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# GLO

GEORGIA LIBRARY QUARTERLY



VOLUME 50 NUMBER 4 FALL 2013

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**Roadside  
GEOLOGY  
of GEORGIA**



**PAMELA J. W. GORE AND  
WILLIAM WITHERSPOON**

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— Charles Seabrook, *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*

**ROADSIDE GEOLOGY OF GEORGIA**

**PAMELA J. W. GORE AND WILLIAM WITHERSPOON**

In 35 detailed and densely illustrated road guides, *Roadside Geology of Georgia* examines the state's fascinating geology and reveals the stories that lie beneath the surface.

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# GLA SPOTLIGHT

## Gould Memorial Library College of Coastal Georgia

In 2009, the College of Coastal Georgia became the state's newest four-year facility. Under the dynamic leadership of President Valerie Hepburn, the campus seemed to blossom overnight with new buildings, including a student dormitory, nursing center, education center, and a campus center complete with a cafeteria and movie theater.

Nowhere was the change more dramatic than in the Gould Library. Although it had always been well used and highly regarded, the new dean, Debbie Holmes, concentrated on making the library more visible not only on campus but also within the coastal community. Library staff began working with the Multicultural Committee, the International Association and the Gay Straight Alliance to bring in speakers such as the Latina poet Judith Cofer; Emory Professor Nathan McCall, author of *Makes Me Want to Holler*; Gay Rights speakers Zachary Wahls and Erin Davies; environmentalist writer Janisse Ray, author of *Ecology of a Cracker Childhood*; American Indian Chris Eyre, director of the film *Smoke Signals*; and Bruce Broder, director of the jazz documentary, *Chops*. The library also co-sponsored several foreign film series that included movies such as *Pans Labyrinth*, *Let the Right One In*, *Caramel*, *Joyeux Noel*, *Kinky Boots*,



*Saving Grace*, *City of God*, and *Beyond Silence*. These programs were open to both students and the community and attendance was excellent.

The library partnered with the Phi Theta Kappa (PTK) Honor Society to bring attention to Banned Books Week. Students were

encouraged to read *The Kite Runner*, a book that has been greatly challenged, and there were discussions held around campus as well as film showings. The week culminated in a Censored Book Read-a-Thon, a day-long program in which faculty, staff, and students

selected and continuously read passages from books that had been censored at some point in time.

The library participated in the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War through a grant project that brought in several historians. They included John Inscoe, editor of *The Civil War in Georgia: A New Georgia Encyclopedia Companion*, and Stephen Berry, author of *House of Abraham: Lincoln and the Todds, a Family Divided by War*. These lectures were open to the public and attendance was outstanding.

In November 2012, the library, along with the Brunswick News, the Jekyll Island Authority, and the Golden Isles Convention and Visitors Bureau, co-hosted the Georgia Literary Festival on Jekyll Island. Sponsored yearly in different Georgia locales by the Georgia Center for the

Book, this weekend-long festival featured dinners with authors, tours of Eugene O'Neill's home on Sea Island, a one-woman show honoring the actress and author Fanny Kemble, and tours of Eugenia Price's South. Over thirty-three authors presented programs including cookbook writers, such as Hugh Acheson and Nathalie Dupree, thriller writer Steve Berry, and poet Judson Mitcham. The biggest coup,

however, was the keynote speaker, Natasha Trethewey. Already a Pulitzer Prize winner, Trethewey was named the U.S. Poet Laureate in June 2012 and reappointed for a second year in June 2013.

To learn more about Gould Library, please visit <http://www.ccg.edu/Library/>.



# GLA SPOTLIGHT

## Fannie Mae Davis Special Collections Room Douglas County Public Library

The Fannie Mae Davis Special Collections Room in the Douglas County Public Library on Selman Drive in Douglasville, GA is named in honor of Douglasville's head librarian from 1961 to 1981, when the library was in the Bowden Street location. Fannie Mae Davis wrote a book on the history of the county—*Douglas County, Georgia: From Indian Trail to Interstate 20*. Her portrait hangs in the special collections room to honor her dedication and service both to the library and to the city of Douglasville.



The special collections room is used for genealogy and historical research and contains publications compiled by the Douglas County Genealogy Society. Items in the collection include copies of older Douglas County wills as well as books related to Douglas County, such as *Heritage of Douglas County, Georgia 1870-2002* and *Who's Who in Douglas County*, compiled by Joe Baggett.

Display cases offer many glimpses of local history such as photos of local families, early government officials, and the New Manchester ruins in Sweetwater State Park as well as civil war items and bricks from the ruins. There are souvenirs from centennial events in

Douglasville, early government books from the courthouse, and a rare book collection. There is embroidery that was donated to Douglas County Public Library by Margaret Rowe McMichen that shows the history of Douglas County and has always been a key piece of the collection. The collection also houses records on microfilm including Georgia censuses and issues

of the Douglas Sentinel newspaper dating back to the early twentieth century. There is a map collection that includes Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Douglasville and other early Campbell County maps (what is now

Douglas was once a part of the former Campbell County) along with the listing of Confederate soldiers from that county.

The library has seen an increase both in the use of our special collections and in donations from patrons and the Douglas County Genealogy Society.

The library now offers two basic genealogy classes a year as well as instruction on the use of Ancestry.com and Heritage Quest, which are available for patrons as part of the library's GALILEO databases.

If you would like to know more about the Fannie Mae Davis Special Collections Room, please call 770-920-7125.

# GLA SPOTLIGHT

## **The Family Room Collins-Callaway Library & Learning Resources Center Paine College**

The Family Room, located on the Collins-Callaway Library's first floor, was created in order to address the diverse student population at Paine College, located in Augusta, Georgia.

One of the college's current and growing populations is students with family, including small children. The Family Room is the library's way of partnering with these students by providing a safe and happy environment for both parent and child to thrive educationally.

Although the Family Room's function is to allow students with children to work in a quiet library environment, it is also used to further the educational pursuits of Paine College students, both current and future. The books and technology in the family room are geared toward educational purposes. The comfortable

environment is inviting, thus encouraging both student and child to return.

The software and games highlighted on the computers enhance basic motor skills and encourage children to learn information literacy skills. Obtaining these skills early provides the future college student with a leg up on the

competition. The friendly and helpful attitudes of the library staff and other patrons make this room the must be place for the family.

The library has seen an increase in students bringing their

children into the library. With donations from patrons and the Paine College community through the official naming of the Family Room, the library will be able to provide educational enhancements for both parent and child.

If you would like to learn more about Family Room policies, how to dedicate the room, or how to contribute to the Family Room, please contact the Paine College Library at 706-821-8361 or visit during operating hours.





*From the* **PRESIDENT**

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Well, we are in the last two months of 2013 and the activities for this year are about to conclude.

It's been a great and busy year, and I've appreciated all the fun that we've had together.

This year we had many activities that gave opportunities for all GLA members to come together to advocate for libraries:

- GLA Midwinter Meeting
- Library Day at the State Capitol
- Carterette Webinars
- Atlanta Emerging Librarians Workshops
- GLA Summer Picnic
- GLA Photo Contest and Calendar Sales, and
- COMO 2013, which included
  - Scholarship Raffle
  - Authors' Reception
  - Pat Carterette Memorial Run/Walk
  - Vendor Exhibits

Key Note Speakers, and  
Training Sessions.

I hope that everyone enjoyed this year's activities and found ways to become more involved in the next few years.

With this letter I send my support to next year's GLA president, Susan Morris, and her team while we prepare for COMO 2014 in Augusta, GA. SELA will again join us for the conference. In the meantime, enjoy the holidays in the next few weeks. Have safe travels and see you at Midwinter.

Thanks to all,  
Diana

**Dr. Diana J. Very**  
*President, 2013*  
Georgia Library Association  
[dvery@georgialibraries.org](mailto:dvery@georgialibraries.org)





## *From the* EDITOR

With my first issue as editor of the Georgia Library Quarterly (GLQ), I am following in the footsteps of Jeff Heck, who is now editor emeritus. I first met Jeff at the COMO Academic Library Division Papers Presentation in 2009, held in Columbus, GA. I'd just begun library school earlier in the year and could not have predicted where it would lead me.

Not long before earning my MLIS, Sarah Steiner stepped down as GLQ Associate Editor, Peer-Review Coordinator, and she recommended me for the position. That brings me to today—Editor of the Georgia Library Quarterly—and I am excited to have the opportunity to support librarianship in the state of Georgia by producing a journal that has a long-standing tradition of providing a forum for its community.

I would not be an active member of the Georgia Library Association nor editor of GLQ without Jeff's support and encouragement, and I thank him for that as well as for his service not just to the Georgia Library Quarterly but to the Georgia Library Association.

I would also like to welcome Julie Higbee as the incoming Associate Editor, Peer-Review

Coordinator and thank her for agreeing to take on the task of cultivating scholarship within librarianship in the state of Georgia. My experience as peer-review coordinator was highly rewarding as I truly enjoyed guiding authors through the process of revising and refining scholarly articles.

I would like to thank Christina Teasley for her service on the GLQ Editorial Board and wish her luck in her future endeavors. I look forward to working with the editorial board, including Darla Chambliss, Jeff Fisher, John Hansen, Julie Higbee, Kelli Murphy, Fay Verburg, and Julie White-Walker.

In addition, I hope that you will join me in supporting the Georgia Library Association as there are many opportunities to contribute. Perhaps I will see you at GLA Midwinter on January 17, 2014 at Clayton State University.

Thank you,  
Virginia Feher, Editor, Georgia Library Quarterly  
[vfeher@gru.edu](mailto:vfeher@gru.edu)

*Virginia Feher is Government Information Librarian at Georgia Regents University*

## *My Own* PRIVATE LIBRARY

By Kimberly Boyd

I spent my twenties in a huge and derelict house that we all referred to as the ranch. I shared this house with several hundred roommates. This is only a slight exaggeration.

The house was a former horse ranch set on ten wooded acres just off of I-20 and Candler Rd.

The owners rented the place to us as a 3/2 but that really wasn't the half of it. There were three extra bedrooms in the

attic, each with their own bathroom (these were admittedly in a state of squalor) and two more bedrooms in the basement. Who knew such a place could still exist? It wasn't attractive; in fact, it was afflicted with a pretty nasty case of bad sixties western themed kitsch. But it was large and since you could house a small university's student population there, it was as cheap an abode as any college student could ever dream of.

When I moved to the ranch my library could be safely packed into two or three cardboard boxes. It consisted mostly of used paperback fiction and the few texts and other assigned readings that I enjoyed enough not to try to sell at the end of each quarter. You can tell from these books what kind of student I was. Books like *Personal Politics* by Sara Evans and every Woolf treatise and novel under the sun provided hints of a possible Women's Studies degree. Old psychology texts pointed towards an additional psych degree. I just couldn't decide between the two, and I had the credits anyway.



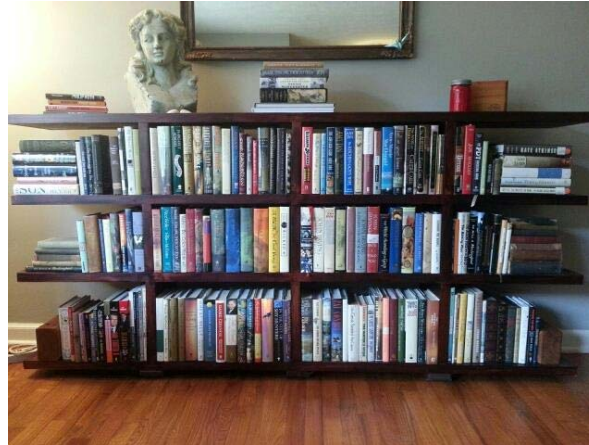
Given all the space I had at the ranch, it was probably inevitable that my collection would grow, and grow it did onto many second hand bookshelves and stacks on the floor. It grew

with some planning and included some signed first editions from my favorite authors because even when I was poor, I was a bibliophile willing to spend some loot on a good, collectible book.

All of this wanton collecting of books ended, however, with the onset of adulthood and the acute desire to never have a roommate again. I found myself packing my books (the first editions and the dime store paperbacks) into several (too many to count) cardboard boxes and moving into a home of my own. My house is small. The whole of it would fit into one floor of the ranch with room to spare. In the move, I left behind my ten dollar thrift store bookshelves along with my twenty dollar thrift store couch. Leaving the book cases was my biggest mistake. I certainly don't regret leaving the couch. I thought that I would move into my house and immediately buy some nice bookcases, but that isn't really how it ever turns out. First, you decide that you really would like a decent sofa. Then you decide that you probably need this, that, and the other until you find yourself six years down the road with a very nice sofa and some lovely antique furniture and your books are still languishing in your attic where you shoved them one frustrating day a month after moving into your house when you

couldn't bear to live in a house of boxes any longer.

I know. My preservation and rare book librarianship professor is probably on the phone with my library school as he reads this, trying to figure out a retroactive way to take my "A" in his class back. I missed my books. Really, I missed them a lot, and I knew that a hot and humid attic was the last place they should be. But, I made a home and decided to go to grad school for librarianship, and the time just got away from me until one day the perfect giant bookcase went up on Craigslist. It takes up a whole wall of my living room. I weeded box after box. You do remember that I mentioned how small my house is? I kept the first editions and most of the hardbacks, and I took the paperbacks that I couldn't bear to part with to my office. The rest went to thrift stores, and I'm mostly happy with that. Surprisingly, only one box had damaged books from its time in the attic. Unfortunately, this box included my copy of *Middlemarch*. If I ever get my hands on whatever squirrel did that...but, I digress. I filled up that giant bookcase with not a lot of room to grow, but I'll figure something out, because the



books are never going in the attic again. It makes me too happy to sit on my sofa and stare deeply into the bookcase, letting my eyes linger on all my favorites including the Atwood and the Cunningham, the Chabon, Irving and the Byatt, as well as the Thackeray and Eliot which my friends make so much fun of.

Just now, my library is lonely. I've been on a gluttonous rampage of fiction reading since I got my books onto shelves again a few months ago but now it's the end of August, and I'm an instruction librarian and what academic librarian or media specialist doesn't know how crazy August and September

can be? What I want to do is re-read *Oryx and Crake* and *The Year of the Flood* in preparation for *MaddAddam*, which will be out at any moment, but instead it will have to wait until I'm not teaching First Year Seminar (FYS) and a million other one-shots. In the meantime, I'm happy just to spend a few moments at the end of the day, letting my eyes wander over them all.

*Kimberly Boyd is Research & Instruction Librarian at Brenau University*

## Stressed? Organize (Or Reorganize) Your Work Space, Part 1

By Robin Fay

For librarians, stress comes from many sources: building renovations and other changes in physical spaces; interactions with colleagues; changes and problems with technology and systems; new or outdated policies and procedures; more demanding workplaces; multitasking; institutional culture; and family, health, and life situations. Even managing stress can itself be a stressor.

Stress not only impacts productivity and morale, but getting out from under the avalanche of work may seem impossible. Although there are a variety of methods to manage stress, one powerful tool for managing stress is organization. Organizing your workspace, both physical and virtual, can help you not only de-stress, but the act of organizing provides an opportunity for evaluation and reflection, which can bring about new ideas or even new approaches to old problems and workflow.

Sorting and reorganizing can literally encourage “thinking out of the box,” since outdated organizational systems are being evaluated and analyzed. Clearing clutter can help clear your mind.

Organizing and reorganizing should not be a stressful activity in itself. However, for many, finding time to organize, file, sort, review, evaluate, note, and follow up can seem monumental.

If you are struggling to keep up, how can you possibly find time for organizing? Where and how to start? If you want to organize, de-clutter, find new ideas and inspiration, and uncover some breathing space so that you can de-stress and have a better work to life balance, you will have to deal with the time management aspect, too.

Finding the time to organize can be challenging. Time management is a crucial component to finding time in a busy work day for organizing, which in turn will make work time more efficient and less stressful. The investment in organizing will be long lasting, paying dividends in terms of less stress, more efficiency, and more productivity.

How do you begin to find time to organize and tackle all of the bits of stuff that we collect in the course of a work day?

Evaluate your workspace and time. Do you receive lots of paperwork, printed mail, or emails? What do you find the most challenging to keep up with? Do you use social media, mobile, or other communication technology? Do you keep up with professional readings, networking, and continuing education?

Consider everything that you do and interact with as a resource. What do you spend most of your time on and how do you use that time? What would you like to be able to do if you had “extra” time in a day?

Evaluate your priorities. If you do not already have priorities, work with your supervisor to set a realistic priority list. If you already have a priorities list, evaluate the average amount of time for an overall completion rate. Are you able to meet most of your priorities within the designated time frame? If not, why not, and what can be done to address the lack of success? If you only have yearly priorities, consider breaking them up into monthly, weekly, and finally, daily priorities.

Cultivate your support network. Depending on how much organizing you do already, you may be making considerable changes to how you work. Talking to your colleagues and/or

supervisor may help identify ways of organizing. Additionally, they may be willing to help you or provide guidance in terms of handling some of the “unresolvable” problems on your desk.

Learn to multitask effectively. Not every type of work lends itself well to multitasking. It may be that work needs to be sorted out as to the amount of energy, focus, and time it takes. If you have a labor or mentally intensive project, it may be necessary to stop multitasking for a set amount of time. Switching back and forth between email, mobile, databases, professional readings, face to face communications, or social media while trying to do mentally demanding work may mean that the work either takes longer or suffers from quality due to a lack of focus. Work towards efficiency in everything that you do. Efficiency is not necessarily about speed or cutting corners—it is about successfully achieving a particular goal with the least amount of work.

Date and put a version on everything. Adding a date in a procedures document can help establish what is current and what is outdated (and perhaps should be deleted, recycled, or shredded). Unless your desk or computer is the archive for documents or emails, it is likely that you only need the latest version of a document or email.

Do make sure that items are archived as needed. Perhaps a master list or repository for procedures, including archives on an intranet, would be useful. If your documents are housed in a central location, creating a link to the document versus printing out a paper copy or making a copy on your computer can be useful. Using a shared link will mean that you always have the latest version in an easily accessible place. Additionally, you will not have papers cluttering up your desk or documents that need to be filed on your computer, alleviating yet another worry and potential source of stress.

Strive to minimize what you keep (within reason). Do you really need to keep that email or document? If yes, then would it be better to have it on an intranet or shared space? Do you need to keep it for personnel reasons or for record retention? If not, then handle it appropriately. Do make sure to shred all personal documents.

Manage people resources. Is your open-door policy so open that you rarely get work done until your colleagues go home? If you have too many interruptions from colleagues, can you schedule office hours or use a shared e-calendar system to set up meetings? Or, is it possible to schedule “quiet” time? Post signs or block out time so that you are not interrupted except in cases of extreme importance. If you work in public services, do you have scheduled desk hours with enough notice so that you can plan your work week (excluding emergency situations)?

Schedule, schedule, schedule! Although you may not be able to plan for emergencies, you should be able to build in some time to tackle lower priority projects, read a professional journal or article, organize, or network with a colleague. Having a little bit of flexible time in your day or week will also minimize the impact of emergencies and crises when they arise.

Evaluate your day. What would be an “average” day? Are there times that are generally better for dealing with certain types of work (e.g., the mail is delivered or sent out at a certain time; email discussions increase after lunch; standing meetings occur on certain days of the week; news and other information is posted on websites in the morning). Look for logical flows in work so that you maximize your time.

*Robin Fay is Portal Manager at  
Athens Technical College*



## Two Views on the Increasing Importance of Library Access in the Seventeenth Century: Gabriel Naudé and Claude Clement

By Erin Grant

A push and pull between the preservation of materials and the accessibility of those materials by library users, including the provision of navigable systems of organization, has seemingly always existed in libraries (Wiegand 2007, 531; Lor 2007, 193). Preservation includes the custody of an aggregate of library materials, including such activities as collection development and management and the physical storage, treatment, and reformatting of materials (Cloonan 2001, 232). While one of the fundamental purposes of modern libraries is to facilitate discovery of textual material by users, often including what Umberto Eco calls “items whose existence we hadn’t even suspected and yet which turn out to be of extraordinary importance to us” (quoted in Winter 1994, 125), an unfortunate side effect is the secreting of this very same material “by labyrinthine default if not design” (122). The larger any collection of items becomes, the more important it becomes to have a way to navigate through it to find individual items. Although we might assume the privileging of access over preservation is a relatively modern concept following the rise of the public library movement in western Europe and America in the nineteenth century, the championing of library access by providing a usable organization to its collection has its roots in two seminal library treatises published a year apart in seventeenth-century France by Gabriel Naudé and Claude Clement.

Prior to the printing press, books were expensive to produce and valued as prized assets by early medieval libraries, resulting in the privileging of preservation of library material over user access. In addition to difficult or uncomfortable access to books in medieval libraries, finding a specific book could be

laborious as shelf arrangements of even small collections of books was not always easily understood. Catalogs of library holdings generally functioned only as administrative inventories, sometimes listing books in order of perceived value, in chronological order, or in entirely inscrutable organization schemes. With the lowered production cost of books after the invention of the printing press, the general trend in library administration has been to increase user access to library material (Lor 2007, 193; Rovelstad 1991, 179; Wright 2007, 91). Easy accessibility and navigation of library materials by users has certainly been a fundamental precept of library policy in the last two centuries with the creation of the modern public library and of the library catalog as an organizational and finding aid. In 1979, well before the digital revolution, Gordon Williams, then director of the Center for Research Libraries, repositioned the purpose of the library from the previous objective of building a collection of books as only a means to an end of the library’s true purpose, which he envisioned as providing access to information (Williams 1980, 71). The changing form and ease of transmission of information in the digital age has only served to reinforce access over preservation in this discourse as the most recent online library catalogs strive to function as integrated discovery tools, enabling users to find relevant information from a library’s collection of both physical items and digital content. Although mention of early modern libraries is often neglected in the history of libraries and in library literature in favor of the libraries of antiquity, the growing concern in the seventeenth century with the necessity of access to library materials illustrated by Naudé and Clement informed both the creation of later national libraries open to the public and

the modern library's emphasis on user access over collection preservation.

It is useful at this point to briefly review the development of European libraries prior to the seventeenth century. Growing wealthy from pious gifts and remaining relatively free from regulation by kings, bishops, and a weak and remote papacy, monasteries of Western Europe during the high Middle Ages were in general able to adopt a new role of serving society through education. However, European society was becoming increasingly complex, and the growing necessity of instruction for future government and economic leaders prompted a shift in education from rural monasteries to urban cathedral schools. At the same time, mendicant religious orders were establishing colleges to train preachers to spread their faith and to combat anticlerical movements springing up as a reaction to perceived clerical wealth and corruption. The development of sophisticated curricula in mendicant colleges that included grammar, rhetoric, Scripture, and theology encouraged monastic library development as mendicants were discouraged from owning personal possessions including books.

Mendicant library collections became working collections of books that supported studying, writing, and preaching and served as models for later university libraries (Lerner 1998, 80-82). In France, the rise of scholasticism as an intellectual movement during the tenth and eleventh centuries demanded large collections of previous and contemporary religious and secular literature. This trend first affected cathedral and cloister schools before French university libraries saw an equivalent change beginning in the thirteenth century (Christ 1984, 238-39).

As the largest French library of the medieval era, the Sorbonne typifies the nature of the fourteenth-century French university library. Listing over one thousand titles in its inventory of 1289, all but four works were in Latin; growth of the collection was steady as a supplanting catalog in 1338 listed around seventeen

hundred titles. The *libraria magna* contained approximately 330 books essential to the curriculum that were chained to reading desks, although access to these books inside the library was open to anyone. The primary users of the library were students and faculty, but other users had borrowing privileges from the *libraria parva*, the circulating collection containing duplicates and lesser-used literature, if they left a monetary deposit equal to the value of the borrowed book. The 1338 Sorbonne library catalog indicates that books were arranged in major subject classifications including the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric, and logic) and *quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music), divisions derived from university curricula plus the additional subjects of theology, medicine, and law. Unlike the catalogs of the Sorbonne library from 1289 and 1338, which functioned as little more than inventories, two additional analytical Sorbonne catalogs from 1321 represent one of the earliest known attempts to help users find individual works hidden in manuscript volumes containing multiple works. These catalogs include call numbers for works in the *libraria magna*, which consisted of two letters, the first representing the reading desk containing the volume and the second the first letter of the author's last name (Johnson and Harris 1976, 118; Christ 1984, 241-43; Besson 1980, 36-48).

During the fifteenth century, European cloister and church libraries in particular made their books available to a larger portion of the public rather than just the immediate users they served, although university libraries remained more exclusive to users (Christ 1984, 315). There is evidence that sixteenth century monasteries allowed wide circulation of their books and some, including the Augustinians of St. Victor and the Benedictines of St. Germain des Prés, even opened their doors to the public on certain days of the week (Setton 1960, 377). The effect of the printing press in driving down the production cost of books was seen more in the proliferation of private collections of books by monarchs and nobles as an expression of

wealth and power than in the expansion of monastic and university library collections in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The sinking estimation of scholasticism in Europe during this time weakened support for monastic and university libraries, and the unintended consequences of the Protestant reformation included the destruction of many monastic and church libraries (Lerner 1998, 100-106; Saunders 1985, 2). By the seventeenth century, European nations were only in the beginning stages of supplanting private individuals and religious organizations as supporters of cultural and scholarly institutions including libraries. Consequently, only three seventeenth-century European libraries allowed access to their collections by unaffiliated scholars: the Bodleian at Oxford, the Bibliotheca Ambrosiana in Milan, and the Angelica library in Rome. Other libraries required scholars to present letters of reference justifying the nature of their work to librarians who discouraged the public with complicated usage restrictions, often necessitating scholars' reliance on private collections of books (Clarke 1969, 333-34). It is within this period in the seventeenth century of relatively limited access to large collections of books by scholars that Gabriel Naudé and Claude Clement published their treatises on libraries, both of which represented crucial arguments in the tension between access and preservation.

Born in 1600 to a family of moderate means, Gabriel Naudé was an accomplished student greatly influenced by the new humanistic learning, earning a master's degree in the liberal arts in 1620. While halfway through further studies in medicine at the University of Paris, Président Henri de Mesmes, a councilor to King Louis XIII, invited Naudé to take charge of his family library of over 8,000 volumes. Accepting the position in order to finance his studies and to benefit from de Mesmes' influence and reputation, Naudé continued his medical studies part time and published *Avis pour dresser une bibliothèque* in 1627, which consisted of rules for operating a library

combined with advice for wealthy collectors (Clarke 1970, 3-22). Frustrated by the difficulties of scholars lacking satisfactory recommendations or prominent connections to access what he saw as small book collections that were physically scattered throughout Europe and too specialized in subject matter to be of broad use, Naudé hoped his publication would encourage wealthy book collectors to establish general library collections encompassing a wide range of material that could be devoted to public use (Clarke 1969, 333-34). Printed in French to reach a wider audience than the smaller educated elite using Latin, Naudé's text advocates the creation of a library collection that represents all available areas of knowledge in order to satisfy the expanding interests and needs of a public including "the humblest of those who may reap any benefit thereby." Representing a break from the contemporary religious orientation of existing library collections, Naudé excluded only the genres of popular romances and light poetry, which he felt were without merit. Material to be collected also included controversial, disputed, and faddish literature, which Naudé felt contained useful information and aided in stimulating readers' imaginations as well as heretical works since the arguments in those books needed to be known and studied in order to be disproven (Clarke 1970, 18-19; Rovelstad 2000, 549-55).

In addition to detailing the kind of books libraries should collect, Naudé also discussed recommendations to make libraries more accessible to the public, in terms of both physical access and the organization of books. Modeled on the practices of the three libraries of the time open to general scholarly research, Naudé recommended that libraries establish routine daily hours open to the public with known users meriting two-week book borrowing privileges and strangers limited to in-library use of materials. The librarian must also create and maintain two separate catalogs of library books: a list of books within individual subjects and an alphabetical author catalog,

both of which would serve library administrative purposes as well as provide general information for users. Naudé did not specifically mention these catalogs as serving as finding aids in the location of specific books, appearing to rely on the physical organization of books on the shelves to allow users to retrieve books on a particular subject. Naudé preferred an arrangement of books that reflected the simplest and most prevalent organization of knowledge at the time into the fields of learning taught in universities. Similar in arrangement to the organization of books at the University of Padua, this consisted of seven basic divisions: theology, medicine, jurisprudence, history, philosophy, mathematics, and the humanities. Naudé further suggested the subdivision of these seven broad divisions into specific centuries or nationalities. Within each subject division, oldest and general books were shelved first, followed by interpretations, commentaries, and special treatises with each book assigned a fixed location on the shelf according to its size (Rovelstad 2000, 552-54; Clarke 1970, 20-22).

While Naudé's treatise represented the views of a practicing librarian, Claude Clement's treatise reflected his scholarly background and viewpoint as a member of the Society of Jesus. Entering the Jesuit novitiate in his teens, Clement studied the classics and rhetoric, later becoming a professor of rhetoric and publishing works in Latin and French before his transfer to the Imperial College of Madrid to teach Greek and Latin literature and history. Inspired by the nearby Escorial library's collection, arrangement, and decoration, Clement first published his *Musei, sive Bibliothecae tam privatae quam publicae extractio, instructio, cura, usus...* in four volumes in 1628, a year after Naudé's treatise was published. The first volume discussed the various purposes of libraries and outlined suggestions for the artistic embellishment and decoration of libraries. For Clement, the primary purpose of a library was to share books and ideas between an educated elite that was capable of reading and

appreciating Greek or Latin texts, a scholarly view echoed in his use of Latin rather than French to publish his treatise. Underlying the main scholarly purpose of the library was the importance of moral instruction and the preservation and renewal of Catholic tradition. Clement's concept of the library user as part of the educated elite was more restrictive than Naudé's vision of the user as anyone who would reap any benefit from the library's collection, although the assumption that this user is a member of the well-educated bourgeoisie is implicit in Naudé's definition (Rovelstad 1991, 176-78; 2000, 545-49).

The first volume of Clement's treatise also detailed the supportive role the library building and its decoration played in enhancing the collection itself, including instructions and guidelines for creating elaborate visual embellishments of portraits, emblems, statues, and murals for the library. These allegorical pictorial elements were designed to morally instruct and inspire library users in the pursuit of knowledge and incorporated religious imagery reflective of Clement's Catholicism. While allegorical paintings were already popular in Renaissance library decoration, Clement codified and fixed detailed written guidelines in a prototype of the design document for artists creating these images, including sources of inspiration; overall appearance of images; the placement, facial expressions, and proper clothing of figures; and particular location of types of images within the library. In addition to the morally didactic allegorical images, Clement's program of author portraits was intended to help users locate books in the library's collection by placing images of authors next to their works on the shelves. Author portraits as finding aids had been used in antiquity and to some extent in medieval monastic libraries, but the monastic use of portraits in this manner was limited and usually restricted to authors in the particular order overseeing a library. Clement compiled a list of 180 standard author portraits corresponding to his 24 subject divisions of books, representing

an attempt at comprehensive illustration of the world of knowledge as a whole (Rovelstad 2000, 543-47; 1991, 179-82; Masson 1981, 1-7).

Clement's second volume treated the organization of library materials and included lengthy bibliographic essays that described the current world of learning divided by subject matter corresponding to bookcases marked with the same subject heading. This resulted in a subject arrangement of both books and bibliography that is a clear forerunner of the modern library subject catalog. Clement's classification system, based on the Escorial's arrangement of books devised by Benito Arias Montano, divided literature into twenty-four major disciplines including the traditional faculties of theology, law, and medicine as well as recently emerging subject areas in the liberal arts. These major divisions represented either a general subject or a group of writers and were not subdivided in order to preserve simplicity. Mathilde Rovelstad describes Clement's classification system as an invitation to learning through elucidating the order of knowledge while his proposed system of pictorial library decoration serves to make this ordering of books even more comprehensible to library users. The third and fourth books of Clement's treatise had little to do with access but dealt with preservation, detailing the physical care and handling of books as well as outlining their advantageous use (Rovelstad 1991, 176-85; 2000, 547-48).

Both Naudé and Clement were concerned with increasing user access to contemporary libraries, although their conceptions of intended library users differed from each other and from the modern library's definition of user, which is more inclusive than either definition. In emphasizing the user's access to library holdings, both men recommended specific

classification systems that sought to make the physical organization of books more apparent than what was currently available, enabling users to find needed information with more ease. Naudé emphasized the necessity for large and broad library collections open to the public organized by a sophisticated and logical arrangement of books that facilitated user discovery and the creation of an author and subject catalog that could function as finding aids. Naudé was able to implement many of his recommendations in his later position as administrator of the Mazarin Library, the first public library in France. In addition to his classification system, Clement promoted the systematic and codified decoration of libraries as a way to inspire users in the pursuit of knowledge and to facilitate the retrieval of specific books by providing visual guidance. Painted panels in the Strahov library in Prague and murals at Schussenried in Germany from the eighteenth century indicate that Clement's ideas were later used as a source for inspiration in library decoration (Rovelstad 1991, 184; Masson 1981, 17-35). Although not often accorded significant importance in library history or literature, the treatises of Naudé and Clement illustrate the rising importance of user access over the historic privileging of collection preservation in library discourse during the end of the early modern period.

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**Georgia Library Association (GLA)  
2014 GLA Election Results**

**Executive Board:**

**First Vice-President/President-Elect:** Lace Keaton, Director,  
Newton County Library System

**Second Vice-President:** Jay Turner, Director of Continuing  
Education and Training, Georgia Public Library Service

**Secretary:** Sandra Elaine Riggs, Reference/Instruction librarian,  
University of Georgia Libraries

**Academic Library Division:**

**Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:** Angela Megaw

**Secretary:** Stacy L. Brown



**Lace Keaton**



**Sandra Elaine Riggs**



**Jay Turner**

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## **Georgia Library Association (GLA) Academic Library Division**

Congratulations to our newly elected officers for 2014: Angela Megaw, vice-chair/chair elect and Stacy Brown, secretary.

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The Academic Library Division sponsored three programs at COMO XXV: “And the Two Shall Be Made One: Consolidation and Academic Libraries in Georgia,” “Macon It a Happening: Enlivening Libraries through Live Music,” and “Zebras Lost in a Race Horse World: Faculty Status and Georgia Librarians.”

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ACRL will grant each of their state chapters access to two of their webcasts for free for 2014. Sarah Steiner, ACRL Chapters Council Representative, is seeking volunteers to begin the planning for locations and dates. If you are interested in working with Sarah, please email [ssteiner@gsu.edu](mailto:ssteiner@gsu.edu) at your earliest convenience.

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All division members are invited to come to GLA Midwinter on January 17, 2014 at Clayton State University for planning and networking.



**YBP Award winners Leslie Madden and Ida Martinez**

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The Academic Library Division sponsors a research papers competition, and the winners are recognized at the Academic Library Division luncheon at COMO each year. Leslie Madden and Ida Martinez, both of Georgia State University, were the recipients of the YBP Award for their work, “The Flipped Classroom.” Other presenters at this year’s presented papers session were Eli Arnold, “Assessing Assessment: The Challenge of Proving Worth in Library Instruction Programs,” Michael Law, “Archival Education: An Overview and Comparison of the Types of Archivist Training,” and Ariel Turner, “iLibraries: Maintaining Relevancy in a Mobile World.”

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## Georgia Library Association (GLA) 2013 Awards & Scholarships

### GLA Paraprofessional Awards

This year's GLA Awards banquet once again featured the awards presented to winners of the GLA Paraprofessional Grants. The Paraprofessional Division awarded three grants this year to outstanding library staff. Each recipient received a stipend to support the winner's ability to attend the COMO conference, as well as a one year membership in GLA.

The winners were chosen from both academic and public libraries and were recommended by their supervisors or directors. Among the winners this year were Deborah Clark, Yolanda Crosby, and Laura Veatch.

Deborah Clark works for the Chattahoochee Valley Libraries and "is praised by customers for her caring, skilled and enthusiastic manner; her peers respect her as a resource and role model." Yolanda Crosby covers vast professional ground at the William S. Smith Library at South Georgia State College. Yolanda's director notes that she "demonstrates exceptional work ethics and continually seeks to expand her knowledge of information services provision and technology skills with a desire to learn." Laura Veatch works in the interlibrary loan office of the University of Georgia Libraries, where she is noted for her excellent rapport with patrons, reliability, and "willing [ness] to do what she can to help our students and faculty get the materials they need."

Congratulations to this year's winners and many thanks to Rhonda Boozer for smoothly guiding the awards process.



Laura Veatch, GLA Paraprofessional Grant winner; John "Mack" Freeman, Beard Scholarship winner; Asele Mack, Hubbard Scholarship winner; and Diana Very, 2013 GLA President

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### GLA Scholarship

John "Mack" Freeman and Asele Mack were recognized at the GLA Awards banquet as winners of the Charles Beard and C.S. Hubbard Scholarships, respectively. These two awards are given annually by GLA to provide financial assistance for students pursuing a master's degree in library science.

§

### Charles Beard Library Advocacy Award

The Charles Beard Library Advocacy Award recognizes someone not employed in or by a library who has made outstanding contributions to libraries at the local, state, or national level. At the GLA awards dinner at COMO this year, Bill Kelley received the award for his work on the board of the Tifton-Tift County Public Library Board. As with many libraries in the

state of Georgia, they were facing some serious budget cuts. Mr. Kelley rallied the community to communicate with their city counselors, fill city budget hearings, and demand that their library remain whole. Victoria Horst, his nominator, said it best: "Advocacy is not a job; it's a lifestyle." Mr. Kelley has taken the lead of many other fundraising and advocacy projects for his local library, including creating new donation programs and pulling in new patrons through his contacts in the community. GLA is happy to recognize his contributions with the Charles Beard Library Advocacy Award.

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### **Bob Richardson Award**

The Bob Richardson Award is given each year to someone who has given outstanding service to the Georgia Library Association. This year, the GLA awards committee is delighted to finally recognize the extensive contributions of Mrs.

Susan Kendall. Susan has been an active and integral member of the GLA Scholarship committee since at least 2007. She's served as a regular member and as chair of that committee during various years. The scholarship committee is one of the most active committees in GLA, and her service has made its efforts a rousing success year after year. She secures donations from vendors, mans the raffle, encourages other librarians to donate money and materials, and somehow manages to get some of the most popular items we've ever had, including autographed scripts from *Will and Grace* and even VIP tickets to a filming of the *Colbert Report*. In addition, Susan has proved a steady and sage mind when it comes to soliciting and selecting winners for the scholarships each year. GLA very much appreciates all her time and dedication and rejoices in this opportunity to see it formally recognized.



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### **Georgia Library Association (GLA) COMO Scholarship Raffle**

Once again, the scholarship raffle at COMO was a great success! As a result of all of your great efforts, this year GLA was able to raise \$2774.00 for scholarship winners. The GLA scholarship committee greatly appreciates everyone who helped with volunteering at the booth, helping to award scholarships, donating items and cash, soliciting donations, and buying tickets! The committee would also like to send a shout out to Carol Stanley (or should we say Richard Simmons?) for the amazing and enthusiastic job she, err, he did announcing the raffle winners this year. A great time was had by all!



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# IN THE NEWS

## Gwinnett County Public Library

Christy Jordan, cookbook author, blogger, and the South's favorite home cook, will share



complete menus to help readers plan family meals at the Suwanee branch of the Gwinnett County Public Library. Her book, *Come Home to Supper*, and website, [www.southernplate.com](http://www.southernplate.com), offer tips and real-life solutions for getting a delicious and affordable

supper on the table every night. The book talk and signing will take place on Dec. 3, 2013 at 6:30 p.m.

*Come Home to Supper* reflects the reality of today's family schedules, gathering more than 200 deeply satisfying dishes that are budget-conscious, kid-friendly, and quick to make. These are the everyday meals that Christy most



loves to cook and her family most loves to eat, and she serves them up with generous helpings of her folksy wisdom, gratitude, and lively stories. Many of the recipes make ingenious

use of the slow cooker or a single pot or skillet, and they all use easily found supermarket ingredients.

Christy Jordan is the publisher of [SouthernPlate.com](http://SouthernPlate.com), a contributing editor to

*Taste of the South* magazine, former editor-at-large at *Southern Living*, and a judge on the Game Show Network's *Beat the Chefs*. She's appeared on *TODAY*, Paula Deen, QVC, and a host of other media outlets. She lives with her family in Huntsville, Alabama.

This event is free and open to the public, and books will be available for purchase. The Suwanee branch is located at 361 Main Street, Suwanee, Ga. Please visit [www.gwinnettpl.org](http://www.gwinnettpl.org) to learn more about this and other library events or find GwinnettLibrary on Facebook, Twitter, and Google+.

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Chanda Bell, bestselling children's author and co-creator of the wildly popular *Elf on the Shelf* books and movie, will partner with the Friends of the Gwinnett Library to host a very special story time and book signing at Barnes & Noble in Peachtree Corners. Listen to Chanda read her newest Elf book, enjoy special elf coloring sheets and games, and have your book signed!



When customers specifically mention the library while checking out at the Peachtree Corners Barnes & Noble store and café any time that day, the store will donate a percentage of that sale to the Friends of the Library to support their



literacy projects and initiatives. Chanda Bell a former reading and English teacher, is the co-author (with her mom, Carol) of *The Elf on the Shelf®: A Christmas Tradition* and the new sequel, *The Elf on the Shelf®: A Birthday Tradition*. In 2011, The Elf on the Shelf® came to life as an animated special. *An Elf's Story™* debuted on CBS, boasting a combined viewing audience of almost 10 million people. Bell co-founded Big Canoe Entertainment—the production company that produced the special—and served as one of the

executive producers on the project. She co-wrote the script and penned the lyrics to one of the musical numbers.



The book talk and signing will take place at 2 p.m. at Barnes and Noble located at 5141 Peachtree Pkwy in Peachtree Corners, GA. For more information about ways to support the library and other library events, please visit [www.gwinnettpl.org](http://www.gwinnettpl.org), call 770-978-5154, text 770-450-5305, or find GwinnettLibrary on Facebook, Twitter, or Google+.

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## Kennesaw State University

The Horace W. Sturgis Library at Kennesaw State University (KSU) has three new members in the Access Services Department: Rori Brewer, Library Technical Paraprofessional I; Kiara Bynum, Library Technical Paraprofessional I/Interlibrary Loan; and Ashley T. Hoffman, Library Technical Paraprofessional I/Interlibrary Loan. The Virtual Services Department new team member is Linda Bristol, Library Technical Paraprofessional II.



Clockwise from top left: Rori Brewer; Kiara Bynum; Linda Bristol; and Ashley Hoffman;

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The library, in partnership with the KSU Museum of History and Holocaust Education

and the Cobb County Public Library, is hosting a new program titled “Let’s Talk About It: Muslim Journeys.” Presented by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Library Association, the five-part reading discussion series began on September 12 and explores the Muslim journeys theme “American Stories.” KSU scholar Dr. Anne Richards will lead each of the discussions. Alan Lebish, Associate Director of Library Services and Professor of Library Science, is the project director.

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Hyun Chu Kim, librarian and Asian Studies liaison, is one of ten librarians selected to participate in the 2013 Overseas Koreanology Librarian Workshop this October in Seoul, Korea. Participating librarians are from Harvard, Stanford, Yale, Duke, University of Michigan, and other prestigious universities.



Hyun Chu Kim

This international workshop is organized and sponsored by the National Library of Korea (NLK). The workshop includes programs designed for overseas librarians and researchers to develop general library skills. Specifically, the program is about effective search of sources and management of collected resources related to Koreanology.

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## **Harvard Leadership Institute for Academic Librarians**

Several academic librarians in the Georgia Library Association (GLA) have attended the [Harvard Leadership Institute for Academic Librarians](#) (LIAL). People at various stages of management and from all types of academic libraries, including community colleges, small liberal arts schools, big research universities, and law and medical libraries, are welcome. There is limited financial aid available for those whose institutions do not or cannot cover all costs.

LIAL “provides the tools and insight needed to improve your leadership effectiveness and help

your library respond to a rapidly shifting landscape. It is designed for those who must think strategically about emerging student and faculty needs, changing expectations of library staff, new technologies and long-range plans for the library.” The faculty are skilled teachers, and it’s a bit like returning to college for a senior seminar—lots of reading ahead of time, but well worth it.

Elizabeth (Liz) Bagley at Agnes Scott College participated during July 2013 and would be glad to discuss the benefits with any GLA member who is considering applying to the week-long summer program. You may contact Liz at [ebagley@agnesscott.edu](mailto:ebagley@agnesscott.edu).

## Off the SHELF

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**Auraria: A Novel** by Tim Westover (QW Publishers, 2012: ISBN 978-0-9849748-0-1, \$17.95)

*Auraria: A Novel* is set in the north Georgia mountains during the mid-nineteenth century. It tells the story of James Holzclaw, a city slicker from Milledgeville, whose boss sends him to the small town of Auraria, which is located near Dahlonega, Georgia, site of the first gold rush in North America. It is Holzclaw's job to purchase the town and its surrounding land. Initially, Holzclaw is unaware of why his boss wants to purchase the area, but he diligently treks throughout the mountainous region to complete his task. There are picturesque descriptions of Holzclaw's surroundings—"beneath the high canopy of chestnuts, an unbroken carpet of ferns strained for light."

As Holzclaw continues on his journey, he encounters some of the supernatural elements present in the area. His initial reaction to the moon maidens and ghosts is rather dull and unconvincing. While walking back to town after one land purchase, he hears a noise. He cannot fathom what the sound is, but looks through the bushes to see "in the water there were six human forms." Holzclaw does not yet know about the spiritual entities in the region and yet, they are not described as figures or people; they are presented as "human forms." The reader learns that these are the moon maidens who slough off gold flecks while bathing in the lakes, but the initial introduction is ineffective.

In another incident, Holzclaw purchases a house and land from one of the residents, Edgar Strikland. As they are seated in the kitchen, Holzclaw learns that Edgar's wife died the previous year. When a woman enters the room, Edgar informs Holzclaw that this is the wife's

ghost. Holzclaw greets her politely, but the reaction from Holzclaw is rather uneventful; he is in a "quandary." He presents no fear or excitement in coming upon a ghost. The incident is treated in a rather blasé manner.

Despite Holzclaw seeming a bit bland, there are some colorful characters he encounters who enrich the tale. The child-like Princess Trahlyta follows him throughout his journey giving him her advice, and a piano-playing ghost called Mr. Bad Thing adds some liveliness to the Old Rock Falls Inn with his talents.

Eventually it is revealed that Holzclaw's boss, Shadburn, has a scheme to build a dam and flood the area to create a grand resort that will "attract the best people and convince them to leave their money in the valley." Shadburn wants to provide the residents with a source of income. The residents catch gold fever, and instead of working to earn a living, they waste their lives panning for gold in vain.

Some of the word choices are disconcerting and occasional words in elevated speech are used where more common words would have sufficed. They seem out of place, much like the city-slicker Holzclaw in this country atmosphere. And, although many of the folk stories of the north Georgia mountains are brought to the surface, none are given much depth. A further exploration of the legends would have added richness to the text. Like the gold fever experienced by the locals, *Auraria* offers the promise of great wealth; it just doesn't pan out. However, *Auraria* might be a whimsical addition to libraries, both academic and public, with an interest in north Georgia mountain folk tales.

*Melissa E. Johnson is Electronic Resources and Serials Librarian at Georgia Regents University*