting”.

Bibliographical Aids.—No library is sufficiently equipped for research work which does not contain the standard and many special bibliographical works. The University library has the national bibliographies of France,
Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and of the United States. The Publications of the Bibliographical Society of America and of the Oxford Bibliographical Society are here complete many publications of the Bibliographical Society of Great Britain also are here. It possesses the Evans Bibliography 1639-1794 of early printing in the United States, and the Bibliotheca Britannica by Watts, and the Bibliographies of special subjects such as Bibliotheca Chemica-Mathematica, Bradley’s Bibliography for botanists, Rothschilds’ Bibliographica Lacteria for the dairy student, Avery’s Architectural library, Gallard’s, Biblioteca Espaniola for the Spanish student, Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graeca for the classicist, and for the historians, Chauvin’s Bibliographie des ouvrages Arabes, Potthast, Bibliotheca historica medii aevi and many others. Another enterprise of great service is the catalog of the books, periodicals, pamphlets, and music in the Library of Congress. The catalog printed on cards may be found in regional libraries, of which the University of Missouri library is one. This catalog makes available for research the vast collection of books in the Congressional library, although the books may be borrowed for Faculty members only. Another bibliographical tool which will be invaluable for the student in locating material is the Union List of Serials in the libraries of the United States and Canada. The provisional edition has been distributed. The work in its final form will appear in 1927. This shows the holdings of the larger libraries throughout the United States and Canada. It will facilitate the location of material and the loan of it to scholars.

Philosophy and Psychology.—The field of philosophy and psychology is well covered. The library has more than four thousand volumes on these subjects of which a thousand volumes are devoted to psychology and one thousand volumes to modern philosophy. The ancient and modern philosophers and psychologists are represented by their published works and by works written about them. The current literature in the field of philosophy will be found in journals, transactions, and proceedings of learned societies. The library receives currently forty-six periodicals in this field, representing the contributions of France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Psychology is becoming an experimental science and requires a laboratory as well as a library. Twenty-three of our journals are devoted to various phases of psychology. The library has recently added three hundred volumes on philosophy from the private library of Dr. William Benjamin Smith, formerly professor of Philosophy in Tulane University.

Religion.—In the field of religious literature the library is strong in church history, Bible school and missionary work, and in editions of the Bible, parts of the Bible, and works about the Bible. The library purchases few books in this field as there is no chair of religion in the University. The collection has been accumulated largely through gifts. However, nearly eight hundred volumes on theology and religious history were added through the purchase of the private library of Professor Lejay. This makes a total of 4,500 volumes in the field of religious literature. The library possesses the standard dictionaries and encyclopaedias including the Catholic encyclopaedia, the Jewish encyclopaedia, Hastings Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics, his dictionaries of the Gospels and of the Apostolic church, and the Real encyklopaedie für praktische theologie. The library has also the Acta Sanctorum ordines s. Benedicti 1668-1701, the Acta Sanctorum ed. Bollandus 1863-1897; Dugdales’ Monasticon Anglicarum, Mueller’s Sacred books of the East, and the Babylonian Talmud. It has the works of the church Fathers and of such men as John Owen, John
Knox, Thomas Smyth, Joseph Bingham, Richard Hooker, John Huss, John Calvin, John Wycliffe, Bishop Cranmer and Martin Luther and of such modern divines as Phillips Brooks, Cardinal Newman, Augustus H. Strong and Adolph Harnack. The collection has recently been enriched by the gift of the William Benjamin Smith library in which there were nine hundred volumes of religious literature. In this collection were several translations of the Bible and reproductions of several celebrated codices of the Old and the New Testament such as: The Senaitic Codex discovered and edited by Tischendorff, Codex Ephraemi Syri Rescriptus, Codex Claromontanus, Beza Codex Cantabrigiensis, Codex Amiatinus. There is the Curetonian version of the Four Gospels, The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the sons of Jacob; the works of Philo Judaeus; of Clement of Alexandria; Specilegium S. S. Patrum ut et Haereticarum; and the very rare work—Novum Testamentum Graecum edited by J. J. Estininiun in two volumes, and many works on the life, letters and theology of St. Paul. The library is therefore better equipped in religious literature than many theological seminaries are.

Sociology.—Sociology is a comparatively recent science. Since the subject was introduced into the curriculum of the universities about twenty-five years ago, the literature of the subject has accumulated rapidly. The sociologist considers his field to cover ancient and modern civilization, philosophy and psychology, history, ethnology, anthropology, biology, eugenics, labor and the laboring classes, philanthropy, criminology and many other subjects. In short, his field covers the origin and the development of society from primitive times to our very complex organization of the present. In the restricted fields of rural and urban society, socialism, ethnology, anthropology in the study and care of the unfortunate, crime, prisons and the like, the library is well equipped, having more than 4000 volumes including the standard works and source material. It has a special collection of books on criminology including the greater and the lesser trials in courts, presented by the Late J. D. Lawson, for many years dean of the Law School, University of Missouri. The collection is known as the Lawson library. There are several thousand pamphlets and books dealing particularly with criminal trials. It was the Judge's working collection for the compilation of his great work: American State Trials. The riches of this collection containing many rare brochures and books have not been exploited. It awaits the arrival of a research student who may be interested in this important subject. Thirty-six periodicals on sociological subjects currently received in the library, cover the modern movements in the field of sociology.

Education.—Seventy-five hundred volumes on Education not including allied subjects, furnish a working library for the educator and the teacher but it cannot be so comprehensive as the special collections on education as the Penniman Library University of Pennsylvania or the educational collection of the Teachers College of Columbia University. However, the various fields of education, and the modern movements in education are sufficiently well covered as to make it possible for students to pursue their investigations. The collection is rather full of material on the history and philosophy of education, school organization, administration and supervision, on secondary and university education and on the methods of instruction. There are more than 2500 volumes on public education including the public education in the several states and in foreign countries. There are one thousand on methods, study, and teaching. Current educational thought covers a wide range. The essen-
tials of it may be found in some of the forty-four educational journals currently received in the library.

History and Political Science.—A student pursuing a line of research in political science will find that his investigations will take him into the field of history, economics, and sociology. The same statement is true in regard to a research problem in history. The material in the fields of history and political science overlaps. For example, the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain and those of Poland and France are used by students in history, political science, and economics, although they are classed with political science material.

The University library is undoubtedly better equipped in the field of history and political science than in any other broad field of investigation, except that of the sciences.

History of Missouri.—The research student working in the field of Missouri history, government, education, natural resources, will find in the State Historical Society, a collection of material second to none in the state. This collection is located in the University library building and is available to university students.

United States History.—The library contains 4000 volumes on United States history but is inadequate for research work. The works of American statesmen as well as the standard historical periodicals and the publications of historical society may be found on its shelves.

European History.—The library has a large collection of historical literature on Europe, especially on Great Britain and France. A considerable amount of research has been carried on in Contemporary Europe and world politics. The Flach library previously mentioned added many volumes to our large collection on the history and description of France. The library has the following titles of source material of the middle ages, listed in Potthast’s Bibliotheca historica medii aevi:

- Acta Sanctorum (Benedict)
- Acta Sanctorum (Bollandus)
- Baluzius Histoire des capitutaires des rois français
- Bibliothek des litterarischen verein in Stuttgart
- Camden Society. Publications
- Chroniken des deutschen städte. (partial set)
- Corpus Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
- Goldast. Collectio constitutionum imperialium
- Michaud. Nouvelle collection des mémoires pour servir a l’histoire de France
- Migne. Patrologiae Latinae (partial set)
- Monumenta Germaniae historia
- Recueil des historiens des croisades
- Scriptores rerum Germanicarum

Great Britain.—For twenty years courses in English history have been given in the University. The collection of books has grown according to the requirements of the courses of study and now contains works of great importance. The library has complete sets of Hansard’s parliamentary debates, the Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain, the “Blue books” or British Parliamentary papers from 1921 to date, the English historical review, Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire; Round Table, Scottish historical review, Camden’s Britannica, Historical Mss. reports, Harleian Miscellaney, Domeday book, Camden society and others.
France.—The library is well equipped with literature on the history of France, especially the early history and the history of the provinces such as Lanquedoc. Some titles of important source material are:

- Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la France
- Société de l'histoire de Paris. Bulletin and memoirs
- Société de l'histoire de France. Publications.
- Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France
- Archives parlementaires 1787-1866
- Michelet. Histoire de la révolution Française
- Michelet. Histoire de France
- Collection de documents inédits sur l'histoire de France
- Histoire littéraire de la France

It has four hundred volumes on the history and antiquities of Alsace-Lorraine; 1300 volumes on the legal antiquities, comparative law and ordinances of the kings of France; and 150 volumes of cartularies.

Political Science.—The library is especially rich in the field of public law and comparative legislation, as indicated in the description of the Flach library. In addition to the material in the Flach library, the library has secured a complete collection of the publications of the League of Nations and the World Court, a complete set of Marten's Recueil des traités d'alliances de Paix de trêve, 94 volumes, Marten's Recueil des traités et conventions conclus par la Russie avec les puissances étrangères, 12 volumes, complete set of Hansard's parliamentary debates, the Parliamentary history of England from the earliest period to 1803, Parliamentary papers of Great Britain from 1921 to date, Archives parlementaires (France) 1787-1860, and Journal officiel de la République Françaises 1919 to date. A few titles of periodicals will indicate the strength of the library in history and political science. Practically all the sets are complete.

- American historical review
- American journal of international law
- American journal of political science
- Annals of the American academy
- Annuaire de législation française
- Annuaire de législation étrangère
- Archives des oeffentlichen rechts
- Deutsche. juristen. zeitung
- English historical review
- Europe nouvelle
- Foreign affairs.
- Historische zeitschrift
- Jahrbuch für gesetzgebung
- Jahrbuch des oeffentlichen rechts der gegenwart
- Journal of comparative legislation
- Journal of the Parliaments of the empire
- Journal du droit international privé
- Journal of public administration
- Klio
- Kritische Vierteljahreschrift für gesetzgebung
- La France judiciaire
- Moslem world
- Recueil général des lois décrets et ordonnances de France
Reichsgesetzblatt  
Revista mexicana de derecho internacional  
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée  
Revue des questions historiques  
Revue de synthèse historique  
Revue du monde musulman  
Revue de Pologne  
Revue des études Hongroises  
Rue des études slaves  
Revue général d'administration  
Revue d'histoire diplomatique  
Revue historique  
Révue historique de droit français et étrangère  
Round Table.  
Scottish historical review  
Slavonic review  
Societe de legislation comparee. Bulletin and annuaire  
Zeitschrift fuer geschichtliche rechtswissenschaft  
Zeitschrift fuer internationales recht (niemeyer)  
Zeitschrift fur vergleichende rechtswissenschaft  

The library receives 70 periodicals currently in this field.

**Commerce and Economics.**—The library is well equipped with literature in the important subject of capital and labor. The library has been receiving for twenty years the official publications of labor organizations such as the Bridgemen's magazine, the Carpenter, the Typographical journal and many others. It has the reports on labor conditions published by the several states, the Federal government, by foreign governments, and all the important labor journals. It contains the insurance reports of all the states and reports, the railways reports of the several states, and the publications of Interstate Commerce Commission and the controversial pamphlets and books on the mooted railway questions. The literature covers also the subjects, money, credit, banking, public finance, protection and free trade, production, manufacturing, prices, corporations, and others. There are 10,000 volumes, hundreds of pamphlets and all the important economic journals in the collection. The research student in economic subjects will find a large collection of material awaiting him.

**Literature**

1. **American Literature.**—Very little graduate work has been done in this University in American literature. The collection is not large but it contains complete works of the main writers such as Hawthorne, Irving, Henry James, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, Riley, Thoreau, Whitman. The State Historical Society library, housed in the same building with the University, has a rather complete collection of the writings of Eugene Field and Mark Twain. The Twain collection was recently enriched by the addition of the library collected (over a period of years) by Purd B. Wright, Librarian of the K. C. Public Library. Cambridge history of American literature and the histories by Richardson and Moses Coit Tyler, and Wendell; Library of American literature by Stedman and Hutchinson, Library of the world's best literature by Warner, and the Library of literary criticism by Moulton are a few of the books of a general nature. The language and literature journals cover several languages and are listed under English language and literature.
2. *English Language and Literature*.—English literature is a large field and has numerous subjects worthy of the consideration of research students. In many divisions the material is adequate but not so large as desired. The journals and publications of societies fairly represent the philology and literature of this field. The material in the journals, such as the American Journal of Philology and Modern philology, covers not only the English language but also the romance and classical languages. The library has the publications of the several universities in philology and literature and the majority of the philological journals published, including such titles as the Modern language association publications, American philological Association, proceedings, Poet lore, Poetry, Drama, Anglia, Bonner beiträge, Wiener beiträge, Yale studies in English and Early English text society, publication. The library possesses the complete works of all the standard authors and in many cases the books of criticism, and lives of the authors, various editions, translations and the like. The library is equipped to furnish material for research work on Browning, Chaucer, Defoe, DeQuincy, Dickens, Dryden, George Eliot, Fielding, Bulwer Lytton, W. H. Hudson, Ruskin, Scott, Stevenson, Swift, Tennyson, Milton, Spenser and Wordsworth. The library has several choice editions of Milton such as poetical works, edited by Brydges, 1862.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Volume(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>ed. by Mitford</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>ed. by Hayley</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>ed. Montgomery</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>ed. by Todd</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>ed. by Gilfillan</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paradise regained</td>
<td>ed. by Dunster</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prose works</td>
<td>ed. by Symmons</td>
<td>3</td>
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There are several good editions of Edmund Spenser and a concordance to his works.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1794-97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>2</td>
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There are several good editions of Edmund Spenser and a concordance to his works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1882-4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>3</td>
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The editions of Wordsworth are not so numerous as those of Spenser but in addition to his works the library has a complete set of the transactions of the Wordsworth Society. Some of the important editions are:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1849-50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1892-3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetical works</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prose works</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>2</td>
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*Shakespeare*.—The library has more than 500 volumes on Shakespeare and Early English drama, including the Materialen zur kunde des älteren Englische drama. The publication of the Shakespearean Society, the new Shakespeare Society, the Shakespeare Jahrbuch, Dodsley’s old English plays,
lexicons and concordances, are helpful to the research student in this field. Some of the editions of Shakespeare important for research study are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Ed. by R. G. White 1901</th>
<th>6 volumes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Ed. by Porter &amp; Clarke 1903</td>
<td>12 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Ed. by Halliwell 1850-53</td>
<td>2 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>The Leopold Shakespeare</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>New variorum ed. by Furness 1871-1913</td>
<td>18v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Ed. by J. P. Collier 1853</td>
<td>8 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Ed. by Dyce</td>
<td>7 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First folio facsimile</td>
<td>ed. by Halliwell-Phillipps 1887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Ed. by Knight. Illustrated</td>
<td>2 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>ed. by W. A. Wright 1891-93</td>
<td>9 volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare's plays. Am. ed.</td>
<td>2 volumes.</td>
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The library has also a creditable collection of ballads and folk songs including Publications of the Ballad Society, 38 vols.; Child's English and Scottish ballads; Percy, Ballads and Romances; Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish border; and publications of the Folk song society.

Romance Language and Literature.—The library is well equipped with material for the study of the history of French literature and for the literature of the early period. There is sufficient material for a study of Dumas, Hugo, Molière, Sainte Beuve, George Sand, Sue, and Voltaire. For the study of the language the Atlas linguistique recently acquired is indispensable. The library has a complete set of the publications of the Société des anciens textes, Bibliothèque du 15 siècle, Gesellschaft für romanische litteratur and others. All the important journals devoted to the languages and literatures of France, Italy and Spain may be found on the library shelves.

Germanic Language and literature.—The collection of German literature is not large but it is well selected. All the important writers are represented by one or more editions of their complete works. One would find Fontane, Freytag, Grillparzer, Hauptmann, Hebbel, Heine, Herder, Heyse, Keller, Lessing, Rosegger, Schlegel, Tieck, and others on the shelves. Goethe is represented by six complete editions of his works—165 volumes. There are two extended lives of Goethe—Bieschowsky in 3 volumes. Dünster in two; the Jahrbuch and Schriften of the Goethe Gesellschaft and many editions of separate works, books of criticism etc. Schiller too is represented by six editions of his works, besides many separate works, lives and criticisms. Then there is Kürschner, Deutsche national litteratur, a collection of the works of German authors. The important journals dealing with the German language and literature are also here: thirty-three of them are currently received.

Classical Literature.—The library's collection of books on classical languages is quite complete and is one of the best. The collection was enriched in 1921 by the purchase of the private library of Paul Lejay, a well known French Scholar, and professor of the Classica in the Catholic Institute of Paris. It was his working collection in classical literature. Nearly 3000 volumes on this subject was added to the library's good collection. He had 200 volumes on and by Cicero, 100 each on Horace and Virgil—and from 25 to 90 volumes each on Livy, Lucretius, Lucan, Ovid, Plautus and Pliny. Edouard Champion writing about this Lejay library said: There are all the best editions of Horace and Virgil published by our old France, so fond of classics. There are here all works published by the learned men of the XIX century either French or German, such as dissertations on general and particular subjects, syntax,
grammar from the classics of even the poetae minores. In short the student
may consult all the classic collections from France, Germany, England, and
America that could be put together in 30 years' life of a constant collaborator
of the Revue Critique, who became later a member of the Institute, but always
fond of books, periodicals, and pamphlets, several of them annotated with his
own handwriting."

In addition to the books and pamphlets the library has practically all the
classical Journals, 37 being received currently. The research student there­
fore has at hand the resources for many lines of research in the literature and
language of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and in ancient history as well.

Science.—The research work in the sciences is conducted in the labora­
tories supplemented by the information in books, The scientific research work­
er, therefore, doesn't use so many books as the researcher in the humanities
makes use of. In the field of literature and history, the library is the laboratory.
Research students have been more active in science than in literature, hence,
we find that the library contains more books in science than it does in litera­
ture. The purchases have been made according to the demands for both
graduate and undergraduate work.

The important sets of works such as the Comptes rendus of the Academie
des sciences, the American, Australian and British associations for the advance­
ment of science, the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, Royal societies of Cana­
da and London, the Philosophical magazine, and the New Zealand institute
may be found on the shelves of the library.

The library is well equipped in the several subdivisions of science. Math­
ematics is represented by 2500 books and 30 current magazines published in
France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, and several
other countries. The collected works of such mathematicians as Cayley,
Euler, Hill, Brahe, Darwin and Galileo, are in the collection.

In astronomy the working collection is in the observatory. The collection
includes the publications of all the medium and large observatories in the
world. The records and the results of observations throughout the world and
the important works of astronomers are available for research work.

In Physics, too, the books supplement the experimental work, Poggen­
dorf's Annalen and the publications of the English and German physical socie­
ties are available. So also are the works of Chwolson, Clerk Maxwell, Sir
William Thompson, Lord Rayleigh, C. G. Stokes, P. G. Tait, and Winkleman.

In Chemistry, another field of experimental work, the results of research
are available in the back files and current numbers of the 25 journals currently
received and those which have ceased publication. The proceedings, trans­
actions, and journals of the English, French, German, and American Chemical
societies are available in the Library. There are 4500 books in the Chemical
section of the library, awaiting exploitation by the research student. Students
in Geology will find the publications of the United States geological survey and
those of the several states available. They will find also nearly 4000 books and
27 current magazines dealing with the geology of the various countries, with
physical and economic geology, with oil and gas productions, with mineralogy
and paleontology. The field of biology has been worked for 25 years back.
There has been a gradual accumulation of books and sets of journals so that
now the Biological laboratory is one of the best equipped on the campus. All
the leading journals are on file in the laboratory which for the most part are
complete from the beginning. The total number of books available for re­
search work in botany and zoology is 5000 special and 5000 general works of science. The private library of the late Dr. Lefevre and his collection of severable thousand reprints were purchased by the University and placed in the Biology library. The list of journals devoted to botany and zoology follows. There are others in general science not included which have articles on these subjects.

BIOLOGY ZOOLOGY BOTANY

Acta zoologica
American journal of botany
American microscopical society. Trans.
Annales des sciences naturelles botanique
Annals of applied biology
Annals of botany
Annales de parasitologie
L'année biologique
Archiv für protistenkunde
Archiv für zellforschung
Australian journal of experimental biology and medical science.
Archives de biologie
Archives de zoologie experimentale
Arkiv for botanik
Arkiv for zoologie
Bibliographia zoologica
Biological bulletin
Biologisches centralblatt
Biometrika
Botanical gazette
Botanical abstracts
Botanisches centralblatt
Botanisches centralblatt: Beihefte
Botanischer jahresbericht
British journal of experimental biology
Cambridge philosophical society. Proceedings in Biological sciences
Cellule
Centralblatt für bateriologie Abth. 2
Deutsche botanisches gesellschaft
Ecology
Flora
Genetics
Isis
Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche botanik
Jenaische zeitschrift für naturwissenschaft
Journal of ecology
Journal of genetics
Journal of biological chemistry
Journal of experimental zoology
Journal of morphology
Missouri botanical garden. Annals and Bulletins
Mitteilungen aus der zoologischen station zu Neapel
Mycologia
Naples—Stazione zoologica. Pubblicazioni
New phytologist
Phytopathology
Quarterly journal of microscopical science
Revue générale de botanique
Torreya
Zeitschrift für botanik
Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche zoologie
Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche mikroskopie
Zoológische jahrbücher
Zoológischer anzeiger
Zoological record

THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The facilities for research in Agricultural subjects are second to none on the campus. The library occupies a commodious reading room, well lighted and well ventilated on the second floor, south side of the new Agricultural Building. Opening out of the reading room to the east is a large stack room containing 17000 volumes and room for tables for private study. On the west of the reading room is a seminar where the library's large collection of 9000 volumes of Herd books is shelved.

The collection of the publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the several state boards of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the various states and of foreign countries is quite complete. If the research student wishes information on any phase of agriculture in Italy, France, Germany, Hawaii, South Africa, India, Japan Brazil, and other countries he will find it in the Agricultural Library. The library is well supplied, with books, periodicals, reports and the like on fruit growing, on soil fertilization, on insects and insect pests, on dairying, on poultry raising, on horses, on cooperative marketing, on questions of rural life, on landscape architecture. It has a complete file of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, a complete set of Sargent, Silva of North America, and of Wytsman, Genera insectorum. Nearly 200 periodicals are currently received, exclusive of government and Experiment Stations publications.

LAW LIBRARY

When the Law Library is housed, in the new Law building, it will offer adequate facilities for research work. Many text books have been written from its source material. It has 25,000 volumes now and is supplemented by several thousand volumes in the General Library on comparative law and on legal antiquities described above.

The library contains the complete series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Federal, District, Circuit, and Appellate courts and the reports of circuit and supreme courts of all the states, also the American decisions, the American reports, Lawyers reports, a complete file of the Reporter system, all of the Shepard citations of the national reporter system which are procurable, a collection of English ruling cases and a large collection of English reports, also complete sets of nearly all of the legal journals, both American and English, and a large collection of the latest and best text books.
Medical library was recently moved into the new addition to the Medical building where there is ample room for study and for books. There are nearly 10,000 volumes in the collection supplemented by 5,000 in the General library. Special attention has been given to the securing of all the important medical journals and to the completion of our journal files. Purchases have been limited practically to departments of Medicine: Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology and Public Health. These fields are well covered in the periodical literature. It receives currently 138 medical journals for which subscriptions are paid annually. With few exceptions the library has complete files of its journals, many of which are rare. Virchow’s Archiv für path. anatomic und Pflüger’s Archiv für die gesamte physiologie are two of the most valuable periodical sets in the collection. In the field of physiology, there are twenty-one primary journals and as many more devoted to other fields which have articles in some phase of physiology. Professors in the medical school have found the resources of the library quite adequate to their needs. Sources not in possession of the library may be borrowed from other libraries for the research student.

Engineering Library

The Engineering library is equipped for graduate work in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. The library receives currently 112 professional journals, many of which are either complete from the beginning or have long runs.

Journalism Library

Considerable graduate work has already been done in the field of Journalism. The library possesses about 2,000 volumes and receives currently nearly five hundred magazines and newspapers. The library subscribes to one hundred and thirty periodicals and one hundred and three newspapers. The literature of Journalism is not yet very extensive. This library has much of the best. With a generous amount of money for annual purchases, the library may become in a few years the best of its kind.
THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The University of Missouri stands at the head of the educational system of the state. It was founded at Columbia in 1839, and instruction in academic work was begun in 1841.

The work of the University is now carried on in the following colleges and schools: College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, College of Engineering, School of Mines and Metallurgy, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, School of Fine Arts, Graduate School, Extension Division.

All divisions are at Columbia except the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. Emphasis has been given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station and the Missouri State Military School.

The fundamental aim of the University is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. The school is supported by the state and endeavors to return to the state practical service. Of late years extension courses, experiment farms, and free literature on practical subjects have widely extended the University's influence.

The University grounds at Columbia cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are the Francis Quadrangle, the East Campus, Rollins Field for athletics, and the University Farm.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, a copy of which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the Graduate School, College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, College of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, School of Fine Arts, or Extension Division, write to

THE REGISTRAR,
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COLUMBIA, MISSOURI
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