

The Friends of Duke University Library

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Libraries have always had friends and patrons who contributed to their support, but the oldest formal friends of the library organization is La Societe des Amis de la Bibliotheque Nationale et des Grandes Bibliotheques de France, founded in Paris in 1913.¹ In America, public libraries established the first friends in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and Onondaga County, New York, in 1922.² In 1925, Harvard University became the first academic institution in the United States to have such an organization.³ By the end of the nineteen-thirties, there were fifty friends of the library groups in the country. The number increased to over one hundred by the end of the next decade, and to five hundred by the end of the nineteen-fifties.⁴ In 1968, the Friends of Libraries Committee of the American Library Association reported well over one thousand local organizations with a combined membership of more than 100,000.⁵

Public libraries have accounted for much of the growth. Friends of public library organizations are sometimes far more active in their communities than are their academic counterparts. They may sponsor lectures and book reviews, films, exhibitions, essay contests, scholarships, recognition of trustees, and so on. They underwrite acquisitions and extra equipment; they work with children, shut-ins or the handicapped. They support issues and

community surveys; they resist budget cuts and censorship. In short, they become an organized constituency such as the library of an historical society enjoys.⁶

These groups are often organized into county, regional, and statewide groups. North Carolina was the first southern state to organize such a group, called the North Carolina Citizens Library Movement, in 1927.⁷ In 1966, a new organization, North Carolinians for Better Libraries, continued the tradition.⁸

In academic libraries, friends organizations usually strive to increase financial support for their libraries or to add to their collections. They provide funds to build basic collections, or to add expensive, hard-to-find items such as rare books and manuscripts or other special materials such as non-print media. They may finance library buildings, solicit donations of rare books and manuscripts, or influence government and university officials to maintain and increase library support.

To accomplish these objectives, friends organizations conduct formal fund-raising campaigns and membership drives; collect dues and maintain rosters of members; encourage memorials; and initiate informal, personal contact with prospective members and donors. They may sponsor dinners and other events, including appearances by guest speakers, writers, and artists. They

often sponsor contests or awards for student book collectors and sometimes organize meetings for bibliophiles and collectors. They may publish newsletters and scholarly articles related to the library. Some friends groups mount exhibits, publish catalogs of the exhibits, conduct tours of the library, sponsor informational seminars to acquaint members and prospective members with the libraries and their needs, and publicize significant events or acquisitions in the local press. At least one influential group participates in library and university planning. Still others sell items of special interest such as Christmas cards, notepaper, bookplates, facsimilies, or special limited editions of books, pamphlets, or prints.

Membership in friends of academic library organizations varies widely. Many include alumni. Some embrace faculty, students, administration, staff, townspeople, book people, visiting scholars, and other interested persons as well. Organization and staff also vary. There may be one organization with a governing board, council, or committee; or there may be local chapters throughout the state, region, or nation. There may be no special staff, a volunteer staff, an independent staff, or one or more people from within the library staff. The organization may be chaired by the head librarian, a special staff member, another university person, or someone outside the university. There is often some formal relationship, if only advisory, between a member of the library staff and the friends organization.⁹

The nineteen-thirties were not an auspicious decade for a southern university to launch a bold, new venture in librarianship. The dark cloud of the Great Depression hung over the economy of an impoverished region. Much of the land was worn out, and the reign of King Cotton was drawing to a close. Politics was rural and antiquated. The South desperately needed perceptive, farsighted, and edu-

cated leaders. Yet not one of the thirty-five American libraries having more than half a million volumes apiece was to be found from Texas to Virginia, a third of the nation's area.¹⁰

On December 11, 1924, James Buchanan Duke had signed the Duke Indenture, establishing the \$40,000,000 Duke Endowment, which transformed Trinity College of Durham, North Carolina, into Duke University. James B. Duke died on October 10, 1925, leaving in his will a multi-million-dollar appropriation for the Duke hospital and medical school, and an addition to the endowment capital roughly equal to his original gift.¹¹ Suddenly, a small, southern, Methodist college had the resources to become a major graduate and research institution for a new South. Such an institution needed a library of more than 75,000 volumes.¹² As it entered the nineteen-thirties, the new university was able to use its boom-time endowment to build a library and to increase its collection at depression prices. The investment of the endowment in Duke Power Company stock provided the university with a steady source of income during hard times that forced many other educational institutions to reduce library appropriations drastically. On September 24, 1930, Duke University dedicated a new library building on a new campus.¹³

Volunteer support was needed, for not even the endowment could build a collection to rival those of the great libraries of the North and West. An organization called the Associates of Duke University Library was formed in 1930, under the leadership of Professor of History and Director of Libraries William K. Boyd. The Associates was "organized to promote the development of libraries through voluntary contributions, and to create a larger interest among alumni and friends in improving the book collections." The organization ceased to function after Boyd's resignation as director in 1934.¹⁴

In 1935, the Associates was resurrected as the Friends of Duke University Library. Walter A. Stanbury, a local Methodist pastor, university trustee, and divinity school professor, became chairman of the steering, later executive, committee. Professor Harvie Branscomb, newly appointed to succeed Boyd as director of libraries, was made secretary and executive officer. Other members of the committee were Charles F. Lambeth, James A. Thomas, William W. Flowers, Henry R. Dwire, Paull F. Baum, and William K. Boyd, now returned to his duties in the history department.¹⁵ Branscomb wrote letters to prospective members, inviting them to assist the library by joining the Friends. The goal, he stated, was "to build up a library here in the university comparable to the great libraries of the North and West." He continued,

The obligations of membership are not to be stated in financial terms. You may help us by contributions of money, by building up small collections on particular subjects, by gifts of manuscripts or letters which may be in your family, by helping us to secure private libraries of note, and in many other ways. To make sure that the membership will be an active group of supporters, a minimum contribution of one volume a year is expected from all those who have not assisted us in other respects.¹⁶

Branscomb also announced the inauguration of two traditions that have continued to the present, the annual dinner meeting and the the Friends bulletin.¹⁷ The first dinner was held in the Duke Union on November 12, 1935, with about two hundred people present to hear *Richmond News-Leader* Editor Douglas S. Freeman speak about the poverty of Southern libraries and the riches of Southern literature. Boyd, Branscomb, and Duke President William P. Few also spoke briefly.¹⁸ The first issue of *Library Notes: A Bulletin Issued for the Friends of Duke University Library* appeared in March of the following year. The second issue, the following October, contained

an unsigned article, probably written by Branscomb, entitled, "The South's Need of Libraries," which stated once again the plight of Southern libraries and emphasized the three goals of the Duke Library: increasing the size of the collection, inaugurating a Southern network for inter-library loan, and cooperating with the University of North Carolina in loans and collection development.¹⁹ The article was reprinted for wide distribution.

Friends activities during the decade 1935-1945 were modest. The Depression and World War II conspired to limit new income and personnel. Several internal administrative changes also interrupted the continuity of library leadership. The Duke University Library had grown out of the consolidation of the libraries of the Trinity College literary societies in the late eighteen-eighties. A senior student had

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been placed in charge of the library each year until 1898, when Joseph Penn Breedlove had become university librarian. Breedlove had supervised all campus libraries until the new facility had been opened in 1930.²⁰ The faculty, perceiving Breedlove's inability to meet the demands of the new situation, had moved to limit his responsibilities and to secure the appointment of Professor Boyd to the new position of director of libraries, while allowing Breedlove to retain the title of university librarian.²¹ Boyd had served until 1934, when Professor Branscomb replaced him. In 1940, Breedlove's duties were further reduced and he was given the title librarian-emeritus. John J. Lund, a professional librarian, was named to succeed him.²² Branscomb returned to the divinity school and the position of director of libraries was dissolved. The resignation of Lund in 1943 left the library once again without an administrator. Breedlove returned from semi-retirement to be acting university librarian until 1946, when Benjamin E. Powell replaced him.²³

Despite the troubles of the decade prior to 1946, the Friends could boast several accomplishments, including programs by poets Carl Sandburg (1943)²⁴ and Robert Frost (1945).²⁵ What attracted these two men to Duke was the most outstanding gift of this period, from Dr. and Mrs. Josiah C. Trent, in 1944, of a rare book room and an extensive collection of Walt Whitman manuscripts, books, pictures, and memorabilia.²⁶

The years 1943 to 1945 seem, for the Friends, to have been a return to the doldrums of 1934 and 1935. World events were troubled, Breedlove was in charge again, and the Friends languished, as the Associates had. There were no meetings and no issues of *Library Notes*.

The end of the war in 1945 marked a new beginning for the Friends. *Library Notes* resumed publication in April. The

December issue announced several changes in the organization, including the formation of a new executive committee, composed of four faculty, four library staff, and four townspeople. Of the original executive committee, only former Chairman Walter A. Stanbury remained. The chairmanship was transferred to the university librarian, an *ex officio* member. The original organization had set an average of at least one book a year as the criterion for membership. Now five classes of membership were distinguished, beginning with five dollars a year for members and going up to one hundred dollars for patrons.²⁷ For the first time, donors of large sums (later set at one thousand dollars or more)²⁸ would be recognized with life memberships. A program committee was established under the chairmanship of the Rev. George B. Ehlhardt, the divinity school librarian, who had been largely responsible for reviving the Friends organization. A three-member editorial committee was named to oversee publications, especially *Library Notes*.²⁹ The latter was expanded from a newsletter to a newsletter and journal that included scholarly articles about the library's collections.

Duke entered the post-war period with a new university librarian. Benjamin E. Powell had enrolled in Trinity College in 1922. In 1926, when he was graduated, his school had become Duke University. He received his library science degree from Columbia in 1930 and a doctorate from Chicago in 1946. From 1930 to 1937, he served as chief of circulation and reference at the Duke Library. He was librarian of the University of Missouri from 1937 until his return to Duke in 1946. In succeeding years, he held many professional offices, including the presidency of the American Library Association from 1959 to 1960.³⁰ Powell remained university librarian until his retirement in 1975.

As university librarian, Powell became *ex officio* chairman of the Friends executive committee. He was able to announce at their first meeting together an appropriation by the library council of one thousand dollars for Friends activities. At the same meeting, the question of a contest for student book collectors, which was to become, with some irregularity, an annual event for the organization, was discussed for the first time.³¹ At the next meeting, two prizes were authorized. The original proposal was for one prize to be given for the best book collection and the other, for the best collection of phonograph records. The committee voted to give both prizes to collectors of books. The contest was never broadened to include non-print materials.³²

Another recurrent theme, the need for a campus bookstore, emerged.³³ From 1947 until 1956, when the Gothic Book Shop was opened in the new Duke Union, the librarian and members of the executive committee repeatedly urged the university administration to include such a facility in its plans and to insure that it was operated by a competent bookman.³⁴ That both were done is due largely to the persistence of the Friends.

By 1945, it had already become apparent that Duke was rapidly nearing its goal of half a million volumes—more rapidly than anyone had anticipated in 1930, when the collection was only a little more than one-fourth that size. Of the 400,000 volumes in the collection in 1945, 25,000 had been put in storage, and the stacks had still been full. A committee of the staff had recommended construction of a new building.³⁵ In 1949, an anonymous donor contributed \$1,500,000 to add a new facility to the existing one.³⁶ At the meeting of October 7, 1949, Powell told the executive committee that Mary Duke Biddle had agreed to being publicly identified as the donor. The committee promptly

moved to send flowers and a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Biddle on the day of the opening.³⁷

Mary Duke Biddle was a member of the third generation of the Dukes of Duke. Her grandfather was Trinity College benefactor Washington Duke. Her father was Trinity trustee Benjamin P. Duke. Her uncle was James Buchanan Duke, who created the university. Her lavish gifts touched every part of the school.³⁸ The library, however, was a special interest of her daughter Mary Trent (later Mary Semans), who, with her husband Dr. Josiah C. Trent, had given their collection of Whitman materials to the university library, and their collection of rare books on the history of medicine to the medical library. Mary Semans was to serve for twelve years as chairman of the Friends executive committee.

It is not clear, however, that the Biddle gift can be attributed to the Friends. Benjamin Powell, who named it as one of the "high points" in the history of the organization, was not sure what had motivated it.³⁹ The executive committee, which was ignorant of the donor's identity, played no role in securing it. Still, it was an exciting event for the entire university. According to Powell, the gift "did more for the morale of the campus—faculty, students, and staff—than anything that had happened since the Duke Endowment was created."⁴⁰

The executive committee of the late nineteen-forties and early 'fifties operated through several permanent committees. George B. Ehlhardt chaired the program committee and Ellen Frances Frey (later Mrs. A. S. Limouze), curator of rare books, reported for the editorial committee. The undergraduate committee, represented by Professor Frances C. Brown, and later by Professor Lewis Patton, supervised the student book collector awards and pressed for a campus bookstore for students. It is not surprising that the new Gothic Book Shop became a co-sponsor of the com-

petition. Gertrude Merritt, head of the processing department (now the technical services division), reported on gifts and donations.⁴¹ After Miss Frey's departure from the staff in 1948, Assistant Librarian Robert Christ became chairman of the editorial committee and secretary, followed by Rare Book Curator Thomas M. Simpkins, Jr. (secretary), and Assistant Librarian Carlyle J. Fraey (editorial chairman) in 1952.⁴² Two trends are clear. Library staff members on the executive committee supervised the work of the committees, insuring a degree of continuity. The responsibilities of the secretary became increasingly identified with the curatorship of rare books.

At the January 18, 1952, meeting of the executive committee, Dr. Powell suggested that it was time for the election of a non-librarian to the chairmanship, "an alumnus, preferably, who is not attached to the Library or the University in any official capacity. Such leadership should increase the effectiveness of the Friends in their activities directed toward development of the Library."⁴³ Looking back twenty years later, Powell commented,

It's very inappropriate for the librarian to be chairman. . . . You have a selfish interest in it. . . . It seems to me an organization such as the Friends would have more appeal and would likely encourage more people to support it if its efforts are directed by someone not on the campus. A member of the faculty, a librarian, a curator, or any administrator actively working on the campus would have such a selfish interest, in the eyes of anybody, and is so closely associated with the other fund-raising activities of the university, that I don't think he could be as effective as [current Chairman William S.] Lamparter, who is a businessman, an alumnus, has an interest in the university, and is not a part of the university. He's just dedicated to improving it. . . . A person in his capacity and his position outside, giving time and attention and leadership to an organization . . . would encourage more people in like positions to participate than would, say, the university librarian or a member of the faculty. . . . Mary Semans was chairman for a good many years and . . . more interest was demonstrated while she was chairman than had been earlier.⁴⁴

Mary Duke Biddle Trent (later Semans) became chairman in 1952 and served for twelve years, the longest chairmanship in the history of the organization.⁴⁵

Under Mary Trent Semans' chairmanship, the Friends continued the course set in the latter nineteen-forties. The permanent committees continued their work. The contest for student book collectors came and went and came again. *Library Notes* followed a regular format, including one or more scholarly articles related to the collection and a section on news of the library. Distinguished speakers addressed the annual dinner meetings.⁴⁶

In the nineteen-sixties, the formal structure of the executive committee underwent a change. The curator of rare books became permanent secretary, as an official function of his job.⁴⁷ Members of the

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executive committee, who had been appointed or elected from time to time as vacancies arose or as likely candidates presented themselves, were divided into five rotating classes of five members each. A class was to be replaced each year, beginning in 1962, by election of a slate selected by the committee and ratified by the members of the Friends at the annual dinner meeting. The chairman was elected by the committee each fall and was eligible for re-election as long as his or her term on the committee had not expired.⁴⁸ Harry L. Dalton became chairman in 1964, followed by Thad Stem, Jr., in 1966, Ralph Earle, Jr., in 1969, and William S. Lamparter in 1971.⁴⁹ During this period, the permanent committees, except for the editorial committee, were replaced by ad-interim committees. The number of library staff members on the executive committee declined as the new system was implemented.

In 1967, John L. Sharpe III became curator of rare books and secretary to the executive committee, replacing Daniel F. McGrath, who had served in both capacities since 1964.⁵⁰ Sharpe, who received his doctorate in religion from Duke, is a New Testament textual scholar. During his tenure, the rare book room has continued to increase its substantial collection of ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts, largely through the generosity of Harry Dalton, Kenneth Clark, and William Willis. Sharpe, as a member of the Friends editorial committee, was involved in changing the makeup of *Library Notes*. In 1965, the Friends had begun publication of *Marginal Notes: An Interim Newsletter* that was intended to supplement the "News of the Library" in *Library Notes*.⁵¹ Beginning in 1971, *Library Notes* became entirely a journal of articles related to the library and its collections and was published less frequently than before.⁵² *Marginal Notes* was to have taken over the newsletter function, but its

publication lapsed from 1972 to 1975. Dr. Sharpe and Esther Evans also edited two special issues of *Library Notes*, entitled *Gnomon: Essays for the Dedication of the William R. Perkins Library* (1970) and *The Dedication of the William R. Perkins Library: Proceedings* (1971), the occasion for which is discussed below.

Two important milestones were reached in 1969 and 1970. The Duke University Library was presented with its two millionth and two million and first volume at the Friends dinner on April 17, 1969. An incunabulum, Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* (1476), was donated by university trustee Thomas L. Perkins. The Fourth Folio of Shakespeare's works was the gift of Harry L. Dalton.⁵³ On the two days following the dinner of April 14, 1970, the university dedicated the second major addition to its library, renaming the entire facility the William R. Perkins Library in memory of the author of the Duke Indenture. The dedication ceremony featured L. Quincy Mumford, librarian of Congress, and Julian P. Boyd, former Yale University librarian and editor of the Thomas Jefferson papers.⁵⁴ Both Mumford and Boyd had been Duke classmates of Benjamin Powell in the nineteen-twenties and had served on the Friends executive committee from 1964 to 1969.⁵⁵

The executive committee chairmanship of William S. Lamparter, which began in 1971, took the Friends in new directions. Lamparter, a Duke alumnus and vice president of Century Furniture Company, sought a more visible and active role for the organization. In conjunction with the Duke Office of Development, he persuaded the executive committee to launch a Friends Endowment Fund campaign to raise \$250,000 by 1975.⁵⁶ By the spring of 1974, gifts and pledges of \$67,699 had been received, with tentative commitments bringing the total to \$83,699.⁵⁷ In a letter to the membership, published in the December

1973 issue of *Library Notes*, Lamparter urged consideration of establishing corporate memberships in the organization and the employment of a full-time librarian to coordinate and promote Friends activities.⁵⁹ He supported the establishment of a special category of membership for Duke students,⁶⁰ to which eighty-six responded, following a 1974 mail solicitation.⁶⁰ A student member was also added to the executive committee in the same year.⁶¹ During Lamparter's term, annual dues were increased to fifteen dollars (student dues were set at five).⁶² In 1974, Lamparter proposed to the executive committee that the Friends undertake the nominal sponsorship of a university-wide cultural arts festival to replace the student book collector competition. The committee, however, was skeptical about the organization's ability and resources for such an undertaking, and the plan was abandoned.⁶³ The chairman also pressed for an accounting of income attributable to the Friends, separate from the general listing of income derived from non-budgeted sources.⁶⁴ This move could have forced the executive committee to come to terms with the long-deferred task of defining the membership and its unique contributions to the library. The committee, however, chose to name one of its members as treasurer, requiring only that he report the figures given to him by the library office, without specifying what the basis for the figures should be.⁶⁵

In 1975, the Friends of Duke University Library entered its fifth decade, as the university entered its sixth as a university, and as Benjamin Powell retired at the end of his third decade as university librarian. The public recognition of these three anniversaries came at the annual spring dinner meeting on March 26, at which Dr. Powell was the principal speaker, the first member of the library staff to be so honored. The university librarian was presented with life membership in the Friends. He spoke

of his appreciation of the members' support throughout his administration, and said that the evening was, for him, the most gratifying moment the Friends had given him. Following the dinner, guests greeted the Powells at a champagne reception in the library.

The spring dinner, more than anything else, has preserved over the years the distinctive atmosphere of the Friends, and is worthy of a brief description. After carefully reviewing the year's membership roll, the secretary sends invitations to the Friends. Approximately two hundred tickets are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Complimentary tickets are reserved for the university president, the speaker, the university librarians of three neighboring institutions, a representative of the Durham press, and their spouses. Prior to the dinner, cocktails are served in the home of a faculty member for the speaker and a select group

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of guests. In the gothic Union Ballroom, whose windows overlook the magnolia trees that border the main quadrangle of West Campus, flowers grace candlelit tables. The evening is usually warm. The well-dressed dinner guests enter and the ladies are presented with camellia blossoms by the wife of a retired faculty member. The invocation is pronounced, and the student waiters serve the food and wine (a 1973 innovation; the 1975 dinner had two). The meal concluded, the chairman of the executive committee rises to introduce the head table. The secretary reads the slate of nominees to the executive committee and they are elected by acclamation. New life members are introduced and presented with certificates. The university librarian delivers a few remarks, and the speaker is introduced. Following the address, the chairman expresses his thanks to the speaker and adjourns the meeting.

The dinner has always been well attended (it is usually sold-out now) by local book people, members of the university community, and townspeople. It is something of a social event for Durham. A library staff member has described it as "one of the most Establishment events in town." It is relaxed, gracious, and Southern. It is, according to Powell, the one social event for friends of the university whose interest is more literary than athletic. It represents what he sees the Friends always to have been, an informal group of Duke people who are concerned about books and the library, who work together quietly, behind the scenes, with little publicity, and who "spread the word" to interest others in the support of the library.⁶⁶ It provides an option to the university's more aggressive campaigns to raise money. It is an opportunity for people to come together and to give because they genuinely want to.

No group is as broadly representative of an academic library's public as the

friends of the library organization. Librarians, faculty, staff, administration, alumni, book people, special donors, visiting scholars, and townspeople all impinge at various points on the library and its policy making. Only in the friends organization are they all represented.

A friends of the library organization is not set up to be a pan-university council that advises and plans the policies and activities of the library. As a formal power structure, it is of negligible importance. Yet it is, at least potentially, one of the most influential and valuable groups available to the library administrator, not only for funds, materials, and good will, but also for a channel of communication from and to the groups represented by its membership, for "testing the wind" on major policy issues, and for furthering the library's educational and cultural function.

The Friends of Duke University Library

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has only partially realized this potential. Like any other voluntary organization, it is difficult to maintain and expand without a significant investment of money and staff time. Duke has been modest in its investment, providing a small operating budget and a portion of an existing library staff member's work time.

Those who have sought a larger role for the Friends, backed by the resources of a larger operating budget and a full-time staff person, have encountered two difficulties. The first is the existing image of the organization as a "low-profile," largely amateur-run, and (rare-) book-oriented operation whose distinctive appeal may be lost if the scope of its operations is widened and made more visible. Paradoxically, the other major difficulty has been the lack of clear definition of what the Friends now is and what it has actually accomplished for the university and library.

One alternative would be for the Friends to become totally independent of the library. Electing people from outside the university as executive committee chairmen represented a step in that direction. An independent organization would have to define its membership more precisely, raise its own operating budget from contributions, hire its own staff, and keep its own accounting of income and expenditures. There are advantages, however, in having the organization at least partly within the formal structure of the library. Communication with the library staff is somewhat facilitated. University appropriations for the operation of the Friends give evidence that the university considers its work to be an asset, and they insure that gifts will be used to support the library, rather than the Friends itself. The university should be able to expect, in return, that the Friends will show clearly what it has accomplished for the library and the university. It should also expect that requests for increases in funding will be

accompanied by a statement of how the increases are to result in increased benefits, and how these benefits are to be documented.

Organizational questions aside, the question remains as to whether an organization such as the Duke Friends can expand its role and become more "professional" and more aggressive, without losing its distinctive charm and appeal. The central issue, however, is not how the organization can retain its present identity, but how it can best serve the University and its library. Other friends organizations have pursued different courses. A study of their experiences could give the Friends at Duke some idea of what alternative models are available, as well as what benefits can be derived from each.

There can be little doubt that, as a force for good will in public relations, the Friends of Duke University Library has been a major success. Ralph H. Hopp has suggested that a friends group is more likely to be successful if it aims at stimulating "good will on behalf of the university and the library,"⁶⁷ than if its goal is primarily fund-raising. Good will has apparently been the main objective of Benjamin E. Powell in respect to the Friends,⁶⁸ and his success is evident. The organization has also undoubtedly been responsible for many contributions of money and materials to the library during its first forty years, even if the extent of its influence is not altogether clear. The Friends of Duke University Library has been fortunate, as has the library, in the continuity and steady dedication of its leadership, and in the generosity of its members. Through its publications and activities, furthermore, it has never been merely a social club or fund-raising organization, but has promoted the expansion of knowledge and the active cultivation of the critical intellect that is the goal of the academic enterprise.

Footnotes

- ¹Mabel L. Conat, "History of the Friends of the Library," *Friends of the Library: Organization and Activities*, ed. Sarah Leslie Wallace (Chicago: American Library Association, 1962), p. 2.
- ²*Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ³*Ibid.*, p. 4.
- ⁴Mary C. Hyde, "A History of Library Friends and the Phoenix Story of Columbia," *COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS* 20 (May 1971):3.
- ⁵Frank J. Dempsey, "Friends of the Library," *Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information*, 1969 (New York: Bowker, 1969), p. 360.
- ⁶Howard H. Peckham, "Friends of the Library: Happiness Is a Warm Piggy Bank, with a Bow to Charlie Brown and His Friends," *AB BOOKMAN'S WEEKLY* 50 (July 3-10, 1972):3.
- ⁷Conat, p. 5.
- ⁸"Better Libraries Group Formed," *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* 24 (Summer 1966):17.
- ⁹Ann Gwyn, Anne McArthur, and Karen Furlow, "Friends of the Library," *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES* 36 (July 1975): 272-282.
- ¹⁰"The South's Need of Libraries," *LIBRARY NOTES*, v. 1, no. 2 (October 1936), p. 1.
- ¹¹Jon Phelps, "I Have Selected Duke University . . .": *A Short History* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University, 1973), pp. 25-26.
- ¹²Interview with Benjamin E. Powell, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, 13 February 1975.
- ¹³Joseph Penn Breedlove, "Duke University Library, 1840-1940," *LIBRARY NOTES*, no. 30 (April 1955), p. 33.
- ¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 36.
- ¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 41.
- ¹⁶Harvie Branscomb, Typed letter signed, 22 October 1935, Files of the Friends of Duke University Library.
- ¹⁷*Ibid.*
- ¹⁸"November Meeting," *LIBRARY NOTES*, v. 1, no. 1 (March 1936), p. 2.
- ¹⁹"The South's Need of Libraries," pp. 1-2.
- ²⁰Breedlove, p. 33.
- ²¹Susan Hout Brinn, "Joseph Penn Breedlove, Librarian at Duke University: His Approach to Library Administration" (M.S.L.S. research paper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1973), pp. 30-32.
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- ²³J. P. Breedlove Serving as University Librarian," *LIBRARY NOTES*, no. 13 (June 1943), p. 4.
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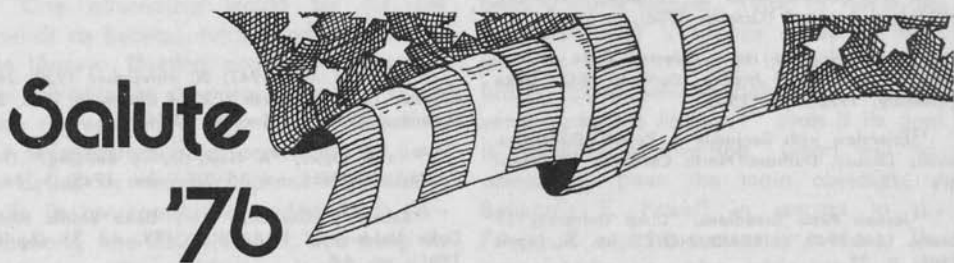
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