A HISTORY OF
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT
IN GEORGIA.

for the
GEORGIA LIBRARY SURVEY

by
Linda M. Beaty
1974
INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of the Georgia Library Survey are to determine the present status of library service in the state and to chart a plan for future progress. At the January, 1974, meeting of the Georgia Library Association's Ad Hoc Committee for the survey, it was decided that a historical summary of library development from 1900 to the present was needed. It was understood that information on all types of libraries would be included. Keeping these specifications in mind, I have arranged this summary into four chapters, each treating a different type of library.

CHAPTER I

The South Awakens--Public Library Development

The movement to establish libraries in Georgia has generally been a twentieth-century phenomenon. Groundwork for later developments in the public library field began soon after the Civil War in Atlanta.

Originally a subscription library, the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta, which was founded in 1869, was an early impetus toward public library service. Similar libraries were founded in Augusta and Brunswick in 1849 and 1899 respectively. Due to space and financial difficulties, however, the news of Andrew Carnegie's grants to libraries was welcome. The group succeeded in obtaining $145,000 from Carnegie and a promise of $5,000 annually from the City Council's Finance Committee. The structure, whose collection included the donated Young Men's Library, was officially opened in 1902. 1,2

To staff the new library, an apprenticeship program was begun in 1905. First known as the Southern Library School, its name was changed to the Carnegie Library School in 1907 in honor of its famous benefactor. In 1925 the school became affiliated with Emory University. The program was revised in 1948; the school became known as the Division of Librarianship and a Master's, rather than a second Bachelor's, Degree was granted.3,4

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
As a further sign of the library awakening in the South, the Georgia Library Association was organized in 1897. Georgia again was the first Southern state to establish a Library Commission also in 1897. Not funded until 1919 when the General Assembly provided $6,000, the Commission continued its lending and organizational activities until 1943. At that time, it was incorporated into the State Department of Education.

With this merger, the way was paved for the first state appropriation for public libraries in 1944. Totalling $100,000, the fund was used to provide incentive for the establishment of regional library units. It was also in this cooperative spirit that the State Catalog Service was founded in late 1944, at the request of the Georgia Library Association, for the use of both public and school libraries.

The municipal library law has been in effect since 1901; it allows for incorporated towns and cities to appropriate funds for the maintenance of free public libraries. By 1935, though, it was obvious that additional library legislation was necessary. Consequently, the General Assembly passed a new law which permitted other authorized political subdivisions to establish and support public libraries through public funds.

The Depression slowed library development in Georgia. Several events occurred as a result, however, which helped to establish public library service much as it is today.

To help establish objectives for the state, the American Library Association in 1935 recommended that a state library planning committee be appointed. Most of this committee's blueprint for action eventually became reality. In 1937, for instance, the General Assembly created the State Board for the Certification of Librarians with the authority to establish certificate grades and require the submission of credentials.

Another one of the committee's objectives was to publicize the state's library situation which was indeed drastic. To accomplish this, the Georgia Citizens' Library Committee was founded. Through conferences in each congressional district, the committee learned that 75% of the total population was without library service and
115 counties were without a single general public library.\(^{11}\)

The decade from 1933 to 1943 brought various federal relief library projects to Georgia. The best known and most effective program, though, was promoted by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Sponsored in Georgia by the Library Commissi-

\(\text{on},\) the project began in March, 1936. The district supervisors (all trained librarians) worked closely with the State School Library Supervisor and the Library Planning Committee of the Georgia Library Association.\(^{12}\)

Charged with the responsibility of extending library service, a bookmobile service was begun. The WPA also rented bookmobiles to the various counties for a certain number of months. After this trial period, the counties assumed full responsibility of maintaining the bookmobiles.\(^{13}\)

It can be seen, then, that the WPA projects were meant to be as self-perpetuating as possible. To establish some form of library service in the many areas which lacked it and to encourage cooperation among all libraries in the state, the agency set up several demonstration libraries. The first one was in Athens in 1940, and its continued operation was the WPA's crowning achievement in Georgia.\(^{14,15}\) A second regional unit was in LaFayette during the following year. By the time the program was discontinued in February of 1943, the WPA had spent $1,314,777 toward library service in Georgia.\(^{16}\) The state's basic public library system was established.

The Report of the Georgia Library Survey Committee, which appeared in May, 1948, pointed out deficiencies in such areas as personnel, planning and budget. Detailed suggestions with the aim of bringing library service nearer to national standards were also presented.\(^{17}\)

The Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act (MFPE) passed in 1949 helped public libraries by encouraging the establishment of new regional libraries and by making available additional state monies for materials, salaries, and travel (for professional librarians).\(^{18}\)

The appearance of the Library Services Act (LSA) in 1956 made significant improvements possible in local libraries throughout Georgia. With a $40,00 initial allotment, Georgia's objectives, besides the establishment of new regional library
systems and the addition of more counties to the present ones, were to hold in-service institutes and workshops for librarians and trustees and to improve rural library development.

In 1957 the *Survey of Georgia Public Library Service to Negroes* was released. It revealed that for one portion of the state's population at least, progress had not been proportionally made.

In 1964, LSA was changed to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). It excluded the restriction banning service to metropolitan areas. That first year Georgia was slated to get $639,185 for Services and $527,841 for Construction. The latter category of funds helped doubly by stimulating state aid for that purpose.

In 1968, revisions in this act enabled the Public Library Services Unit (the successor of the old Library Commission) to begin its precedent-setting Georgia Library Information Network (GLIN). Its purpose has been to make all of the state's resources available to users through the installation of telephone WATS lines. Through this service, inter-library loan requests and locator advice to the Union Catalog have been made possible.

During 1970-71, the Public Library Services Unit was expanded to division status with the legal responsibility of giving advice to all community libraries and of supervising all public libraries.

For FY 1974, the General Assembly appropriated a record $5.6 million for the division's work, putting Georgia at the top in state aid nationally.

Passed by the General Assembly in 1974 and due to go into effect in July, 1975, the *Adequate Program for Education in Georgia (APEG)* will replace the MFPE. Section 26 provides state aid of not less than 35c per capita for public library support. Also an important feature is that the regional and county library systems will be considered local units of administration, enabling them to receive funds directly from the state.
Beginning With Nothing--School Library Development

The movement for promoting secondary education in Georgia began as early as 1903, while the public school system was not established until 1919 with the passage of the Elders-Carswell Amendment. Progress in the establishment of school libraries in Georgia was necessarily linked with these developments. 28

One of the early results of the increased concern in the lack of school libraries was the establishment of the Seaboard Railroad Traveling Library in 1897. Founded by Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, the first volumes were loaned from her family's library. Through various donations, though, the library was eventually able to loan books to school libraries for the entire school year. The Seaboard Railroad paid transportation costs and the librarian's salary. 29

The Georgia Library Commission, too, served teachers through the loans of professional reading materials and through the provision of resources for extension courses. 30

The first handbook of the University Accrediting System was issued in Athens in 1905 for high school accreditation. Its stipulation that high schools must give evidence of special library equipment for history and English helped to place greater emphasis on the importance of the library in the instructional program. 31

Then to help combat the severe shortage of trained school librarians, the University of Georgia initiated a summer course in school library methods in 1922. 32

The Rosenwald Fund, begun in 1928, helped to make possible the purchase of library books for Negro schools. The pattern usually followed saw the foundation paying one-third of the costs with the local school funding the remainder. 33 After 1938, the State increased its support to two-thirds of the local funds needed. 34

The expansion of school libraries was given a great impetus in 1930 when the School Library Section of the Georgia Education Association was organized. 35 That same year, the Donk S. Campbell study of high schools revealed many inadequacies: very low average of volumes per student, no school libraries in the state met all
standards and all were suffering acutely from the lack of trained librarians. 36

In 1936, the State Board of Education authorized the establishment of the School Library Division. The following year, the first state supervisor was appointed with the duties of giving advice on equipment, organization, administration, book selection and other problems. 37

Along with the creation of the State Board for the Certification of Librarians in 1937 was the Free Textbook Bill. The State Board of Education was authorized to set up a program whereby children in public schools were given a free supply of textbooks. 38

This state aid was increased to $100,000 (from $50,000) the following year and to $150,000 in 1940. 39 Withdrawn by the Economy Committee of the State Legislature shortly afterward, the funds were soon restored due to their past popularity and incentive for the improvement of library collections. To help smaller schools take advantage of the program, the State agreed to pay two-thirds of the cost instead of the previous one-half. 40 Until 1973, a Professional Library Committee, appointed by the State Board of Education, was responsible for high selection standards for those books purchased with state funds. 41 The million dollar plateau in state aid was reached during the 1969-70 school year. 42

The concept of system level supervision was first employed in Fulton County when a supervisor was appointed in 1938. Bibb County appointed a director of its elementary school library the following year. 43

The public and school library programs were coordinated in 1944, a liaison which had been recommended in 1935 by the Georgia Library Association. 44

Requested by the General Assembly to examine the public school situation, the Adair Survey (1946-47) made several recommendations. These suggestions focused upon the state's need for more trained library personnel, better state library coverage and more funds. 45

The Georgia Library Survey Committee in 1948 saw the need for librarians to place more emphasis on audio-visual materials, to emphasize more the library services in Negro schools and to encourage the development of centralized elementary school
libraries in the larger schools.

The first MFPE in 1949 was a result of the findings of the Aderhold Survey. Implemented during 1951-52, it included legal provisions for more positions for school librarians, salary increases for them, $300,000 annually for the school library matching fund and funds for a school building program.

The Georgia Education Authority (Schools) was created by the General Assembly in 1951. By viewing the library as an integral part of the school structure, the office has helped to make possible improvements in facilities and equipment.

The Elementary School Study Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools met in Louisville in 1958 to develop the first set of elementary school accreditation standards. The resulting standards were enforced in 1960. They emphasized the place of the elementary school library in the context of the school's program by requiring that at least $2.50 be spent per pupil for library materials. Among the first systems to be accredited in Georgia were those in Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb counties.

With the number of schools mushrooming, the concomitant rise in the need for school librarians was obvious. To alleviate the gap, the State Department of Education propounded the Twelve Months Library Program in 1956. For this project, the State paid the salary and travel time for a limited number of highly qualified high school librarians. Each person selected for the program had the responsibility of spending two summer months working in their system's schools. In 1971 the name was changed to the Part-Time Library Supervisor Program, and it became a line item in the annual budget of the Department of Education.

Beginning in 1958, several library-related bills were passed on the federal level. The first was the National Defense Education Act (Title III), and it eventually brought learning materials into school library collections.

The Vocational Education Act (1963) was aimed at vocational and technical programs in specified situations. If certain prerequisites were met, reimbursement was obtainable for librarians' salaries, library materials and cost of the construction of facilities. Moreover, the Economic Opportunity Act (1964) and
the amended NDEA (1965) provided possibilities for aid to libraries indirectly.\textsuperscript{56}

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title II), also passed in 1965, contained a provision for the purchase of school library materials. Understandably, this had a tremendous impact on improving the quantity of materials in the schools, and by 1967, Georgia had received $2,118,592.\textsuperscript{57} Both the NDEA and the ESEA are still being at least partially funded.\textsuperscript{58}

On the state level, the amended MFPE Act of 1964 gave the State Department of Education the responsibility of establishing and enforcing minimum standards in the state's public schools, directly affecting their libraries.\textsuperscript{59}

In 1966, Governor Sanders granted $100,000 from his Emergency Fund to allow small school districts (in a union of four or more) to employ consultants for their teachers and other employees. The first such efforts were in Griffin, Washington, and in the northeast and eastern sections of the state. By 1968, eight programs were in operation, and by 1972, there were eleven Cooperative Educational Services Agencies (CESA). State-wide coverage, however, was retarded by lack of funds.\textsuperscript{60}

Under Governor Carter's reorganization in 1972, though, CESA was expanded to eighteen regions.\textsuperscript{61} Each unit was given $90,000 from the State Board of Education's budget. Each locality is allowed to set the amount it will donate, the consultant it will employ, and the area in which instruction will be given. Too, all of the systems have a member on the Board of Control.\textsuperscript{62}

The State Board of Education approved the Standards for Public Schools in Georgia which encompassed school libraries in 1967. All libraries in secondary schools were required to have a full-time, certified librarian.\textsuperscript{63}

Amid the national movement towards media center development in 1968, the State Department of Education was reorganized: the Public Library Services Unit was put under Auxiliary Services and the School Library Unit was placed under Curriculum Development.\textsuperscript{64}

Atlanta City school libraries began the Baker and Taylor's Automated Buying (BATA\textsubscript{B}) system in 1970. The only operation of its kind in the nation, BATA\textsubscript{B} was designed to fit the school system's computer specifications.\textsuperscript{65}
For the past decade, there has been increased cooperation among Georgia librarians. The Magic Book series, weekly television programs for the elementary school children of the metropolitan Atlanta area, is an outstanding example. Children throughout the state have benefited from BAIT, Books of Absorbing Interest Televised, a film series developed with LSJCA (Title III) funds. The Atlanta and Fulton County libraries provided their patrons with tapes of "What's It All About", a radio series aired during the 1968-69 school year.

The American Association of School Librarians and the Association of Educational Communications and Technology have recently completed a revision of their previous standards (Standards for School Media Programs, 1969). To appear early in 1975, the new work is entitled, Media Programs: District and School.

CHAPTER III

Long And Continuous History--Academic Library Development

Unlike both public and school libraries, academic library history in Georgia can be traced back to the nineteenth century. This fact can be seen through a listing of the six libraries with the longest and most continuous backgrounds: the University of Georgia Library (founded in 1801), Emory University Library (1836), Wesleyan College Library (1837), Mercer University Library (1838), Agnes Scott College Library (1891), and the Georgia School of Technology Library (1899). The last three libraries were recipients of Carnegie funds.

The Southeastern Library Association (which has had its executive office in Atlanta for many years) began a series of cooperative efforts with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1926. These groups worked to draw up and revise standards for academic libraries in this region.

An important year for colleges and their libraries in the state, in 1931 Atlanta University received a new library building with a $190,000 grant from the General Education Board. From this seed grew a high school library laboratory which operated on the campus until the founding of the School of Library Service in 1941.
This school is now one of Georgia's two ALA-accredited graduate library schools, the other being at Emory University.

Also in 1931, the Board of Regents was created by the Reorganization Act, effective the following year. Due to this action, Georgia became one of only a few states in the country to bring all state-supported colleges and universities under one system and governing board. Its importance to libraries can be seen in the fact that all budget requests from the schools of higher education are acted upon by the Board. It in turn requests the funds needed through the Budget Bureau of the State Legislature.

The University Center was founded in 1938 and is presently composed of the University of Georgia, Georgia State University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Emory and Oglethorpe Universities, Agnes Scott College, Atlanta University with its complex of Negro colleges and the Atlanta Public Library. The consortium's prime concern is library cooperation through the continual support of the Union Catalog, housed on the Emory University campus. This locator service was begun in 1943 and lists the members' holdings by main title entry.

In 1942 Key Centers of War Information and Training were established at Emory University, the University of Georgia, the State College for Women, and Atlanta University. Their main function was to stimulate interest in questions pertinent to the world situation through the dissemination of accurate information.

In May of 1948, the Report of the Georgia Library Survey Committee appeared, with the returns on academic libraries incomplete and only general conclusions possible. The committee, though, saw the need for adequate financial support, book supply, personnel, new buildings and a microfilming service.

As in the school and public libraries of the state, Georgia's academic libraries received considerable federal aid through a series of legislation.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 was geared to the needs of the junior colleges. About $2 million of state-wide aid was received for library materials. This aid had its greatest effect in the mid-1960's. Too, the Higher Education Facilities Act (1963) was administered through the Board of Regents, with two or
three recipient colleges in Georgia. Several million dollars was distributed through the Higher Education Act of 1965. To be used for library materials, the usual grant was between $50,000 and $70,000. 76

The Master of Education Degree with a major in Library Science was first offered by the University of Georgia in Athens in 1964. Before that time, an undergraduate program only was offered. 77 Seven other schools offer some form of library education programs throughout the state. Their emphasis is usually with service in school libraries. They either offer an undergraduate degree in the field or the four basic courses required by Georgia for the certification of school librarians. 78

In more recent years, there has been a surge of cooperative spirit among Georgia's academic librarians. One of the first examples of this trend occurred in 1966 when SGAL (South Georgia Academic Libraries) was formed. A voluntary consortium of, then, thirteen libraries, it was meant to act as a forum for the discussion of mutual problems. SGAL has since undertaken several projects, among them being a coordinated serial acquisition program to avoid duplication. 79 Its success spurred the formation of the Central Georgia Library Association in Macon and another cooperative agreement between three eastern colleges in 1973. 80

A more technical variation of the effort to avoid duplication was begun at the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1972 with the inauguration of LENDS (Library Extends catalog access and New Delivery Service). Through the use of microfiche to reproduce multiple copies of the library's complete card catalog, the system decentralized bibliographic tools rather than duplicating resource materials. 81

The year of 1973 also saw the advent of another cooperative venture in which Georgia libraries were involved—SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network). Eighteen libraries in the state became members. The system was designed to make more extensive bibliographic control possible. 82
Youth And Variety--Special Library Development

Special libraries, although they have been one of the fastest growing types of libraries in the country, have mushroomed only since World War II in Georgia. It was at about this time that management in industry was forced to change many of its old and established ideas.  

A library in this setting became needed as a source of information. Some of the oldest and most prominent industrial libraries in the state are the Retail Credit Company and the Federal Reserve Bank Library of Atlanta and the Lockheed-Georgia Company in Marietta.  

Expansion pains hit those special libraries affiliated with the federal government in the 1960's. This has also been a branch where automation has played a major role. The US Army has maintained an Infantry School Library at Fort Benning since 1917 and a Military Police School Library at Fort Gordon since 1959. For over two decades, the CDC (Center for Disease Control) Library in Atlanta has held a prominent position in the ranks of Georgia special libraries.  

Other special libraries serve a more local clientele on the state, city, and county levels. The Georgia Department of Archives and History in Atlanta was established by the General Assembly in 1918, and the Georgia State Library, also in Atlanta, was founded in 1831.  

Along with industrial libraries, the academic-affiliated special libraries underwent major expansion in the 1960's. Emory University has the Candler School of Theology Library (founded in 1914), and the Sheppard W. Foster Library, the oldest (since 1917) dental library in the state.  

At the Georgia Institute of Technology, as another example, are kept the patent and the map collections, the former being the largest center in the Southeast.  

Private organizations, too, sponsor some important libraries in the state. One of the oldest such libraries is that of the Georgia Historical Society, founded in 1839, in Savannah.  

Compared with the relatively contemporary awareness of the country with health-
related disciplines, the Savannah Medical Society understood the necessity for such a library as early as 1809. In contrast, the first step toward founding a medical library in Atlanta was not taken until 1857. This effort failed, however, and the next campaign, which was successful, occurred in 1922. It was in that year that the Emory University Hospital was completed and the library was reorganized. The AW Calhoun Medical Library, as it came to be called, was chosen in 1969 by the National Library of Medicine to be the headquarters for its Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program (SEERMLP). By 1948 the Georgia Library Survey Committee was concerned about the unnecessary duplication in specialized collections. It felt that the building of special collections in already existing libraries was preferred to the establishment of other special libraries.

The Georgia Chapter of the Special Library Association was founded in Atlanta on October 30, 1952. Members from neighboring states also joined, as many considered the American Library Association to be too large and distant to give them the help they needed. To be more representative of these out-of-state members, the chapter's name was changed to the South Atlantic Chapter in 1966.

Since the founding of the Special Library Association in 1909, much time and many articles have been written about the necessity of some form of standards. By 1960, though, it was concluded that any enforcement of them had to depend upon the individual librarians.

**SUMMARY**

Georgia's earliest libraries were associated with academic institutions, beginning with the University of Georgia Library in 1801. The state widened its influence throughout the Southeast, though, with the establishment of the Georgia Library Commission (1897), the Georgia Library Association (1897), the Atlanta Carnegie Library (1902) and the Southern Library School (1905).

Libraries in Georgia have been fortunate in receiving aid from many philan-
thropic sources throughout their history. The Carnegie Corporation of New York probably deserves credit for shaping Georgia's early public and academic library history. The Julius Rosenwald Fund became available in 1928 and helped to make possible the purchase of library books for Negro schools. Benefits have also accrued due to grants from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. One such grant, for example, helped to establish the School of Library Service at Atlanta University in 1941.

When the Depression slowed library development in the 1930's, the federal government stepped in with a series of relief programs. The most effective one was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) from 1936 to 1943. Sponsored by the Georgia Library Commission, the WPA spent $1,314,777 toward library service within the state.

The inauguration of state aid to libraries (school, 1937 and public, 1944) made rapid expansion possible. Funds became available for more books, more personnel and better salaries and benefits. Legislation such as the Free Textbook Bill (1937), the Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act (1949) and its amended version (1964) have served as vehicles for these actions.

Beginning with the 1950's, the federal government entered the library scene again through several legislative acts: the Library Services Act (1956), the National Defense Education Act (1958), the Library Services and Construction Act (1964), the Higher Education Act (1965), and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965).

Georgia's library course has been carefully charted through the formulation and enforcement of standards. A suggestion from a state planning committee in 1935, for example, led to the creation of the State Board for the Certification of Librarians. The Southeastern Library Association in conjunction with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools set many of the early guidelines for academic libraries. It was the Southern Association's Elementary School Study Committee which met in 1958 to develop the first set of elementary school accreditation standards. The newest set of guidelines, "Media Programs: District and School,"
will appear early in 1975.

The several recent cooperative efforts undertaken by Georgia libraries auger well for their future. The proliferation of regional public library units in the 1950's corresponded with an increase in the number of schools. The rise in the need for school librarians was met by the Twelve Months Library Program begun in 1956. Each selected high school librarian had the responsibility of spending two summer months in her system's elementary school libraries. The Cooperative Educational Services Agencies (CESA), inaugurated in 1966, was designed to aid the smaller school districts obtain consultative advice. The SGAL is an outstanding example of academic libraries which have joined to alleviate the duplication of resources. Its Atlanta counterpart the University Center was founded in 1938.

Technical innovations in this field have produced Baker And Taylor's Automated Buying system (EATAB), the Magic Book series, "What's It All About", all in the Atlanta area, and Books of Absorbing Interest Televised (BAIT) seen throughout the state. SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network) will make knowledge of the region's resources available to its members through shared cataloging.

This historical compilation should be dedicated to all of the individuals, organizations and professional library associations which have helped to write Georgia's rags-to-riches library development story. Now, it is the Georgia Library Survey's responsibility to chart the path down which the state's libraries will follow.
Public Library Development

1. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.


8. Aderhold, p. 166.


12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Interview with Miss Dorothy Spence, former WPA State Supervisor and Director, Southwest Georgia Regional Library, May 9, 1974.

16. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.


20. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.
21. Division of Public Library Services. Interview with Mr. Carlton Thaxton, Director, June 17, 1974.

22. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.

23. Interview with Miss Dorothy Spence.


25. Georgia State Department of Education. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower, Director, Media Field Services Unit, April 24, 1974.


27. Interview with Mr. Carlton Thaxton.

School Library Development


29. Ibid., pp. 42-44.

30. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.


33. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.

34. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.

35. Files of the Division of Librarianship, Emory University.

36. Hightower, pp. 41-42.

37. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.


41. Interview with Miss Sarah Jones, former State School Library Supervisor, and Miss Virginia McJenkin, former Director, Fulton County School Libraries, June 17, 1974.

42. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.

44. Files of the office of the Executive Secretary, Georgia Library Association.
45. Aderhold, pp. 178-79.
47. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.
48. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.
53. Interview with Mrs. Barbara Cade.
54. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.
56. Ibid., p. 29.
58. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.
59. Files of the Media Field Services Unit, State Department of Education.
60. State Department of Education. Telephone conversation with John A. Mize, Director, Administrative Leadership Division, July 8, 1974.
62. Telephone conversation with John A. Mize.
64. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.
65. Interview with Mrs. Barbara Cade.
66. Interview with Mrs. Barbara Cade.
67. Interview with Miss Grace Hightower.

Academic Library Development

69. Stone, Charles H. "The Development of the Small College Library in the South-
east." Southeastern Librarian 9(Fall, 1959), pp. 116-18.


73. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.

74. Files of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education.


76. Augusta College Library. Telephone conversation with Ray Rowland, Director, Augusta College Library, July 2, 1974.

77. University of Georgia. Telephone conversation with Dr. Ruth White, Chairman, Department of Library Education, September 12, 1974.


79. Telephone conversation with Mr. Ray Rowland.

80. Telephone conversation with Mr. Ray Rowland.


82. Long Range Program for Georgia Public Libraries, p. 15.

Special Library Development


84. Ibid., pp. 5-6.

85. Ibid., pp. 6-7.

86. Ibid., pp. 9-10.


89. Johnston, p. 11.


91. Bassett, V.H. "The History of the Georgia Medical Society of Savannah, Georgia."


97. Telephone conversation with Miss Effie B. Lunsford, former librarian, Center for Disease Control, May 17, 1974.

98. Files of the Federal Reserve Bank Library, Office of the Librarian.

99. Files of the Division of Librarianship, Emory University.