For over two hundred years libraries have had a place in Georgia history. During this time their development has been but a part of the history of the state, reflecting the social and economic life both in flourishing periods of progress and in periods of retardation resulting from wars and reconstruction. Even more definitely, the history of libraries has been an indication of educational progress, as from the earliest times they have been associated with schools. Therefore, it is logical that a study should be made of libraries in the institutions of higher education.

The purpose of the study, then, is to relate the important steps in the development of libraries with special emphasis on those in colleges and universities. Beginning with a brief account of the earliest libraries in the state, the discussion will deal with a detailed account of a representative group of libraries.

Because of the large number of college libraries in the state and also, as the aim is to give the trends in development rather than an individual treatment, a detailed account of each library has not seemed practical or necessary.

In order to have a representative group, seven libraries with a long and continuous history have been selected. Geographical distribution has been disregarded as it has not appeared to be of special significance. An effort has been made, however, to include libraries in different types of colleges, under the control of varied types of governing boards. These represent organizations under the control of the state legislature with support by taxation, and also, under foundations of the various religious denominations of Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, all of which have contributed definitely to the educational development of the state.
Among the types will also be found coeducational universities, separate colleges for women and a technological school for men. Almost one hundred years intervenes between the founding of the first and the last school included in the study, yet a similarity in development can be noted.

*Beginnings of libraries in Georgia*

Preparation for libraries in Georgia antedates the founding of the colony on February 12, 1733. ¹ Over two thousand books, reported to have been the best published at that time, were donated for a public library in the colony six months before General Oglethorpe sailed on his first trip to Georgia.² In January of that same year, James Leake of London, gave one thousand spelling books as a beginning for schools in the state.³ The free school movement, however, began with the opening of the three room school house at Irene on September 20, 1736. In the library were said to be the best titles printed in England and Germany. At least a generous number of copies was supplied judging from the sample list: “200 Horn Books, 200 Primer, 100 Testaments, 100 Psalters, 200 A B C with Church Catechism, 100 Young Men Instructed and several hundred religious books, tracts and treaties.”⁴

The early realization of the importance of libraries in connection with schools was further demonstrated in the establishment of Bethesda Orphan House in 1740 by the itinerant preacher, Rev. George Whitefield. The House, built of wood and measuring 70 by 40 feet, included a separate room on the ground floor devoted to the library. It was furnished largely by the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield on his travels through the British Empire and America soliciting books and funds for the institution. His efforts were apparently suc-

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¹ E. M. Coulter, *A Short History of Georgia* (Chapel Hill, 1933), 22.
² H. S. Bowden, *Two Hundred Years of Education* (Richmond, 1932), 45.
³ Ibid.
⁴ Ibid., 27.
cessful, as a description of the project relates that the "house was finished and furnished with an excellent library."  Unfortunately, however, the House was destroyed by fire about thirty years later, and although partially rebuilt, it later suffered another fire so that it was never converted into a college as the founder had intended that it should be. In 1808 the property was sold by an act of the legislature.

Definite interest in the development of libraries in the colony during the first thirty years of its existence is shown in the following account recorded by De Brahm, appointed an official surveyor in 1764:

There is scarcely a House in the Cities, Towns, or Plantations but what have some choice Authors, if not Libraries of religious, philosophical and political writers. . . . This Province was scarcely thirty years settled, before it had three fine libraries in the City of Savannah, the fourth at Ebenezer, and a fifth 96¾ miles from the Sea, upon the stream of Savannah. . . .

The nature of the books in these collections reflected the interests and life of the times, particularly in the prominence of religious titles. This is not surprising because of the influence of the clergy both as leaders and as authors in Europe and later in America. The following list is a sample of titles included in the Savannah libraries:


Significant in the history of libraries was the notice of the place and time of meeting of the Georgia Library

6. C. E. Jones, Education in Georgia (Washington, 1889), 15.
8. Bowden, Two Hundred Years of Education, 47.
Association appearing in the *Georgia Gazette* in 1764. A similar meeting was held a year later at the house of another member.  

Early legal steps were taken for the establishment of a library society with the incorporation of the Medway and Newport Library Society of Liberty County on February 7, 1799. The preamble to the act states that the Library Society had been established in Liberty County for many years. The act provided for the establishment and further stated that the trustees should meet on the first Wednesday of every year and "between the hours of ten and four" to elect three trustees from members of the society.  

Almost two years later the Union Library Society of Greene County was incorporated with similar provisions. This society had also been established for some length of time.  

The limited information on the early libraries of Georgia makes it impossible to give an accurate picture of the situation. From the accounts available, however, sufficient evidence exists to prove that Georgia was not entirely lacking in libraries, providing the term is used to mean a collection of books and not a library in the present sense of the word. The location of the libraries was determined by the limited portion of the state settled in early years. The type of material included was influenced by the interests of the people and limited by the availability of books.  

*The Development of College Libraries*  

Early provision for a library at the University of Georgia was made when the Senatus Academicus on the same day of the election of the first president,
November 27, 1800, and before a building was begun or classes held, ordered books "for the use of students at intervals when not engaged in their academic studies." Evidence of the actual existence of a library is the resolution made by the Trustees on June 18, 1801. "Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to W. Baldwin for his present to the library of the University of Pole's Synopsis Criticorum and to Doctor Obadiah Hotchkess for the Translations of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences." Less detail of the early history of the other libraries has been preserved. Jewett, in his report of 1850, notes that at Mercer "the library was commenced with the college in 1838." This was in keeping with the attitude of the Rev. Mr. Mercer, in whose honor the school was named, who stated in a circular in 1837, that among important considerations in the establishment of a college was "a library." At Emory, the library was founded in 1839, although a collection of books was begun soon after the establishment of the college in 1836. Wesleyan also had a library from the beginning of the college, although it grew very slowly, as evidenced by the small collection of 350 books by 1850. The libraries in the more recently founded schools of Agnes Scott, Georgia School of Technology, and Georgia State College for Women, had their beginnings within a year or two of the establishment of the schools.

From the earliest times the colleges suffered from the scarcity of books. In 1803 the Trustees of the University of Georgia called attention to the problem:

14. Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, 1794-1817, June 18, 1801. MS.
20. See footnote 104, for exact dates.
"The students of the Senior Class have been subjected to peculiar inconveniences and embarrassments in their progress from the want of Books . . . as have also the students of the inferior classes though to a less degree." On the same day there is recorded in the Minutes information as to a valuable though small selection of books which had been ordered from London. The fact that few books were printed in Georgia or even in the United States during this period made the problem of acquiring books both difficult and expensive. The fire of 1830, which destroyed practically all of the library of the University, seriously impeded its progress. Before the fire the library was considered one of the best in the country. The character of the books saved showed that from the beginning, a "constructive policy of library building (that is book purchases) had been followed." By 1831, the library possessed 1,680 volumes most of which were new as they had been purchased after the fire.

As for the number of volumes in the various collections, little information is available before 1850. The college catalogs include only general statements as that of Wesleyan for 1844: "Connected with the college is a well selected library." For January 1, 1850 Jewett gives the following data. The library at the University of Georgia was the largest with 7,267 volumes exclusive of the society libraries. Mercer ranked second with 3,000 volumes, while Emory fell considerably below this with its 1,020 volumes, and Wesleyan even further down, with 350 volumes.

A gradual increase was made in the book collections at the University and at Mercer during the next few years, Mercer having 3,400 volumes by 1854 and the

21. Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, 1794-1817, Nov. 12, 1803.
22. Minutes of the Faculty of the University of Georgia, 1822-36, Oct. 23, 1830.
24. Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, Aug. 2, 1831.
University having 13,000 by 1856. The next twenty years gave some evidence of growth, probably due to activity on the part of the literary societies rather than an effort on the part of the main library. These statistics were not given separately in the United States report of 1876, which listed Emory with 9,500, the University of Georgia with 19,000 and Mercer with 9,000 volumes.

The next years for which comparable figures are available are 1892-99, and by that time the more recently founded colleges had accumulated substantial collections. Books were more plentiful and economic conditions were much improved. In order of size the rank was as follows: University of Georgia, 20,000; Emory, 8,500; Mercer, 8,000; Wesleyan, 3,000; Georgia State College for Women, 1,892; Georgia School of Technology, 1,200; and Agnes Scott, 1,000.

From the beginning of the twentieth century, growth of the book collections was conspicuous, due to a number of factors such as the increase of printed material available, new demands on the library with changing methods of instruction, and the general interest in libraries. By 1935, Emory and the University of Georgia had passed the 100,000 mark, while the remaining libraries ranged from 21,180 to 43,000 volumes.

From the beginning of college libraries in the state, collections in literary societies were a means of supplementing the main library collections. In 1825 the committees on the memorial of the Demosthian and Phi Kappa societies at the University of Georgia, sponsored in the House of Representatives "A bill to provide libraries for the Demosthian and Phi Kappa societies at Athens." The need of more books was stressed and the remedy suggested was the establish-

27. Catalogue of the University of Georgia, 1855-56.
ment of a library in each society where "access to the library is easier, and in laudable rivalry which exists between them, they would resort the more zealously to the means of ascendancy."³¹

Emory had two well established libraries by 1850 with the Few Society Library of 725 volumes and the Phi Gamma Society Library of 960 volumes. At Mercer there were also two such libraries described as small but "annually increasing."³² As late as 1906 definite interest was still displayed in these collections.³³ Although the spirit of rivalry was lacking,³⁴ soon after the establishment of Agnes Scott, the Mnemosynean Society, in its objective "to foster a taste for polite literature" and the acquirement of "familiarity with standard authors," was "actively and successfully engaged in accumulating a library of standard books."³⁵

In calculating the resources of the libraries, the collections of the literary societies have always been considered definitely a part of the colleges, with published statistics including the total of the combined collections. Gradually these libraries have become a part of the general library.

Special collections have resulted largely from gifts of private libraries to colleges. Separate rooms have often been provided and additions made to the collections from time to time. At Emory University is the interesting collection of books and manuscripts of Joel Chandler Harris and also, the Wesleyana collection, both important for Georgia history and literature. Wesleyan has taken great pride in its Georgiana, and the Georgia School of Technology in its Julius Brown collection, which includes two specimens of incunabula and many rare Southern items. An old library logically

³⁵. Ibid., 1890-91.
possesses old books, as is true at the University of Georgia with its collection of early newspapers and Georgia manuscripts. Numerous small collections will be found in the college libraries, as the Gould Memorial collection of travel books at the Georgia State College for Women.  

Along with the collection of books in the early libraries were listed other possessions definitely termed library property, such as mineral cabinets and assortments of coins. Periodicals also had a place of importance, the Wesleyan catalog of 1852 noting the availability to the students of "many choice newspapers and magazines."

As for the nature of the book collections, little information is available in the form of early catalogs or book lists except those of the University of Georgia. With the original curriculum of the University especially strong in science, the library was well supplied in this field. Later, influenced by the growth of denominational schools and general religious interest, additions were made largely in the field of theology. Realizing the seriousness of this one sided development the trustees in 1834, recommended that books be bought "from the other departments of learning and Science."

The early collections have been described usually as including many "standard authors" without any distinction as to different subjects. A few specific reference titles were recommended by Emory, for students to use as supplementary to textbooks and other miscellaneous works: "Anthon's Classical Dictionary,

36. Information obtained when visiting the libraries.
41. E. M. Coulter, College Life in the Old South (New York, 1928), 52-53.
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Anthon's Ancient Geography, Findlay's Ancient Atlas, Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary, Kuhner's large Greek Grammar, Brande's Encyclopedia of Art, Literature, and Science." At the Georgia State College for Women, the early collections largely covered the fields of art, science, and literature. Current titles were also purchased in these subjects on the recommendation of the faculty. The aim at Agnes Scott was toward a standard collection made up of modern books and containing a "minimum of rubbish." Wesleyan proposed to meet the needs of the faculty and students in various fields of special study and also to build up the collection on the "broadest cultural basis." The Georgia School of Technology was also concerned with the cultural interests of the students in giving them "a taste of good reading and some elevating entertainment as well."

In spite of attempts at supplying the needs of the students and faculty, often the curriculum expanded to include new subjects with inadequate library facilities available. This has been pointed out especially at the Georgia School of Technology in the department of engineering, and at the University of Georgia, with the following general complaint: "We are attempting instruction in many more lines and on more advanced problems than the library can cope with at present."

The quality of the book collections has often been considered less important than the quantity, due at least in part, to the pressure for places on accredited lists of colleges. The need for "live books" has been felt especially at the University of Georgia, where only

42. Catalogue of Emory University, 1855-56.
43. Catalogue of Georgia State College for Women, 1892-93, 1895-96.
44. Catalogue of Agnes Scott College, 1906-07.
46. Sketch of the Library of Georgia School of Technology, Nov. 12, 1907 (In library).
47. Report of the Librarian of Georgia School of Technology, 1902. MS.
a few years ago, less than half of its collection was classed as such. Recently the libraries have been checked by the Shaw List of books for college libraries, and have been making purchases with planned programs so that well balanced and workable collections should be the result. Donations, on which the early libraries were so dependent, have become fewer and more discriminating.

In 1800 the trustees of the University of Georgia appropriated $1,000 for books and scientific apparatus, with the amount actually spent on books left questionable. In 1806 to supply the need for books, a lottery was proposed by the trustees. "On motion, Resolved that Thomas Flournay Esq. be and is hereby requested to attend the Legislature from and after Thursday next, on the subject of the intended application to that Body for leave to establish a lottery for the purpose of enabling this Board to raise three thousand dollars to purchase books for the use of the University. . . ." Although later mention is made of the plans for the lottery, there is no evidence of legislative approval, and failure has been credited to the Sunday meeting held by the trustees.

In keeping with the irregular support of the University, funds for the library were scarce. In 1817-18, of the appropriation of $10,000 to the University by the legislature, $1,000 was used for the library. The average annual expenditure for the library was $600 between the years of 1840-50. During these early years, Mercer experienced even worse financial difficulties, with the library almost entirely neglected. According to Jewett, "The available funds of the college

49. Ibid.
50. Information obtained when visiting the libraries.
51. Coulter, College Life in the Old South, 52.
52. Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, Nov. 14, 1806.
53. A. L. Hull, Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia (Atlanta, 1894), 21.
54. Ibid., 30.
have hitherto been devoted mainly to the purchase of apparatus and the erection of buildings whilst the library has remained nearly stationary."

Reporting the library inadequate and realizing the need of regular support, the Board of Visitors of the University in 1874, recommended at least a $1,000 annual appropriation. The librarian again requested the same amount in 1908, as necessary for current demands. With no adequate support available, the library of the University by 1928-29, had lost its once important place in the South, with a rank of twelfth place in a group of thirteen Southern universities, in book funds, staff and size of building.

For a number of years the Georgia State College for Women depended entirely on donations but in 1895-96, regular support was begun with the annual appropriation originally of $500. The Georgia School of Technology, as a part of its contract in accepting the Carnegie Library Building, was required to spend at least $2,000 a year on the support of the library.

While the state supported institutions depended on appropriations from the regular college budget for library funds, those controlled by the denominations, depended largely on endowments. As a rule this fund was designated as a separate endowment for the library. In 1910, the trustees of Agnes Scott College set aside a separate endowment of $25,000 with the income to be spent on the purchase of books and periodicals for the library. During the past few years, Wesleyan has also created a permanent endowment fund for the maintenance of the library.

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56. Ibid., 158.
57. Report of the Board of Visitors of the University of Georgia, 1874.
58. Report of Librarian of the University of Georgia, 1908.
59. Ibid., 1928-29.
memorial funds for special collections have been frequent, and although fewer in number, these have also been found in the state schools.

In all colleges a library fee has been resorted to, whether as a sole means of support or simply a supplementary means. The Georgia State College for Women opposed the plan for many years and boasted: "There is no library fee . . . so customary among colleges." The University of Georgia listed in the college catalog, a library fee among expenses in the 1830's. Emory announced a fee in the 1850's. Always small, the amount charged has varied from fifty cents to five dollars, often simply being included in the general college fees.

To increase the source of revenue at Mercer, penalties on failure to observe certain college regulations were paid in fines which were converted to the library fund, as the following example shows: "Any student absent without approved excuse for both Regular and Supplemental Examinations in the subject of his course, shall be allowed an Extra Examination in each subject only on payment of $7.50 in advance of this examination which sum shall be expended on the Library."

Special appropriations have recently been granted to Wesleyan and Agnes Scott from the Carnegie Corporation in recognition of high standards maintained by the schools. Agnes Scott received the sum of $15,000 for the purchase of books over a period of three years; the Wesleyan grant amounted to $8,000 to be spent for books in four annual allotments.

Before obtaining separate buildings, libraries generally occupied one or more rooms on the first or second floor of the main building. Description of these rooms has not been given in detail but with comments limited to general and indefinite phrases as "ample accommodation," or "large and well lighted room." Probably

66. Information obtained from the librarians.
the picture of the Emory Library in the late nineteenth century, with a lone professor who is probably the librarian also, reading, is typical. High wooden shelves forming alcoves leave little wall space. That which remains is almost completely covered with pictures of former classes and an occasional individual portrait. Other furnishings include a stove, long tables and an assortment of chairs. The general appearance is that of dignity and orderliness.  

Frequent moves were necessary by most libraries, due possibly to crowded conditions resulting from increased book collections. The University of Georgia, housed originally in the president’s home, made a number of changes before 1830 when the New College Building, including the library, was destroyed by fire. The Ivy Building was then constructed and it served as the library and museum for thirty years, when the books were moved to the Library Building which furnished accommodations for the next forty-five years. By those who still remember those days with the attractive room and carpeted floor, it has been described as “beautiful and dignified.” After the Trustees had appropriated $15,000 for the erection of this fireproof building, they were anxious to begin the structure and in 1862, wrote “We ask your consent to make a contract at once for such building for the reason that brick must be made, and the walls put up and covered before winter, or we lose a year.” Although known as the Library Building, the library occupied only the second floor of the three story structure.

Separate library buildings were not erected until the beginning of the twentieth century. These library buildings were made possible by individual donations and were often given in the form of memorials. A brief mention will be made of each.

69. Programme for an Enlarged Organization of the University of Georgia (1859), 13.
In 1903, Mr. George Foster Peabody presented the University of Georgia with a gift of a library building which was welcomed especially as it represented the first offer in many years through an individual for the development of the University.

Three of the colleges erected libraries as gifts from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The first of these was at the Georgia School of Technology in 1907, marking a new epoch in the history of the school and affording an occasion for a "Bookshower" which received wide publicity and resulted in numerous donations for the library. The library at Mercer was completed in 1908. It was described as "one of unusual beauty" and its spaciousness was welcomed after the previous inadequate quarters. In 1911, Agnes Scott was the third college to benefit by the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. A similarity in plans and arrangement was carried out in the construction of all the buildings, which might be briefly described as two story structures with reading rooms in the front and offices and stacks in the rear. The buildings, except at Agnes Scott are still in use at the present time, but are far from the adequate libraries they were twenty-five or thirty years ago. Agnes Scott has recently completed the construction of a new building, employing the most modern library developments in construction, arrangement and equipment.

When Emory moved to Atlanta, the library gave up its building for temporary quarters until 1926, when the $400,000 building donated by Asa Griggs Candler was completed. The new features, such as pneumatic tubes and elevators, were almost unheard of for a college library in Georgia. Built with ample consider-

70. Annual Report of the Department of Education (Georgia), 1908, p. 11.
71. Atlanta Journal, Nov. 17, 1907.
74. Information from the librarian.
75. Report of the Librarian of Emory University, 1926-27.
ation of the future, the library has remained adequate. The Candler Memorial Library of Wesleyan was given by Judge John Slaughter Candler when the College moved, in 1929, the Candler Memorial Library of Wesleyan was given by Judge John Slaughter Candler when the College moved, in 1929, to its new site at Rivoli. It was the result of excellent planning and should long serve the needs of the institution. After a long felt need at the Georgia State College for Women, the library was completed in 1932. With only a small sum of money saved from the regular college appropriations and a large student body to be accommodated, usability and simplicity were foremost in the plans for the construction of the library building.

As libraries were acquired, librarians were appointed. The procedure of appointment was not included in the laws of all schools as it was at the University of Georgia where the code of 1827 states “That the Librarian shall be appointed by the President.” This appointment was often the result of volunteer service on the part of one of the professors or even the president of the institution. It was never a separate position but was combined with other duties as “Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences,” or instructor in the “Department of Cooking,” and such non-teaching tasks as “Librarian and Bursar,” or “Secretary of the Faculty and Acting Librarian.” Except when the term “competent officer” was used, the position was indicated as that of librarian.

Pressed by outside duties, only limited attention was given to the library for a few hours each week. In such short time as the library was open the foremost duties were the charging and receiving of books and the preserving of order. The constitution and by-laws of the Demosthenian Society of the University of Georgia, in 1801, defined the duties of the librarian as follows: “The Librarian shall have charge of the

78. Code of laws for the government of Franklin College, 1827.
Library. . . . He shall be personally responsible for all losses or damages for which he cannot give a satisfactory account."79 Discipline was a problem in some of the schools, resulting in the chaining of the current periodicals to the tables, and also in the appointment at one institution, of a library committee to reprimand the problem students.80 The catalog of another college stated that "A librarian is always present to preserve order."81

The need for full time librarians was felt by the end of the nineteenth century and appointments were made in most of the colleges. Judging from the salaries paid, services were on little higher level than the original volunteer basis. In one institution the librarian received only fifteen dollars a month,82 and in another, the somewhat higher sum of $360 a year.83 At least one of the early librarians, however, was relieved of financial worries, after retirement, with a pension from the Carnegie Foundation.84

The libraries were for the use of trustees, faculty, and students, with some colleges extending the privilege to include "ministers of the gospel" and "literary gentlemen." Only the trustees and faculty of the University were allowed to take books out of town.85 Although the number varied with the individual library, restrictions as to the number of volumes allowed each borrower were found necessary because of the lack of sufficient books. Wesleyan, with its honor system of charging books, was an exception, but this plan was reported to have been abused by the students.86 A unique method was that of the Demosthenian Society at the University of Georgia, where the

79. Demosthenian Constitution and By laws, 1801. MS.
80. Information obtained from the librarian.
83. Letter from the librarian to the president of the Georgia School of Technology, 1902.
84. Report of the Librarian of the University of Georgia, 1909-10.
86. Information obtained from the librarian.
borrower was permitted to take at one time "one quarto, 2 eight vo, or four 12 mo volumes." The privilege of renewal was allowed after two weeks, which has been customary in most of the libraries except those with extremely small book collection and a large student body.

For failure to observe the library regulations or for damage done to books, fines have always been assessed. It is doubtful, however, that the optimistic spirit at the Georgia School of Technology has been generally prevalent. An early librarian's report revealed that books were returned promptly, and if occasionally books were kept overtime, fines were "cheerfully paid." The amount charged on books not returned on the date due has been consistently small, usually two or three cents a day. At the University of Georgia, however, the delinquent borrower was charged slightly more, with the unusual amount being six and one fourth cents a day. Careful examinations were made of books for any damages, the librarian making a note of such and the president of the college generally determining the amount to be charged. Library privileges were withdrawn until all fines were paid.

In the early days at Wesleyan the library was never locked as it served also as a "sitting room" for the girls. Other libraries found it necessary to observe certain hours. In 1827 the hours at the University were from twelve to one o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays, when books were to be obtained and returned. Shorter schedules were observed by the literary societies, with the Demosthenian library open for two fifteen-minute periods on Saturday and the Phi Kappa

87. Demosthenian Constitution and By laws, 1801.
90. Information obtained from the librarian.
92. Demosthenian Constitution and By laws, 1801.
rules specifying the duties of the librarian as follows: "To open the Library three times every week and to announce publicly said times." By 1850 there was a general increase in the number of hours open, a typical example being four days each week from a half hour to an hour at a time. Later the practice was to open the library every afternoon, when the students were free from classes and volunteer help could be more conveniently arranged. In recent years the number of hours open has continued to increase, the present average being eleven or twelve each day. Sunday hours have not been general, although some libraries have responded when the demand has been sufficient.

Copies of the library regulations have in recent years been included in the student handbooks which are furnished by most colleges. For the purpose of comparison, that of Emory University for 1934-35 and the University of Georgia code for 1827 will be given in full.

The Franklin College. Code of laws for the government of Franklin College, 1827 gives the following:

I. The Library is for the use of all persons connected directly with the College, subject to such regulations as may be hereafter prescribed.

II. No person, except the President, the Members of the Senatus Academicus, Professors, Tutors, Secretary and students of the College, shall have the liberty of taking books out of the Library, but by permission from the President.

III. The Librarian shall be appointed by the President, and shall enter down in a book for that purpose, every volume borrowed out of the Library, the name of the person who borrowed it, and the time when it was borrowed and returned.

IV. The Librarian shall also note the injury done to any volume while in the possession of any person taking it out, and report the same to the President, who shall assess the dam-

93. Constitution of Phi Kappa Society of the University of Georgia, n. d., MS.
ages to be paid by such person. And in all cases such person shall be debarred the use of the Library until such damages are paid.

V. The hours of receiving and returning books shall be from 12 to 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.

VI. No student shall be allowed to take out more than two volumes at any time, nor to retain the same longer than two weeks, under the penalty of 6¼ cents per day, nor shall he lend any volume so borrowed.

VII. Each student shall pay for the use of the Library, one dollar per year, to be charged in the session bills, commencing with February.

VIII. Each and every book borrowed from the Library, shall be returned at least three days before the vacations, and one week before commencement.94

From the Emory University Y.M.C.A. Handbook is taken the following:

Foreword—This little book has been written with the purpose of giving you an insight into student life at Emory. . . .

Emory Library. One of the principal reasons why Emory has such a wide scholastic reputation is the large library which is maintained for the students and faculty members. The central library of the University is located in the Asa Griggs Candler library building on the campus, and is open every day except Sunday from 8:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m.

The reading and reference room, which has a seating capacity for over 350 people, is the best place on the campus to do your studying outside of your room. In this room are to be found over 10,000 volumes including reference books, encyclopedias, bibliographies, and a large number of bound periodicals. Among these are special collections of manuscripts. Below this reading room is a three floor chamber that has an accommodation for 300,000 volumes. The total number of volumes in the central library is approximately 150,000. Books can be checked out by the students for a period of 14 days. The central library subscribes regularly to over 500 magazines and periodicals that cover almost every field of knowledge.

The University maintains several professional and extension libraries which have a total content of approximately 45,000

volumes and a total periodical subscription of over 350 journals. Miss Margaret Jemison is Librarian of the University and Dr. Thomas English is faculty advisor.\textsuperscript{95}

Five printed catalogs of the University of Georgia library were published during its early history.\textsuperscript{96} With no general classification scheme available in those years, the entries in the catalog corresponded with the arrangement of the books on the shelves, which was no more than a grouping by large subjects. The following headings have been copied from the Catalogue of books in the library of Franklin College, University of Georgia:

- History
  - Defective sets
- Biography and Memoirs
- Voyages and Travels
- Poetry
- Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc.
- Atlases, Maps, etc.
- Arts and Sciences
- Belles Lettres and Rhetoric
- Natural History
- Political Economy
- Metaphysics and Morals
- Law and Politics
- Theological
  - Defective sets
- Periodicals, etc.
- Antiquities, etc.
- Miscellany
  - Defective sets
- Ancient and Modern Languages
- Congressional, Parliamentary, etc. etc. etc.
- State Legislature, etc.
- French Journals and Gazettes\textsuperscript{97}

\textsuperscript{95} Emory University Y. M. C. A. Handbook, 1934-35, pp. 18-19.
\textsuperscript{96} Catalogs were published in 1847, 1850, 1853, and 1858. Cf. L. C. depository catalog and the N. Y. Public Library Catalog.
\textsuperscript{97} Catalogue of Books in the Franklin College Library, n. d.
No printed catalogs or other permanent records were made of the other libraries in the early years of their history. Later, however, the accession record was generally used. The *Catalogue of the Demosthenian Library 1803-1835* was quite similar to the present day accession book, with its ruled pages and entries for author, title, volume, library number, and donors. Very little information is available as to routines followed before 1900. At the Georgia School of Technology there was in use in 1899, a staff manual, with detailed instructions for the "Preparation of books for the shelves."  

Most of the libraries were not organized until after the Dewey Decimal Classification was in general use. The only attempt at earlier classification was the grouping of the books on the shelves by large subjects, or the numbering of the books by pasting labels, which included the accession number, on the back of the book.  

Except at Emory University, which has recently changed to the Library of Congress classification, the Dewey system, with necessary modifications, has been used by all of the libraries. Emory University and the University of Georgia have the Library of Congress Depository Catalogs.  

From the early conception of the library as a collection of books where activities were limited largely to the charging and receiving of books, the field of service has broadened to include numerous and varied functions in the college set-up. This change has been due to a considerable extent to an effort to be in accordance with changes in methods of educational instruction. The reserved book system has been a direct result of revised methods of teaching. Libraries have solved the problem according to the individual organization of the college and of the library, resulting in

99. Information obtained when visiting the library.  
100. *Catalogue of Books in the Franklin College Library*.  

both open and closed shelf collections and separate reserve rooms in some cases.

A more recent service offered by the libraries has been courses of instruction in the use of the library. While this has been largely instruction in the use of library tools, as the card catalog, some effort has been made on a more advanced level. As stated in one college catalog: "Special effort is made to teach students the use of bibliographic aids." Formal instruction has resulted in heavier demands on the reference department with the increased use of the library.

Cultural reading interests have also become established as a definite part of the college library program. The lack of funds has retarded action on the part of some libraries to meet this demand. Emory University solved the problem, partially at least, by the establishment of the Hinton Memorial Fund made up of donations from friends of the library. The Georgia State College for Women has provided a separate room for recreational reading, which furnishes also a place for art exhibits and other displays.

Statistics reveal a remarkable increase in the use of the libraries from year to year and effort has been made to meet the new demands as they have arisen. An example of the attempt to render more efficient service is the survey made by one library recently, to obtain accurate information as to the wants of the readers and the adequacy of available library facilities in supplying the desired materials.

103. Report of the Librarian of Emory University, 1930-1934 (Summary).

The origin and growth of the college libraries developed in this study follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Number of volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution with date library began</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Georgia, 1801</td>
<td>1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory University, 1836</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan College, 1837</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer University, 1838</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Scott College, 1891</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia State College for Women, 1891</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia School of Technology, 1899</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The society libraries are included above. For the Georgia School of Technology the number appearing in the column dated 1892 is for 1899.