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Foreword

This operational report of Stanford University Libraries and Academic Information Resources continues in the tradition of making visible the notable additions to the collections, and the progress of building and improving the capacity of the endowed and other funds to support the ever-expanding appetites of Stanford faculty and students for the collections and services we support. It also highlights the special contributions made by staff, members of various advisory groups, and especially donors to SUL/AIR.

In addition, we focus in this report on the digital domain. While previous reports have focused upon Academic Information Resources only briefly, this one covers Academic Computing and the Digital Library Program extensively. In each of these arenas, SUL/AIR is improving its services to the Stanford community, thereby continuing to make distinctive contributions to the methods used by the academy at large, particularly in the United States.

In drawing your attention to particular aspects of our work in this report, we do not want to give the impression that there is under-emphasis on our traditional and entrepreneurial operations. If you desire more information than is supplied herein or wish to comment back to us with advice, challenges, or moral support, we are more than receptive and will respond as fully as we can.

Appearing on the following pages are some of the last two years' highlights and major undertakings of the Stanford University Libraries and Academic Information Resources.

Michael A. Keller
Ida M. Green University Librarian;
Director, Academic Information Resources;
Publisher, HighWire Press;
Publisher, Stanford University Press
Cairns and Milestones

Hoover Library Realignment

Under direction from then-Provost Condoleezza Rice, negotiations began in 1996 to reassign most of the collection responsibilities of the Hoover Library for collecting, housing, and servicing more or less commonplace books to the University Libraries. Her reasons for doing this were the elimination of redundancy of effort in building library collections and providing library services; the achievement of fiscal and operational efficiencies; and enabling the Hoover Archives to concentrate its efforts on fulfilling its original mission. One of the primary desired outcomes was to make the contents of the Hoover Library as accessible to the Stanford community as are the contents of the University Libraries’ general collections. The contents of the Hoover Archive were to remain available on a more limited basis, comparable to those of the Department of Special Collections in the University Libraries. As the current issue of *Imprint* reveals, these few sentences cover a lot of historical and operational ground. After some confusing and unfortunate public misinformation on this subject which resulted in a minor barrage of e-mail traffic, Provost Etchemendy announced his decision to proceed in January 2001, whereupon work immediately began to implement those plans.²

By the end of August 2001, about thirty-seven Hoover Library staff members were transferred operationally and administratively to the University Libraries, and distributed to the appropriate Technical Services units in Meyer Library, to various public services units, and to the newly established Area Studies Resources Group. This Group was and is chaired by Paul Thomas, the erstwhile operational chief of the Hoover Library. The integration of the staff members and their responsibilities into the University Libraries has proceeded very well indeed. They are now ensconced in their new quarters, working effectively with their new colleagues and, in general, making real the plans begun so many years ago.

After a delay caused by the presence of insects in the East Asia collection discovered in Spring 2002, the East Asia Library staff and reference collection moved in August and September of 2002 to the fourth floor of Meyer Library. The East Asia collection is relocated almost in its entirety to the mezzanine stack area in the Meyer Library lower level. The remaining portion of the East Asia collection has been moved to the Stanford Auxiliary Library. While the fittings and furnishings of the new location of the East Asia Library are not quite yet in their finished state, in the main this relocation has been completed successfully. It is our hope and intent that the present location, high in Meyer Library, will be a temporary one, measured in years, but not decades. As the renovation, rehabilitation, and upgrades improving seismic resistance of the building occur in the coming years, we will endeavor to place the East Asia staff and public spaces in closer proximity to the relevant collections.

Assunta Pisani, Catherine Tierney, Paul Thomas, and many staff members are due profound thanks for their work on this realignment dating back to before the provostial approval was signaled. Assunta and, before her, Anthony Angiletta, worked closely with Charles Palm, now retired chief of the Hoover Library and Archive, to define a workable proposal. Thanks are due as well to John Raisian, Director of the Hoover Institution, for his interventions at crucial moments during this entire evolution.

The next events in the realignment of the Hoover Library are the selection and transfer of books from the Hoover Tower to the University Libraries. Then will come the final
transfer of a few staff members from the Hoover, those remaining behind to provide access to the books not yet moved. We expect all aspects of the realignment to be complete by mid-2004.

**Stanford Auxiliary Library Three**

Nothing illustrates better the numerous pressures experienced by modern universities than the tale of the Stanford Auxiliary Library's third module (SAL3) and how it came to be. As the writer of Ecclesiastes tells us, "Of the making of books, there is no end." And of the collecting of those books by great research libraries there is also no end. Stanford's many libraries add at least 150,000 new volumes annually, despite the vast increase in digital information resources offered and used through the array of libraries at Stanford. The General Use Permit, or GUP, an agreement reached after years of negotiation with Santa Clara County, inhibits the university in the amount of new floor space it may build on campus. Recognizing the ambitions of Stanford's appropriately aggressive faculty in their research programs and in the need for wholly new sorts of laboratories and other spaces to support multi-disciplinary approaches, the university administration wisely decided to move the site for all future modules of the Stanford Auxiliary Library off campus, thus saving the space they might have occupied on campus for teaching, learning, and research activities on the part of students and faculty. Financing the next module of SAL is a significant pressure upon the university. In order to assure maximum benefit from the new building, as well as to keep the costs of construction and operation as low as possible, we surveyed the country for buildings with similar functions and then picked the best, most advanced characteristics identified through that survey for inclusion in our plan. Another pressure on us is that of our demanding clientele: Stanford faculty and students are voracious consumers of information. They want the libraries' collections to grow, to stay up-to-date with current research and events, and they want the resources of the libraries to be as conveniently available as possible. So, despite the remote location finally chosen for SAL3 we are programming an aggressive delivery schedule to and from campus, along with facilities to accommodate those readers who may visit it to consult extensive amounts of material there as well as a digital scanning (electronic delivery) service in this initial module.

Given these four pressures—continuing growth of the collections, the GUP restrictions, costs now and in the future, and demand for collections and services from faculty and students—we have begun building SAL3 on a six-acre site in Livermore, California, about fifty road miles from Stanford. The 35,000 square foot building will feature high-density storage, advanced climate control to forestall the ravages of time on paper, sophisticated security provisions, good material handling facilities, and reasonable cost. It should be finished and ready for us to occupy in the autumn quarter of 2003. At that time, we will move non-browsable items to it from a variety of temporary storage locations on and off campus. Our principle is to reserve the two on-campus modules of SAL, located on Pampas Lane, mainly for classified collections directly accessible, in principle, to students and faculty. In response to the issues of finance and cost and looking to the future, we have acquired enough property for SAL3 to add three additional modules to it, thus potentially accommodating another forty-five years of growth of the university's library collections at current rates and in the current format mix.

A team led by Catherine Tierney has been at work on the program for the building and preparing the organization to operate it. Assunta Pisani and the managers in the Library Collections and Services division have been working with Larry Dahl, our inde-
fatigable collection storage expert, to plan for the deployment of the collections across the many library locations. Don Intersimone, SUL/AIR’s manager of facilities and space planning, has been working with the excellent people assigned to this project from Stanford’s Capital Planning and Management group.

HighWire Press

HighWire Press—the Libraries’ enterprise that puts journals on the web as a service to scholarly publishers—goes from strength to strength. In the past two years, the number of titles it serves has more than doubled to 341, while the number of staff has increased to about 105. John Sack, associate publisher and managing director of HighWire, has brought on to his management team Richard Newman, formerly an executive with the ISI organization, the producers of the Web of Science and the various citation indices so very important in the academic world. Finally, having outgrown its previous quarters in temporary, modular buildings on campus, the whole HighWire operation has moved to a building in the Stanford Research Park on Page Mill Road. All signs are that the move to the new building was a good one for the organization as well as for individual staff members.

Last winter, HighWire launched a new view of its offerings through what is now popularly known as a portal, featuring ready access to numerous features for readers. Designed with the attentive involvement of an advisory committee of publishers and scholars, the portal helps readers to create alerts, customized views of their favorite HighWire journals paired with advanced searching functions, and to browse articles and journals with maximum speed and efficiency. In addition, it features a remarkable new browsing mechanism: a graphical topic map permitting very easy navigation of about 22,000 topics and then identification of the articles related to any one of those topics. As part of this new view of the HighWire e-journal environment, the entire contents of Medline, over twelve million article abstracts from about 4,500 indexed journals, has been integrated so that now a user can search those simultaneously with the 340 plus high impact scientific and medical journals served by HighWire. As I write this, some of HighWire’s most prolific publishers participate in our “Free Back Issues” program, which provides free access to the world for a total of over 440,000 full-text articles, more than any other collection in the general and life sciences.

HighWire’s future features more of the same. Numerous publishers have contracted with HighWire for many more journals. And we are working to find funding for digitizing the backsets of all the journals associated with HighWire, because we have learned that articles in backsets accessible over the Internet are consulted between five and ten times more frequently than articles in the printed backset.

LOCKSS

The LOCKSS (“Lots Of Copies Keep Stuff Safe”) project has evolved in the last few years from a brilliant hunch, through a large-scale “beta” test among fifty-six libraries around the world, to an almost operational global solution for distributed archiving of electronic journals. The intent of the project is to make it feasible and affordable for libraries to preserve access to the e-journals to which they subscribe. This is a vital and urgent issue for libraries, and one that has defied solution, despite much funding and attention. The LOCKSS approach is to enable each participating library to build and retain local digital copies of e-journals that are continuously compared with (and where needed, corrected using) other libraries’ copies, assuring no loss or corruption of the content—–with the publishers’ blessing, but not within their control. The software is distributed at no charge
to any library (as “Open Source” software). Though the idea is rather simple, the details are complicated, fascinating, and fully described on the project website, http://lockss.stanford.edu.

In the summer of 2002, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Science Foundation both awarded new grants totaling almost $3 million for further development of this project. Both organizations had funded previous phases of the LOCKSS program, as have the Stanford University Libraries and Sun Microsystems Laboratories. We are immensely grateful to our supporters for recognizing the potential of LOCKSS to serve libraries and publishers as part or all of a comprehensive digital archive methodology. We are enormously proud of the LOCKSS team not only for its creativity, but as well for its responsiveness to publishers and librarians alike.

The challenge now, besides refining the software, is to build a self-sustaining and self-funded community, loosely coordinated from Stanford, to further development and use of this practical and promising tool for the digital age.

The Information Center

Among the decisions made during the difficult days of “down-sizing” and “re-positioning” in the early 1990s, was the organization of the collection development and public services departments into three resource groups, Humanities and Area Studies, Social Sciences, and Science and Engineering. As we planned the return to service of Green Library West, now known as the Bing Wing, we realized that there was an opportunity to reinforce the concepts of the several resource groups in the alteration of the physical location and program of the Reference Department. Essentially, we decided to disburse the more arcane and research-oriented parts of the general reference collection to the reading rooms in the Bing Wing for the social sciences, humanities, and area studies. We also decided to create an Information Center with a number of public service functions in addition to providing basic reference functions. Once the Bing Wing and the renovations to the first floor of Green Library East were complete, we assembled the components of the Information Center and subsequently, under the leadership of Kathy Kerns, the Information Center has blossomed. In addition to the basic reference function and oversight of the reference collection, the Information Center provides bibliographic instruction (including the development of the on-line teaching module for the Program in Writing and Rhetoric, a precursor to similar modules for other curricular programs), and coordinates offerings in InterLibrary Services, Media and Microtexts, and Current Periodicals.

The staff of the Information Center includes full-time librarians, a full time technology specialist, retired librarians volunteering for service, a terrific group of library specialists, and occasional interns from the library school at San Jose State University. In addition to providing direct responses to queries and demands for services, the staff members working at the various desks of the Information Center refer queries to subject specialists in the respective resource groups, Academic Computing, and even to the Help Desk of the Information Technology Services and Systems division of the university. The Center’s web site (http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/green/IC.html) provides instant information on a number of key questions most often asked, such as how does one find a book in the Green stacks, what are the computer resources at Green, what document delivery services are available, how does the new print accounting system work, what are SUNet IDs and how does one get them, and what is the state of wireless access to Internet resources.
Transitions

Among the experiences of leading so dynamic an organization as this one, blessed as it is with so many superbly qualified, energetic, and deeply committed staff members, is the inevitable and bittersweet fact of accepting the departure of people who have made unique and durable contributions to Stanford as members of SUL/AIR. One such departure, which will stand out for many years, is that of Kären Nagy, deputy university librarian, to become the executive dean for the School of Humanities and Sciences. Kären came to Stanford in 1986 to be the head of the Music Library, a function that she performed so well, she was soon persuaded to become head of the Meyer Library, then associate university librarian for public services. Kären served since the summer of 1994 as deputy university librarian, playing a particularly strong role in herding the myriad details of the re-building of the Bing Wing beginning about 1995 until the reoccupation of the building in 1999. In her new role as executive dean—essentially the chief operating officer for the school—she brings to bear her strong sense of purpose and her comprehensive kit of personal skills in assisting Dean Sharon Long with facilities and budget planning and execution as well as fund-raising. Given the budget constraints of the university, I decided not to fill the post Kären left vacant. Thus Lois Brooks, Assunta Pisani, and Catherine Tierney have had to take up the slack since Kären moved on.

We also bade a fond farewell to a small number of professional staff who took retirement during the period covered by this report.

Richard Fitchen began service in SUL/AIR in 1989 as Social & Behavioral Sciences Bibliographer. He retired in 2000. Dick’s tenure at Stanford was marked by excellent service to faculty and students in several academic departments including economics, psychology, sociology, and communication. He served with distinction as head of the General Reference service from 1993-1999. Dick led several important projects, including, most notably, a review of the library collections at the Food Research Institute prior to the elimination of that program in 1995, and integration of the General Reference service within the new Green Library Information Center in 1999.

Towards the end of her career at Stanford, Janice McLouth served as one of the two most senior catalogers in the Government Documents unit. With her experience and thorough knowledge of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules she often served as a resource for other cataloging staff. Janice had an expert knowledge of various governments and government agencies, as well as their corporate structures, which was essential for creating high quality bibliographic records and, therefore, to providing effective access to local, federal, and international documents. In the best tradition of the professional librarian, Janice maintained a high regard for public service at all times. We are sorry to report that not long after her retirement in June 2001, Janice passed on, having battled cancer for some time.

Appointed as Curator for Romance Languages and Humanities in 1979, Mary Jane Parrine’s responsibilities focused primarily on French and Italian studies, though she also worked with the departments of Philosophy, Classics, and Religious Studies. A lecturer in the department of French and Italian since 1981, her teaching was combined with library and university service, notably in major exhibitions to showcase significant acquisitions in her fields: on Dante and on the Gustave Gimon Collection of French Political Economy, both of which involved publications and related conferences. Dr. Parrine was consistently active within the local and national library communities, and her professional activities and scholarship always complemented her university service, which was distinguished. She was among a very small cadre of specialists at Stanford and in her
domain across the U.S. to have had such a history of success in building collections and, through that work, supporting research in the humanities by faculty and students. In recognition of her splendid work for Stanford, she was granted emerita status upon retirement in August 2001.

Barbara Sawka, William R. Moran Curator for Recorded Sound and head of the Stanford Music Library, started her career at Stanford in 1977 as head of the Stanford Archive of Recorded Sound. Before coming to Stanford, Barbara served as assistant to the curator of the Yale Collection of Historical Recordings, following graduate work in Comparative Literature at Yale and an undergraduate degree in French from Stanford. In 1988, she was named the William R. Moran Curator for Recorded Sound and in 1990 added the administrative leadership of the Stanford Music Library to her responsibilities. Barbara's lasting contribution to the Archive is its unique collection, including such acquisitions as the Monterey Jazz Festival archive, the San Francisco Traditional Jazz Foundation Collection, the Mildred and Richard Crooks Collection, the Jascha Heifetz Collection, and the Peter Morse Collection. She is widely known in the local and national archival and library worlds, having presented papers and workshops on many topics and represented Stanford for years in the Associated Audio Archives consortium. Barbara was active and a leader in the Association for Recorded Sound Collections, the Music Library Association, and the National Recording Preservation Board. For her impressive work at Stanford, Barbara was granted emerita status upon her retirement in October 2001.

The following new professional staff members were welcomed to the Stanford University Libraries during this period: Cathy Aster, Surajit Bose, Chris Bourg, Allan Cheri, Karen Clay, Andra Darlington, John Elts, Claudia Engel, Ronnie Fields, Hannah Frost, David Futey, Alicia Gamez, Rose Harrington, Gary Harris, Dalene Hawthorne, Kimberly Hayworth, Nancy Hoebelheinrich, Kathy Hudson, Haekyung Jeon-Slaughter, Matthew Jockers, Vanessa Kam, Annette Keogh, Charles Kerns, Soobum Kim, Sindy Lee, Sue Li, Jackie Mai, Julie Mai, Cheryl McGrath, Michael Olson, Sean Quimby, Robert Rohrbacher, Karen Rondestvedt, Gerry Smith, Stu Snydman, Sarah Sussman, and Chris Wilrich. From the Hoover Institution we welcomed Muhammad Al-Faruque, Linh Chang, Karen Fung, Margaret Hughes, Naomi Kotake, Mark Tan, Paul Thomas, and Julia Tung. With Media Solutions came Judith Blankman, Diane Carr, Alan Hativa, Wynn Hausser, Matthew Jedynak, Gregory Kajfetz, Aixen Lin, Scott McComas, and Christopher Spennner.

The following internal appointments and promotions were made during 2000-2002: Jim Kent, coordinator, Media-Microtext Services; Kathy Kerns, head, Information Center; Richard Kropowski, acting head, ARS; Nancy Lorimer, acting head, Music Library, 2002-2003; Bill McPherson, head, Humanities Resource Group; Stella Ota, head, Physics Library; Jerry Persons, chief information architect; Malgorzata Schaefer, coordinator, Instructional Services; Mimi Tashiro, acting head, Music Library, 2001-2002.

I note with deep sadness the passing of Gregor Peterson, AB '54, MBA '59, close personal friend as well as friend to the Libraries and, along with Dion Peterson, important donor to the reconstruction of the Bing Wing as well as to a number of lesser SUL/AIR projects. Greg was a gentleman printer and quite supportive of several fine press projects we undertook over the years. He and Dion took a direct and personal interest in the progress of the reconstruction as well as in many fine points in the interior design and furnishing of the Bing Wing. We were proud to name the Gregor G. and Dion Peterson Exhibit Gallery in honor of their participation in the reconstruction. Greg was taken
from us quite suddenly, but his memory and the exhibit gallery bearing his name live along with us.

Also remembered with great fondness is George Daniel Jagels, AB '29, a longtime, devoted friend of the Stanford University Libraries. Together with his wife Margaret Foley Jagels, he endowed the George and Margaret Jagels Book Fund in 1980, and was generous in his support of library programs over the succeeding years, including the restoration of the Bing Wing. George was an avid supporter of higher education and scientific research, and served on the Claremont Graduate University Board of Trustees and as president of the College Student Personnel Institute. He was an active member of Caltech Associates, a Huntington Library Overseer, and helped found the Leakey Foundation.

Joe Greenberg, the great linguist who died in May 2001, was known to many library staff. His long-time identification with the old Reference Room in Green Library, and more recently the Information Center, has been remarked upon in different articles, videos, and interviews. The following is from his obituary by Professor Croft:

Yet despite the controversial positions he took from the beginning of his career to the end, and the stature he gained in the field, Joe Greenberg was one of the most mild-mannered and self-effacing scholars imaginable. He was the scholar's scholar. He office was Green Library at Stanford, where he worked all day, six days a week (down to five in his last decade), always reading and making notes in pencil in his famous notebooks. The library staff one day surprised him by installing a brass plaque on the oak reading table where he worked, inscribed "The Joseph H. Greenberg Research Table."

His erudition was awesome but he wore it lightly. He could recall obscure facts about languages anywhere in the world (though in later years he said, "Every time I learn the name of a new student, a fact about Nilo-Saharan flies out of my head"). Only a few years ago he lamented to me that when he read a grammar, he no longer remembered everything. He gave up trying to learn Japanese in his sixties, saying he was too old to learn a difficult language and writing system; but at eighty-five he told me he could read most of the Japanese entries in an Ainu-Japanese dictionary he used. When he reviewed his African notebooks at the end of life, over four decades after he wrote them, he was disappointed that he couldn't remember the specific word forms.

While Joe's papers have been conferred to university archives, copies of some of his famous notebooks are in Green Library Stack:

Greenberg, Joseph Harold, 1915- [Regional linguistic notebooks, Amerindian].
Call number: P203 G7 F.

Michael L. Katzev died in September, 2001 at his home in Southport, Maine. Survivors include his wife, Susan; one brother, Richard Katzev and his wife Aphra Reinelt Katzev of Portland, Oregon. Michael graduated Phi Beta Kappa in economics at Stanford in 1961, then went on to earn a master's degree in art history at UC Berkeley in 1963. Following a year each at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and at Columbia University, he entered the Ph.D. program at the University of Pennsylvania in 1965. As an archaeologist he led the team that raised one of the oldest seagoing cargo vessels ever discovered, a twenty-three hundred-year-old ship found off the town of Kyrenia on the north coast of Cyprus in 1967. With his brother Richard, Michael
endowed the Shirley P. Katzev Book Fund for the purchase of books in the disciplines of art, history, and literature. In this way his memory will be preserved in perpetuity as a true friend of the libraries.

A staff member, Jim Cruse died peacefully in July, 2001, after a long battle with cancer. He was survived by a wide circle of loving friends who will remember his sense of humor, his humanity, and his devotion to his work. Jim began his library career in Reference and ILL at Indiana University; he spent a number of years at the University of Michigan in ILL and Access Services before becoming assistant head of Access Services at Stanford in April 1989. He bridged technology changes from manual circulation, to batch, and then into the online environment. Jim's aptitude for technology positioned him to be a major player in SUL/AIR's transition to online circulation, both within Access Services and, starting in 1991, in the Library Systems Department. As a programmer, Jim's contributions expanded beyond circulation support to include important work on every facet of Unicorn, on bibliographic databases, and on any task that needed his special talents and intuition. SUL will greatly miss Jim and his commitment to his colleagues and his work.
Academic Computing

As noted in the Foreword, in this report we focus particularly on the digital domain of SUL/AIR, represented in large part by Academic Information Resources. AIR is comprised of Academic Computing, the Humanities Digital Information Service, and the Social Sciences Data Service. The largest of these divisions, Academic Computing (http://acomp.stanford.edu), supports the use of technology in teaching, learning, and student community life. It offers Stanford faculty and students a wide range of services and resources: consulting and training in the use of technology and information resources; computer labs, computing support and network services for Stanford’s 10,000 housed students via its Residential Computing unit; desktop and public computers and support in the Stanford University Libraries; public computer clusters, labs, and technology-equipped classrooms; fee-for-service Web development via its Media Solutions unit; and development of software applications that are used by faculty and students in the pursuit of learning, teaching, and information discovery.

Academic Computing’s guiding principle—the way technology enhances the pursuit of learning and teaching is more important than technology itself—is considered not only as it provides reliable computers, support, and infrastructure services, but also as it develops innovative and relevant technology and learning spaces; leads, collaborates, and participates in initiatives that enable academic pursuits; disseminates knowledge through teaching and consulting programs; and advocates the needs of the academic community to other service providers.

A description of Academic Computing’s current initiatives offers specific examples of focus, as follows.

CourseWork and the Open Knowledge Initiative

Academic Computing’s CourseWork Project (http://coursework.stanford.edu) is part of the Open Knowledge Initiative (OKI) in which MIT, Stanford and other lead institutions are creating, testing, and distributing open source learning management tools. The goal of the project, which was partially funded with an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant, is to create a technical framework and set of applications to support courses.

First released in January 2002, CourseWork, a course management system, now hosts over twelve thousand students and faculty, and about 350 courses. Using CourseWork simplifies many tasks involved in teaching a course, particularly the time-consuming bookkeeping and communication tasks. Once instructors set up a CourseWork Web site for a course, they have access to the Registrar’s listing of students for that course, and they can quickly and easily make a syllabus, schedule, and other course materials available to students; make and collect assignments; administer and grade quizzes and problem sets; and monitor the students’ progress in the course. For their part, students are able to sign up for sections, get assignments and grades, access course materials, take quizzes, submit papers, and engage in online discussions.

One of CourseWork’s major strengths lies in its flexibility. The system is designed for both faculty with little Web experience, who wish to develop their course Web site quickly, as well as for expert Web-users, who can use it to organize complex, Web-based materials and link them to Web communication tools. CourseWork tools can be turned “on” or “off,” allowing instructors to adopt only those that meet their teaching needs.

This modularity means that instructors do not have to use the complete system, and it gives technologically sophisticated users full flexibility to incorporate CourseWork’s complex features into their own Web sites. For example, Victoria Szabo, the academic
technology specialist for Stanford’s Introduction to the Humanities Program (a freshman year sequence of three required courses), is showing instructors how they can add the CourseWork Announcements and Grades Tools to their handcrafted Web sites. With the Announcements Tool, instructors can quickly post announcements and send emails. With the Grades Tool, instructors can post grades from tests and assignments on the Web so that each student can view his/her own grades.

CourseWork has generated keen interest at Stanford, and Academic Computing has received many requests for customization that will support individual teaching and learning needs. For example, the Stanford Language Center, a department within the Division of Literatures, Cultures, and Languages, asked about using CourseWork to deliver their Standard Oral Proficiency Interviews (SOPI), an evaluation tool that assesses a student’s ability to read, understand, and speak a language. CourseWork was extended with a special SOPI module that allows students to view digital video, listen to spoken questions, and respond verbally and in writing. Instructors can then read and listen to the students’ responses to evaluate their proficiency.

CourseWork 2.0, released in September 2002, has many enhancements and upgrades, including support for students who are blind or have limited vision. This version is integrated with Stanford’s course registration system, so that when a student registers for a class, he or she is automatically given access to the CourseWork Web site for that class. Enhancements to the system are continuing, as faculty and student users provide feedback. In addition, CourseWork was licensed to several other universities in the fall of 2002. For more information about CourseWork see the Web at http://aboutcoursework.stanford.edu.

Distance Education and Media Solutions

Academic Computing has also developed courses for alumni audiences for the Alliance for Lifelong Learning, a new, not-for-profit “distance learning” venture among Oxford, Stanford, and Yale Universities. The Alliance’s mission is to provide online courses and other educational offerings in the arts and sciences. Initially, the programs are being offered to the combined alumni, family, and friends of the three universities. In recognizing the potential appeal of this educational opportunity, the Alliance plans to make its offerings available to a wider audience in the future. See http://www.alllearn.org/ for more information.

Media Solutions (http://mediasolutions.stanford.edu/), Stanford’s Web development group (and part of Academic Computing), has worked with faculty to develop several courses for the Alliance. The courses use rich multimedia experiences to complement the professor’s lectures and text, stimulate the discussions of an online community, and allow learners to explore the specific subject in depth.

Examples of these courses include: Encountering Homer’s Odyssey, which combines readings of the text with visual imagery to create a captivating experience, and World War II and the World it Made, which offers interactive maps of the European and Pacific Theaters that illustrate the changing political climate and progress of the war. Several new courses are under development for the 2002/2003 academic year, including The Would-Be Gentleman, a simulation game set in seventeenth-century France, and Beethoven in Five Sonatas, studying works by the composer.

Media Solutions is a fee-for-service group that offers support for the Stanford community’s multimedia communication needs. In addition to their award-winning Web design and development, they offer a full range of services with expertise in a variety of areas including information design, instructional design, and graphic design.
**On the Farm**

While the work with the Alliance is innovative and engaging, most of Academic Computing’s efforts are closer to home. Our Residential Computing group supports Stanford’s ten thousand housed students in the seventy-five student residences, and Meyer Library, where much of our work is centered, hosts facilities and services that support the undergraduate curriculum and students with disabilities.

**Residential Computing**

When Residential Computing (http://rescomp.stanford.edu) was founded many years ago, the focus was to assure that students had access to computers and that the student residences were network-enabled. Since undergraduate computer ownership has topped ninety-five percent. Residential Computing has expanded its focus to include support for the students’ use of technology in learning, community life, and individual discovery.

Here are a few examples of innovative programs underway in the student residences.

Resident Computer Coordinators (RCCs) live in each student residence, where they help other students use their computers more effectively. As students' proficiency with technology has increased, the role of the RCC has shifted from technical support to that of educator. Instead of helping a student to recover a term paper from a crashed computer, an RCC may show the student how to locate information that will help with a term paper, or demonstrate how to create a Web page for a class project. RCCs are increasingly engaged in the educational programs in the residences as well. For example, in the Freshman/Sophomore College dorms (Adams and Schiff), RCC Tom Whitnah has developed a Web site that helps coordinate community and educational activities in the residence (http://frosoco.stanford.edu). He also assists with the oral communication and presentation skills class taught in the residence.

Each student residence has a computer cluster where students can do their homework, print files, and scan images. The clusters are typically isolated in rooms that allow no other activities; students work individually at a computer station to complete work that must be done there, and then leave to use their own computer or to work on group projects.

In Toyon Hall a new model is proving successful. A large, sunny room offers computers equipped with a wide collection of software, sofas and chairs for group discussions, and network ports for laptop users. Students can gather for individual and group work using computers, rearranging the furniture to fit the moment’s needs. This multipurpose study facility allows students to use it for individual and group study, or to work quietly but not in isolation. This idea for multipurpose space was originally introduced in the first floor lobby of Meyer Library, and has proven immensely popular with students.

**Undergraduate Computing Facilities**

The first two floors of Meyer Library house computing facilities and services that are operated by Academic Computing and designed to support the undergraduate learning needs. Here are several examples:

- Language teachers frequently use audio and video clips to allow students to hear a variety of speaking voices, accents and dialects, both in classroom sessions and as study exercises. Students can use the Digital Language Lab (http://thelab.stanford.edu) to
review media clips and to practice their speaking and reading skills. The computers there are configured for a variety of languages that use roman and character based fonts, including Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Hebrew, Russian, and others.

- Instructors who are interested in using technology in their courses may visit the Academic Technology Lab (http://acomp.stanford.edu/atl/) to create multimedia materials, develop a course Web site, and build digital study sets for students to use.
- The Program in Writing and Rhetoric teaches students to use imagery to support written ideas, for example, by incorporating photographs into writing assignments. Students can create and edit images, and produce sound and video for their coursework in the Multimedia Studio (http://acomp.stanford.edu/studio). Regular workshops help students master new skills. A pilot program started in Fall 2002 collocates writing tutors, reference librarians and technology consultants, offering students one place where they can get help with improving their research skills and expressing their ideas.
- Students with disabilities can choose from a variety of technology options to help them access course materials and participate in courses. The Assistive Learning Technology Center offers computers and other electronic devices, as well as assistance, to students who can benefit from this technology. For example, document cameras allow students with low vision to zoom in on text and display it in large format on a screen. Small versions of these cameras can be taken into classrooms so that students with low vision can see what is written on the whiteboard during class. Additionally, course materials are created in formats that are accessible to all students. Materials are produced in Braille, or printed materials can be scanned into the computer to be “read” aloud by the computer to the student.
- Computers in the Meyer Library clusters have programming software used by students in computer science classes. Teaching assistants hold “office hours” in the clusters to help these students complete course assignments.
- The computing labs and classrooms in Meyer Library are configured for multiple purposes: instructors teaching workshops, as well as individuals and groups studying together can all make use of the same spaces. This flexibility of space helps assure that students are able to learn in a variety of ways.
- Wireless network technology in Meyer allows students who own laptops to work with study groups and complete their homework near the experts—teaching assistants, librarians, tutors, and computer consultants. Wireless access also allows students with disabilities who own laptops to bring their specially configured computers into group study sessions, allowing them to participate more fully in learning activities.

**Technology Support for Faculty**

Academic Computing also works with faculty to help them use technology more effectively. One of its most widely acclaimed efforts, the Academic Technology Specialists Program, places staff in departments with experience in the use of technology and in the academic discipline of their assigned department. The Academic Technology Special-
ists' projects, which are as varied as the academic disciplines in which they work, are well demonstrated by these examples:

- Matthew Jockers, English, created a resource guide for faculty entitled Technology and the Study of Literature. He guides faculty through the types of options available to them, including technology for delivery methods that address different learning styles, and technology for communication, course management, and content distribution, offering suggestions about whether such technology is appropriate for in-class use or is better suited to supplement classes.

- Peter Chen, Math, Science, and Engineering, has worked with the Human Biology Core program to create tests and quizzes that more effectively assess whether students have grasped course concepts. The Human Biology Core program relies on a group of instructors and course assistants who collaboratively work to provide instruction to over 200 students each quarter. Because of the delegated nature of teaching these courses, it becomes necessary for all instructional staff to work together to develop thoughtful material for examinations.

Chen developed a Web-based, collaborative exam-writing system (which uses a FileMaker database) so the instructional staff can write and contribute potential questions to a shared pool at any time, and allow others to comment and edit. An instructor can submit a question from a Web browser whenever inspiration strikes. The questions are categorized based on style (True-False, Multiple-Choice, and Short-Answer), topic, difficulty, and knowledge type. Following the editing process, the instructors can select the specific questions that they wish to use on an exam and export them to a Microsoft Word document for proper formatting. Post-exam, they can enter more data into the database about the quality of the question, the number of students who responded correctly, and so on.

- Claudia Engel, Education, has worked with the Stanford Teacher Education Program to fulfill accreditation requirements for technology literacy. Her infusion of innovative technology into the program has helped the students bridge the gap between technology and the learning process so that they can apply the same techniques in their own teaching once they enter the professional world. Specifically, Engel has helped to revise the year-long program and to recommend appropriate technologies, has contributed to the redesign of the curriculum, and has provided course support and training for the students in the program.

- Michael Gonzalez, Overseas Studies Program, worked with professors teaching Film History and Criticism in Florence and Berlin. Using software and equipment to capture precise segments of a film work from tape makes explaining film theory and history more efficient, lends to the reuse of materials, and allows for explanatory detail and ease of review. The captured clips are mounted in PowerPoint or on a desktop player and projected to a large screen (instead of television). This freedom from rigid media formats adds value to students and teachers wanting to explore the rich history of film in Italy and Germany.

- Charles Weiland, Earth Sciences, created MARVE, the Marine Virtual Explorer, to allow students to experience oceanographic research through their Web browsers. MARVE is
a simulation of a research dive in the Alvin submersible to a hydrothermal vent field on the East Pacific Rise.

The East Pacific Rise is part of the global mid-ocean ridge system. Mid-ocean ridges are volcanic and, of course, underwater. This interaction of heat and water results in spectacular hydrothermal activity. MARVE combines real oceanographic data with 3-D computer modeling to represent a real place on the earth (though it is not an exact representation).

Students can discover a fascinating world where deep-sea animals thrive on superheated water in a rugged volcanic landscape. They can go to twenty different locations in the model and, at each location, look in all directions. Students can create maps and collect water samples as they explore the underwater terrain. They can investigate the area and find out what is there, just as the research oceanographers did who first explored the East Pacific Rise.

These are just a few examples of the many projects completed by Academic Technology Specialists. In the 2002/2003 academic year, Academic Technology Specialists will work in the departments of Art and Art History, Drama, Psychology, Political Science, Cultural and Social Anthropology, English, Anthropological Sciences, Sociology, Communication, the Disability Resource Center, the Language Center, the schools of Earth Sciences and Law, and the Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Core program.
Digital Library Program

SUL/AIR's Digital Library Program encompasses both digital resources that are created by us and resources that are offered to Stanford through subscriptions and licenses with external organizations and publishers. The goals of the program are to support the selection, acquisition, creation, provision of access, and preservation of digital content. It provides a locus of integration of the many units involved in digital content development, and depends on collaboration with and support by units throughout SUL/AIR. The collections and services described below are a sampling of recent and current initiatives, and many more initiatives will be coming forward in this multi-faceted and evolving program.

The partnerships and collaboration necessary to support building a digital library extend beyond Stanford. An important component of these wider partnerships is SUL/AIR's membership in the Digital Library Federation (http://www.diglib.org/), a select group of universities committed to active support of digital library initiatives. The Information exchange, discussions, programs, support for development of standards and best practices, and other aspects of the DLF are important components of our digital library development.

Image Collections

Over the past two years, SUL/AIR has greatly expanded its digital library activities and capacity in the realm of on-line image collections. Whereas we had previously created significant image collections (such as a popular selection of dime novel and penny dreadful cover art), such projects were most often labor-intensive, single-use, isolated projects. Having understood the significance of digital image collections in research and teaching, we have now embarked on a new era in providing access to them: we have implemented a major image search and delivery system (Insight, by Luna Imaging, Inc.) that provides tools and interfaces for a potentially unlimited number of image collections. Not only do we no longer have to create these tools ourselves from scratch, we now have the major added benefit of a single user interface and cross-collection image searching. At the same time, we are able to share our image collections with other institutions that use this system, and to take advantage of their image collection sharing as well. This means that a user at Stanford might, for example, simultaneously and seamlessly search a Stanford collection of historical manuscripts along with a remote collection of historical maps. The introduction of this system has fomented a new interest in visual resources for research and teaching at Stanford. The center of Insight expertise and support has been the Humanities Digital Information Service (HDIS) (http://www.sul.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/hdis/), and it has provided support for a number of important projects, such as the African Maps (described in Notable Additions to the Collections); as well as the Stanford Geological Survey, and Kircher Correspondence, which are described below.
Stanford Geological Survey

The Stanford Geological Survey existed for one hundred years, from 1895 until 1995. During this time, students and faculty went into the field to survey and map parts of California, Nevada, and Utah. The collection was housed in the Geology Department until after the earthquake in 1989 when it was moved to Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections. It has since been available in a limited way, only to those who visited Branner Library and then to the few items that had been added to the library’s online catalogue, Socrates.

In the fall of 2001, Branner Library received a grant from the California State Library and matching funds from Stanford to catalogue, scan, and display the maps, field notebooks, and field reports from this collection. The Web site, with a portion of the imagery, came online in late 2002 using the Insight application. When the work has been completed in late 2003, all of the output of the Survey held by the library will be catalogued in Socrates. Most of the maps and the relevant field notebooks and reports will be digitized and freely available over the Internet.

The project is supported by Stanford University Libraries, the School of Earth Sciences, and a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, administered in California by the State Librarian.

Kircher Correspondence

During his lifetime, the Jesuit polymath Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680) was widely regarded as the physical embodiment of all the learning of his age. A refugee from war-torn Germany, Kircher arrived in Rome just after Galileo’s condemnation, where he was heralded as possessing the secret of deciphering hieroglyphics. Kircher had over 760 correspondents, including scientists, physicians, Jesuit missionaries, two Holy Roman emperors, popes, and potentates throughout the globe. The subjects discussed in his voluminous correspondence cover the entire range of his interests. The correspondence constitutes a hugely important resource for the study of early modern Europe, and its interest goes far beyond the study of Kircher’s own career. The Kircher Correspondence is of particular interest for the history of early modern science and technique. As well as engaging in correspondence with the most eminent scientists of his time, including Leibniz, Torricelli, and Gassendi, Kircher harnessed the network of Jesuit missionaries to carry out natural observations and experiments on a global scale. The Kircher Correspondence project is largely the work of two visiting scholars at Stanford, Michael John Gorman and Nick Wilding. It is hosted by SUL’s installation of the Insight delivery system. Links to further information and access instructions are available at http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/hdis/aboutinsight.html.

Digital Interlibrary Loan

SUL has been involved in an innovative digitize-on-demand project to provide interlibrary patrons digital access to Stanford’s book collections. With major funding from the IMLS, the Humanities Digital Information Service has created a digital interlibrary loan
service that has generated not only interest and enthusiasm among our peer institutions, but also digital copies of close to one thousand out-of-copyright books to add to Stanford’s own digital library. For more information, please consult the dd-ILL Web page at http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/hdis/dd-ill/index.html.

**GATT Digital Archive Project**

In existence between 1947 and 1994, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the predecessor of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Unlike a number of other international organizations for which the record of concrete effects is unclear, the GATT exercised a profound influence on the trade policies of member nations. The GATT came into being in order to achieve expansion and liberalization of world trade and to reduce protectionism. With an initial focus on trade in manufactured goods, during its existence and culminating in the Uruguay Round (1986-1994) and the creation of the WTO, the GATT expanded its focus to deal with agricultural trade, trade in services, trade-related investment measures, intellectual property rights, and textiles. It provided a venue for multilateral negotiations and agreements as well as mechanisms for dispute settlement. The GATT was both an important cause and a symptom of the phenomenon known as globalization. However, far less academic work has been done on the GATT than any of the other post-WWII agencies. The history of this organization and how it affected international relations and effected economic change is a large and under-researched aspect of international studies.

In order to help preserve, enhance, and broaden access to the records of the GATT, the Stanford University Libraries has undertaken a multiyear project. During the first phase (1997-2002), Stanford acquired some 220,000 pages of GATT documentation on microfiche from the World Trade Organization in 1997. In 1999 Stanford entered into an arrangement with the WTO to digitize key documents, publications, and archival material related to the GATT (1947-1994). Over the course of four six-week visits to Geneva between 1999 and 2002, Stanford has created over 1.8 million digital page images from source paper and photographic files.

The project has entered a second phase. Supported with funding from the IMLS National Leadership Grants for Libraries program, SUL/AIR staff will digitize the GATT microfiche documents acquired in 1997, create associated metadata, and develop a public Web interface to the broader GATT Digital Archive including over 2.2 million digital page and photographic images. Project staff will create an EAD finding aid to the entire GATT Archive. This finding aid will provide for the first time broad public, scholarly, and student access to all GATT public documents and internal documentation. Additionally, staff will create a full-text searching capability to a subset of the entire archive through the use of corrected OCR and XML structural mark-up. This phase of the project should be completed by May 2004. For additional information, please consult the GATT Digital Archive Web site at http://gatt-archive.stanford.edu.

**Data Extraction Web Interface (DEWI)**

The Data Extraction Web Interface, developed by the Social Sciences Data Service, is a web-based system for searching and extracting variables within numeric datasets. It serves Stanford data users by eliminating the need to search for printed codebooks or write programs to extract variables. Online documentation and variable metadata are incorporated into a single convenient system. Variable sample frequencies and other information within DEWI helps the data user decide which variable to extract, and
extract files can be directly downloaded to the individual's workstation. DEWI has been used in statistical methods courses to allow students to use "real" data in their assignments, as well as by researchers to explore the relevance of DEWI datasets in their analyses. DEWI contains a growing collection of numeric datasets, such as the General Social Surveys, National Education Longitudinal Studies, the World Values Survey and the European Values Surveys, and others. The DEWI system is available to Stanford at http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/ssds.

**Selected Electronic Resources**

Acquisitions of and subscriptions to networked electronic resources from various vendors are an important component of the SUL/AIR Digital Library Program. These resources span a variety of formats, including databases, full text electronic journals, and full text electronic books. An important development related to these resources is SUL/AIR's membership beginning in September 2001 in the NorthEast Research Libraries (NERL) consortium. NERL membership consists of twenty-one academic research libraries, primarily in the Northeast (e.g., Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell). It is a sign of the impact of our networked environments that it works well for Stanford to participate in and benefit from a consortium that is outside its geographical area. NERL members share the common objectives of access and cost containment, joint licensing, and possible joint deployment of electronic resources. NERL also offers a forum in which members can share information about management and budgeting for electronic resources.

Complete and updated links from www-sul.stanford.edu/ to the various digital resources SUL/AIR offers are available on the appropriate Web pages, such as Databases, Electronic Journals, and various subject specific pages. The range in type and coverage is considerable, as shown by a sampling of some recently added resources:

- **Evans Digital Edition**—provides fully searchable, electronic facsimiles of all books printed in North America to 1800.
- **Early English Books Online**—consists of electronic facsimiles of all books printed in English to 1700, with a subset available for full-text searching.
- **Gerritsen Collection: Women's History Online 1543-1945**—provides fully searchable, electronic facsimiles of books for the study of women's history in the world.
- **Black Drama 1850 to the Present**—contains fully searchable versions of approximately 1200 rare and hard-to-find plays.
- **Digital Library of Classic Protestant Texts**—a collection of texts featuring both text searching and digital page facsimiles of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century works.
- **ebrary**—fully searchable books (ten thousand plus as of Fall 2002) in various disciplines, with individual options for printing pages.
- **Books 24x7 and Safari Tech Books**—two services focusing on computer and information technology, with complementary coverage of over two thousand books.
- **Chronicle of Higher Education**—fully searchable current and archived issues, under an initial experiment for institution-wide access for a select group of institutions.
- **PsycArticles**—provides full text searching and retrieval for American Psychological Association (and related) journals, and complements the PsycInfo database.
- **Columbia Gazetteer of the World**—provides type of place, place name, and full text searching for over 165,000 places in the world.
- **Cambridge Structural Database**—contains crystal structure information for over 257,000 organic and metal organic compounds.
**ebrary**

In January 2002 Stanford University Libraries began offering access to the electronic book collections of ebrary. ebrary provides full text searching and viewing of titles in a broad variety of disciplines, along with options for printing or copying text from selected pages. In addition to finding relevant titles by searching within the ebrary environment, readers can go directly from links in Socrates to a specific title in ebrary. ebrary also offers customizable InfoTools, which allow readers to mark text and then link to external services such as dictionaries, gazetteers, and other reference tools.

**Web of Knowledge**

Databases from ISI (founded as the Institute for Scientific Information) are now available to Stanford researchers through the new Web of Knowledge integrated platform. The revised platform provides new features for researchers, such as cross-searching of multiple databases, including the Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, and Derwent Innovations Index. In addition, there are Journal Citation Reports for both the sciences and the social sciences, with data for evaluating and comparing scholarly journals.

**Wiley Enhanced Access for Journals**

Stanford researchers can now use electronic journals through Wiley Interscience Enhanced Access. This subscription replaces the earlier basic access with its one reader maximum and limitation to issues from the current journal year. The new Enhanced Access provides all of the almost two hundred Wiley journals, with particular strengths in scientific and technical fields, to which Stanford subscribes without any limit on the number of simultaneous readers. Also, both current issues and back volumes are included.
Plates

Selected illustrations from Notable Additions to the Collections

Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, from The Gallery of Heroick Women Written in French by Peter Le Moyne, of the Society of Jesus. Translated into English by the Marquess of Winchester

London: R. Norton for Henry Seile, 1652
Title page from *Selectus Diplomatum & Numismatum Scotiae Thesaurus* by James Anderson. Edinburgh: Apud Tho. & Walt. Ruddimannos (etc., etc.), 1739

Exemplar Mss Literis Longobardicis from The Origin and Progress of Writing, as Well Hieroglyphic as Elementary by Thomas Astle. London: Printed by T. Bensley for J. White, 1803
J. Swaine, engraver
Gospel of Luke, Ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Nero from
The Origin and Progress of Writing, as Well Hiero-
lyphic as Elementary by Thomas Astle
London: Printed by T. Bensley for J. White, 1803
Pieter van der Aa
Le Cap de Bonne Espérance comme il a été ci-devant
Leiden, 1727
Louis Brion de la Tour
L'Afrique dressée pour l'étude de la géographie
Paris: Louis Brion de la Tour, L.C. Desnon, 1766
J. Walton, lithographer

Ferry on Windermere from A Picturesque Tour of the English Lakes, Containing a Description of the Most Romantic Scenery of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire... Illustrated with Forty-Eight Coloured Views Drawn by T. H. Fielding and J. Walton...
London: Printed for R. Ackermann, 1821

W. Hawkes Smith, lithographer

Kenilworth Castle Corrected from the Views in Dugdale's Warwickshire, South View, From the Old Park and North East View, From Bull Hill from Kenilworth in the 16th, 18th, and 19th Centuries: Displayed in Thirteen Lithographic Prints.
Birmingham: W. Hawkes Smith, 1821
Solon Shedd
Topographic and geologic map of the Stanford University lands along San Francisquito Creek. 1895
Calaveras en montón...
Broadsheet with illustrations by José Guadalupe Posada
Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1906

Figure 2. Calaveras en montón... (A Lot of Skeletons), 1906. Broadsheet with illustrations by Posada 10/1, x 17¾ in.
Ester M. Hernández
Libertad, 1976
Etching
Reproduced with permission from the artist
Notable Additions to the Collections

Area Studies

The newly-formed Area Studies Resource Group consists of curators whose expertise and responsibility span five disparate collecting areas: Africa and the Middle East, East Asia, Eastern Europe and Russia, Judaica and Hebraica, and Latin America and Chicano Studies. These areas confront such issues as non-standard book trades and the problems inherent in dealing with non-Roman scripts.

With the exception of Judaica/Hebraica, these curatorships also have the responsibility of carrying on the rich collecting tradition of the Hoover Library in addition to supporting the teaching and research needs of Stanford University.

African and the Middle Eastern Collections

African Maps.
Acquired through the William R. and Yvonne E. Jacobson Africana Collections Program.
The Dr. Oscar F. Norwich Collection of African Maps was one of the world's premier private collections before its arrival at Stanford. Featuring 316 antiquarian maps, it documents the development of the cartography of Africa from the late fifteenth into the early twentieth century. Chronologically, the collection's greatest strength lies in eighteenth-century imprints, while geographically it is remarkable for its specialty maps of South Africa. With acquisition of the Norwich Collection, the Libraries' holdings of rare African maps now number over five hundred. The process of cataloging and digitizing the maps is currently underway with the goal of making the entire collection accessible to the research community via the Web, through Luna Imaging's Insight software.

Photograph Album of the West African Frontier Force in the Cameroons and of East Africa.
This album consists of ninety-nine small-format photographs of the West African Frontier Force's campaign in the Cameroons during World War I, and thirty-four snapshots of British colonial East Africa. The West African Frontier Force was composed of African soldiers and European officers. The photographs of their Cameroon campaign include depictions of the arrival of the British military forces near Duala, the Northern Railway, military forts, the town of Buea after its capture by the British, and joint British-French operations with Senegalese troops. The images of East Africa show various aspects of the region under British control.

Topographic Line Maps of Iraq and Kuwait.
These sixty-seven maps of Kuwait and southern Iraq were created for the U.S. and British governments during the Gulf War in 1990. While originally compiled in the 1980s, they were updated and revised for Desert Storm. Highly detailed at 1:50,000 scale, the maps show road types, settlements, mosques and shrines, oil and gas pipelines, oil wells and tanks, power lines, airports, boundaries, and neutral zones. The maps are extremely rare and held by only a handful of libraries.

East Asian Collections

Guo li gu gong bo wu yuan.
Gu gong cang hua da xi (A panorama of paintings in the collection of the National Palace Museum).
15 vols.
Taipei Shi: Guo li gu gong bo wu yuan, Min guo 82-85 [1993-1996].
Another in a series of splendid large-format, multi-volume publications by the National Palace Museum, Taiwan, of parts of its unparalleled collection of Chinese paintings spanning the tenth through the fifteenth centuries.

Gu Tinglong zhu bian.
Qing dai zhi shuan ji chong (Imperial biographies).
420 vols.
All important civil service assignments in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912) had to be approved by the Neige (Interior Bureau) and Junji (Military Bureau), but final approval had to be given by the emperor himself (with his red pen) after he met with the candidate in person. This system helped to protect the privileged status of the Manchu tribe. The documents contained in this collection (a reprint of the original archive in the Shanghai Library) provide an important source of biographical information on civil servants and civil service examinations. It is a valuable resource for anyone studying the history of this period.

Shin Seinen (New young men).
The journal Shin Seinen made a great contribution to modern Japanese literature by publishing numerous works of the first and leading
modern mystery writer, Edogawa Ranpo, Edogawa Ranpo (a pseudonym derived from the Japanese pronunciation of Edgar Allen Poe) succeeded in introducing and establishing in Japan a new literary genre, the mystery novel, "Shin Seinen also dealt with various other topics, from current international and domestic politics to popular culture subjects such as music, cinema, and sports.


A compilation of reports written by U.S. military attaches and other officials throughout China during a critical period of that nation’s turbulent twentieth-century history. This resource presents tens of thousands of pages of detailed information on a wide range of military, political, and socioeconomic conditions.

Eastern European/Russian Collections


This resource reproduces documents from the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History in Moscow. The documents, primarily in Russian, are valuable primary source materials for studying Soviet foreign policy in the years immediately following Stalin’s death. During this important period, Khrushchev denounced Stalin, Hungary revolted, Poland rioted, Khrushchev consolidated his power by ousting potential rivals, the United States was reeling from the effects of McCarthyism, and the Cold War was getting underway. Access to the archive where the originals are stored is difficult; Stanford’s acquisition of this collection contributes to world scholarship on the period.

Radolaw Nowakowski
Niepisane świata, czść trzecia
(Not Writing the World, Part Three). Bodzentyn: Wydawn, Ogon Słonja, 2002. This work was created by a prominent member of a thriving group of contemporary Polish book artists. Enclosed in a wooden slipcase, the volume opens from both the front and back toward the middle, with a square hole in the center. Its text and illustrations, one page for each day of the year, describe natural features in the forested environment where the artist lives. Nowakowski exhibited at the 2002 Warsaw International Book Fair and in 1997 at Stanford.

François Rabelais.
Francois Rabelais: Nadpis’ na glavnykh vratakh Telemsoi obiteli (François Rabelais. Inscription mise sur la grande porte de Thélème). With illustrations by Iurii Shiestakov. Moscow: Aleksandr Sevast’ianov, 1997. The text of this book is taken from a Russian translation of Rabelais’ classic Renaissance fiction Gargantua et Pantagruel, but its exceptional feature is Iurii Shiestakov’s elaborate seven-color lithograph illustrations. Stanford’s copy is number eight of twenty signed by the illustrator, and part of a total print run of only sixty-five. This is Stanford’s second acquisition of a work by Shiestakov, a Moscow-based artist.

Judaica/Hebraica Collections

Lynee Avadenka.
Root Words: An Alphabetic Exploration.
In collaboration with Mohamed Zakariya (Huntington Woods, MI): Land Marks Press, 2001. Published in a limited edition of thirty, this book is a collaboration between two graphic artists, one Jewish, one Muslim. By emphasizing the linguistic affinities between Hebrew and Arabic, the work suggests the potential for common ground between different religious and cultural traditions.

Ira Nowinski photograph of Holocaust Memorial installation by George Segal, taken in Segal’s studio, New Jersey, 1983

Ira Nowinski.
The Ira Nowinski Collection, c1965-2000. Acquired through the Kenyon Law Library, Jeanette Meisel and Salo Wittmayer Baron, and Thomas A. Bailey Funds. This collection from the renowned, San Francisco-based photographer is divided into two major parts: over seven thousand prints and negatives of Nowinski’s images of Holocaust memorials worldwide and approximately nine thousand Judaica photographs. The first component includes images that Nowinski made for In Fitting Memory: The Art and Politics of Holocaust Memorials, a book he produced in collaboration with the historian Sybil Milton. Also present in this part are Nowinski’s photographs of the George Segal Holocaust Memorial, the fiftieth anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto
uprising, and the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. The second component is composed of images of Karaite Jewish sites in the Bay Area, Egypt, and Israel, of the Soviet Jews of San Francisco, and of places and people in Israel. Also included in this collection are 140 signed archival prints from Germany and Austria that were a gift from Nowinski in memory of Sybil Milton.

S. Sharnopolsky. 
In English and Hebrew. 
Tel-Aviv: Print "Flashchak," [1936]. 
This bi-lingual guidebook was written to introduce European Jewish tourists and émigrés to the rapidly emerging world of “Jewish Palestine” in the 1930s. Featuring numerous contemporary illustrations and also containing a glossary in seven languages, the volume is a rare period piece and provides invaluable insight into Zionist public culture during the period.

Latin American and Chicano Collections

Felipe Ehrenberg. 
Mexico City and London. 
Acquired through the Charles and Nancy Manger, Irene Burnside Sheldon, Morrison C. Wood, and the Kenyon Law Stairling Funds. 
This collection documents the life of one of Mexico’s most important visual and performance artists. A strong proponent of the conceptual art movement in Latin America, Ehrenberg is also one of the most versatile intellectuals of his generation. In addition to his artistic work, he is a distinguished writer and editor and has been instrumental in launching interdisciplinary projects that innovatively combine verbal and visual media in order to communicate with audiences beyond the art world. The collection’s fifty-two linear feet of materials trace Ehrenberg’s emergence as a major figure of the contemporary transnational avant-garde arts scene. The Ehrenberg Papers complement the Beau Geste Press Archives, also owned by the Stanford University Libraries.

Ester M. Hernández. 
Acquired as both a purchase and gift from the artist, and through the Kenyon Law Stairling Fund. 
Hernández is a member of the first generation of artists who participated in the Chicano art movement that began in the late 1960s as part of the Chicano Civil Rights movement. The Hernández collection contains sixty-seven linear feet of manuscript material and reflects more than twenty-five years of the artist’s involvement in the important political movements of this period, including the United Farm Workers, various feminist groups, and international environmental organizations. 
A California Bay Area artist, Hernández is best known as a printmaker and for her work in pastels. The collection consists of professional correspondence, contracts, exhibition brochures and catalogues, newspaper and journal articles and reviews, books, original manuscript stories, interviews (both of the artist and of other artists, writers, and performers conducted by Hernández), slides, photographs and negatives, works of art (prints, posters, drawings, passels) by the artist and other artists, videos, audio tapes, compact discs, albums, costumes, and accessories. The collection also includes important materials on popular musicians Lydia Mendoza and Astrid Hadad.

José Guadalupe Posada. 
Prints, c1875-1913. 
Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. 
Acquired through the Kenyon Law Stairling and J. Henry Meyer Memorial Library Funds. 
Along with the muralists José Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera, and David Alfaro Siquéiros, José Guadalupe Posada (1852-1913) remains one of Mexico’s most important visual artists, best known for his satirical calaveras (skeletal caricatures) seen in Mexican Day of the Dead celebrations. Posada was an extremely prolific engraver and illustrator of thousands of popular broadsheets chronicling the daily life and struggles of Mexico’s turn-of-the-century urban working classes. The Posada collection consists of over a thousand items and includes broadsides, chapbooks, and prints. It is organized into four series: I, cuadernillos (chapbooks), 388 items; II, hojas chias (small printed sheets), 528 items; III, hojas (printed sheets), 270 items; IV, oversize broadsheets, six items. An exhibit of approximately 105 items from the Posada and Taller de Gráfica Popular (see next entry) collections opened at the Peterson Gallery, Green Library Bing Wing, on November 1, 2002, and will be on view until March 15, 2003. An exhibit catalogue was also published.

Taller de Gráfica Popular. 
Mexico City: Taller de Gráfica Popular. 
Acquired through the Kenyon Law Stairling Fund. 
Founded in Mexico City in 1937 by artists Leopoldo Méndez, Pablo O’Higgins, and Luis Arcénal, the Taller de Gráfica Popular soon grew to encompass twelve to fifteen regular members. The basic premise of the group was to be
a center for collective work and to provide both pragmatic and philosophical support to its members. The Taller produced prints, pamphlets, illustrated books, and films. Members of the Taller were clearly influenced by the philosophy and ideas of José Guadalupe Posada. In this manner, the Taller can be seen as a continuation of the school of Mexican printmaking begun by the Mexican graphic arts giant. The collection consists of 172 items, including linoleum block prints portraying images of current events, political figures, and social causes. Other recurring themes in the Taller's work include poverty and oppression of the Indian population, oil expropriation, the workers' movement, imperialism, literacy, and the high cost of living.

**Humanities and Social Sciences**

Developing the Libraries' resources for research in the basic humanities and social sciences is a responsibility shared by the Humanities Resource Group, the Social Sciences Resource Group, and the Department of Special Collections. Like the scholars served by the Area Studies Resource Group, students in the traditional human sciences depend heavily on rare printed documents and unique manuscript materials. The importance of such resources is emphasized in the acquisitions described in this section.

Not reflected here is the growing importance of specialized digital collections for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences. The full texts of large portions of the literary output of Great Britain and the United States from the dawn of printing until the early twentieth century can now be searched electronically in the Libraries, as can their counterparts in political and cultural history. And for statistically oriented studies in anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology, computer resources have become indispensable tools.

**Art and Architecture**

*Biblioteca Cicognara.*

Urbana, Ill.: Leopoldo Cicognara Program, University of Illinois Library; [Vatican City]; Vatican Library, 1989-. Microform.

*Acquired through the Irene Burnside Sheldon Fund.* This microform set contains full-text reproductions of approximately five thousand rare published works on western art and architecture, from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, found in the library of Leopoldo Cicognara. Cicognara (1767-1834) was a poet, amateur artist, patron of the arts, and a found-

ing father of the discipline of art history. One of the most comprehensive collections of its day, the Cicognara library includes biographies of artists and poets, iconographical studies, treatises on sculpture, manuals on how to draw, paint, and build architectural structures, books about museum collections, travel guides, works on itinerary sites and hieroglyphics, and architectural dictionaries. The Vatican Library now owns Cicognara's collection, and in partnership with the University of Illinois Library, produced microform versions of its holdings, expanding the accessibility of this premiere art historical resource.

J. de Marès.

*Paris ancien et moderne; ou, histoire de France divisée en douze périodes appliquées aux douze arrondissements de Paris, et justifiée par les monuments de cette ville, édifiée...* d'après Dubreuil, Sauval, Felibien, Piganiol, Delamarre, Jallot; etc., et les historiens modernes de Paris les plus estimés...3 vols. and an atlas.


This set provides a major source of information on the city and architecture of Paris before it underwent an enormous modernization campaign orchestrated by urban planner Baron Georges Eugène Haussmann. Each volume features copious notes, and the atlas includes hundreds of finely executed engraved and aquatint plates with drawings of theaters, schools, hospitals, churches, and museums. Miniature drawings of Parisians in nineteenth-century garb are integrated into the urban surroundings, adding a humanizing perspective to the architectural renderings.

José Gil Dorregaray, ed.

*Museo Español de antigüedades bajo la dirección del Doctor Don Juan de Dios de la Rada y Delgado, con la colaboración de los primeros escritores y artistas de España.*

11 vols.

Madrid: Imprenta de Fortanet, 1872-1880.

These extremely rare volumes constitute a monumental survey of Spanish art in museums and private collections throughout Spain. The set includes essays by leading Spanish writers and artists of the day, along with hundreds of very fine lithographs and chromolithographs showing works of decorative and fine art and architecture from antiquity to the nineteenth century. This acquisition is interesting from historiographic and book arts perspectives, since it reveals the canonical aesthetic sensibilities of the 1870s, while also embodying Spanish ideas about the presentation of art works in the form of a deluxe catalogue.
Vitruvius Pollio.
Les dix livres d'architecture de Vitruve, corrigé et traduits nouvellement en français, avec des notes et des figures.
2d ed. rev., cor., and augm.
The De architectura libri decem of Vitruvius (c90-20 B.C.) is the only architectural treatise to survive from the Greco-Roman period and is perhaps Western civilization's most important single architectural text. Monastic copyists preserved it during the Middle Ages; it was rediscovered in about 1414 in the library of the monastery of St. Gall by Poggio Bracciolini, a humanist. The first printed version appeared in the 1480s, and the work gradually became enormously influential among Renaissance architects and antiquarians, with as many as 166 editions published thereafter, according to a survey done in 1978 by Luigi Vagnetti. In this edition, Claude Perrault (1613-1688), who was both an architect and a classical scholar, provided a French translation and an encyclopedic commentary. To illustrate the text, Perrault also collected many excellent engravings, after such leading artists as Antoine Le Pautre and Sebastien Le Clerc.

Jeanne Walter and Philippe Lamour, eds.
Plans.
With contributions by Hubert Lagardelle.
Le Corbusier, Francois de Pierreleau, and Pierre Winter.
13 vols.
A very rare, lavishly illustrated avant-garde journal that analyzes developments in European architecture, politics, literature, and the arts of the 1930s. Plans evokes a strong international flavor, and the volumes refer frequently to trends in the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany in the last years before Nazism, and Italy under fascism. Le Corbusier, a provocative and monumental figure in the history of modern architecture, played a seminal role in the formation of this journal and contributed many of his drawings for its illustrations. Le Corbusier scholars in recent years have become increasingly interested in his political involvements in the 1930s. Plans is probably the principal documentation of this aspect of Le Corbusier's life.

General Rare Books

James Anderson.
Selectus Diplomatiam & Numismatum Scotiae Thesaurus.
Acquired through the Kenyon Law Stalming Fund.

This sumptuously produced volume features Scottish seals, charters, muniments, antiquarian scripts, and alphabets, all engraved by John Sturt. Anderson (1662-1728), an antiquary, genealogist, and historian, was asked by the Scottish Parliament just before the 1707 union with England to research and publish a collection of national documents. Anderson died before completing this ambitious project, and Thomas Ruddimann (1674-1757) finished it. This was the last work of the famed engraver John Sturt (1658-1730), renowned for his ability to create engravings legible only under magnification.

Thomas Astle.
The Origin and Progress of Writing.
As Well Hieroglyphic As Elementary.
2d ed., with additions.
London: Printed by T. Bensley for J. White, 1803.
Acquired through the Albert Bender Fund.
This volume was deemed by William Lowndes, author of the now classic Bibliographer's Manual (1890), to be the "completest work on the subject of writing extant in this or any other language."

Salut Beatus. Presbyter of Liébana.
[In Apocalypse] Beate de Liébana, codice de San Pedro de Cardena.
2 vols.
This set is a facsimile of an illuminated manuscript of the eighth-century commentaries on the Apocalypse by a Spanish monk, Beatus of Liébana (d. 798). The copy on which this facsimile is based was made between 1175 and 1185 at the Monastery of San Pedro de Cardes in Spain. Its leaves—some of which have been separated from the codex over the years and have ended up in various collections, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York—were reunited by the publisher for this edition.

The Venerable Bede.
Historiae Ecclesiasticae Gentis Anglorum Libri Quinque Autore Sancto & Venerabili Beda Presbytero Anglo-Saxone...
(In Latin and Anglo-Saxon).
Canterbury: Typis Academici, 1722.
Acquired through the Stanford University Bookstore Book Fund.
This edition was the work of John Smith, canon of Durham (1659-1715), who rigorously rejected later manuscripts tainted by error and went back to the earlier, more correct texts. By good fortune, John Moore, bishop of Ely (1646-1714), acquired what is still known today as the Moore manuscript in time for Smith to use it. Employing the Moore manu-
script and two early Robert Cotton manuscripts. Smith produced this monumental work of scholarship, beautifully printed, and published by Smith's son George in Cambridge.

Herodotus.
Hercodot Halicarnassae Historiographi Libri Novem, Masarum Nominibus Inscripiti, Interprete Laevren, Val....
Coloniae: Apud Eucharium Ceruicornum, aere & impensa M. Godedefri Hintorpij. 1526.
Acquired through the Figer-Williams Book Fund.
This edition of Lorenzo Valla's Latin translation of Herodotus was the only Latin translation of the text to be printed during the Renaissance. Valla (1406-1457) completed this translation just before his death in 1457 but did not have the opportunity to revise it. This edition was edited by Konrad Heresbach (1496-1576), the German humanist, who is also responsible for the translation of the Life of Homer, a spurious Herodotus text that appears here for the first time. The two woodcut compartments are of very high quality, the work of Anton Woensam von Worms (c1500-1541). The Hercules woodblocks have been used previously by Eucharius Cervicornus (fl. 1516-1547) in an edition of Piny's Natural History in 1524.

Pierre Le Moyne.
The Gallery of Heroik Women Written in French by Peter Le Moyne, of the Society of Jesus. Translated into English by the Marquess of Winchester.
Acquired through the Antoinette and Warren R. Howell Book Fund.
Translation of Le Moyne's Le galerie des femmes fortes by John Pautet, Fifth Marquess of Winchester (1593-1675). This folio edition boasts nineteen lovely full-page engravings. The Jewish women featured include Deborah, Judith, and Miriam; the section on Christian women ends with Mary, Queen of Scots.

Liber testamentorum ecclesiae ovetensis.
Libro de los testamentos. Libro notarial de Don Pelayo, obispo de Oviedo.
2 vols.
Facsimile of an illuminated codex created between 1109 and 1112 at the Cathedral of Oviedo, Spain, under the patronage of Bishop Don Pelayo. The codex, which collected the texts of documents from Asturian kings that granted certain privileges to the See of Oviedo, was illustrated with miniatures that are considered to be among the finest examples of Spanish Romanesque manuscript illumination.

A Picturesque Tour of the English Lakes. Containing a Description of the Most Romantic Scenery of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire... Illustrated with Forty-Eight Coloured Views Drawn by T. H. Fielding and J. Walton....
Acquired through the Robert L. Goldman Library Fund.
This lovely first edition folio was originally published in twelve monthly issues. Theodore Henry Fielding (1781-1851) and J. Walton undertook a two-year sojourn through the Lake District, composed these views, and added written descriptions of the district's scenery, history, and antiquities. This ranks among the most elegant of British nineteenth-century plate books.

William Shakespeare.
London: Printed for Jacob Tonson at Shakespeare's-Head, 1714.
Acquired through the Stanford University Bookstore Book Fund.
Nicholas Rowe (1674-1718) introduced act and scene division as well as stage directions into his editions of Shakespeare. The illustrations in this second edition display some significant changes from those in the first Rowe edition, published in 1709.

W. Hawkes Smith.
Kenilworth in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries: Displayed in Thirteen Lithographic Prints.
Acquired through the Robert L. Goldman Library Fund.
This scarce and idiosyncratic work was inspired by the remarkable success of Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth, which appeared earlier in 1821. The success of the works of Scott (1771-1832) created a demand for views of the castle and other localities in the novel. This was the first substantial work by this provincial lithographic press.

Virgil.
Acquired through the Figer-Williams Book Fund.
This volume also includes Servius' In Virgillii...
Complementing the Archive of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council is the acquisition in microform of the newspaper clippings of the British predecessor entity, the Council of Foreign Bondholders (CFB), formed in London in 1868 at the time of rising ascendance of Great Britain as a financial and economic center and continuing through the 1980s. Taken together, the FBPC archive and the CFB clippings files comprise an essential corpus of materials for understanding the evolution of the international economic system and the roles played by the United States and Great Britain.

Herant Katchadourian.

Gift of Herant Katchadourian.

Herant Katchadourian joined the Stanford faculty in 1966 and in 1970 was named the university’s first ombudsman. Professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences, human biology, and education (by courtesy), Katchadourian served as dean of undergraduate studies and vice-provost for undergraduate education. He also introduced the highly popular “Human Sexuality” course in 1972 and the thirty-year history of the course is fully documented in paper, audio, and video formats. Correspondence, lectures, field notes, manuscripts, and publications document Katchadourian’s career as teacher, administrator, and researcher.


The Emory Lee Papers constitute a major (sixty linear feet) resource for scholars of the Asian-American experience in the twentieth century. Included in the collection are newsletters from local and regional Asian-American societies, journals devoted to Asian-American cultural and political life, and numerous other scarce periodicals and ephemeral publications that document Asian-American life in the San Francisco Bay area and across the United States. During his undergraduate years, Emory Lee founded the Stanford Asian Pacific American Alumni/ae Club (SAPAAC). The Lee Papers also include documents related to SAPAAC’s formation as well as memos and internal reports from other Asian-American organizations.

Diane Middlebrook.

Research Files for Statis Me: The Double Life of Billy Tipton.
Gift of Diane Middlebrook.

Emerita professor of English, Diane Middlebrook published a biography of jazz musician Billy Tipton in 1998. Tipton, who was born a...
woman, lived life as a man. Middlebrook did extensive research, collected documentation and recordings, and interviewed Tipton's family and friends to prepare the story of Tipton's life. The collection includes correspondence, recordings of interviews and documentation of Tipton's performances, artifacts, photographs, and manuscript drafts of Professor Middlebrook's biography.

Stanford University.
Memorabilia: Lithograph; Tobacco Silks; Hats. Acquired through the Portwood Endowed and David H. Canfield Funds for the Stanford University Archives and the Nuggets Fund in Memory of Julia Matts Lawrence.

Lithograph
A lithograph created to advertise the brandy produced by Leland Stanford's Vina Ranch in Tehama County. Different photographic images of the Vina property were used as the centerpiece in other lithographs in this series of advertisements.

Tobacco Silks
In the late 1800s and early 1900s cigarettes were sold in paper packets and included cardboard protectors to keep the cigarettes from being damaged. Offset lithographs on silk were included with the stiffeners. In order to appeal to supporters of Stanford University, images of athletes with the Block S on their uniforms were printed on the silks.

Hats
The tradition of plug hats for members of the junior class was borrowed from the University of California at Berkeley. Battered top hats were hardened by applications of layers of thick lead paint. Often elaborately painted scenes identified the owner's major area of study and year of graduation.

John Steinbeck Papers Related to The Forgotten Village, 1941.
The Forgotten Village, a feature-length film shot in a small Mexican village in 1940, was a collaboration of John Steinbeck and Herbert Kline, a Chicago-born, New York-trained documentary director. The film was Steinbeck's first creative endeavor after the publication of his highly controversial, Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, The Grapes of Wrath in 1939. The film celebrates a young Mexican boy who heroically defies his elders' superstitions and brings urban medicine to their epidemic-ridden village. The papers include Steinbeck's original thirty-two-page holograph manuscript of the screenplay, twenty-five letters from Steinbeck to Kline, all dating from 1940-1942 and discussing the production and distribution of The Forgotten Village, a thirty-page, hand-made album of on-location production photographs, and numerous vintage stills from the finished film. Also included is a packet of reviews of The Forgotten Village, clipped from contemporary newspapers and periodicals.

Student Papers: STS145, History of Computer Game Design: Business, Technology Culture. This collection comprises case studies by Stanford students for a course on the history of computer game design taught by Henry Lowood, the Stanford Libraries' Curator for the History of Science and Technology. The collection presents an interesting picture of the engagement of Stanford students with the new medium of interactive entertainment c2000. It has been built on the set of projects stimulated by the libraries' acquisition of the Stephen M. Cahn collection in the History of Microcomputing and the "How They Got Game Project," funded by the new Stanford Humanities Laboratory.

John Switzer.
Correspondence, 1891-1937. Acquired through the Portwood Endowed Fund for the Stanford University Archives. John Switzer was a member of Stanford's class of 1898 but did not earn his degree until 1926. He served in the military during the Spanish-American War and was later a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Philippine Islands. The letters are primarily written to Switzer's brother Albert and provide an account of the early years of the university and the town of Palo Alto. Subjects discussed include his social life, financial difficulties, career plans, the 1894 railroad strike, and his military enlistment in 1898.

History of Science and Technology
The Stanford University Libraries house history of science and technology collections of international importance, including extensive book, rare book, manuscript, and media collections. The focus of collecting efforts since 1983 has been the Stanford and the Silicon Valley Archives Project.

Papers of Kurt Akeley, 1982-2000. Gift of Kurt Akeley and Silicon Graphics, Inc. Papers of a member of the founding team of Silicon Graphics, Incorporated (SGI), which was headed by former Stanford Professor Jim Clark. Akeley had primary design responsibility for most of the high-end graphics architectures in this important Silicon Valley company's product history, such as the Power Series and
Onyx systems, and the RealityEngine. The papers (twenty-three linear feet) include documentation and computer files from his work at SGI and with organizations such as SIGGraph.

**Papers of Stan Augarten, c.1975-2001.**
*Gift of Stan Augarten.*

Stan Augarten is the author of several books on the history of computing and the semiconductor industry. The collection includes videotaped interviews as well as hundreds of photographs, slides, and posters documenting people and events of the history of computing.

**Papers of David Hays, 1952-1995.**
*Gift of Janet Hays.*

The papers of David Elays span the lifetime of Hays’ career as one of the founders of computational linguistics. The collection (thirty-three linear feet) includes his personal and professional papers, with early computing and professional newsletters relevant to the establishment of the new field, all meticulously documenting his research and work. The collection also gathers together an extensive collection of publications and research notes in computation and computational linguistics, including the work of many other linguists and computer scientists.

**Historical Collection of Ampex Corporation, 1944-1999.**
*Gift of Ampex Corporation.*

Ampex Corporation was one of Silicon Valley’s pioneering technology companies and, for over five decades, an industrial leader in magnetic recording and data storage. The collection, 577 linear feet in size, includes the artifacts of the former Ampex Museum of Magnetic Recording, an extensive photographic archive of more than two hundred thousand images, documentation and product files, and Ampex publications. These materials will provide scholars with a major resource in the history of audio and video recording technology and the early development of Silicon Valley.

**Jack Mullin/Bill Palmer Tape Restoration Project Recordings, c.1943-1950.**
*Gift of Richard Hess.*

Richard Hess, noted audio preservation expert and member of the Audio Engineering Society, donated this set of digital recordings. The original audio recordings, made on German magnetophone equipment, were in the possession of William A. (Bill) Palmer and John T. (Jack) Mullin after World War II. They played a role in convincing Alexander Poniatoff, the founder of Ampex Corporation, of the importance of this technology. The digital restoration project recordings document the early days of audio recording in the United States and include performances, outtakes, and advertising from a number of performers, including Bing Crosby, Burl Ives, Dinah Shore, and Peggy Lee.

**Showstopper, Papers of G. Pascal Zachary, 1989-1993.**
*Gift of G. Pascal Zachary.*

**Showstopper, by former Wall Street Journal writer G. Pascal Zachary, is a history of the development of the NT operating system at Microsoft Corporation. This collection, totaling twelve linear feet, includes the author’s notes, taped interviews and transcripts with many Microsoft programmers and managers, along with other documentation gathered by the author.**

**Robert Y. Wing Electric Vehicles Collection, 1970-1997.**
*Gift of Robert Y. Wing.*

Robert Wing was an early member of the first chapter of the Electric Auto Association of the Americas, in Santa Clara Valley. As West Coast editor of *EvNews* and an avid consultant on electric vehicle conversion, he has had unique personal access to the history of the electric vehicle movement in California since the early 1970s. In 2001, the libraries completed the acquisition of Mr. Wing’s personal collection of publications, documents, periodicals, newsletters, and ephemeral printed material on the history of electric vehicles.

**Modern Book Arts**

**Will H. Bradley Collection.**


**Gift of David and Ellen Elliott.**

Bradley (1868-1962) was regarded in his day as a giant in the design field and is still known as one of the masters of book, magazine, and graphic design during the Art Nouveau and Arts and Crafts periods. He began his career as a printer’s devil on a local newspaper in Michigan and was influenced greatly by William Morris and the associated Arts and Crafts movement in England. Bradley organized his own publishing firm, the Wayside Press, designed typefaces, and wrote and illustrated stories. The collection is a remarkable sampling of Bradley’s work and includes not only items designed by Bradley but also ones written about him. The collection also includes three large notebooks containing some 120 pieces of ephemera printed by Bradley (e.g., advertising rates flyer), pamphlets (e.g., Westvaco Inspirations for Printers, no. 63), Bradley’s graphic designs (e.g., from the Ger-
man graphic arts periodical Das Plakat), advertisements (e.g., Columbia Hartford bicycles), and individual leaves from various journals (e.g., The Symposium).

Collection of Artists’ Books.
Acquired through the Morgan A. and Aline D. Guest Memorial, Robert L. Goldman, Kenyon Law Starling, and the Charlotte Ashley Felton Memorial Funds, and as a gift from the Kirkeby Family Trust. This collection consists of a total of forty-six works. Among the most notable are:

Bruce Conner, 

Cid Corman. 


East German Book Artists Collection.
The libraries added numerous volumes to its collection of book arts of the 1980s and 1990s in East Germany. New acquisitions included materials from the book artists and publishers Uwe Warnke, Thomas Günther (Künstler-gruppe Herzattractive, Edition Galerie auf Zeit), and Gerhild Ebel.

Music

Woodbridge, CT: Primary Source Microfilm, [2000]. Microform.
Acquired through the Thomas A. Bailey, Hattie Clark Rosenbaum, and Susan and Ruth Sharp Funds.

Edison amassed a huge collection of over fifteen thousand music scores that were used for producing recordings. Considered the largest single collection of antebellum sheet music in the United States, the collection now resides at the University of Michigan. The wide variety of songs provides insight into many aspects of American life and history.

Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Chamber Music and Books.
Gift of Professor Emeritus Leonard G. Ratner.

Leonard Ratner, Professor Emeritus of Music, has donated part of his personal library, including twenty-three rare editions of string chamber music and piano music by Ballot, Cambini, Dupierre, Dussek, Duranowsky, Kreutzer, Martin, Rose, and Viotti, and twenty-six books on music theory and history by Czerny, Fétis, Lobe, Logier, Marx, Withaufer, and others. Because of Dr. Ratner’s efforts to identify and locate rare works, the Music Library has built a fine collection of first and early editions of twentieth-century music theoretical writings over the years.

Christoph Willibald Gluck.
Orfeo ed Euridice. N.p., [1769].
Acquired through the Lucie King Harris Books for Music Fund.

“Parigi” (Paris) is written at the foot of the title page in this manuscript copy of the full score of Gluck’s opera. Although it may have been destined for Paris, it is not the Italian version published in Paris in 1764. It is most likely based on the unpublished 1769 version, conducted by Gluck in Parma, for the wedding of the Archduchess Maria Amelia and Duke Ferdinand.

Igor Stravinsky.
Correspondence to Arnold Weisberger, [1954-1962]. The twelve typed letters and eight autograph notes in this collection were written by Stravinsky to his attorney and business manager, Arnold Weisberger. Several of the letters discuss his ballet Agon. Others discuss the publication of works, contracts with record companies, and various other topics.
Cornelis Visscher.

Magnificat.
Antwerp: C. Vischer, [c1590].

Acquired through the Susan and Ruth Sharp Fund.

Cornelis Visscher was one of the most important and productive Dutch portrait draftsmen and engravers of the seventeenth century. This copper engraving of the Magnificat, fashioned after the drawing by Maarten de Vos, contains one of the earliest examples of engraved music, the complete five-voice setting of Cornelis Verdonck's Magnificat, which is presented on the two carrelle or erasable slate tablets on which composers of the era wrote their music. Verdonck (1563-1625), a Flemish singer and composer, worked in Antwerp and Madrid. Maarten de Vos (1532-1603), a Flemish painter and draftsman is considered one of the best figure painters of his time. His five hundred known drawings were mostly used as designs for prints.

Iannis Xenakis.

Sketch.
N.p., n.d.

Acquired through the Susan and Ruth Sharp Fund.

Xenakis helped create a radically new concept of sound composition. This is possibly a sketch for one of his ST compositions. ST, or Free Stochastic Music, is based on the use of probability to determine durations, speeds and intervals of intensity, pitch and other musical parameters. In the 1960s Xenakis was able to program an IBM 7090 with a complex of stochastic laws he had developed, to help realize his compositions.

Sciences and Engineering

The Science and Engineering Libraries seek both to maintain excellent print collections and to develop rich digital resources. Currently, digital information complements printed texts. But as digital services mature, they are replacing traditional means of publication and promise to become the dominant form in which new information is collected, accessed, managed, and used. Since researchers increasingly expect information to be delivered to their desktop computers, the Science and Engineering Libraries' most notable acquisitions have been digital resources.

ACS Journal Archives.

Stanford users now have desktop access to the complete online archive of the journals of the American Chemical Society (ACS). Covering almost 120 years, the ACS Journal Archives consists of more than eleven thousand journal issues, five hundred thousand articles, and 2.5 million pages of the most cited chemistry research. It is possible to search the full-text for all years and to display articles of interest as PDF images. Within this past year, ACS journals were accessed forty-one thousand times on campus.

BioOne.

BioOne provides Web access to more than fifty important journals in natural history, ecology, evolution, environmental studies, and taxonomy. The aggregation of these journals is a result of an innovative collaboration among scientific societies, libraries, and the academic and commercial sectors. The journals included in the collection have rigorous editorial standards and a record of publishing high-impact research in their disciplines. BioOne delivers the content of these closely related journals via the Web with added inter-journal links that enhance the value of each publication.

Bio-Rad's KnowltAll Spectral Information System.

Bio-Rad Laboratories is the world leader in providing the most complete collection of software tools along with the largest collection of high quality and fully verified spectral databases (NMR, MS, IR, near IR data, Raman, and UV/Visible). The KnowltAll search interface has the ability to draw, store, and search complex mixtures, and view chemical structures in 3-D. The integrated software environment allows users to search and access reference spectra, build databases with spectra and property information, cross-reference data sets, perform functional group analyses, and generate high-quality reports to share with colleagues. The KnowltAll system is loaded on the reference workstation at the Swain Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Library.

Books24x7.

The IT Pro collection of Books24x7 is comprised of popular computer technical books from a variety of well-known commercial and academic publishers. This growing collection currently contains over eighteen hundred titles, focusing on practical books covering such computer-related topics as computer applications, programming, computers and society, and e-commerce. An independent editorial board of professionals from these fields advises Books24x7 on content selection and topic coverage. Books24x7, in conjunction with Safari Tech Books Online (see below), help satisfy the research and continuing education needs of a broad range of users by providing increased access to computer books and manuals that have a relatively short shelf life.

The Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) and the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD).

The structure of chemical substances deter-
mines not only the appearance of materials but also their properties. One of the most important tools for understanding chemical structures is the computer, for calculating structures as well as visualizing them. The two indispensable databases for research on crystal structure are the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD) and the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD), both of which are now available to Stanford students, faculty, and staff. The CSD contains information for over 257,000 organic and metal organic compounds. The ICSD is the world’s largest inorganic crystal structure database, treating more than sixty-four thousand compounds. Each includes bibliographic information as well as structural and experimental information for each crystal. Chemical and crystal structures can also be displayed in 3-D.

**Current Protocols Series.**

The Wiley Current Protocols Series is a growing collection of loose-leaf publications that provide detailed descriptions of standard laboratory methods for life scientists. Protocols are provided for: in bioinformatics, nucleic acid chemistry, molecular biology, immunology, neuroscience, and other areas of biological research. Traditionally, library copies of these heavily used publications were maintained in the reference collection, and individual protocols were photocopied from bulky binders for use in the laboratory. The acquisition of the Web version of the Current Protocols has greatly increased the utility of this series by bringing a fully searchable electronic version of the publication to the researcher’s desk.

**knovel: Sci-Tech Handbooks.**

knovel is a rapidly growing Web service that contains a full-text collection of the most important handbooks in science and engineering, such as the CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, the Chemical Engineers’ Handbook, Marks’ Standard Handbook of Mechanical Engineering, and Roark’s Formulas for Stress and Strain. Not only does knovel reproduce these classics, it also aggregates their data, enabling users to search across text, tables, numeric data, graphs, and equations, knovel currently includes sixteen million data records, growing at one million per month, and 450,000 pages, with fifteen thousand pages added monthly. knovel makes possible interactive and dynamic searching among tables, graphs, and equations. A user can sort and query tabular information, interact with graphs, and calculate and plot equations using the graph calculator.

**Safari Tech Books Online.**

Complementing Books2Read, the Libraries’ subscription to Safari Tech Books Online provides access to over 230 titles produced by O’Reilly, a publisher not included in Books2Read. O’Reilly specializes in technical guidebooks, whose print copies are popularly known for their distinctive black-and-white illustrations of animals on the covers. The full-text search capability in both Books2Read and Safari enables users to locate at their desktops, at any time of the day or night, only those sections of the books that they need.

**Science of Synthesis: Houben-Weyl Methods of Molecular Transformations.**

To be published between 2000 and 2009 in forty-eight volumes and available electronically, Science of Synthesis (SoS) covers the entire field of organic and organometallic synthetic chemistry, giving researchers access to more than 800,000 structures, 180,000 reactions, and 18,000 thousand experimental procedures. SoS is the entirely new edition of Houben-Weyl, the standard synthetic chemistry resource since 1909. Selected by 250 leading chemists in the field, SoS provides a comprehensive and critical selection of reliable organic and organometallic synthetic methods from journals, books, and patent literature from the early 1800s to the present. Methods include relevant background information and provide detailed experimental procedures. It is the only source detailed enough to enable users to synthesize a compound without reading an original literature reference. The information is organized in a highly intuitive, hierarchical system based on the compound or functional group to be synthesized, thereby enabling chemists to readily find the information they need.

**SciSearch, 1945-1973.**

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**Stanford Chemistry Department History, 1891-1976.**

To make the early history of the Stanford Department of Chemistry more readily available, the Swain Library scanned and mounted on the Web images from the book The Department of Chemistry. Stanford University, 1891-1976: A Brief Account of the First Eighty-Five Years, by Eric Hutchinson.
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