

# TODD LIBRARY UPDATE

Spring 1987 □ Middle Tennessee State University □ Number Nine

## The Civilizing Cycle

James H. Neal, Chairman  
University Library Committee

**D**uring the week of April 6-12, 1987, Middle Tennessee State University will celebrate a milestone in the history of its library, the accessioning of volume number 500,000. There could be no more appropriate way to conclude the university's diamond anniversary celebration.

As a historian I have a special affinity for the library. A library is, after all, history. A library is, in tangible form, the accumulation of the accomplishments of humankind, that most inventive and imaginative of species. It is in the library that we secure access to our cultural inheritance, and it is to the library that we will entrust our own contributions. This is the civilizing cycle. To the process of learning and progress the library is indispensable.

That the Todd Library has acquired 500,000 books since its founding is not to say that there are presently half-a-million volumes on the Todd Library shelf list. New knowledge or new techniques often have rendered older theses obsolete and the printed records of the old have been replaced by the new. Browsing library shelves, then, tells us what parts of our culture we owe to the ages and what is the product of the genius of our own times. In Todd Library the works of Shakespeare share shelves with books by Robert Herring and Charles Wolfe; the histories of Tacitus are near those of Robert Corlew, Bart McCash, and Norman Ferris; studies by Leakey and Mead are interspersed among those by Marilyn Wells and Kendall Blanchard; and the research results of Bacon, Pasteur, and Curie are not far from those of Roy Clark. Some of the titles represented by these authors will be on the Todd Library shelf list when the millionth volume is accessioned. Some will not. The decision will be that of natural selection and the judgement of librarians as custodians of the culture.

This points up the particular significance of the selection of the 500,000th volume. The first librarian at MTSU selected the Holy Bible as accession number one. Seventy-five years later the acquisition of another edition of that same book dramatically underscores the compatibility of tradition and progress and the role of the library as custodian of both. The Bible is no less culturally representative today than it was seventy-five years ago or, for that matter, when Johann Gutenberg first used a new technology to put the scriptures in a form in which they could be obtained by libraries around the world.

**A**s we have been celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Middle Tennessee State University we have been urged to look ahead and to commit ourselves and this institution to the pursuit of excellence in the quest for and application of knowledge. As we accept that challenge we must acknowledge that no university can be greater than its library. If MTSU is to play an important role in advancing culture, whether through science, arts, or technology, it must allow no higher institutional priority than library development.

Congratulations and thanks to legislators, state and MTSU administrators, and Todd Library librarians for giving us one of the finest undergraduate library collections in the Southeast. On behalf of the University Library Committee and the faculty and students it represents, I pledge our unflagging support as we address the challenges set for us. ■

# Check Us Out...

# Holley To Speak

## Dear Faculty and Administrators,

In the last issue of this newsletter I told you of the Library's plan to celebrate the addition of the 500,000th volume. A committee was appointed last September to help the Library staff plan this celebration. Members are former Dean Ed Voorhies, Reverend William Morris, Dr. Cliff Gillespie, Dr. Phil Harper, Dr. Jim Neal, and library staff members Linda Gill, John David Marshall, and Don Craig.

Todd Library Celebration Week, designed to coincide with National Library Week, will be observed on our campus April 6-12. The theme of the celebration will be

- *Reflecting* on the importance of the printed word
- *Celebrating* the 500,000th volume, added during the University's 75th Anniversary
- *Anticipating* a greater emphasis on literacy, reading, and libraries

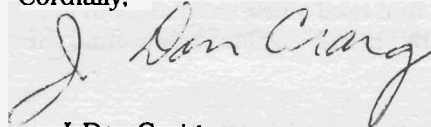
On April 6, a public lecture will be given by prominent librarian/ scholar Dr. Edward G. Holley, Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina. Dr. Holley is a past president of the American Library Association and the author of an award-winning biography of Charles Evans, one of America's greatest bibliographers. At this lecture a facsimile edition of the Gutenberg Bible will be designated the 500,000th volume added to the Library.

Other planned events include a book preservation workshop, a special honors lecture, meetings of the Tennessee Archivists and the Mid-State Library Association, a public reception, and various displays and demonstrations. Several campus departments have offered to sponsor events in conjunction with this Library Celebration Week.

Because the Library's staff has been small, it has depended to a great extent on the faculty to suggest materials for inclusion in the collection. Because of the Library's importance to the instructional program, University administrators have avoided reductions in library materials budgets that many institutions have suffered. The 500,000th volume milestone is a tribute to the quality of faculty selections, the wisdom of administrative funders, and the dedication of the library staff which has organized the collection and guided the use of it during the past 75 years.

The staff hope that you will join us in celebrating the quality and quantity of the collection represented by the 500,000th volume, the seventy-fifth year of the University, and "1987-The Year of the Reader," as designated by the U.S. Congress and President Reagan.

Cordially,



J. Don Craig  
University Librarian

**TODD LIBRARY UPDATE** is issued from time to time for the Middle Tennessee State University community.

**Editor:** John David Marshall

**Editorial Committee:**

Charles McCord, Momolu Massaquoi, Ida D. Read, Margaret Scott, Lynn Wilson

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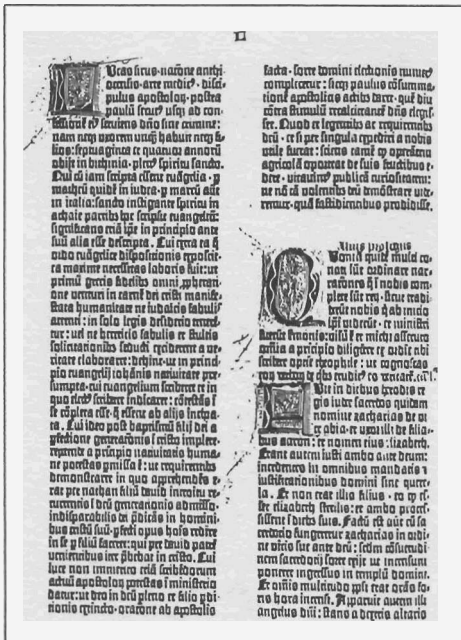
**Edward Gallion Holley**, a Tennessean by birth, attained the highest office of librarianship in 1974-75—president of the American Library Association. He has contributed to the library profession as a scholar, university library administrator, and library school dean. Holley will give a public lecture at MTSU on Monday, April 6, 1987—the date on which the 500,000th volume will be added to Todd Library.

Ed, as he likes to be called, was born in Pulaski to Abe Brown Holley and Maxie Elizabeth (Bass) Holley. His father was successively a farm worker and milkman. At Giles County High School Ed played in the band, belonged to the Beta Club, and co-edited the school yearbook. His contact with libraries began early when he started working at the local public library on Sunday afternoons during his high school days. At David Lipscomb College, where he had a modest scholarship, he was an assistant in the campus library and was *de facto* librarian during his senior year when there was no regular librarian. After graduation in 1949, the dean persuaded Holley to stay on as librarian. He attended George Peabody College and in 1951 earned a masters in Library Science.

Holley then went to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to be head of the photo-reproduction library and to begin work on his doctorate. From 1953-1956 he served in the United States Navy. During 1956-57 he was a graduate assistant in the University of Illinois Library Science

*continued on back page*

# The Gutenberg Bible



**T**he *Gutenberg Bible*—the first book to be printed from movable type—was printed in 1455 at Mainz, Germany, by Johann Gutenberg. For this Bible, Gutenberg used the Latin version as translated by Saint Jerome in the fourth century. This text had since the sixth century been recognized as an official translation.

Each original *Gutenberg Bible* was bound in two volumes totaling 1,282 printed pages in black ink with two columns to the page. Each column has forty-two lines. Each page contains 3,700 letters. The Gothic type used closely follows the best ecclesiastical book-hand in manuscript books. Spaces were left for capital letters and chapter headings to be supplied by hand—these letters and headings were done in red or blue ink. Some wealthy owners employed artists to illuminate the pages with religious miniatures, dragons, peacocks, falcons, and a Gothic riot of medieval flowers executed in gold and color.

By bibliographers the *Gutenberg Bible* is usually known as the *Forty-two Line Bible* because the text appears in columns of 42 lines. It is also known as the *Mazarin Bible* because Cardinal Mazarin proudly displayed a copy in his personal library of over 40,000 volumes. This copy—found in the Mazarin Library in Paris in 1760—was the first Gutenberg to be identified and described. An art historian declared in 1763: “The Gutenberg Bible is not only the first book printed in history, but also a masterpiece worthy of acclaim before all Bibles, and all other books ever printed.”

**A**uthorities have established that Gutenberg probably printed 180 copies of his Bible—30 on vellum and 150 on paper. The skins of over 8,000 calves were required for the vellum copies and 100,000 sheets of paper were needed for the other copies. Today only 20 complete originals are known to exist. Of these, seven are in

the United States: at the Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.), Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), University of Texas at Austin, New York Public Library, Pierpont Morgan Library (New York City), and Henry E. Huntington Library (San Marino, California).

Johann Gutenberg had to go into debt to print his Bible. When it was completed, a copy of the paper edition sold for about 20 guilders (roughly \$1,000). Vellum copies were a little more. Even at these prices, a printed Bible was cheaper in those days than a copy laboriously handwritten by scribes. Some years after Gutenberg printed the 42-line Bible a printed Bible could be bought for about one-tenth of the cost of a manuscript copy.

Gutenberg Bibles surfaced in the market rarely—only once in every decade or so. What does a copy fetch when one is offered for sale? The *Gutenberg* auctioned in 1926 went for \$106,000. That copy is at Yale University. In 1978 a complete copy sold for \$2.4 million—about \$2,000 per page. This copy is now at the Humanities Research Center on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

Pageant Books, Inc. (Paterson, New Jersey) brought out a facsimile edition of the *Gutenberg* in 1960. The Pageant facsimile was limited to 1,000 copies, 996 of which were for sale. This edition was derived from the 1913-14 facsimile printed in collotype by Insel Verlag, Leipzig.

The publishers of the 1986 facsimile edition—the edition acquired by Todd Library for its half-millionth volume—utilized as the copying model the Cardinal Mazarin Bible in Paris. This reproduction has been awarded the 1986 Silver Medal of the Academy of France. ■

# Johann Gutenberg:

## The Man and His Invention

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**W**ho was this man responsible for the invention that Mark Twain once called the “greatest event in the history of the world”? To begin with, his real name was Johann Gensfleisch. His family home had a sign in front bearing the inscription, “Zu Guten Berg,” meaning “The Beautiful Mountain.” In time the accepted family name became Gutenberg. Johann Gutenberg’s father was a master goldsmith and coinmaker for the Archbishop of Mainz and belonged to that German city’s wealthy class of families. The young Gutenberg was a gifted apprentice in his father’s shop, and quickly mastered the necessary skills for metalwork.

Gutenberg was born in Mainz between 1394 and 1399. Almost sixty years later, between 1452 and 1456, Gutenberg printed the first book ever produced from movable metal type—the Bible. It was the product of a lifetime of faith, genius, and hard work. Not only did Gutenberg invent the movable type printing press, he invented solutions to the technical problems posed by his creation. Gutenberg attained such a high degree of perfection that the principles of his invention remain unchanged to this day.

**J**ohann Gutenberg made three contributions which rendered “obsolete” the handwritten books of his time: movable type, the printing press, and special ink. He created both a profession and an art that not only made history but dramatically changed its course.

The Bible he printed on that first printing press remains to this day one of the most interesting books ever to be printed. One writer has called it “the greatest book ever printed.”

Perhaps the observation of an unknown writer—writing more than 500 years ago—best sums up for our time and all time the meaning of the invention of printing. This is how that writer appraised the event even

though he failed to mention the inventor’s name:

“The very skillful science of the printing of books, unheard of throughout the centuries, was discovered at this time in Mainz. This is the art of arts, the science of sciences, which through the exercise of speed enriches the treasury of wisdom and knowledge which all men in their natural instincts desire; and which, springing forth from the profound darkness of its hiding places...illuminates the world. For the infinite virtue of this is that books which have been found in Athens or Paris or elsewhere, in various houses of study or in a few sacred libraries, may through this art, in all languages, be spread abroad to all races, to all peoples, and to all nations everywhere.” (1481)

Writing some 450 years later, Douglas C. McMurtrie in his biography of Gutenberg expresses the belief that when he “succeeded in inventing the process of printing from movable type, he gave mankind its most precious gift.”

In the city of his birth, thirteen years after his great book had come from his press, Johann Gutenberg died on February 3, 1468, “weighed down by debts, and unattended by wife or child.” While never properly recognized during his lifetime, Gutenberg must rank high on any list of historymakers, for every printed word is a monument to him. ■

# Reminiscences: 1935-1940

Isa Lee Freeman



*(Editor's Note: MTSU's second librarian, Isa Lee Freeman, lives in Murfreesboro. Some years ago this editor asked her to write her memories of the library as it was in her time. This she did, and the resulting essay is a real charmer. We thank Isa Lee for it and for permitting us to publish it in Todd Library Update. —JDM)*

**I**n a central location of the State Teachers College campus stood the Library. Easily accessible to all other buildings, it was considered by many of the faculty and administration to occupy a central place of importance in the academic life of the college.

In January 1935, when I came as an associate librarian, it was a rather new building. The library formerly had been located on the second floor of the Main (Administration) Building, but when I arrived, it stood on the site of Peck Hall. P.A. Lyon was college president, and Mrs. Bettie Avent Murfree was librarian. She had organized the library in the early days of the Normal School, and most of the time she served alone except for student assistants. She was about five feet tall and took quick short steps as she hurried, almost raced, about the two-storied building from 8:00 until 3:00 daily except Sunday.

Mrs. Murfree was a delightful person, with an optimistic attitude, a vibrant personality, and an eagerness to help all who needed it. After library hours, she worked in an antique shop of which she was part owner.

Both of us handled all phases of library activities. Usually Mrs. Murfree took care of the mail, the periodicals, order work, and supervised the circulation. I was responsible for cataloging and classification, for reference work, for teaching "How To Use the Library" to freshman English classes, supervising the student assistants, and for about four years I taught library science classes. Dean N.C. Beasley gave me permission to plan a curriculum for training teacher-librarians who would be qualified to serve as part-time librarians in elementary and

small high schools. My classes consisted of six courses, were open to sophomores, juniors and seniors, and included enough credit for a minor in library science. Two courses were offered per quarter.

From these classes the second year students and I organized libraries in a few Rutherford County schools which did not have them. Among those where we worked as volunteers were the Training School (now Pittard Campus School), McFadden (two times—the school burned, and we returned to the new building), Walter Hill, and Kittrell. The work was rather crudely done; there was almost no money for necessary materials. But the books were classified by the Dewey Decimal system, cataloged and processed, and arranged attractively on the shelves. Library Science students put into practice what they had learned in class, the schools were shown that the college was interested in them, and library science was emphasized.

At the college Mrs. Murfree was chairman of a Library Committee composed of each department head plus the two librarians. About three times a year the committee met to make book selections. Any teacher or student could make book requests, and order cards were made for each request. Professional library magazines were studied for possible orders with each department head making a list of needed books. Then at the committee meeting the book budget was divided into percentages for each department, plus a percentage for general use. The final order was prepared, submitted to book jobbers for bids, and the books were ordered.

**T**he library consisted mainly of books, a fairly good magazine collection, a depository of all government documents, a rather good vertical file collection, and a few recordings, but no other audiovisual materials. These were the 1930's: money was still scarce, salaries were small, students were paid about 35¢ per hour, and the Depression still prevailed in state

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schools. But they were fun years! The faculty and student body were small. We all knew each other. Social life was warm and friendly. All the faculty members were expected to attend chapel twice a week, and at intervals we were asked to be responsible for speakers or other programs. We were expected to attend athletic events, all receptions given at the President's home, all faculty meetings, all lyceum numbers presented in the college auditorium, all school dances. We all marched in the lines for graduation exercises.

The library was not open at night or on Sunday. During part of school vacation periods we took inventory, went through the dormitories searching for lost or stolen books, and in general prepared for the next school term.

At least half of the student assistants were athletes. The only scholarships provided were for work, and since the library needed twenty to thirty helpers, most of them were football players. Of course the boys were not particularly happy about working in the library, but there wasn't much choice. A few of them made excellent workers, but some were just killing time until the bell rang.

On one occasion I remember Mrs. Murfree asking me to reprimand a student who came to work with his shirt-tail out. "It didn't look nice," she said, and also it embarrassed her to have to mention anything that personal. So I had to. The boy was probably 20 or 21, and I was 22 at that time!

The library had closed stacks. I'm not sure why, but that's the way it was when I arrived. I guess students weren't to be trusted, so the circulation desk workers had to locate and bring all requests to the desk where they were checked out. Faculty members, however, had stack privileges.

It was quite private in the stacks, and on several occasions Mrs. Murfree and I found Mabel Baxter and Homer Pittard, both student library assistants, doing their "courting" in a remote corner. Others enjoyed the privacy also, but these two became Mr. and Mrs. a little later.

Mrs. Murfree always opened the library in the mornings, and I locked up at 5:00 to 5:30. On gloomy winter afternoons electric lights were needed everywhere. That much use of power at the same time frequently blew a fuse. By that hour of the day it would be impossible to locate a campus electrician (we had no telephone), so something had to be done in a hurry. I had heard that a dead fuse would work if a copper penny were placed behind it. It did work; the lights came on, and the building didn't catch on fire. I don't know why! Just lucky, I guess.

Housed in the basement of the library were bound periodicals, government documents, a collection of state-adopted textbooks, and a small apartment in which a married football player lived. As far as I can remember, he was one of the very few married students enrolled in the college, and all other married students were much older than he was. The basement was damp, and practically all the books were mildewed. At one time I taught library science classes in the basement, but later we moved upstairs.

Things were never dull in the library. We worked hard and had long hours, and when extra work was needed we worked overtime without feeling imposed upon. The work was rewarding, and fellowship with other faculty members and with the townspeople brought joy and a feeling that we were part of a big family.

I never felt that any library job was unimportant, but I did dread teaching and supervising the book repair. Not much of the budget could be spent on binding, so it was necessary to carry on a continuous mending program. I really loathed that tedious job, but it had to be done, and I did it.

There were some outstanding girls who worked as library assistants, and we became close friends. I enjoyed them, and they liked library work so much that they went on to library school to become professional librarians. Perhaps one third of these women student assistants continued in the library field.

Q.M. Smith was president of the college during my last three years. He was

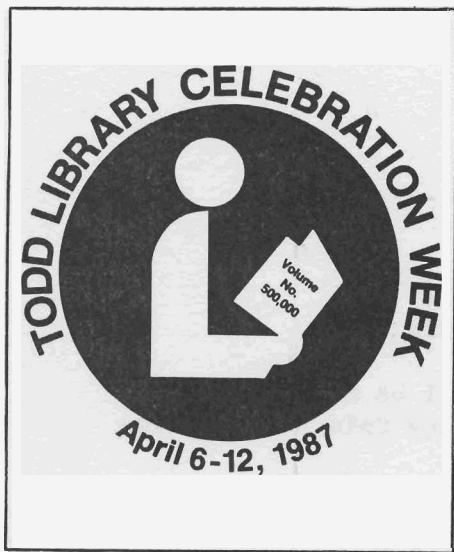
exacting and sometimes demanding—no special privileges were available for anyone—but he knew all faculty members personally; he knew what contributions each made; he commended work which he considered well done; he considered the library important in the total campus program; and the two librarians enjoyed full faculty status. President Smith was an excellent administrator.

Of course faculty and student enrollments are much greater now, and the former friendliness and fellowship are no longer possible. Much progress has been made and should have been made, and the University influence and outreach is much greater than it used to be. But with progress come sacrifices.

I am glad that I was a part of MTSU at the time I was. They were happy years, we were made to feel important, and we were appreciated. I don't recall any professional jealousy in the entire college. We were free to do our jobs as we wished; we were encouraged to use initiative; we could attend any professional meetings that we desired, of course paying our own expenses. If an employee did not measure up to what was expected by the administration, he or she was warned and advised, and if that didn't work, fired.

Because Mrs. Murfree was interested in art, the library had many beautiful paintings and sculpture pieces. Perhaps they were hers personally, since I'm sure the book budget couldn't be spent for "frills." But the library was always lovely and had a "homey" look. I am glad that I had the privilege of working with "Miss Bettie."

My decision to resign in July 1940 was a very difficult one for me to make. I had married three years earlier and felt that homemaking should now be my career, but it took a long time to give up the job that meant so much to me. Someone has said, "Nothing is work if you really enjoy doing it," so I can truly claim that my five-and-a-half years as librarian at Middle Tennessee State College were a happy interlude. ■



## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, April 6

9:00 A M - 11:00 A M  
1:00 P M - 5:00 P M  
Dining Room B  
James Union Building

Book Preservation Workshop  
Lisa Fox  
Southeastern Library Network  
Atlanta, Georgia

11:00 A M  
Tennessee Room  
James Union Building

Public Lecture  
"In the beginning was the Word: Gutenberg  
and his successors"  
Dr. Edward G. Holley  
School of Library Science  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Wednesday, April 8

1:00 P M - 2:00 P M  
Bragg Graphic Arts Building

Printing Demonstration  
Donald Hill  
Mass Communications Department

3:00 P M  
Room 107  
Peck Hall

Honors Lecture  
"Word Analysis in the Old Testament"  
Dr. John Long  
Western Kentucky University

Thursday, April 9  
and  
Friday, April 10

Registration begins at  
12 noon April 9  
All sessions will be held  
in Room 322  
Keathley University Center

Tennessee Archivists  
Spring Meeting  
Theme: It's a whole new ball game  
--the impact of changing  
technology on archives

Thursday, April 9

10:40 A M - 12 Noon  
Room 111  
Todd Library

Bookmaking Demonstration  
Janet Higgins  
Art Department



Friday, April 10

Tennessee Archivists  
Spring Meeting  
All sessions will be held in  
Room 322, Keathley University Center

Saturday, April 11

Mid-State Library Association  
Spring Meeting

10:30 - 11:30 A M

Printing Demonstration  
Donald Hill  
Bragg Graphic Arts Building

12 Noon

Luncheon  
Speaker: John David Marshall  
"The Greatest Book Ever Printed"

SUNDAY April 12

2:00 P M -- 4:00 P M



O P E N H O U S E

TODD LIBRARY

Gutenberg Bible will be on display

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Todd Library Celebration Week has been partially  
funded by the 75th Anniversary Celebration  
Committee, EBSCO Industries, and Yankee Book  
Peddler, Inc.



# Profile of a Book Collection

## *More Landmarks of Tennessee History*

Edited by

ROBERT M. McBRIDE  
Editor, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Nashville

1969

Book No. 175,000

**A** library for the use of students and faculty should be a high priority when an institution of higher education is established (witness Harvard). On September 11, 1911, the institution that is today Middle Tennessee State University "opened its doors for business." A librarian for the new school was employed early on—in the spring of 1912. For one year this librarian "doubled as librarian and assistant bursar. In the fall of 1912, she became full-time librarian."

Bettie Avent Murfree was the first librarian and remained in this position for twenty-four years. Five other chief librarians have served MTSU: Isa Lee Freeman; W. Knox McCharen; Catherine Clark; John David Marshall; and J. Donald Craig. During the seventy-five years encompassed by their tenure, the book collection has grown from a small collection of about 2,000 volumes in June 1912 to a collection of some half million volumes in 1987.

During Mrs. Murfree's tenure (1911-35) over 15,000 volumes were acquired for the library. The first book accessioned for the collection was a copy of the Holy Bible which was entered in the accession book on November 1, 1912. In 1922, accession number 5,000 was assigned to a volume in *The South in the Building of the Nation* series. *The Deepening Stream* by Dorothy Canfield Fisher became in April 1931 book number 14,999 in the collection.

Isa Lee Freeman became the second chief librarian and served for five years (1935-40). During her tenure some 5,000 volumes were added. Accession records show that a copy of *The Catalog* by Harriet E. Howe (1927) was added as book number 19,999. W. Knox McCharen became MTSU's third chief librarian in 1940, and he served the institution for six years. During his tenure (1940-46) about 6,000 volumes were acquired. Accession number 25,001 was assigned to a copy of Sir Norman Angell's *For What Do We Fight?* This title was entered in the accession book some three weeks before the United States entered the Second World War.

Catherine Clark succeeded Dr. McCharen as chief librarian and for the next twenty-one years (1946-67) guided the growth and development of the book collection. During the Clark years, over 110,000 volumes were added to the library. Carl Sandburg's *Remembrance Rock* became early in 1949 book number 30,001. In 1952 *Judicial Legislation* by Fred V. Cahill was added as accession number 40,001. Some three years later Curt Stern's *Principles of Human Genetics* became book number 50,000. A copy of *Beethoven's Own Words* was accessioned in 1959 as volume 65,000. Derik A. Traversi's *Shakespeare: The Last Phase* was added in 1960 as volume 70,000. Leo C. Muller's *New Horizons for College Women* became volume 90,000 in January 1963. The one hundred thousandth volume—a milestone in the growth of Todd Library—came on February 11, 1964, with the assignment of number 100,000 to a copy of *America's Historylands* published by the National Geographic Society.

**I**n the summer of 1967 John David Marshall was appointed university librarian, a position he held until the fall of 1976 when he became university bibliographer. During his nine-year tenure, library holdings increased by some 200,000 volumes. In fiscal year 1969-70, accession number 170,000 was assigned to Brainard Cheney's *Devil's Elbow*, and number 175,000 was given to *More Landmarks of Tennessee History*, edited by Robert M. McBride (MTSU Class of 1938).

Maintaining an accession book was discontinued in 1970. For this reason there is no record of the specific titles that became accession numbers 200,000 or 300,000. It is possible, however, to estimate from statistical records that accession number 200,000 would have been recorded sometime during 1972, and number 300,000 sometime in 1976.

In the fall of 1976, J. Donald Craig was named university librarian. The book collection on July 1, 1976, contained 361,567 volumes (books and bound periodicals). The collection on

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Library, and he served as librarian of the Education-Philosophy-Psychology Library at Illinois from 1957 to 1962.

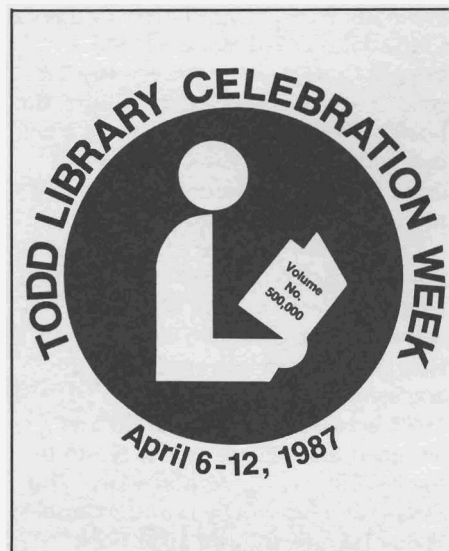
In 1961 Holley was awarded the Ph.D. in Library Science by the University of Illinois. His dissertation was published in 1963 by the University of Illinois Press as *Charles Evans: American Bibliographer*. It is a comprehensive biography of the man to whom historians and other scholars are permanently indebted for the 12-volume *American Bibliography*, a record of works printed in the United States between 1639 and 1800. For this biography Holley received in 1964 the Scarecrow Press Award for Library Literature.

From 1962 through 1971 Holley was director of Libraries at the University of Houston in Houston, Texas. From January 1972 to July 1985 he was dean and professor at the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Here he inaugurated a doctoral program and strengthened the faculty with outstanding appointments. Since his resignation as dean, he has continued to teach at Chapel Hill. He was visiting professor at the UCLA library school during the fall semester of 1986.

Holley is a frequent contributor to professional journals, and his articles have been published in *American Libraries*, *College and Research Libraries*, *Library Journal*, *Southeastern Librarian*, *Texas Library Journal*, and *Wilson Library Bulletin*. He was a major contributor to and a member of the Advisory Board for the *Dictionary of American Library Biography* (1978).

He is author of *Resources of Texas Libraries* (1968), editor of *Raking the Historic Coals: The ALA Scrapbook of 1876* (1967), and co-author of *The Library Services and Construction Act: An Historical Overview from the Viewpoint of Major Participants* (1983). He received the Melvil Dewey Medal from the American Library Association in 1983.

Edward Holley and Robbie Lee Gault, a schoolteacher, were married in June, 1954. They have four children: Gailon Boyd, Edward Jens, Amy Lin, and Beth Alison. Mrs. Holley spends much of her time writing for religious publications, and Holley himself not only chairs business sessions of the Church of Christ but occasionally occupies the pulpit. (IDR) ■



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June 30, 1987, will total somewhat more than 500,000 volumes.

When Mr. Craig discovered that Todd Library would be adding its half-millionth volume during the University's 75th anniversary year, he sought ways and means to acquire a very special volume—a facsimile of the *Gutenberg Bible* being distributed in this country by Midwest Library Service in Bridgeton, Missouri.

Dr. Robert E. Corlew, vice-president for Academic Affairs, found that his budget could provide the funds needed to acquire a copy of the facsimile. President Sam H. Ingram approved this use of University funds.

And so on April 6, 1987, in the academic year of MTSU's 75th anniversary, the half-millionth volume will be added to the Todd Library—a copy of the two-volume facsimile of the first book printed from movable metal type. Accession number 500,000 will be assigned to the first of the two volumes and number 500,001 will be given to the second volume. In addition to the two Latin volumes of the *Gutenberg Bible* there are two companion volumes printed in English. These two volumes contain a transcription of the *Gutenberg Bible* in Roman (modern) type and the *Revised Standard Version* of the Bible to accompany the ancient Latin text.

When Mrs. Murfree assigned accession number 01 to a copy of the Bible, no one could have foretold that 75 years and five librarians later the MTSU Library would be adding its half-millionth volume to the collection and that the book selected for this distinction would be another Bible. (JDM) ■



### Todd Library

Middle Tennessee State University  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132