

Fall 2008

Vol. 4, no. 1, Fall 2008

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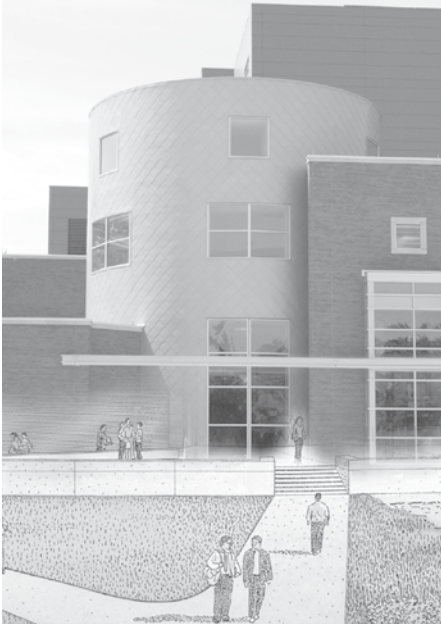
Recommended Citation

"Vol. 4, no. 1, Fall 2008" (2008). *Cornerstone*. Paper 1.
http://opensiuc.lib.siu.edu/morrisnews_cornerstone/1

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CORNERSTONE

THE NEWSLETTER OF MORRIS LIBRARY • SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE



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New Circulation Desk Opens as Renovation Nears Completion

Summer progress on the Library's renovation allowed for the opening of the new circulation desk and the north entrance during the first week of the fall semester. The completion of the largest renovation project in University history at \$56.5 million is within sight with occupancy of the first five floors and the basement scheduled for January 2009.

According to Kevin Davie, the Library's building project liaison, the second floor, which is principally offices for staff and administration should reach "substantial completion" by the end of October. Substantial completion is that point at which the University accepts the space from the contractors and deems it occupiable. And the first floor and the basement should be at that point by early December. Construction on the first floor and basement is basically

progressing from west to east.

Recently, carpeting was completed on those remaining areas on floors three, four, and five. Nineteenth-century

furniture from the American Heritage Room has been repaired and restored.

Furniture for the public areas of the Library is set to begin arriving the second week of October with weekly deliveries through mid-November. Delyte's, Morris' coffee commons, offering gourmet coffee in a casual bakery-bistro setting is planned to be completed by the end of November.



Just inside the north entrance is the new circulation desk, which will soon be joined by an information commons and a coffee commons.

Tammy Winter is head of circulation/interlibrary loan and she regards circulation as the "heart" of the library. "We are the first and the last library people that patrons see, so it's important to make a good first impression." In a

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CORNERSTONE is published four times a year. It is distributed free of charge to Friends of Morris Library, SIUC faculty and friends of the University.

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For a complete listing of the library staff, follow the **ABOUT THE LIBRARY** link to the **STAFF DIRECTORY** on our home page: <http://www.lib.siu.edu/hp/>

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SOUTHERN
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Message from the Dean

Engaging and Promoting the Learning Community



In the last issue of *Cornerstone* I wrote about a guiding vision for the space in the new Morris to support community-based needs of students and faculty in learning and discovery. At Morris this resulted in features such as a coffee commons (Delyte's), group study rooms (large and small, casual and formal), varied study spaces (secluded and quiet, as well as public and visible with a hum of background activity), and an extended hours study area. In this issue I'd like to address another aspect of community engagement and support that is complementary to physical space, the implementation of an Institutional Repository (IR).

Chris Lynch, Director of the Coalition for Networked Information, defines IR as, "A set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution."

The Library faculty at Morris will work with University faculty to deposit their publications and research in the IR. The IR is open access and the deposited materials will be reflected in popular search engines, such as Google. For example, the Paul Simon Public Policy Institute recently released an analysis of presidential nominations and primaries with recommendations for reform. With the deposit of this report in the IR, a researcher anywhere in the country (or the world) looking for information on the topic would be directed to the full text of the Institute's study through the Morris Library IR. The Institute's report would appear with other research contributions from University faculty in various areas and across disciplines.

Of course, the software platform of an IR is important, but it is only the beginning. As reflected in Lynch's definition, an IR is a set of practices and policies for retention, acquisition, promotion, and preservation of the research output of the University community. An IR promotes the research contributions of the University. Why then is an IR important to the library of the twenty-first century?

I am pleased to announce that Morris Library's IR went live this semester. We call it **OpenSIUC**. I invite you to explore our efforts at opensiuc.lib.siu.edu. At this address, you will see the earliest stages of our development; we have much more work to do. Nonetheless, you will already find some wonderful examples of the research contributions made by our University community. As we promote OpenSIUC with the faculty, you will see the contributions grow and OpenSIUC will become more and more reflective of the learning and research community here.

continued on page 11 . . .

The Library Is Seeking . . .

With research library budgets strained by the increasing costs of electronic journals and databases, more traditional reference/replacement volumes are sometimes left behind. THE LIBRARY IS SEEKING . . . looks for private funding for those items that would not otherwise be purchased by the library. If you are interested in underwriting one of these items, please contact Kristine McGuire at kmcguire@lib.siu.edu or 618-453-1633.



\$225 for *The Underground Railroad: an Encyclopedia of People, Places, and Operations* edited by MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS. Writer, researcher, and educator Snodgrass has compiled an important and extensively researched encyclopedia of the Underground Railroad. Beginning with a concise, informative general introduction, this ambitious two-volume set neatly identifies the key people, places, documents, organizations, and publications of the Underground Railroad movement, along with significant actions, events, and ideas underlying it in the US and Canada. Offering photographs, bookplates, sketches, and handbills, the set is visually attractive.—*Choice*

The Adopt-a-Book Program encourages donors to purchase needed titles within which a personalized bookplate is placed.



For more information, please call 618-453-1633.

\$375 for *Magic and Ritual in the Ancient World* by PAUL MIRECKI, PAUL ALLAN MIRECKI, and MARVIN W. MEYER. This volume contains a series of provocative essays that explore expressions of magic and ritual power in the ancient world. The essays are authored by leading scholars in the fields of Egyptology, ancient Near Eastern studies, the Hebrew Bible, Judaica, classical Greek and Roman studies, early Christianity and patristics, and Coptic and Islamic Egypt. The strength of the present volume lies in the breadth of scholarly approaches represented. The book begins with several papyrological studies presenting important new texts in Greek and Coptic, continuing with essays focusing on taxonomy and definition. The concluding essays apply contemporary theories to analyses of specific test cases in a broad variety of ancient Mediterranean cultures.



\$190 for *The Almanac of State Legislative Elections: Voting Patterns and Demographics, 2000–2006* by WILLIAM LILLEY III et al. This is a timely, helpful resource for students or researchers who want to compare demographic and electoral data for state legislative districts. The yearly election data is gathered from secretary of state offices. It includes general election results by party and percentage of the vote. The demographic data include population numbers from 2000 and 2006 estimates. In addition, the book includes 2006 estimates for other data such as income, education, race, and Hispanic origin. The introduction focuses on large cities, their center cores, and the changes they have undergone over the past ten years. An essay introduces each state; tables and maps follow. The maps illustrate the population growth or decline in each district and in the metropolitan areas.

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\$480 for *Micropropagation of Orchids* edited by Joseph Arditti. This greatly expanded and updated edition of a classic reference work offers a compendium of methods for multiplying orchids through micropropagation. A detailed collection of procedures and methods for multiplying orchids, including organ, tissue, and cell culture techniques in vitro. Includes many illustrations, chemical formulas, historical vignettes, and seldom seen illustrations of people, orchids, apparatus and tools.

Amber Burtis Becomes Health Sciences Librarian

In July Amber Burtis became Morris Library's Health Sciences Librarian, assuming many of the duties previously performed by Mary Taylor. For Burtis home is Toledo, Ohio, where most of her family still resides, but she considers herself a Midwesterner having lived in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Columbus. "I'm probably the most attached to Chicago, but I tend to associate home with a region rather than a specific place," she points out.

Health sciences librarians must wear many different hats in different libraries. She states, "we work in consumer health libraries, medical libraries, medical archives, academic health sciences libraries, public libraries, and corporate libraries. My particular interest is in academic library public services."

"My interest in health sciences librarianship evolved from my work as a library assistant at an American Indian Resource Center in Minneapolis. The library served public health professionals who worked with American Indians, so I had the opportunity to work on a Centers for Disease Control funded project aimed at eliminating health disparities in the community. That's when my passion for library services and public health came together and I realized that library work can be a catalyst for social change and equity. At Morris I hope to focus my research on topics related to the intersection of public health, anthropology and library science."

She adds, "In my position as a Health Sciences Librarian I am a liaison to

departments that fall under the umbrella of the health sciences (i.e., allied health, kinesiology, microbiology, physiology, health education, recreation and reha-

"At Morris I hope to focus my research on topics related to the intersection of public health, anthropology, and library science."

sciences. Burtis believes the demand for books and libraries will not dissipate. "Libraries will increasingly manage electronic content and librarians will continue to help users navigate that information. Libraries need to adapt to the preferences of users though. Libraries should be modern and comfortable places where students can enjoy studying, but the facilities should also allow them the opportunity to socialize or relax. Including a coffee shop in a library definitely helps meet that need."



Burtis underscores the value of libraries in stating, "By developing relationships with academic departments, libraries can better determine departmental needs and then tailor services accordingly."

bilitation). Part of my duties include marketing the library to those departments, providing course integrated and individual instruction sessions to those departments, staffing the information desk, and answering reference questions specific to my subject specialty."

The debate on today's relevancy of books and libraries does not exclude the health

Burtis sees libraries as a resource that can be promoted. "For libraries, marketing should be a priority. It's one of the most important steps a library can take in ensuring its long term relevance to the university community. That is why you see so much focus on providing outreach and liaison services to academic departments. By developing relationships with academic departments, libraries can better determine departmental needs and then tailor services accordingly."

She cited the area's natural resources, native friendliness, and the renovation as reasons for coming to SIUC. "I was especially attracted to the beauty of the campus and the

hiking opportunities in the area. I was also impressed by the friendly people, the Neighborhood Co-op, and WDBX, the community radio station. The strength of the health sciences departments, especially the national rankings for the health education and rehabilitation programs, was a major draw. The library's new facilities and national rankings were also very attractive to me." **GP**

The Early Printed Book Collection at Morris

by *Melissa Hubbard,*
Rare Book Librarian

Johannes Gutenberg's development of the moveable type printing press around 1450 CE is considered one of the truly crucial moments in the history of Western civilization. The ability to produce more than one book from a single set of type was an astounding innovation that changed the way information and ideas were disseminated throughout the world. Books are now so common and affordable that many of us take their presence for granted. However, in the centuries between the production of the first Gutenberg Bible and the mechanization of printing and binding processes in the early nineteenth century, books remained scarce and valuable objects.

Any book created between 1450 and 1800 is generally known as an "early printed book." This term indicates that the book was produced entirely by hand. An incredible amount of labor and craftsmanship went to the production of early printed books.

Paper was made of linen rags that were dissolved into individual fibers and then molded and dried into a woven form. Type was created by pouring molten metal into handmade matrices. The printing process itself involved several labor-intensive steps. Type had to be carefully composed to create even lines of text, and it was then placed in a forme, a device inside the printing press. The type was then inked, and the press was operated by hand to transfer the image of the type onto a sheet of paper. This process was repeated with

different sets of type to make different sheets. Sheets of paper were quite large, and generally more than one page was printed on each side. The sheets were folded into a specific format, and each folded sheet is called a gathering, or quire. The gatherings were then stitched together and bound, usually in some kind of leather, though paper and even wood bindings are sometimes seen. Bindings could be very plain, but some were elaborately decorated. If the book contained printed

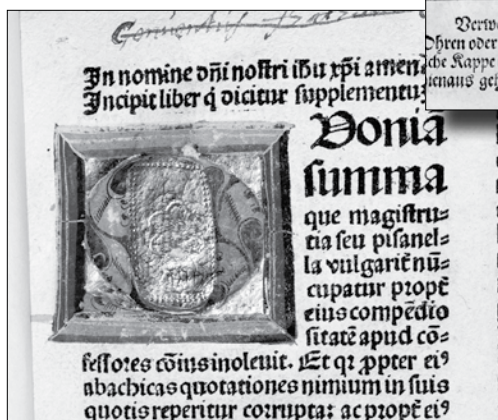
collection is very diverse. It includes nine incunabula, which are books produced during the "cradle period" of printing, 1450–1500. There are wonderful examples of decorative bindings and illustrations. The works of many famous printers are present in the collection; these include Giambattista Bodoni, Aldus Manutius, William Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Elzevier, the Estienne family, and even Johannes Gutenberg—SCRC holds an original leaf from a Gutenberg Bible.

Aware of the historical significance of these materials, there is currently a project underway to catalog and preserve the early printed book collection. Ann Myers, Special Collections Cataloger, is creating records in SIUCat for each of the books, and she is also reporting relevant holdings to the

English Short Title Catalogue, a major international database for early printed books. Julie Mosbo, Preservation Librarian, and Barb Summers, Conservation Lab Supervisor, are making enclosures to better preserve the books, particularly those that are fragile or have artistic bindings. Although early printed books are usually much sturdier than modern books, the extra preservation measures taken by the Conservation Lab will ensure these centuries-old books will benefit future researchers at Morris Library.



A woodcut illustration from a sixteenth-century German treatise on ophthalmology.



An illuminated letter, painted in the book after printing.

illustrations, these were produced from wood blocks or copper plates. Like earlier manuscript books, many early printed books contain illustrations that were painted directly onto the paper by hand. Decorative bindings and book illustrations were frequently the work of highly skilled artists.

Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) at Morris Library is fortunate to hold approximately 400 early printed books. Intended to be representative of the history of printing to 1800, the

Tips from the Conservation Lab

by Julie Mosbo, Head of Preservation

Exhibiting and Storing Your Collections, Part I

You might frequently encounter items in your home that you cannot decide whether they should be boxed and squirreled away or exhibited for everyone to see and enjoy. When you do decide, you may not always recognize the best manner of storing or displaying your treasures.

There are several issues to consider when exhibiting items. These issues affect all types of collection materials including: books, prints, photographs, textiles, silver, wood, and more.

Light

Light is one of the most important factors to consider in exhibiting your collections. Not only can the heat generated by the sun and light bulbs cause structural damage, such as warping and even shrinking, but light itself will inevitably cause fading. When exhibiting, examine the way sunlight comes into the room at different times of the day. Avoid any direct sun contact with your object(s). Ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun and other light sources, such as florescent bulbs, can cause damage. Many frame shops sell UV filtered glass, which might be a good option for your collections, depending on the room and the amount of light within.

Temperature and Humidity

The control of temperature and humidity is a major concern in any library and that concern applies



to our personal collections. High temperatures and high humidity create the perfect environment for mold spores to bloom and grow rapidly, especially if you add water into the mix. Any area within your home that has controlled cool air and heat will be an ideal place for exhibiting. Finished basements or refurbished attic rooms without central air or water sealant can be troublesome places for exhibiting or even storing collections. If you want to exhibit something in those types of rooms, carefully monitor the items. Watch for dampness and mold growth. The ideal environment for all collection exhibition and storage is 65–72° with 45–55% relative humidity.

Air Pollutants

Pollution and other particulates in the air can also cause damage. Collections are susceptible to pollutants from smoke from fireplaces and stoves, as well as cigarettes, cigars, etc. Severe smoke damage is irreversible and cannot be conserved or restored. Layers of smoke and other particulates will adhere to any surface and can cause dullness in color and a grimy appearance. These pollutants can also be absorbed by

the items, changing the material's chemistry and causing fading and brittleness. Archival framing is one way to protect items from pollutants. Another element of protective care is to identify possible pollutants and keep items away from the pollutant source.

Materials

There are many commercial products available in craft stores and frame shops that are safe for use in exhibiting items. Be aware that many older framing mats contain acid that will transfer to the item that you are framing. Have you ever taken apart an old matted print? Most of the time, a dark yellow stain will remain on the item due to the acid transfer from the matt. Archival or acid-free mats are typically available in frame stores and can be special ordered at craft stores. Another important part of the matting process is the backing board that holds the item within the frame. Cardboard has been very popular as a backing board, but cardboard is extremely acidic. It will leave a dark yellow stain on the back of the framed item. Frame stores can supply you with acid-free backing board. And whatever you do, please do not put tape on you collection materials! Tape will stain your items and cause severe damage in both the short- and long-term future of the item.

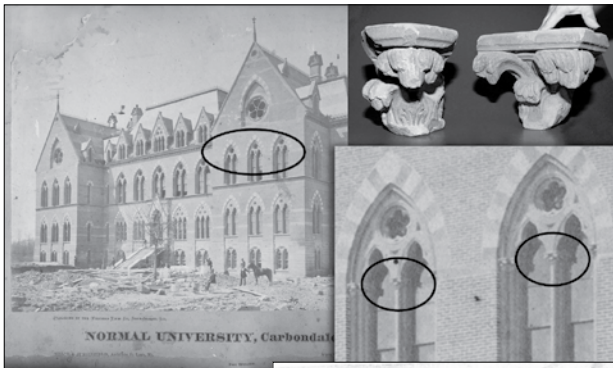
By considering these factors, you will be creating a great environment for your collections to be viewed and enjoyed in the present, while preserving them for the future. ◀

Remnants of University's First Building Donated to Morris Library

Remnants from the University's first building have been donated to Morris Library by Herb Rieke of Dunlap, Illinois. Rieke lived with his family in Carbondale in the 1930s and 1940s, and Rieke recalled that his grandfather, Joseph H. Davis, a former Murphysboro mayor, received many such items from his constituency. These carved sandstone pieces were the tops of columns—Corinthian capitals—that divided windows on the

in the construction of the Normal reportedly came from a quarry located a few miles south of Carbondale. The source of the stone may have been the Boskeydell quarry, which was also the source of stone used for the Baptist and the Presbyterian churches built in downtown Carbondale in the early 1900s."

Library Affairs Dean David Carlson said, "Even as Old Main is fading in the memory of many alumni, we're delighted to have these remnants of Old Main's predecessor." Completed in 1887 Old Main was built upon the site of the university's first building and incorporated many of its elements.



The donated remnants are Corinthian capitals, carved sandstone atop columns that separated windows on the building's second and third floors.



Courtesy of Jackson County Historical Society

This photograph is believed to be the only known image of the Boskeydell quarry, the source of sandstone for several buildings constructed in Carbondale.

building's second and third floors. Old Normal served as the university's only building from 1874 to 1883, when it was consumed by fire.

Gail White, a founding member of White & Borgognoni, a Carbondale architectural firm specializing in historic preservation said, "The stone used

The university's first building was completed in 1874 at a cost of \$265,000 and was of Romanesque-Gothic architecture. An assessment of the building in the 1878 *History of Jackson County, Illinois*, stated, "It may be safely pronounced in no respect inferior to any other edifice of its kind in the United States." **GP**

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Marti Kallal and Tammy Winter oversee the circulation/interlibrary loan area of Morris, which they regard as the “heart” of the Library.

year nearly 200,000 items move through circulation, and almost 50,000 items are requested through interlibrary loan. Too, the circulation staff has proven it’s more than up to the challenge of providing access to the 2 million books relocated to the McLafferty Annex, as they have filled nearly 100,000 retrieval requests over the past three years. Circulation/interlibrary loan has thirteen full-time employees, two

graduate assistants, and forty student workers.

In addition to checking out and reshelving loaned Library materials, circulation also maintains patron records—a daunting task given the University’s recent shift from social security numbers to

a new DAWG TAG system. According to Winter approximately 21,000 records were “touched” to ensure that students, faculty, and staff had continuous access to library materials. Marti Kallal, a manager in circulation, suggested that perhaps the University’s best kept secret (and best bargain) is the Library’s courtesy card, which allows a patron most privileges for a modest fee. **GP**

Dorothy Morris Celebrates 100th Birthday



Dorothy Morris, the widow of former SIUC President Delyte W. Morris, recently celebrated her 100th birthday in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On August 11th she was joined by about eighty guests, SIUC Chancellor Sam Goldman, Library Affairs Dean David Carlson, and Vice Chancellor for Institutional Advancement Rickey McCurry. Awarded to Mrs. Morris that day was the SIUC Foundation’s Medallion of Distinction; she holds the distinction of being the second recipient of that award.

continued from page 5

Anyone interested in reviewing these holdings can search SIUCat for the term, “Early Printed Book Collection,” which produces a list



An elaborate binding, decorated by leather-working tools.

of the books that have been cataloged. Creating records for such artifacts is a time-consuming process, but books are added to the list on a continuing basis. The cataloged books can be viewed in the SCRC reading room; please visit the Morris Library website for more information on using SCRC materials: <http://www.lib.siu.edu/departments/speccoll/index.html>. **★**

John Y. Simon, 1933–2008

John Y. Simon died July 8, 2008. He came to SIUC in 1964 as a professor of history and director of the U. S. Grant Association. As a result of his forty-four years at SIUC he has left a monumental legacy of historical scholarship. Simon oversaw the publication of thirty volumes of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, and he prepared Volume 31, which completes the chronological series. In the classroom his courses on the Civil War, Reconstruction, and Illinois history remained popular with



generations of students. And, he wrote extensively on Grant, Lincoln, the Civil War, and Illinois, and he lectured widely to audiences small and large, participating in countless roundtables, panels, and forums. In eulogizing Simon, Illinois Senator Dick Durbin offered, “By spending his entire career to give us a clearer picture of ‘The Hero of Appomattox,’ John Y. Simon also performed a great service for our country. He brought honor to my State and a deeper understanding to us all.”

The Library Is Seeking ... continued from page 3

\$170 for *The Appearance of Witchcraft: Print and Visual Culture in Sixteenth-Century Europe* by CHARLES ZIKA. This work explores how visual representations of witchcraft contributed to the widespread acceptance of witch beliefs in sixteenth-century Europe and helped establish the preconditions for the widespread persecution of witches. Focusing on the visual contraction, or figure of the witch, and the activity of witchcraft, Zika places the study in the context of sixteenth-century witchcraft and demonological theory, and in the turbulent social and religious changes of the period. Zika argues that artists and printers used images to relate witchcraft theories, developed by theologians and legitimated by secular authorities, to a whole range of contemporary discourses on women and gender roles, sexuality, peasant beliefs and medical theories of the body.

To underwrite any of these items
contact Kristine McGuire at
kmcguire@lib.siu.edu or
618-453-1633

\$360 for *Seismic Engineering* by JACQUES BETBEDER-MATIBET. As southern Illinois sits near the New Madrid fault, which two hundred years ago gave the U.S. its strongest earthquake ever, it's no surprise that seismic engineering is of special interest at SIUC. This book is divided into two parts, the first detailing the ins and outs of earthquakes and the second covering the impact of earthquakes on buildings and how to design accordingly.



\$145 for *Ancient Jewish Magic: A History* by GIDEON BOHAK. This is a pioneering history of ancient Jewish magic, from the Second Temple to the rabbinic period. It is based both on the ancient magicians' own compositions (and products) in Aramaic, Hebrew, and Greek, and on the descriptions and prescriptions of non-magicians, in an effort to reconstruct a historical picture that is as balanced and nuanced as possible. The book's main focus is on the cultural make-up of ancient Jewish magic, with special attention paid to processes of cross-cultural contacts and borrowings between Jews and non-Jews and to inner-Jewish creativity.

\$115 for *Folklore and the Fantastic in Nineteenth-Century British Fiction* by JASON MARC HARRIS. This ambitious work argues that the tensions between folk metaphysics and Enlightenment values produce the literary fantastic. Demonstrating that a negotiation with folklore was central to the canon of British literature, he explicates the complicated rhetoric associated with folkloric fiction. His analysis includes a wide range of writers, including James Barrie, William Carleton, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Sheridan Le Fanu, Neil Gunn, George MacDonald, William Sharp, Robert Louis Stevenson, and James Hogg. These authors, Harris suggests, used folklore to articulate profound cultural ambivalence towards issues of class, domesticity, education, gender, imperialism, nationalism, race, politics, religion and metaphysics. Harris' analysis of the function of folk metaphysics in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century narratives reveals the ideological agendas of the appropriation of folklore and the artistic potential of superstition in both folkloric and literary contexts of the supernatural.



Dunham Cylinders Await Discovery

\$2,660 for the reformatting of the wax cylinders of Katherine Dunham. About three inches tall and containing two to three minutes of sound, wax cylinders were the first commercially available recording medium. Made of a mixture including wax and soap, these cylinders are fragile and can be easily damaged if played back on the original recording machines. Therefore, it's necessary for the cylinders to be transferred digitally using special equipment. SCRC hopes to contract Safe Sound Archive



of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, to participate in this preservation project. Safe Sound Archive would digitize the cylinders and create preservation

and access files, which will finally allow scholars the opportunity to listen to these field recordings. These recordings have not been heard in over eighty years.

Katherine Dunham (1909–2006) was an American dancer, choreographer, songwriter, author, educator, and activist, who was trained as an anthropologist. In September 1965 she honored Morris Library's Special Collections by donating personal and faculty papers. Her contribution included these wax cylinder sound recordings made in Haiti in the 1920s.

Focus on Library Faculty *Susan Logue*

Almost all of Susan Logue's work experience has involved Morris Library. Currently, she serves as the Library's associate dean for support services and acting associate provost for academic affairs. Since 1975 when she started as student worker in the serials department, she has served Morris in a variety of capacities including head of bindery preparation, conservation lab manager, and preservation unit coordinator. A native southern Illinoisan, Logue lives in Makanda's Midland Hills, where she enjoys living in a natural setting where she can camp, swim, and visit neighbors.

What are the requirements for your position?

I am responsible for administering the technical services of Morris Library. These include Information Resources Management which consists of cataloging, acquisitions, and preservation; Systems Services, which is responsible for the Library's networking, computer support, and Web presence, including access to all of the online resources we provide; and

"Libraries are not just store-houses of information, but a door to access information."

Instructional Support Services, which provides support for the teaching faculty for instructional technology, electronic test scoring and teaching evaluations, audiovisual, graphics, programming,

online courses, teleconferencing, and more; and Collection Development, which is responsible for acquiring and providing access to all types of library materials. I am also responsible for the physical facilities.



The ever-changing demand upon libraries prompted Logue's response, "It is important that we continue to be responsive as a library to the traditional expectations of our patrons, but we have to also respond to the new expectations of our patrons as well."

What are the challenges of your position?

A big challenge is time management. It is important to be accessible to the staff members who work in the areas I oversee, and it can be difficult to balance that with the administrative aspects of just "getting the job done." It is important to make sure administrative decisions are carefully considered, but it is also critical that people have opportunities to talk over their concerns with me.

Another huge challenge is finding funding to do all the things we need to do as a library. Libraries are always

in transition, but I think we are in a particularly critical time these days. There is a continued demand for traditional library services, through books, journals, and face-to-face reference service, for example; but there is also a real demand for contemporary means of information discovery and communication through the Web. It is important that we continue to be responsive as a library to the traditional expectations of our patrons, but we have to also respond to the new expectations of our patrons as well. It is difficult to keep the two in balance with regard to staffing and budget allocations.

If an anonymous donor gave \$10,000 for use in your area, what would you do with it?

I think the most obvious response would be to buy library materials. We always need additional money for new materials, but I think I would invest that money in staff development. I think our staff members are challenged on a regular basis, to learn new things,

to change the way they operate, and to understand and prepare for future developments. \$10,000 can buy a lot of books, but the library is more than just books. Using the money on books or a library resources purchase would be a one-time investment. I would like to spend the money on learning opportunities for our staff, so they can understand how to navigate through their careers in the library world. We need to do this in order to be the best library we can be for our patrons.

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What do you like best/least about your position?

What I like best is the opportunity to make a difference. I like being able to make decisions that I think are “the right thing to do” as opposed to the easiest. I truly enjoy empowering new employees to take their great ideas and run with them. I am glad to be in a place to encourage our faculty and staff who want to explore new ideas within the library world. I think that’s how I’ve got the opportunities I have had.

I like least the bureaucratic challenges that we face as a state institution. There are a number of regulations that limit our ability to help out others. For example, it is difficult to donate property the library no longer needs to other agencies and organizations. When the Library no longer needs books, computers, or other equipment, I’d like to have more flexibility in transferring those resources to those who need them.

Why did you become a librarian?

Because I thought I could make a difference in the library profession. I intended to be a photographer, but I had opportunities in my time at Morris Library to explore and pursue new initiatives. I wanted to be among the decision makers in the library, so that I could have a voice in how decisions were made.

What’s the future of libraries?

Libraries are the information source for society. We need to be aware of how society is changing, and we need to anticipate and prepare for those changes. Libraries are not just store-houses of information, but a door to access information. We are also a community center for our campus. I think that our renovated library will become the “information hub” that we envisioned in the early planning stages. Libraries will be a place to connect with people as well as information in any format. 📌



Comprised largely of SIU students, a crowd of about 6,000 greeted Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater in Carbondale on October 3, 1964. He traveled on a special Illinois Central train that stopped near a railroad freight building that faced North Washington Street.

According to the *Southern Illinoian*, Goldwater offered, “My generation has done a pretty bad job of running the country.” The newspaper’s account of his visit to southern Illinois continued, “The crowd was solidly for him in Cairo, but in Carbondale he got some boos. Goldwater accepted this with the comment that total agreement and conformity wouldn’t be good for the country.”

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Traditionally, libraries have provided access to outside, published research. Access to vetted, outside research is and always will be vital, but an IR begins to change the library from a passive consumer of research and information to an active presence in research and development. More importantly, this contribution to the national agenda reflects—and is based on—the contributions of this learning community that is SIUC. It is a small, but strategic, shift in the mission of Morris Library, based on the contributions of our faculty and staff.

DAVID CARLSON



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**SAVE THE DATES of April 15, 16, and 17, 2009,
 for the rededication of Morris Library. Bibliophile
 and author, NICHOLAS
 BASBANES, is scheduled
 to speak Friday, the 17th.**



Library Friends

Financial gifts from library friends empower Morris Library and ensure its position as one of the top research libraries in the country. We appreciate this tradition of private support, which is critical to the quality of the library's collections, programs, and services. In furtherance of the goals of SOUTHERN AT 150, SIUC and the SIU Foundation retain six percent of all gifts to strengthen the advancement program.

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