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50th Anniversary Saratov State University Zonal Library and University of Wyoming Coe Library, 1957-2007

Jennifer Mayer

University of Northern Colorado, jennifer.mayer@unco.edu

Alexey Z. Valerievish

Saratov State University

Denis A. Yulin

University of Wyoming

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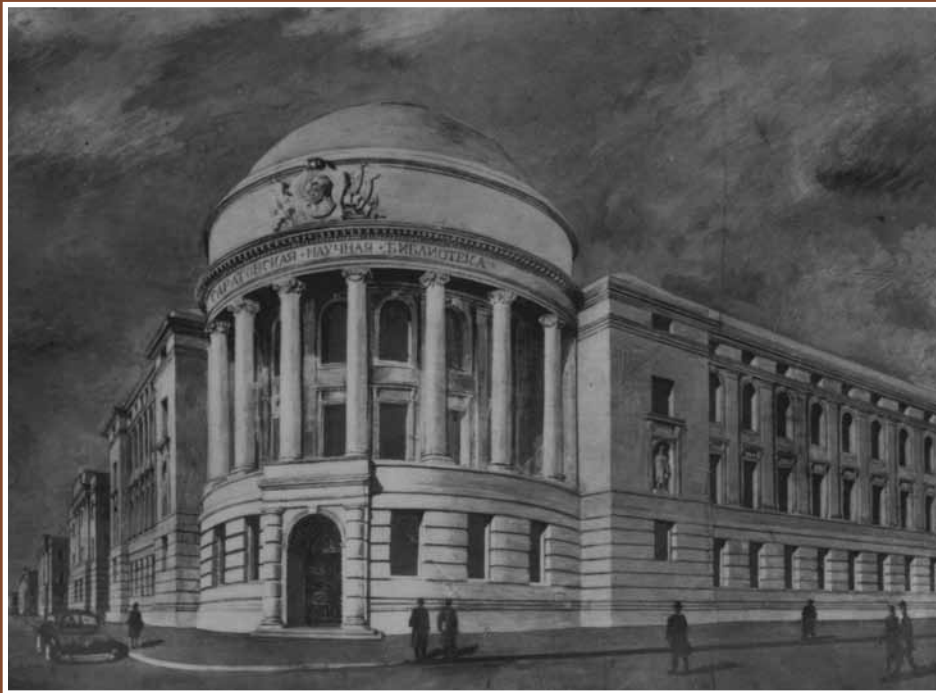
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 **50th Anniversary**



**V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library:
Saratov State University**



**& William Robertson Coe Library:
University of Wyoming**

1957–2007

V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library and William Robertson Coe Library: 50th Anniversaries

V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library at Saratov State University, Russia, and William Robertson Coe Library at the University of Wyoming, USA, celebrated an important milestone in 2007—our 50th anniversaries.

This publication commemorates our joint golden anniversaries and includes information about our universities, the founding of our libraries, international events during 1957, and our hopes for the future of academic libraries.

Saratov State University and the University of Wyoming share a rich history of cooperation and exchanges that include not only the universities but also our communities such as Rotary and government officials. Every year, UW students attend the Russian Language Program at SSU and there is an active faculty exchange program between the two universities.

The libraries are integral partners in our sister university relationship with several projects that started in 2006 including a digital initiative to post special collections online, exchange of information to improve reference and student services, and a joint celebration of our rich histories.

Although miles apart, SSU and UW share many similarities in their desire to build world class libraries to support learning and research.

In 1957, both universities completed construction of state of the art libraries which reflected regional building styles and utilized modern technologies. Both libraries opened to broad acclaim and have continued to serve their respective students and faculty members. In 2007, both libraries struggled to integrate technology and new services with overcrowded book stacks. And both libraries have been fortunate to receive funding to modernize and expand their buildings.

The V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library and William Robertson Coe Library are superb buildings but the true wonderment is what occurs within each building. Librarians are engaged in teaching students how to access information—building information literacy skills that will serve students in their careers. Librarians also work closely with faculty members with their research and teaching needs.

In addition, the libraries provide vast research collections that span throughout our histories. These collections enrich the research of many individuals of respective nations. Our collections include rare and unique



Maggie Farrell (left), dean of University of Wyoming Libraries, and Irina Lebedeva, director of V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library, during a visit at Saratov State University, 2005.

materials, journals, electronic texts and databases, and a variety of films and music. With over 5.5 million items between the two libraries, SSU and UW contribute a wealth of information toward enriching global education.

Our rich history is accompanied by a bright future for both the Zonal Scientific and William Robertson Coe Libraries. These libraries will continue to transform themselves in the electronic age to meet student needs of the 21st Century.

We invite you to look back at

our respective histories and to celebrate our partnership as we reach across the continents to further our goal for increased access to information and knowledge.

Sincerely,

Irina Lebedeva, Director
Лебедева Ирина Владимировна
V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library

Maggie Farrell, Dean
University of Wyoming Libraries

V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library: *History in the making*

The Saratov State University was established on June 10, 1909. On September 3, 1909, at the first meeting of the Academic council, the president of Saratov University, V.I. Razumovskiy, proclaimed the start of a library at the university and invited Ivan Antonovich Busse to be the first director of the library. At that time the special committee consisting of professors of the university was created to help organize the work of the library. In September and October of 1909 the processing of new books to the library fund started.

The library was first situated in one of the small rooms at Nikol'skaya Street, (now it is Radisheva Street). After several months of work there appeared a strong need to increase the space of the library. Ivan Antonovich Busse wrote in a letter to the Librarian Committee in Emperor Nicolay's University: "At present time it is becoming urgent to find a new, bigger building for the university library without delay. Otherwise all the space in the current room, where the library is located, is overfilled and is not able to contain coming foreign medicine magazines and books anymore."

At the direction of the director of the university, the project draft of the new university library building was started. The project was created by university architect Kark Ludvigovich Mufke. According to the project plan, the building would be two and a half stories.

The basement was intended for household needs. The first floor was meant to be the main depository and librarians' offices. The second floor included the main reading room and an auditorium for lectures. While the project was being completed on August 4, 1910, the library moved into a bigger two-story house at Bol'shaya Sergievskaya Street (now



Ivan Antonovich Busse,
Saratov Scientific Library Director, 1909.
(Photo, Saratov State University)

—Chernyshevskogo Street), that was rented especially for that time.

The fund of the library grew very quickly. The biggest part of the library collection was donated books from Russian state scientific and social organizations, private persons, foreign publishing houses and beneficent firms. The second portion of the collection to arrive consisted of purchased Russian and foreign editions. And the last, third part of the funds were used for an international and domestic exchange of books.

In the library by that time there worked two assistants. Books were handed out to students and professors for use in the reading room and for

check-out to people who had a special list with a professor's signature. At that time in the university the departments' and sub-faculties' libraries started to work.

In connection with university development and quick growth of the library funds, the new building soon needed more space for books, and in 1914 the library was transferred to a third classroom building of SSU, where it was housed in six big rooms.

World War I stopped the construction of the library and now, only the main block from this outstanding architectural ensemble remains.

In 1918–1920 I. A. Busse appealed to the library committee with a new suggestion. Realizing that the project draft was not enough for the quickly-growing library funds, he asked for permission to use buildings that already existed on university land. However, Busse's recommendations were not followed. The committee advised him to extend sub-faculties' and departments' libraries and to place some books in the garrets of classroom buildings.

In the future, other library directors appealed many times to the Scientific Librarian Committee and governmental organizations asking to build a separate library complex, but the problem remained unsolved. The only thing that had been done to help them was a temporary storage place to keep the books in university buildings.

During the library's history, new building projects were developed two more times. In 1928, the new project was ordered to university architect K. L. Mufke. According to the new plan, the library building was two and three and a half floors high. The basement's purpose remained the same—for household needs. The first floor at that time had a business focus and was meant for operational work. The main reading room, professors' auditorium and

a special collection of handwritten manuscripts were situated on the second floor. The third floor included working rooms and a museum of ancient and scarce books and manuscripts. In the opposite wing of the building the depository occupied all three floors.

In 1929, Mufke made special changes in the project at the insistence of the university. The main engineer of the university in 1930 was sent abroad to become familiar with complexes of classic western universities of Europe and the USA.

The work on the project of the library building was delayed until September, 1937. By that time the old variant, designed by Mufke, demanded serious reworking and important amendments. The People's Commissariat of Education (PCE) gave the project to the Architecture Bureau and asked the rector of the university to acquire the documents for the land where the new library would be built.

In April of 1938 the first packet of documents was prepared for the geological engineering examination. In 1939, the project of the library by the Architecture Bureau of PCE was finished and submitted for consideration to the Capital Building Administration in order for it to be included in the future planning government work. The Capital Building Administration accepted the project while suggesting some changes regarding extending the library's depository. World War II prevented this project from happening.

During the war, Saratov became a front-helping city. Many buildings and factories were remade for military needs. In the first year of the war, the director of the library, Vera Andreevna Artisevich, was appointed President of the university.

Under her direction, Saratov State University

received and accommodated the evacuated Leningrad University (now Saint-Petersburg State University) in SSU's buildings. The library also reorganized some of the depositories, giving part of them to different needs of the front. The books from the main fund and part of the depositories were preserved. The library and university also worked for the front in the defense industry, as all people "forge the victory by labor."

After the end of the World War II, in 1946, library director Vera Alexandrovna Artisevich again

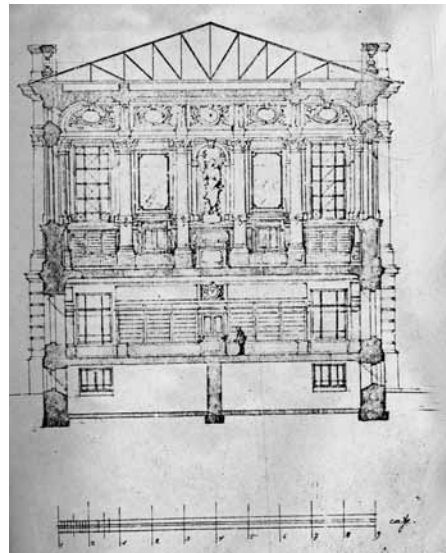
part of campus where the new library building would be. Special red lines were placed to show the footprint of the library. In October of 1947, the planned project was accepted and during that November, the first engineer-geological review was completed in anticipation of the future construction. In December 1947, the packet of preliminary documents for the first draft of the building was finished.

The director of the library simultaneously organized consultations regarding the size of the future books depository. Primary numbers raised from the last project of 1937-1940 totaled 1,200,000 volumes.

On January 14, 1948, the new draft project of the building was discussed at the meeting of the Architecture Commission of the Executive Committee of City Council. It was prepared by a group of specialists called "Giprovuz" (Moscow) under the management of the professor of architecture and civic engineering, D. F. Friedman. Most of the preliminary draft was accepted, and as the only basic addition it was proposed to conduct the extended engineering-geological examination of the land of main construction. By February 1948, all necessary work was finished and expert conclusion was prepared.

In March 1948, V. A. Artisevich initiated the public discussion regarding the program of construction for the

building of the SSU Scientific Library. The discussion was led by SSU's Librarian Commission of the Ministry of Higher Education of USSR. Artisevich also requested expert consultations on the project from the senior scientific workers of the Scientific Research Institute of Architecture of the Academy of Fine Arts of USSR. Individuals who were consulted included author Fedor Nikolayevich Pashchenko, of the book *Architecture and the Construction of Library Buildings*



Architectural project plans of the first library building, 1909. (Image, Saratov State University)



Karl L. Mufke, architect of the first Saratov University Library building plans. (Photo, Saratov State University)

raised the issue of a special building for the university library. This request was supported both by city and regional officials and sent to the USSR Planning Department. The old plan still demanded additional changes.

The Planning Department included the work on the planned project in 1947-1948. The preliminary work started at that time. The Commission of Architecture of the Saratov City Council chose the

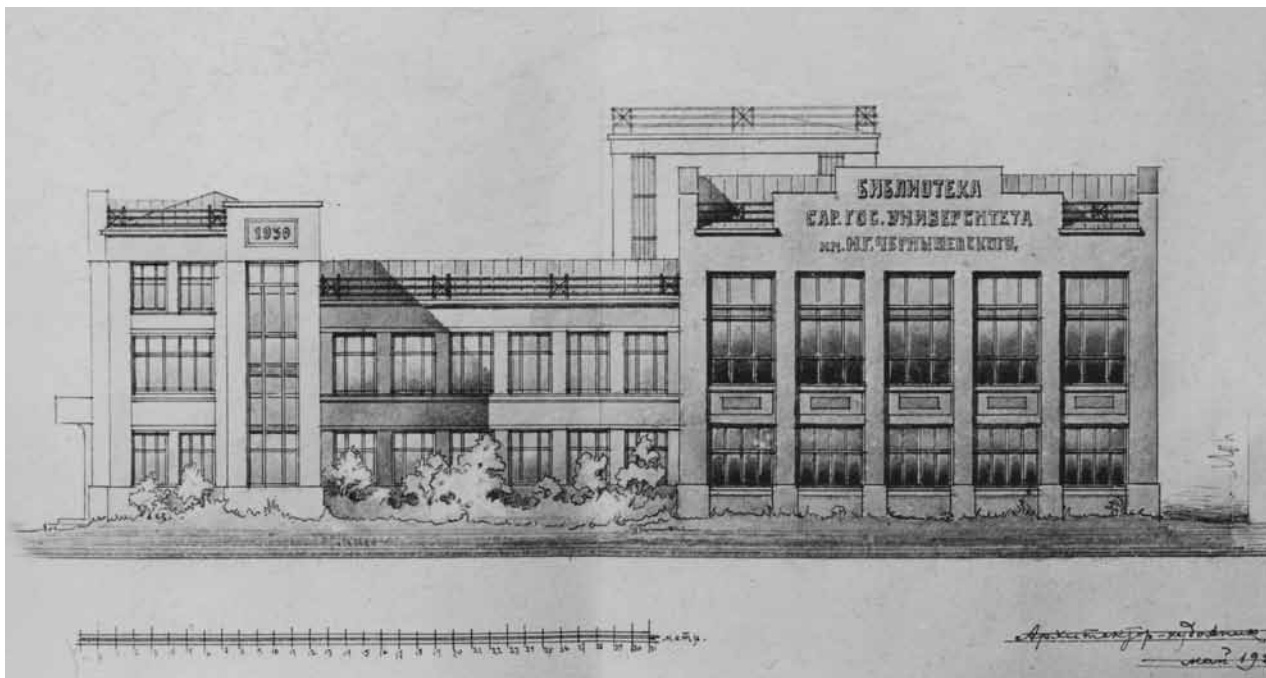
(Moscow, 1941), and academic of the Academy of the Architecture of the USSR, chief architect of the State Library of USSR named after V. I. Lenin, Vladimir Georgievich Gel'freykha.

After public consideration, the library commission came up with a number of changes for the project. Most important was increasing the size of the library to 1,900,000 volumes and including the director of the Scientific Library of Saratov University, Vera Alexandrovna Artisevich, into the project developers' group.

In November 1948, "Giprovoz" presented the final design draft of the SSU Scientific Library. In December 1948, the first consideration passed. The completion of the full cycle of the project, including its technological part, was assigned for the first half of 1949. It should be noted that lead architect D. F. Friedman and architect S. V. Istomin respectfully treated all proposals and concerns of the Library Director, V. A. Artisevich. Because of delays and the necessity of technological improvements, the project was developed fifteen different times over the years.

On July 2, 1949, the library project was presented at the USSR Ministry of Higher Education Conference and included the construction plan. By July 7, 1949, there was a listing of the project in the Architecture Commission of City Council. The project was accepted in its basic version. There were changes suggested and made before the final version was sent to the Department of Architecture of the Council of the Ministers.

The revised project was presented to the Commission by architect S. V. Istomin and the Library Director V. A. Artisevich. According to suggestions from the Department of Architecture, the project should match the architecture ensemble of university campus, some of the architectural excesses in the front should be removed, and technological changes should be made. The architect of the project promised to incorporate these changes in a month's time.



1928 Architectural project plan for the Saratov University's library as designed by architect K. L. Mufke. Building plans were halted during World War II. (Image, Saratov State University)

On December 31, 1949, after many consultations with the Department of Architecture, the final project was eventually approved.

In January of 1950, the first 300,000 rubles were received for the preliminary construction of the future Scientific Library of SSU. The biggest help during the construction was provided by Saratov regional, city and university committees of the party. By May of 1950 all preliminary work was finished. On July 5, the digging of the library foundation started. To speed up the construction, the library organized brigades of librarians and university staff to help the builders. By the end of August, the foundation pitch was finished, as was the needed geodesic land-surveying before the laying of the foundation.

By this time, all of the money was spent. On September 1, 1950, the director went to Moscow for

the additional financing. As the report was presented, the decision was made to provide the library with 300,000 rubles until the end of the year. It was also approved to provide financing of the construction of the library in 1951 with an estimated 1,000,000 rubles.

Because of the financial difficulties during September and the first part of October all work was completed without funding—on credit. The workers of the trust "Saratovskiy" showed understanding and the greatest response to the library members.

With great understanding of the difficulties of the first stage of construction of the library, library staff actively helped builders, making additional shifts after duties in the library, working on the weekends. They also organized the concerts, *Musical Evenings*, and literary meetings during the rest time; created



Saratov Library Director,
Vera Andreevna Artisevich
1932–1999.
(Photo, Saratov State University)

a special newspaper, *Our Construction*; made dinners; and many other things that helped to speed up the construction process. October through November the laying of communications started and at the end of December 1950, builders started the brickwork of

the ground floor walls.

On January 2, 1951, V. A. Artisevich reported that an additional 300,000 rubles were spent on the construction in 1950. In total, 500,000 rubles were assimilated and construction was included in the 1951 state planning.

At the first part of 1951, after the application of the library, the Region Party Committee additionally provided the construction with special equipment (for example, the city's first tower lifting crane, at a height of 42 meters, gibbet length of 20 meters and a carrying capacity of 3 tons) and young specialists—graduates from Saratov Building schools of medium and higher education. Students were also used to help with loading work—the university sent many Komsomol youth brigades of students to work. As a result, on the construction site, the usual builders were working side by side with librarians, professors and students.

By the start of May 1951, the construction of the ground floor was finished. At the right wing the first floor was also finished by that time. During

June and July the test works started, that allowed to find the drawbacks and earlier not seen difficulties. At the construction site, additional consultations between architect and construction contractors were held, and they developed additions for the first plan. For the corrections of mistakes found during the tests, additional funds were located (1,000,000 rubles). By December of 1951, the construction of the first floor was finished and tests were conducted. All of the money was spent.

After the report in January 1952, for the next part of work the same amount of money was provided: 1,000,000 rubles. In 1952, the drainage system was checked, the second floor was built and testing of the structure of the building was completed. At the end of the year according to the results of work the new report was made asking for additional financing in the upcoming year.

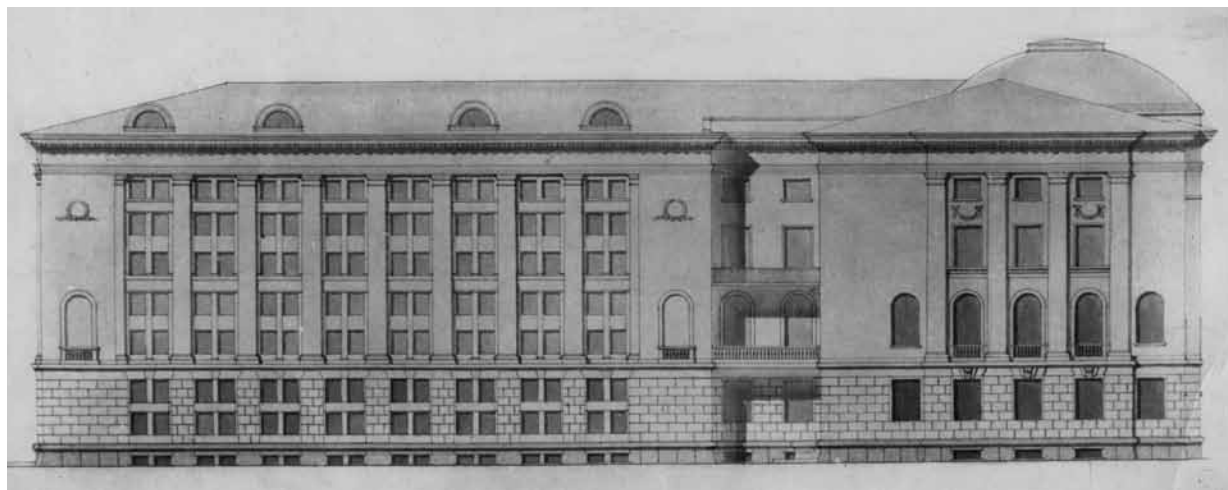
In February 1953 the director of the Library, V. A. Artisevich, and a rector of the university, R.V. Mercilin, wrote letters to Main Administration of Capital Building of Ministry of Education of the

USSR and State Planning Department, justifying the necessity increase in the budget for 1953 (instead of one to two million).

The request was examined and the head of Main Administration of Capital Building replied that this application will be examined again in case of full expenditure of the money for the current year. In 1953 the third floor and fourth floor's walls were raised; all necessary checkout and trial works were conducted.

In September and October because the money was gone, the university repeated its request. In response, the Main Administration of the Capital Building wrote that it is possible only after a full report. The financing for 1954 eventually was increased to 1,610,000 rubles.

In July of 1954 the director of the library, V. A. Artisevich, wrote the petition about including the library in the list of most important constructions of the country. She simultaneously initiated the discussion of an increase of the funds for the library. Thanks to support from the deputy and assistant of



Architect S. V. Istomin developed a new architectural plan for the Saratov Scientific Library near the end of World War II. The building plans were later revised and construction on the new facility began in 1950.
(Image, Saratov State University)

the minister, V. P. Emlutin, the construction of the library was included in the list of the most important construction of the country with a positive financial outlook.

In 1954–1955 the entire library building was finished, the roof was constructed, all tests were conducted, and parquet was laid. Also, the library ordered bookshelves and their construction in the book depository, organized the technical tasks for laying the internal communication and consultations for appointments inside the building.

In November of 1954, the special applications were made about the construction course of the library with direction of the deputy of the head of Planning Department of USSR. In 1955 the construction was visited by the Assistant Minister of housing and civil building of USSR.

In February of 1956, after acceptance of the report of construction and financial operations, the final decision about the budget was made. Instead of the 2 million that the library asked for, 3,750,000 rubles was the amount given. With this money, all of the finishing work was conducted both inside and outside the library building, metal shelves were mounted, special elevators for books were set, and basic library furniture was assembled and installed according to the design drawings.

The order for the electric equipment was sent. The design of decorations was ordered to Moscow Artistic Fund. All chandeliers and standard lamps, door-handles and other design features were created by the main architect of Moscow, Mikhail Vasilyevich Posohin.

In 1956 the building was step by step put into operation. This year, 7,759 quarter meters out of 9,999 were commissioned. The move to the new library building started. In the 1957 plan, the library operations were put into motion, moving the main part of the depository to its new place and the creation of the “library patio” inside the campus area. In October of 1957, the library patio was made into

the enclosed courtyard: the small park was laid out, a fountain was built and a sculpture was made on the subject of the Russian fairy-tale *Russian Beauty*.

In January and February of 1958, the move and allocation of all library subdivisions in the new building was completed entirely. In March and April different flowers were planted in the flower-beds and benches were placed where people could rest in the library patio. The library started living its new life now in the special library building of campus.

At different conferences, symposiums, sessions and conventions (XXVIII–XXX sessions of International Federation of Library Associations), at different times (1958, 1961, 1964, 1966, etc.), and in different countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Holland, Italy, China, Romania, Czech Republic, Finland) Vera Alexandrovna Artisevich told about the very complicated process of building the new library, about different aspects of work with the new library, and technologies used in the new building of the university.

In 2007, the V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library named after V. A. Artisevich of Saratov State University was also named in honor of N. G. Chernyshevskiy and celebrated 50 years jubilee of the library building as well as 100 years since the birth of V. A. Artisevich—the director of the library by whose pains and diligence the library was built. This building for many years has been a business card image of the Saratov State University and an emblem of Library Association of the Saratov region and universities’ Libraries Unions of the Middle and Lower Volga region.



Brigades of librarians and university staff helped builders construct the Saratov University’s new library building. Circa 1950. (Photo, Saratov State University)

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William Robertson Coe Library: *The need for a new library*

The funding for the University of Wyoming's Coe Library was largely the result of national events of the late 1940's and early 1950's. The Cold War, a long period of competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, started in the late 1940's.

The University of Wyoming's Presidential Report of 1953–54 included a strong re-assertion of the basic right to a “free exchange of ideas in a university” and a “climate of free ideas.”¹ These ideals were soon strengthened by attendees at the 72nd annual American Library Association (ALA) conference, which in June 1953 reaffirmed its “policy of freedom.” ALA's policy included the right to read and study in the face of excited efforts to remove “controversial” books from libraries.²

The Cold War gathered speed with the Sputnik satellite launch on October 4, 1957, which had a significant impact on libraries, schools, and universities. Sputnik caused a great deal of American anxiety. The Soviets were the first in space and as a result, Americans believed that the Soviets had both a superior educational system and superior scientific knowledge.

Efforts to upgrade the United States educational system, with a focus on the hard and applied sciences, quickly followed. The result of the competition with the U.S.S.R. was an educational boom in the United States; there was unprecedented national attention given to learning at all levels—from kindergarten to postdoctoral. State and federal funding flooded the schools and universities, and in turn, libraries and media center budgets and staffing expanded to meet the needs and expectations of increasing numbers of students and teachers. There was a science related information explosion that required scores of additional librarians to assist

the new researchers using the quickly multiplying libraries³.

Both Soviet and American libraries played a role in promoting national foreign policies during the Cold War. The Soviet journal for public librarians, *Bibliotekar*, influenced its readers against the perceived capitalist agenda.⁴ *Bibliotekar* refuted the United States' right to international leadership and asserted



William Robertson Coe Library, circa 1958. (Photo, University of Wyoming)

that America supported and promoted a racist ideology. At this time, U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy branded racial integration activities as Communist–inspired.⁵

Meanwhile, libraries overseas, controlled by the United States Department of State Libraries, were required to support American foreign policy. At this time, the United States Congress completely stopped the flow of materials from Soviet countries into the United States via the Foreign Agents Registration

Act. Libraries and educational institutions were not granted exemption from the strict screening of Soviet literature—research and otherwise—until 1962.⁶

Due to the Cold War's resulting push for American academic excellence, the University of Wyoming decided a new library was an important and urgent goal. UW President G. D. Humphrey said, “With only one four-year educational institution in the state, Wyoming should have the best library facilities it is possible to provide.”⁷

Dr. Richard L. Hillier of UW's English department was the appointed library committee chairman. The committee worked on the new library plans for two years. Dr. Ralph Ellsworth, director of the State University of Iowa Libraries visited Laramie as a planning consultant for the new library.⁸ The UW trustees approved the plan to build a new library in 1950. However, in 1951, the Wyoming legislature rejected the \$2,267,425.99 requested by UW for capital projects—which included a \$1,400,000 budget line for the new library building. Wyoming Governor Frank Barrett recommended \$201,435 in total for university building purposes and zero funds for a new library building that year.

In spite of the funding roadblocks, the library plans came to fruition. William Robertson Coe, a British financier who lived both in Oyster Bay, New York, and Cody, Wyoming, bequeathed the university \$1,200,000 for the new library and School of American Studies department which was to reside in the library building. Milward Simpson, University of Wyoming Board of Trustees President and friend of Coe, was instrumental in securing Coe's donation for the new library building.⁹ The library gift materialized due to Simpson's and Coe's observation that the University of Wyoming didn't have an adequate library to house Coe's extensive western book collection.





Former Wyoming Governor Milward Simpson addresses a crowd at Coe Library's cornerstone ceremony. (Photo, University of Wyoming Annual, 1958)

The Wyoming Legislature eventually authorized a matching gift in the form of a bond for \$750,000 to assist with building costs. Oil royalties funded this bond.¹⁰ In all, Coe's gifts and bequests to the University of Wyoming were the largest that the university had ever been given at that time—and totaled approximately four million dollars.¹¹

May of 1956 ushered in the ground-breaking of the new William Robertson Coe Library building. Coe Library was typical of the modular architectural style popular during the 1950's. Coe Library Director Orwin Rush promoted the idea of a new modular building, rather than an expansion of the Aven Nelson building.¹² Architects Eliot Hitchcock and Clinton Hitchcock partnered with architectural firm Porter and Porter to design the building. The project contractors were Spiegelberg Lumber and Building Company.

The modular design of Coe Library was not only functional but was intended to ease future additions to the library. The floor-plans for Coe Library followed

the trend to increase student seating capacities. The new library facilities would encourage browsing in open reading rooms and provide spaces for individual study booths. Minimal floor to floor heights were created to provide easier access to the upper floors and to reduce building costs. Coe Library's seating capacity was for 900 students with space for 500,000 books.

A small home economics cottage, which was situated on the corner of Ivinson and 13th Street, was razed and replaced with the modern, 260,000 volume library.¹³ Before the home economics building, chicken coops were located on the property.¹⁴ After two years of construction, the library building opened to the students, faculty and staff members of the University of Wyoming shortly before the Fall, 1958 semester began.¹⁵

The bold use of color, overseen by art faculty member Ilya Bolotowsky,¹⁶ generated many favorable comments at the time. There were two art exhibit rooms off of the lobby with storefront display windows facing the front terrace. A browsing room held a collection of appealing books. There were two seminar rooms, two typing rooms, a classroom, and study rooms that accommodated 30 faculty members and four phonograph listening rooms. Two rooms housed microfilm and microprint readers. The southeast corner of the building contained offices and classrooms for the American Studies wing (now occupied by the UW History Department).

During the first year of operation, as many as 530 library patrons used the new building at a single time, three times the capacity of the old building. Circulation of library materials increased by 20 percent in the new building.¹⁷

The official dedication of Coe Library was held on October 9, 1958. UW Trustee Cliff Hanson talked about the driving force behind Coe's generous donation to the university. During his remarks, Hanson cited Coe's conviction for a climate of freedom and that the world was anxiously watching America's military activities.¹⁸ Hanson echoed Coe's

sentiments that in order for humanity to rise to its greatest heights, the spirit must be inspired as it only can under free enterprise. According to Hanson, the library and the American Studies program were funded by Coe so that "young people could gain a greater knowledge, become better citizens and have a zeal for American life which helps lead Americans down a path of peace."¹⁹ Hanson concluded with, "no building on campus can play a more decisive role in our future than this one. Mr. Coe's faith in tomorrow is fully warranted as we anticipate the emergence of the good seeds he has sown today."²⁰

Endnotes

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V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library: *Chronology of Events*

September 1909: Fundamental Library of the University began work in one room located at house No. 1 on Nikolskaya Street (now Radisheva Street).

October 27, 1909: Library services began to work.

October 31, 1909: The university board approved the academic library commission.

August 1910: The library moved to a small two-story house at 147 Sergievskaya street (now Chernyshevskogo Street) and took three rooms on the first floor.

1914: The library moved to university block No. 3.

1917–1921: The library received different book collections, including Professor Shlyapkin's, and more than 170,000 national publications.

July 1926: The library began to receive a mandatory copy of every book published in the USSR.

1931: On the basis of SSU faculties were established medical, pedagogical, financial and economic, law institutions, which started their own libraries from books transferred from the university library.

1932: Scientific Library Commission was transformed into a Scientific Council of the Library.

September 1933: The library established their own radio station.

1934: The library received the title "Scientific Library" with the possibility to have an independent budget.

May 1934: The library launched the library newspaper *Librarian*.

1936: A new special library branch of textbooks was organized.

1941: The library adapts to the wartime regime and becomes involved in the defense system works.

1942–1944: The library participated in the admission of Leningrad University, evacuated to Saratov, and organized its educational process.

1948: The new design project of a library building started, on which the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the Soviet Union allocated 50,000 rubles.

January 1949: The library started to obtain a free mandatory copy of all printed products of USSR in Russian.

1949: Architects D. F. Friedman and J. C. Istomin completed a draft for the library building with the active involvement of the Director VA Artisevich.

1950: The beginning of the construction of the new library building.

1957: The new library building with total area of about 10,000 square meters was put into operation.

1959: Because of the abolition of the free books copy rule, the SSU library started purchasing books on the basis of typological plan according to the university's profile.



Fountain located in the library's enclosed courtyard. Built in 1957, the fountain's sculpture was based on the subject of the Russian fairy-tale *Russian Beauty*. (Photo, Saratov State University)

1965: The Library Fund reached 2 million printing units.

1969: The Ministry of Education of the USSR, by order No. 521 of July 3, 1969, declared the Saratov Scientific Library as Zonal for libraries of universities, special technical colleges of the Middle and Lower Volga region.



1991: The library hosted an Advice Centre of Territorial Administration of Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation for the Conservation of Cultural Values.

1992: The library began using e-mail.

1993: The development of the electronic catalogue of the library began.

1994: The library was connected to the university computer network.

1995: The library became a member of the Russian Library Association.

July 1995: The library got access to the Internet.

1997: The university library's web site was launched.

September 1997: The Honorary Tutorial Board of the Library was created.

1998: By the initiative of SSU Scientific Library the corporate project "IDAA" (Interregional Database of Analytical Articles) was organized and began to work in Saratov.

1998: The library opened a new reading room/ computer lab with Internet access.

1998: The headquarters of universities' libraries section of Russian Library Association was located at the SSU library.

April 20, 1999: The Academic Council of SSU made a decision to name the library in honor of V. A. Artisevich.

2000: The library opened a specialized lab with access to electronic information of the library.

2001: Saratov became the library capital of Russia.

February 2001: The first *Interregional Scientific Readings* devoted to the memory of V. A. Artisevich were established and became an annual event.

May 2001: In the SSU Library the Annual Conference of the Russian Library Association was held.

2002: A Unified Methodical Board of Saratov University Libraries was created under the guidance of SSU V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library (ZSL).

2003: The survey, *Reader and ZSL*, was conducted.

February 2003: By the initiative of ZSL in Saratov there was organized the corporate project "Saratov Publications."

October 2003: On the basis of ZSL of SSU, the Library of Saratov Interregional Institute of Social Sciences was opened.

2004: The Library newspaper changed its name to *Moya Nauchka*. Its circulation exceeded 1,000 copies.

December 2004: The media lab of ZSL started working.

2005: "IDAA" project received the status "ARBIKON."

September 2005: The library moved to a new ABIS program called "IRBIS."

2007: This year was announced the year of V. A. Artisevich (1907–1999)—100 years passed since her birth.

2007: 50th anniversary of commissioning of the building of the Library of SSU.

1980s: Library television worked at the library.

1988: Philological Department of SSU opened a librarian specialization.

November 1989: In the library, the Saratov Library Society opened.

University of Wyoming Libraries: *Chronology of Events*

1887: Dr. Aven Nelson was appointed the first University of Wyoming librarian. Old Main was the location of the library.

1894: Grace Raymond Hebard took over as University of Wyoming librarian.

1923: The library reopened in what is now the Aven Nelson building.

1955: William Robertson Coe passed away. He bequeathed \$1.2 million to the University of Wyoming to help build a new facility for University Libraries and the American studies program.

1958: Dedication ceremonies for the new Coe Library Building

1968: Health Science Information Network (HSIN) began as a document delivery service to health science professionals in Wyoming.

1977: The College of Human Medicine funded a library position in the Science Library to handle Health Science Information Network requests.

1978: University Libraries began integrating their catalog with an online library catalog, known as OCLC. Joining 1,500 other libraries on the OCLC system, University Libraries created electronic catalog records of their entire collection. The process took fifteen years.

1978: University Libraries installed two computers and a printer—connecting the library to the OCLC union catalog (a shared network of cataloging systems) with more than four million records.

1979: The Science Library lacked space. Built in 1970, it was meant to hold 100,000 volumes and by the late seventies held 160,000 volumes. A remodeling project to expand the Science Library was slated for the mid-1980s.

1980: Computerized book check-out was now an option and circulation staff could automatically manage fines and send overdue notices. The computerized system, known as the CLASSIC, was used statewide in Wyoming.

1984: U.S. Former President Gerald Ford visits University Libraries during his visit to Wyoming.

1989: The print card catalog was removed in order to make way for the online catalog, CARL. UW joins 33 academic, public and school libraries which compose the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries.

1991: University Studies 1000 courses started, which all university freshmen were required to take. There was a library assignment component to the class: find a book, an article and a journal call number as well as take a self-guided audio tape tour through the library.



University of Wyoming students studying at the library which was formerly located in the Aven Nelson building from 1923—1957. (Photo, American Heritage Center Collection)

1995: University Libraries started actively using the Internet and Gophers. The libraries developed a new home page and librarians used the web in instruction sessions.

1995: Six video viewing terminals were added to library services.



of Colorado, and Nebraska Medical Association participated in the testing and findings were presented at the off-campus library service conference.

2000: University Libraries offered wireless access in the building.

2000: The new Voyager integrated library system was introduced and included the new catalog called Ferret, a departure from CARL.

2002: The University of Wyoming Capital Facilities Plan 2002–2007 included plans for a new Information, Library, and Learning Center as an addition to the current Coe Library.

2002: University Libraries joins the Wyoming State Library to assist with database purchases for the Wyoming Libraries' Database (WYLD) project.

WYLD serves all of the public and academic libraries of the state: all 23 county libraries, 43 branch libraries, four school districts, seven community colleges, a number of special libraries, and the State Library—over 90 libraries in all.

2004: The University Libraries' electronic classroom was renovated as the result of a Federal grant. The remodel included twice as many new computers with flat screens and a new instructor station. University Libraries administers a web-based market survey aimed at patrons.

2004: The University Libraries Development Board was established. The board is an advisory board for community relations and fund raising.

2005: The Librarian of Congress Dr. James

Billington visits Coe library for a public talk about the future of libraries in a digital age. University Libraries and the American Heritage Center merge their online catalogs.

2005: *The Book and Bean* coffee shop opens on the main floor of Coe Library. The library's long-standing policy of no food or drinks in the library was reversed to allow for patrons to enjoy food and beverages in permitted areas.

2006: University Libraries joins *Prospector*, a unified catalog of 23 academic, public and special libraries in Colorado and Wyoming. With a single search, UW patrons can identify and borrow materials from other libraries and have them delivered to Coe Library within three to four days.

2007: Once known as the Science Library, The Library Annex opens in September with 59 percent more shelving space and over 50 student study spaces.

2007: University Libraries partners with the Graduate School to adopt a Web-based (electronic) submission for all UW master's theses and doctoral dissertations. Theses and dissertations published from 1887 through 2006 undergo review, scanning, and digitization. Over 9,000 bound dissertations and theses become accessible online to university affiliates.

2007: On October 5, the Ground Breaking Ceremony commences for the new addition to and renovation of Coe Library. Guest speakers included University Libraries Development Board Chairman Darryl Bindschadler, UW President Tom Buchanan, UW Head Football coach Joe Glenn, University Libraries Dean Maggie Farrell, and 2007–08 ASUW President David Kiren.

1997: A new electronic classroom on the main floor of Coe Library opened with 14 computers. The libraries' advisory council was established. In Coe Library, 76 computers were installed.

1998: Desk top video conferencing testing became available. Sheridan College, University

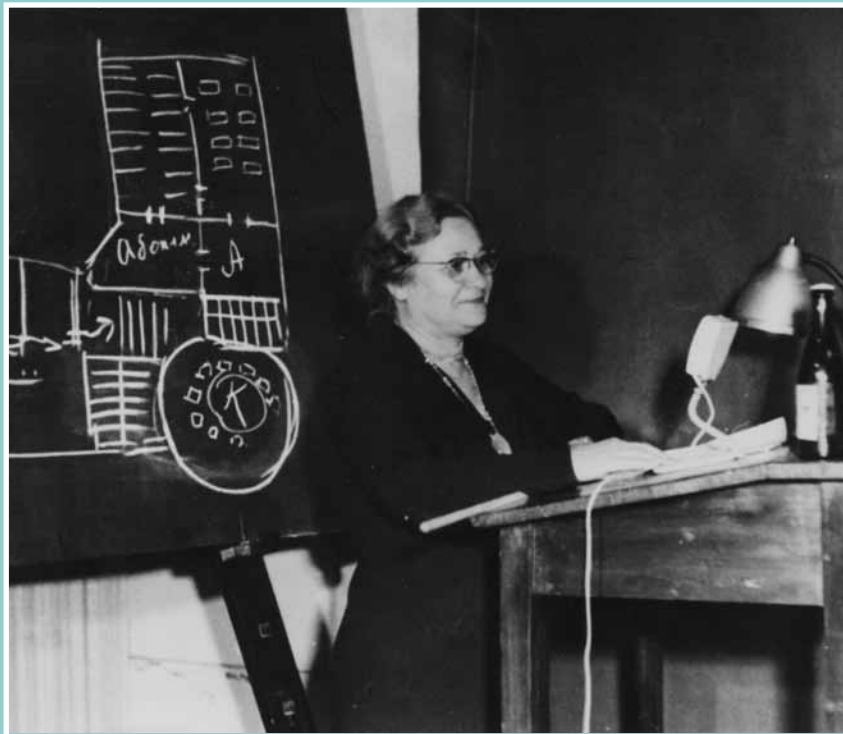
Historical Facts

V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library: *Directors*

Year	Director
1999–Present	Irina Lebedeva
1932–1999	Vera A. Artisevich (1907–1999)
1928–1932	Herbert Julianovich Manns (1884–1937)
1923–1928	Sophia I. Protasova (1878–1946)
1921–1923	Joseph N. Zhabronsky (1864–1938)
1920–1921	Yevgeny Narkisovich Dobrzhinsky (1864–1938)
1909–1920	Ivan Antonovich Busse (1856–1934)

University of Wyoming Libraries: *Directors and Deans*

Year	Dean or Director
2002–present	Maggie Farrell (Dean)
2001–2002	Richard Machalek, Sociology (Interim Director)
1983–2001	Keith Cottam (Director)
1981–1983	Walter E. Eggers, English (Acting Director)
1975–1981	Robert H. Patterson (Director)
1974–1975	Ruth E. Ahl (Acting Director)
1974	Jim Ranz (Acting Director)
1969–1974	James H. Richards, Jr. (Director)
1967–1969	Jim Ranz (Acting Director)
1962–1967	Ray Frantz (Director)
1961–1962	Charles Baumann (Acting Director)
1955–1961	Jim Ranz (Director)
1949–1955	N. Orwin Rush (Director)
1929–1949	Mary E. Marks (Head Librarian)
1919–1929	Reba Davis
1894–1919	Grace Raymond Hebard
1889–1894	Justis F. Soule
1887–1889	Aven Nelson



LEFT: The late Vera A. Artisevich served as the library's director from 1932–1999.
(Photo, Saratov State University)

Historical Facts

V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library: *Statistics*

	<i>1957</i>	<i>2007</i>
Main Book Fund:	1,598,000	2, 852,000
Books Received:	86,460	31,046
Books Given:	19,537	30,083
Books Received as a gift:	3,390	5,497
Received book-exchange:	3,390	258
Sent to Book-exchange:	3,320	10
Book Exchange Fund:	55,712	21,279
Visitors to the library:	560,000	562,000
 <u>Interlibrary Loan:</u>		
Books loaned to other libraries:	6,847	3,726
Received from other libraries:	2,963	4,005
Library staff members:	142	238



University of Wyoming Outreach Librarian, Melinda Bobo, 1990. University of Wyoming Libraries actively integrated outreach services in the early 1990s. (Photo, University of Wyoming)

University of Wyoming Libraries: *Statistics*

<i>1957</i>	<i>2007</i>
<u>Technical Services</u>	
Volumes added: 9,341	Volumes added: 25,869
Withdrew: 471	Withdrew: 2,861
Theses added: 124	Databases added: 90
New periodical titles: 63	New e-journal titles: 3,363
Serials titles classified and cataloged: 1,407	Books purchased: 17,792
Book titles ordered: 2,700	Gifts acquired: 1,358 items
Gifts acquired: 2,248 items	 <u>Circulation</u>
Hebard Room additions: 9,381	Total: 128,943
Geology library additions: 274	 <u>Interlibrary Loan</u>
 <u>Circulation</u>	Items borrowed from other libraries: 18,239
Total: 38,380	Items loaned to other libraries: 22,391
 <u>Interlibrary Loan</u>	 <u>Collections:</u>
Received from other libraries: 321	Volumes: 1,413,324
Items loaned to other libraries: 501	Government Docs: 1,086,031
	Print journal titles: 11,135
	Electronic journal titles: 37,599
	Databases: 317
	Electronic books: 85,460
	Electronic documents: 24,167





About the Authors:

Author, *V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library's History and Facts*:

Zyuzin Alexey Valerievich (was born in 1974 in Saratov)

Education: Graduated from the Department of Philology of Saratov State University with a librarian specialization (1996).

Professional Work: Works as a Director Assistant for Scientific field of V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library named after V. A. Artisevich of Saratov State University; Senior Professor of History of Russian literature and folklore; Sub-faculty of the Institute of Philology and Journalism of Saratov State University. He has been working in the library since 1993. He worked as a Head of Scientific–Methodical Office of V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library, 2001–2002 and as Assistant Director for Scientific field since 2002.

Scientific Interests Fields: Library science, Philology, Study of local lore, Archive work, History. He is the author of more than 50 scientific publications. A graduate of the International program *Open World* (The Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library of Congress).

Translator, *V. A. Artisevich Zonal Scientific Library's History and Facts*:

Yulin Denis Alexandrovich

Education: 2007–2008: Junior at the University of Wyoming studying for a degree in journalism with a minor in international relations.

2004–2010: Saratov State University, Department of Philology and Journalism Major—International journalism, 4th-year student (Saratov, Russia).

1994–2004: High School in Ozinki (Saratov region, Russia), graduated with honors.

Professional Work: Worked as a writer for *Zavoljskaya Niva* (Ozinki, Russia), *Student City* (Saratov, Russia), *Russian Gazette* (Saratov, Russia), *Branding Iron* (Laramie, WY, USA); had probation on TV channel TRT (Istanbul, Turkey). In 2004 was rewarded a special decoration *Hope of Province* by the governor of Saratov region. In 2007 won UGRAD program grant for education in USA, conducted by IREX.

Author, *University of Wyoming Libraries' History*:

Jennifer Mayer

An Associate Librarian at the University of Wyoming Libraries, Jennifer works in the fields of Fine Arts and Women's Studies. She received her Bachelors of Art in Humanities and her Masters of Art in Art history and Women's Studies, both from the University of Wyoming. She earned her Masters in Library and Information Science from the University of Oklahoma. Jennifer has worked for the University of Wyoming Libraries since 1999.

