



LibraryNotes

For Harvard Library staff

in this issue

Geospatial Data and Information System.....	1
Baker Library Exhibition.....	1
Personnel Updates.....	2
Staff Activities.....	2
ULC Meeting Summary.....	2
Digitizing Daguerreotypes.....	3
Bach Exhibition at Houghton and Loeb Music.....	3
Introducing Digital Repository Services.....	4
Fawcett Fund Established.....	5

GEODESY

Geospatial Data and Information System Will Open Up New Avenues for Researchers

Once the province of astronomers, land planners, and geoscientists, geospatial data and the tools to analyze it have become increasingly available—and valuable—to scholars from many disciplines.

Political scientists use geographic information systems (GIS) to examine voting patterns across specific regions. Agricultural specialists examine trends by laying data on deforestation patterns over regional maps. A market researcher uses geospatial data to discover the characteristics of people who buy a certain product, see where they live, and move the product into local stores.

As a result, libraries that house GIS tools are dealing with a rapidly

expanding number of users, says **Tom Parris**, Environmental Resources Librarian in the Social Sciences Program of the Harvard College Library. Mr. Parris, who compares the rise of GIS use in academia to that of the science of statistics after World War II, says the change is due in large part to access. "Before, people who wanted to use these methods had to write their own software," he says. "They needed a PC decked out with the best memory, the largest monitor, the fastest processor. That was beyond the reach of many researchers."

Now, not only is it possible to run commercially available software on a computer with Internet access, but the amount of available data has expanded

dramatically over the past decade as well. The 1990 U.S. census was the first census widely distributed in forms that support geospatial analysis, a development that has been paralleled in many industrial countries. Coupled with the rise in the availability of satellite remote sensing data, researchers from virtually every discipline are exploring the use of geospatial data, says Mr. Parris.

A new system now under development as part of the Library Digital Initiative (LDI) will soon make it easy for researchers inside and outside the University to access and use geospatial data over the Web and from workstations on campus. Called

continued on page 8

Tracking The Elusive Document: Contemporary Research In Historical Collections

The foundation for contemporary research and scholarship in history lies in the primary source materials held by libraries and archives throughout the world. It is the surviving historical documents—the letters, reports, accounts, pamphlets, books, and images—that allow a story to be told. These individual documents provide the evidence needed to both describe and interpret history, as well as challenge commonly held assumptions.

"Tracking the Elusive Document: Contemporary Research in Historical Collections" examines the varied uses, both traditional and nontraditional, of primary source materials in contemporary scholarly research by looking at several recent publications that have relied on historical documents in the Baker Library.

Ten publications are featured, as well as a selection of the rare books,

continued on page 5



Regina pecunia, plate four in a series of six plates titled *Divita Misera Sors* (The Unhappy Lot of the Rich), engraved in 1563 by Philip Galle, after a series of allegorical prints by Maarten van Heemskerck. Author Simon Schama examined a vast array of period documents and art to complete *The Embarrassment of Riches: an Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (New York: Vintage Books, 1997), including this image from the Bleichroeder Print Collection in the Kress Collection of Business and Economics at Baker Library, Harvard Business School.

Personnel

THE FRANCES LOEB LIBRARY

Zak Burke is the new Information Technology Specialist. Zak will be working with ColdFusion and in database development for the Instructional Technology Group. He comes to Harvard from Magic Hour Communications in Watertown, where he worked as Lead Web Developer. Zak has a B.A. in Anthropology from Bowdoin College, in Maine.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

Amy Kautzman has been appointed Head of Reference and Instruction for the Social Science Program of Harvard College Library. Amy will be responsible for the direct management of the Government Documents and Microforms unit in Lamont Library and, working with her colleagues in Littauer Library, Government Documents, Environmental Resources, and Maps, she will also coordinate and develop reference and instructional services to support the social sciences. For the past nine months she has served half-time as Acting Head of Public Services in Government Documents while at the same time

serving as Head of Reference for Lamont Library, a position she has held for the past four years. Prior to that she was a Reference Librarian at Lamont and at Northeastern University. Amy holds an M.L.S. from Simmons College, as well as an M.A. in Literature from Northeastern and a B.A. from the University of Minnesota. She is also a veteran of the U.S. Navy.

WIDENER LIBRARY

Astrid Hoffius has joined the Access Services Department as Temporary Library Assistant and is involved in the operations of the Stacks Division and Circulation Services. Previously, Astrid was a Searcher at the University of Chicago's Regenstein Library. She has also worked at Harvard Medical School. Astrid has a B.A. in English Literature from Vassar College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, and is currently pursuing an A.L.M. in English Literature at the Extension School.

Staff Activities

Jeffrey Beall, Special Formats Cataloger, Widener Library, has been appointed to serve on the Cambridge Pedestrian Committee by Robert W. Healy, the City Manager of Cambridge. The Cambridge Pedestrian Committee works to create a more comfortable, safe, and pleasant environment for walking in Cambridge. The committee includes both citizen members appointed by the City Manager and City staff.

Charles Berlin, Lee M. Friedman Bibliographer in Judaica, Widener Library, gave the keynote lecture, "Judaica Libraries and Archives in the 21st Century," at the Conference on Judaica Archives in Europe, held in Potsdam, Germany. Charles also served as a member of the conference planning committee. The conference's theme dealt with preserving Jewish archives as part of the European cultural heritage.

Elizabeth Bibby, Director of Business Information Services, Baker Library, has been elected a Fellow of the Special Libraries Association (SLA). Liz is one of 22 individuals selected by the SLA to be honored for their contributions to the Association and the information profession. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the SLA is an international association representing the interests of nearly 15,000 information professionals in 60 countries. Liz and the other Fellows will be honored and receive special recognition during the SLA's Annual Conference in Philadelphia this June.

Marianne Burke, Assistant Director of Resource Management, Countway Library of Medicine, published an article, "PubMed Central: Be Careful What You Ask For," in the College and Research Libraries News. Marianne was also elected Vice-Chair, Chair-Elect of the Technical Services Section of the Medical Library Association for the 2000-2001 term.

Jeffrey Horrell, Associate Librarian for Collections of Harvard College, recently published Seneca Ray Stoddard: Transforming the Adirondack Wilderness in Text and Image (Syracuse University Press). In his book, Jeffrey explores how Stoddard's texts and images reflected the changing perceptions of the wilderness in the Adirondacks in the nineteenth century.

Thomas Horrocks, Associate Director for Special Collections and Curator of Rare Books, Countway

Library of Medicine, published an article, "No Place Like Holmes: The Rare Books and Special Collections Department of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine," in the Summer 1999 issue of *The Watermark*, the newsletter of the Archivists and Librarians in the History of Health Sciences. In addition, Tom was elected to membership in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Grolier Club.

Cheryl LaGuardia, Coordinator of the Electronic Learning Facility 1, of the Harvard College Library, co-authored *Becoming a Library Teacher* with Christine K. Oka of Northeastern University (Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., 2000). The book addresses performance aspects of library instruction, describing methods for learning to teach on the job and preparing a variety of library presentations. This is the third volume in Neal-Schuman's *New Library Series*, which Cheryl is editing. And in February, Cheryl delivered the keynote address, "Information Overload on the Research Frontier, or, Give Me an Hour and I'll Change Your Life," at the New England Association of Independent School Librarians Annual Conference, in Middletown, Rhode Island.

Steven Riel, Technical Services Librarian, Botany Libraries, gave a talk, "Subject Relationships/Reference Structures in Online Versions of Biological Abstracts," at a discussion forum addressing subject referencing in online databases held during the ALA Midwinter Meeting in January. The talk was sponsored by the Subcommittee to Promote Subject Relationships/Reference Structures of the ALCTS CCS Subject Analysis Committee.

Roger Stoddard, Curator of Rare Books in the Harvard College Library, published an article, "Looking at Marks in Books," in the current issue of the *Gazette of the Grolier Club* (no. 51, 2000). Roger also gave a talk, "Such White Words, Such Black Signs": Question the Books of Edmond Jabès," at the Grolier Club in New York City in March.

Joan Thomas, Rare Books Cataloger, Countway Library of Medicine, translated from the Latin a book entitled *A Little Treatise on the Teeth*, by Bartholomaeus Eustachius, published in 1999 by Science History Publications/USA.

SUMMARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING • March 2000

CIRCULATION SIMPLIFICATION TASK FORCE REPORT

The Circulation Simplification Task Force was charged by the Public Services Committee to consider circulation policy data with a view toward simplifying circulation policies and ensuring consistency across the system. **Elizabeth McKeigue**, Chair, reported the recommendations of the task force in the following areas: Loan Periods, Book Limits, Renewal Limits, Overdue Grace Periods, Fines, Recalls, and Blocking. The report also recommends that libraries begin implementing the new policies in September 2000, as far as local arrangements will allow. The ULC agreed that they would assess the implications of the recommendations on their libraries and users over the next two months and discuss them at the April meeting. **Sidney Verba**, Director of the Harvard University Library, thanked the task force for their efforts.

HOLLISPLUS NEXT GENERATION—PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBRARY PORTAL

Lydia Ievins, Systems Librarian in the Office for Information Systems, and **Caren Smith**, Systems Librarian in the Office for Information Systems, made a presentation to the ULC of the proposed organization of the portal site. The site will be divided into a number of broad categories of information including Catalogs, E-resources, Libraries, Searching, General "About" Information, and Help.

HOLLIS II UPDATE

Tracey Robinson, Assistant Director for Systems Management in the Office for Information Systems, updated the ULC on the next steps in the selection of a vendor for HOLLIS II. A meeting of EXLIBRIS representatives and select groups of library staff representing all aspects of library functions was held in early April.

Digitizing Daguerreotypes

To unite one of the earliest collections of photography with one of the latest technologies of today, the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts, Houghton Library, and the HCL Digital Initiatives Team have completed the task of digitizing 3,312 daguerreotypes from the Harrison D. Horblit Collection of Early Photography. One of the foremost teaching and research collections in America, the Horblit Collection contains more than 7,000 items—including daguerreotypes, photographic prints, books illustrated

with original photographs, early photographic albums, cameras, and manuscripts that document the discovery of photography from the 1830s through the turn of the century.

Stephen Chapman, Preservation Librarian of Digital Projects, explains one of the project's early difficulties: "Daguerreotypes present a number of technical challenges to photography, particularly in lighting and color reproduction. **Steven Sylvester** and **Robert Zinck** of HCL Imaging Services not only devised a production tech-

nique for lighting the images, but, working closely with the staff at Luna Imaging, the scanning contractor in Venice, California, they developed a photography guideline for creating color negative film so that it is optimized for scanning."

Since the Printing and Graphic Arts Department had already created individual catalog records of the Horblit Collection in a FileMaker database, the metadata work flow was ultimately defined as a migration of data from FileMaker to OLIVIA, a cataloging system specifically designed for images at Harvard. The digital collection will be made publicly available from VIA, the Visual Information Access catalog. To meet the goal of linking digital images to item-level catalog records, two work flows were developed: one for imaging and one for metadata. Given the choices of imaging technology available during the planning phases of the project, the decision was made to photograph the daguerreotypes to 35mm-color negative film, then to scan the film to create digital images.

"The idea behind the initial photography was to eliminate as many scratches on the silver surface and minimize reflection from the flash," says Mr. Zinck, Photographer, Digital Imaging Services. "The process was to place a black cloth in front of the mirrored surface."

Once they invented a way to produce high quality color negatives, Mr. Zinck and Mr. Sylvester spent about 100 hours photographing the 3,312 cased images. Not a lot of time when you consider that the daguerreotypes are fragile, three dimensional, and not easily manipulated.

"We were challenged in several ways with this project," says Mr. Sylvester, Photographer, Digital Imaging Services. "We had to consider financial, time, and digital parameters. We had a time budget of three months, and this wasn't our only project at the time."

Anne Anninger, Philip Hofer Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts, describes the digitizing project: "We have given priority to the cased images because of the particular difficulties they present for patrons to handle and view and because of their fragile condition."



Catalogue No. R43. Frederick Langenheim and William Langenheim. Portrait of Seated Man Holding a Walking Stick. Half plate daguerreotype.

Julie Mellby, Assistant Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts, established an efficient way to unpack daguerreotypes and prepare them for photography, a time-consuming process that became more efficient. Ms. Anninger, and also **Brenda Breed**, Curatorial Assistant, Printing and Graphic Arts, and **Jody Benck**, Horblit Digitization Project Assistant, assisted in the effort.

Robin Wendler, **Lee Mandell**, and **Ben Noeske**, all of the Office for Information Systems, will manage the transfer of metadata to OLIVIA, noting the challenges and costs of bringing legacy image metadata into new collection management systems.

For the past four years, the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts and Houghton Library have been cataloging, rehousing, and conserving this vast quantity of photographic material.

According to Mr. Chapman, this project has proven to be an excellent test bed for digital conversion, allowing participants to document the processes and costs associated with many of the component costs of digital projects: selection and preparation, imaging, metadata migration, quality control, and transfer of data among several systems.

A beautifully illustrated catalog, *Salts of Silver; Toned with Gold*, authored by Ms. Anninger and Ms. Mellby and published jointly by the University of Washington and Houghton Library, is available.

Bach Exhibition Mounted By Music Class

The life of Johann Sebastian Bach, from his music to his personal relationships with contemporaries, sons, and students, is documented with original materials in an exhibition entitled "The Man from Whom All True Musical Wisdom Proceeded: Johann Sebastian Bach," on view at both Houghton Library and the Eda Kuhn Loeb Music Library now through May 20.

Under the direction of Christoph Wolff, William Powell Mason Professor of Music and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, students of Music 215r (Baroque Seminar), Fall 1999, selected eighteenth-century printed books, autographed manuscripts, contemporary musical manuscripts, periodicals, and maps to document Bach's life and music. These materials illustrate how Bach's work reached a wide audience and how his contemporaries

and later composers and musical critics responded to it. A printed catalog, prepared by the students and Professor Wolff, accompanies the exhibition.

Viewing hours in the Exhibition Room of Houghton Library are 9am to 5pm weekdays and 9am to 1pm Saturday. Hours of the French Gallery of the Eda Kuhn Loeb Music Library are 9am to 10pm Monday through Thursday, 9am to 5pm Friday, 1pm to 5pm Saturday, and 1pm to 9pm Sunday.

For more information contact **Dennis Marnon**, Houghton Library (495-2441, dmarnon@fas).



A.F.C. Kollmann. *Sun of Composers*. (from *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung*, October 1799)



Introducing Digital Repository and Naming Services

As anyone involved in digital library projects already knows, translating paper collections into usable digital collections creates an enormous number of digital images. While white papers or technical reports might occupy 30 feet in a paper collection, in digital form the same collection can include many thousands of page image files, each in archival and delivery formats, as well as any number of associated full text files. Add the electronic files that include the information needed to manage these collections, and you can easily end up with several hundred thousand digital objects in a single collection. The sheer number of files involved prompts a host of questions for those who own, manage, and maintain these collections (intellectual and administrative metadata). Where do you put them? On CD-ROM? On tape? How will users access the resources you've created? How will you store them over the long term? How will you know how these individual files are related to each other?

At Harvard, the answers lie with Digital Repository Services (DRS), a service created to support the Library Digital Initiative (LDI). Similar in function to the Harvard Depository (HD), DRS is a service for storing digital materials in an efficient, professionally managed facility. One of the goals of LDI is the creation of lasting, durable Harvard-specific digital resources, authored by, available to, and supported by Harvard departments or units. DRS, like HD, provides both archival storage and a delivery service. It has a datastore where the digital objects created by LDI projects, and other Harvard agencies, reside. And it provides management services such as automatic backup, archiving, and reporting to object owners on use and storage requirements.

DRS streamlines and standardizes the storing of digital collections across the library system, concentrating materials in one place. "The principal advantage is economy of scale," says **Jim Coleman**, Digital Library Projects Manager in OIS. "When an item is not replicated in a number of different places, it's far more economical. Without DRS, the danger is that each section of each library might have their own server, and develop separate practices and standards, potentially in conflict with those being developed by their colleagues. DRS gives Harvard users the opportunity to access Harvard content in a way that ensures

that it can be shared and accessed across the institution."

CORE SERVICES

Underlying the basic functionality of DRS is a set of core services integral to the overall operation of the LDI infrastructure. The level of services needed may vary from client to client.

Naming

Persistent names that allow access over time, even as technology changes (e.g., when URLs become URNs) is key to the viability of objects in DRS. Registered DRS clients act as Naming Authorities and are responsible for establishing names within standards and guidelines.

Use Management Services

Critical to the success of DRS is the ability of multiple users to access the same object simultaneously without straining the system, or getting a "server is busy" message. The hardware platform implemented by OIS readily integrates with other delivery architectures.

Authentication/ Authorization Services

DRS has protocols for authentication ("Is this user known to the system?") and authorization ("Is this user authorized to retrieve this object?"). While this does not include tracking how individuals use objects stored in DRS, it does include tracking registered clients and supported applications.

Object Management Services

The object owner has the ability to submit, update, or delete digital objects to DRS. Included also are permissions to change or delete objects, granting permission to other agencies or individuals, as well as the management of the metadata associated with each object.

Discovery Services

Objects can be identified by name, type (e.g., .gif, .tiff), and by registered user (e.g., images from the Herbaria Collection).

Delivery Services

This allows for servicing of requests for the retrieval of objects in DRS and the delivery of objects to the user via standard protocols such as HTTP, FTP, etc.

Accounting Services

Concerned with more than the financial management of DRS, Accounting Services also gathers and manages transactional data such as object updates, number of objects stored, and number of applications supported.

Internal Metadata Services

In addition to working with clients on the metadata for their objects in DRS, a set of metadata services is also required to sustain the internal workings of DRS (e.g., system performance and version control facilities).

USING DRS

Libraries or departments wishing to store their materials in DRS first need to register with OIS—a setup process that takes approximately a week. As "object owners" they are given an electronic drop box through which to transmit and retrieve objects from DRS. Owners of digital objects have access to any files they deposit in DRS through their drop box. To deposit files in DRS, they move them into the drop box, and to retrieve them, they make a request and the retrieved files are placed in the drop box for pickup. Owners also receive quarterly reports on the total DRS population, the size of objects collected, the number of requests overall, and the number of objects that have not been requested. And in order to manage the collections, owners are able to deposit accompanying local information with their digital objects.

"We won't always know what that data means, but we provide the opportunity to store local information with the files," says Mr. Coleman. "That's one of the important features of DRS." Using the example of the collection of technical reports cited earlier, a DRS user creating such a collection might choose to store information that relates a set of images to a single bound volume, and provides a key to the sequence that an application would need to traverse to retrieve the "page images" in the correct order. "There are an innumerable set of ways to combine digital objects," Mr. Coleman reports, "and it is impossible to build a system that supports them all a priori. Relying on local, application-specific information is the key."

Object owners are also advised to designate an "archival copy" for each deposited object, that is, a copy that con-

tains as much digital "information" as it is practical to capture. For example, the archival copy may be a full scan of an image, an unprocessed sound stream, or an unprocessed video stream. These archival copies are stored off-line and users can request them through DRS, waiting one business day for retrieval.

A use copy—or online "delivery copy"—is stored in DRS to offer quicker access. Often objects have more than one delivery copy, such as thumbnail images, small delivery copies, and larger reference copies. These are delivered in a format compatible with Web browsers, such as JPEGs, GIFs, sampled sound files, and compressed video streams. Depending on the content of the object, the delivery copies can also be accessed through one or more of the Harvard Library catalogs, including VIA, OASIS, and Geodesy.

DRS is currently being used by organizations involved in ongoing LDI projects. As DRS becomes more widely used, its developers will make adjustments and alterations to enhance the service. Eventually users will be able to interactively manage information using a Web form, migrate multiformat digital objects from one format to another, automatically create thumbnail images and sampled sounds from original files, and drill down to specific information for more customized reports.

NAMING SERVICES

Just as paper collections have cataloging and naming systems that allow libraries to manage their collections and retrieve individual resources, so too does DRS. These names identify the resources but do not tell users where to find them. A name resolution server functions in the same way that a stack guide is used to locate items in the traditional library. And if a library needs to rearrange its shelves, it need only change the stack guide, not all the call numbers. The same holds true with networked digital resources. When they are moved to a different electronic directory, their names remain the same and the name resolution server is updated. Names that may have been widely distributed in bibliographic records or through e-mail are still valid.

Those responsible for naming and maintaining digital objects—that is, the organizations that oversee or own the resources—are called "naming authorities." Top-level naming authorities, such as the Harvard College Library or the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, may dele-

gate authorization to subunits for finer control, creating a hierarchy of responsibility. These authority “paths,” which are part of the file name, help to define the level at which project managers are given naming privileges and to prevent names from being duplicated.

Managers name the files on their own using a Web-based naming application. Names are unique identifiers within the context of an authority path or collection, such as an accession number. Instead of reflecting changeable organizational charts, OIS recommends that name prefixes have three levels: a top-level library, a subunit, and a collection. Registered users are provided with guidelines, consistent with international

standards, on the naming of their digital objects. Each registered organization develops its own scheme for naming the objects deposited in DRS. At the same time, not every digital resource being created is a candidate for naming in DRS. Because the goal is to store files for the very long term, only objects whose intellectual or curatorial value warrants such storage should be named.

Another important criteria for naming is the context that gives meaning to the object. Most digital objects now being created by LDI projects will be named at the file level, but there are exceptions. “An image file created from a trade card in the Baker Library is of interest on its own, and therefore a

good candidate for naming,” says Mr. Coleman. “A page out of the Harvard Book would not be of interest outside the context of the book itself. In that case, the book’s entry point, its table of contents, would be a more logical candidate for naming.”

Named objects should also be accessible to the Harvard community at large, not just a small subset. Although restricted access files, such as those used in a specific academic course, are allowed on DRS, the owners of those collections need to pay for the cost of maintaining them there.

While the technology behind DRS is complex, users don’t actually have to understand it in order to use DRS. “If

the system works the way we want it to, it will be completely invisible to users,” says Mr. Coleman. “They will just know that it works. It’s a place where the computer begins to work like the car. You don’t need to know the physics of the combustion engine to drive a car, and you don’t have to know how the information is stored and created in DRS to have it be able to deliver files to your desktop.”

For more information contact **Stacy Kowalczyk** (495-3724; or the LDI Web site (<http://hul.harvard.edu/ldi/slides/repository/sld001.htm>)).

And be sure to attend the Brown Bag Luncheon in the Lamont Forum Room, April 13, 12:00-1:30.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS *continued from page 1*

manuscripts, and archival material that were used to complete them. The exhibition is on display in the Baker Library lobby until May 24. For more information about the publications featured in this exhibition or to learn more about current research conducted in the Historical Collections Department, visit www.library.hbs.edu/hc/research.htm.

Unique among business school libraries, the Baker Library at the Harvard Business School possesses remarkably comprehensive and diverse historical collections that offer a window on the development and growth of business and industry from the fifteenth through the twentieth century.

Founded in 1908, the Harvard Business School was one of the earliest institutions to offer a graduate program in business administration. The School’s initial focus was to develop and define a business curriculum and the academic and scholarly literature that would accompany it. Wallace B. Donham, the School’s second dean,

from 1919 to 1942, vigorously pursued the goal of establishing the historical component of business literature and business studies.

Under the leadership of Dean Donham and Arthur Cole, economic historian and second Librarian of Baker Library, there was widespread collection development at Baker Library, particularly of historical documents to support business history research. Although many institutions held business records as components of other collections, this was the first time that the administrative and operating records of businesses were sought purely for their own historical and scholarly value. In a short address titled “Tracking the Elusive Document,” Dr. Cole noted, “To trace the intimate history of an old industry or an early institution, nothing can take the place of original documents... Wherefore, the business historian earnestly begs the business men of the country to preserve all documents and make them somehow and somewhere available to serious students of business development.”

Traditionally, the historical collections of Baker Library have been

used primarily for topics in business and economic history and they continue to be used by scholars researching areas such as corporate history, the history of accounting, entrepreneurial history, the history of commerce, and business biography. The rich and comprehensive holdings also allow for the extensive comparative analysis of specific industries and individual companies. In addition, the detailed data available in the large manuscript collections meets the needs of the quantitative methods and analysis that characterize current scholarly research.

Increasingly, however, the collections are being sought out by a broad range of scholars involved in cross-disciplinary studies, such as ethnic and gender studies. The thousands of account books, logbooks, diaries, ledgers, correspondence, research papers, rare books, and pamphlets held at Baker Library offer evidence to allow researchers to investigate the important theories, organizations, movements, and individuals that have shaped our world. Scholars search out these resources to not only find the documentary evidence

to support their hypotheses but also to better understand and portray the historical context of their research.

In developing the historical collections of Baker Library, Dr. Cole hoped to “track down the elusive documents” and provide a permanent home for them within the Harvard Business School. Dr. Cole’s search was motivated by his desire to supply business historians with the raw material to research and write company and industry histories. Over the decades, the collections have provided the data to support business historians as well as scholars from a variety of disciplines.

The Historical Collections Department continues to build on this foundation by actively seeking new materials for the collections and developing tools for providing access and encouraging awareness of the rich resources here at the Baker Library. For more information, please contact the Historical Collections Department, Baker Library at 617-495-6411, hist-collref@hbs.edu, or on the Web at www.library.hbs.edu/hc.

Memorial Book Fund Established

Philip Blackwell, owner of Blackwell’s publishing house, has donated a check and an 1823 sole edition, Skelton’s Engraved Illustrations of the Principal Antiquities of Oxfordshire, in Blackwell’s behalf, to the Carolyn R. Fawcett Memorial Book Fund.

Friends and colleagues established the fund in honor of **Carolyn R. Fawcett**, American and English Language Book Selector in Widener Library, who died suddenly in November at her home in Cambridge.

Both the book and check were presented to **Jeffrey Horrell**,

Associate Librarian for Collections of Harvard College, and **Barbara Halporn**, Head of the Collection Development Department of the Harvard College Library, by Philip Blackwell and Robert D. Carlin, Blackwell’s Regional Sales Manager, who had worked with Ms. Fawcett for many years. The presentation was made in San Antonio, Texas, during the American Library Association Midwinter Conference.

According to **Raymond Lum**, Asian Bibliographer of the Harvard College Library and a close friend and colleague of Ms. Fawcett’s, Blackwell’s generous gift of a rare

book to the Harvard College Library in memory of Carolyn Fawcett reflects Carolyn’s own contributions to the Library—contributions that are valuable, permanent, unique, and irreplaceable.

“It is a most appropriate gift,” says Mr. Lum, “one that Carolyn herself no doubt would have appreciated because it makes yet another scholarly resource available to library users. When scholars use the book, they will have cause to remember Carolyn and her own very significant contributions in building the collections they use.”

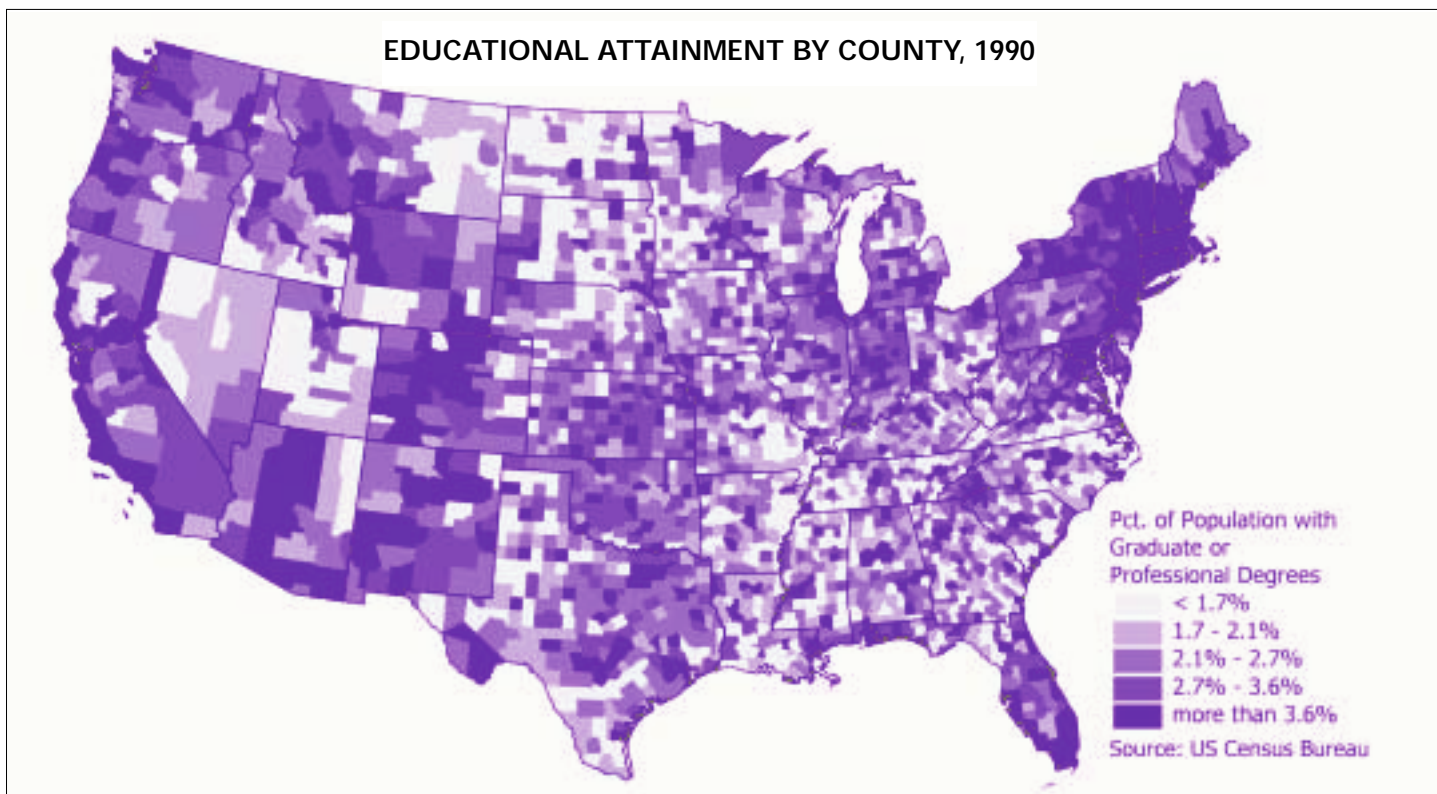
Says Ms. Halporn: “The Skelton

donation is especially appropriate because in 1969 Carolyn received her B. Phil. from Oxford University.” The 1823 sole-edition gift contains 50 engraved plates of the principal antiquities of Oxfordshire and will be housed in Houghton Library.

Contributions to the Carolyn R. Fawcett Memorial Book Fund may be made to:

Harvard College Library
c/o Office of the Librarian
Widener Library
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COUNTY, 1990



Courtesy of the Harvard Map Collection

GEODESY continued from page 1

Geodesy, this joint project involving OIS, the Harvard Map Collection, the Environmental Information Center, and the Harvard Graduate School of Design will allow researchers to identify sources of relevant data and information, conduct exploratory analysis, and then use commercial GIS software to examine and map the data they find in greater detail.

"It's one thing to look at a large amount of data and another to see the same data spatially rendered against a map with which you are already familiar," says **Jim Coleman**, Digital Library Projects Manager in the Office for Information Systems. "The advantage of bringing it to the Web is that it makes it easier and more accessible for researchers to use it. Geodesy will really leverage the information available at Harvard to make it more valuable and more accessible to the user."

Inspiration for Geodesy came in part from the success of the Massachusetts Electronic Atlas, an online resource of state maps that is seeing as many as 15,000 hits daily, says **David Cobb**, Director of the Harvard Map Collection. While similar resources exist in the University's library system, especially in the Map Collection, their absence from the library system's HOLLIS catalog makes them nearly invisible

to those who need them, he says.

"The interests of the Harvard community range well beyond Massachusetts," Mr. Cobb says. "We began to see that we needed something bigger, better, and more comprehensive. We are building a better presence in the digital environment as well as providing digital services."

The first datasets to be cataloged and published in Geodesy will include popular resources such as census files, digital world maps, global land cover classifications, and global maps of the intensity of light at night. National GIS data for China, India, Russia, and other areas of strong interest will also be included, as will data for large metropolitan areas.

Users will be able to pinpoint regions using drawing tools—by drawing a ring around Boston on a map of Massachusetts, for example—to request information. Results might include a particular dataset, historical and current maps, and publications. Users will also be able to drill down to particular publications and access them in electronic form.

"Geodesy will make it easier for those who already use geospatial data to access it, and will open up a whole new world to people who've never used it," says Hugh Wilburn, Assistant Dean for Information Services at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and Librarian of the School's Frances Loeb

Library. "And it will present it in a way a new user can understand by walking up to the computer and sitting down."

While the delivery of data through GIS applications is exciting for users, the work going on behind the scenes to make the data appear when the user types in a search is equally important. Cataloging provides intellectual control over the information and will allow users to access it through HOLLIS as well as through the Geodesy catalog, says Mr. Coleman.

In fact, expanding access is a key component of the project. Geodesy will be accessible from several access centers on campus, with varying degrees of staff support. Members of the library reference staff will be trained to work with the technology to assist novice users, while those doing advanced work could access the catalog and GIS applications at unassisted locations, or even on the Web.

"Students, researchers, and the Harvard community will have a richer, more powerful method to conduct GIS searches. Harvard as a community will have intellectual control over the material it collects," says Mr. Coleman. "This project blurs the lines between what a catalog environment is, what a geospatial analysis environment is, and what an environment for discovery and research is in a way that nothing before has done."



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