Front and back cover images: Details from the Gates Classroom, Manuscripts and Archives, Sterling Memorial Library. Photos: Mara Lavitt
In 2016–17, we continued to move on multiple paths toward our singular goal: outstanding support for teaching, learning, and research. This common purpose knit together all of our investments in physical spaces, collections, technology, and staff—setting the stage for further progress.

**Changing Spaces** We began the year celebrating the reopening of the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library after its sixteen-month renovation. A few months later, the top-to-bottom renovation of the Manuscripts and Archives Department in Sterling Memorial Library began. As the photos on pages 4–5 show, this iconic space, reopened in February 2018, is now equally beautiful and functional.

In between those milestones, we renovated the lower level of the Center for Science and Social Science Information (cSSSI) to create new study space, a map room, a new seminar room, an audiovisual studio, and a video wall for digital exhibits. We also finished reconfiguring the Irving S. Gilmore Music Library with new seminar rooms, comfortable reading areas, and additional large study tables in the main reference room.

**Planning for the Future** At the same time, we continued planning future projects to ensure optimal conditions for our collections and to meet the changing needs of students, faculty, staff, and researchers. Within Sterling, a re-imagined Franke Family Reading Room will provide a new home for work in digital humanities (pages 8–9). A major renovation of the second and third floors of Sterling will begin in January 2019, to upgrade the lighting and data network, install air conditioning, and replace the antiquated steam heating system.

Beginning in July 2018, the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library will be renovated to better support the Yale School of Medicine curriculum. The project will add new classroom space within the library’s current footprint and should finish in spring 2019. Finally, a renovation of the Ann T. and Robert M. Bass Library is scheduled for summer 2019 to expand study space for the growing undergraduate population.

**Teaching with Collections** As President Peter Salovey has said, the myriad opportunities for students to learn from the University’s extraordinary art, science, and library collections help to make a Yale education distinctive. Since the opening of new classrooms in the Beinecke and in Manuscripts and Archives, more faculty are working with us to give their students the transformative experience of engaging with original archival materials. Beinecke staff continued their collaboration with Directed Studies, in which students engage with rare manuscripts of their assigned texts. Across all disciplines, librarians continued training students in the sophisticated research skills needed to take full advantage of the library’s vast digital holdings. Through the library’s active exhibit program (page 12), faculty, staff, and librarians mentor students to present their research in exhibit form.

**Access and Acquisitions** In 2016–17, we spent $42.6 million building our physical and digital collections, including licensing a wide range of information resources. Acquisitions ranged from Toshiyuki Takamiya’s extraordinary collection of Middle English manuscripts at the Beinecke Library to detailed census, demographic, and international trade datasets purchased by cSSSI. The Haas Family Arts Library announced the acquisition of the
archives of Artspace, New Haven’s vibrant 30-year-old non-profit organization for contemporary art. The Cushing-Whitney Medical Historical Library expanded its archives program, with, among others, the papers of Martha Roper, M.D., epidemiologist and global expert in maternal and neonatal tetanus. The Divinity Library prepared to incorporate special collections and archival material from the Andover Newton Theological School.

**Digital Leadership** Overall, we remain at the forefront of preserving born-digital research, data, and creative works that are at high risk of loss. The Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies expanded outreach and remote access to a new generation of scholars (page 3). In another area, the Music Library received a grant from the Grammy Foundation to digitize audio recordings featuring the music of Charles Ives. Grants from the Sloan Foundation and Mellon Foundation are supporting an innovative digital preservation initiative (pages 7–8).

**Gratitude and Appreciation** Reviewing the year, I am, as always, profoundly grateful to the library’s many donors and friends. The library’s ongoing evolution would be impossible without their vision and generosity.

The death in July of Stephen F. Gates ’68, a devoted member of the University Library Council (ULC), was a deeply felt loss to our community. Steve’s extraordinary support of the library over many years is recalled on page 6. I will always be grateful for the friendship of Steve and his wife, Laura, and I am honored to serve as the inaugural Stephen F. Gates ’68 University Librarian.

Finally, this past October, we celebrated the myriad contributions of William H. Wright II ’82, the ULC’s distinguished Founding Chair, and we welcomed Nancy M. Better ’84, a council member since 2014, as the new chair. I thank Billy for his tireless service and support, and I look forward to working closely with Nancy to continue advancing the library’s critical mission.

Susan Gibbons
Stephen F. Gates ’68 University Librarian
Deputy Provost, Collections & Scholarly Communication

Nota Bene is published during the academic year to acquaint the Yale community and others with the resources of the Yale University Library.

Please direct comments and questions to Patricia Carey, Director of Communications, Yale University Library (patricia.carey@yale.edu).

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The Council provides support and strategic advice to advance the mission of Yale University Library.
WORLDWIDE ACCESS TO HOLOCAUST TESTIMONIES EXPANDED

The Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies completed a leadership transition in 2016–17 and implemented new programs to support use of its collection by a new generation of scholars. Some twenty universities and research institutions have now joined the archive’s partner site program providing remote access to the fully digitized testimonies at sites around the world, according to director Stephen Naron. More than 200 research requests have been received since the program’s 2016 launch.

“Our goal is to balance continuity with the Fortunoff Archive’s past, its sense of connection and obligation to the survivor community, with the needs of a new generation of scholars whose expectations are informed, for good and ill, by the ubiquity of information technology,” Naron said. “I am honored to be able to work with these materials every day, and to do my part to ensure the voices of survivors will continue to be heard.”

Naron first worked with the Fortunoff testimonies as an archivist from 2003 to 2008 and continued as a consultant after moving to Sweden, where he worked in several academic libraries. He returned to Yale in 2015 to overlap with Archivist Joanne Rudof, who retired in 2016 after thirty-two years of service. Naron speaks German, Swedish, and some Hebrew and Yiddish. He earned his bachelor’s degree in history from the University of Kansas and his master’s degree in information science from the University of Texas in Austin after graduate study in history and Jewish studies at the Freie Universität and the Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung in Berlin.

In another major milestone, Sarah Garibov was named the first recipient of the Hartman Fellowship, established in 2016 in honor of the late Geoffrey H. Hartman, Yale Sterling Professor Emeritus of English and Comparative Literature and longtime faculty adviser to the archive. Garibov is working on a new annotated critical edition series for testimonies together with Glenn Dynner, a professor of religious studies at Sarah Lawrence, who was appointed last year as the archive’s first visiting senior scholar. Garibov earned her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan with a dissertation on the mourning and burial practices of Soviet Jews. A second post-doctoral fellow, Gabor Toth, who holds a Ph.D. in history from Oxford University, is working with the Digital Humanities Lab to develop a sophisticated new tool for analyzing testimony transcripts. All three scholars will present their work at the first Hartman Fellowship Symposium on Sunday, May 6, 2018.

BASS LIBRARY CAFÉ RECEIVES COLLEGE-THemed TABLES

A student in Thain Café worked at a table decorated with the Davenport College shield. Twenty-four tables with mosaic tops depicting the shields of Yale’s residential colleges were installed in January, a gift to the library from Ken McKenna ’75, ’78 Ph.D., and his wife, Patty McKenna.
RENOVATION EXPANDS ACCESS TO HISTORIC ARCHIVES

A major renovation has transformed the Manuscripts and Archives department’s dim and drafty space in Sterling Memorial Library into a warm, inviting center for students and scholars doing archival research on America’s political, legal, diplomatic, social, and cultural history.

Work began in December 2016 to modernize the soaring James Gamble Rogers-designed space with air conditioning, environmental controls, improved lighting, and enhanced security. The space now includes a new classroom to support the university’s increased emphasis on teaching with archival materials.

The department’s vast holdings encompass the handwritten words of figures as diverse as Harriet Beecher Stowe and Charles Lindbergh, heart-wrenching letters and diaries of soldiers from the American Revolution onward, 12,000 hours of searing Holocaust testimonies from the Fortunoff Archive,
the Yale University Archives, and records of organizations and individuals who advocated for the rights of the LGBTQ community. “These are unique and important materials,” Gibbons said. “This project enhances our ability to share them with students, scholars, and the public.”

In the renovated space, improved lighting draws attention to long obscured details, such as the reference area’s elaborately painted ceiling. A new stairway in the Cowles Reference Center leads to the Marx Mezzanine—previously accessible only to library staff—now transformed into a meeting space with a view of the main floor through carved wooden archways.

The reading room’s layout has been altered to improve sight lines and enhance security. Security cameras have been upgraded, and public access staff now use desktop screens to help monitor the reading room. A glass entrance lets visitors see the reading room without having to negotiate registration protocols. Just off the reading room, a glass-walled consultation room provides a space for patrons and library staff to confer.

A distinctive feature is the new Gates Classroom in the stone-vaulted space that held Yale’s Gutenberg Bible until the Beinecke Library opened in 1963. Students enter the new classroom from the Linonia and Brothers Reading Room, so that class sessions will not disrupt the reading room.

Last year, Manuscripts and Archives staff provided original source materials for 66 class sessions with more than 1,100 participants, transporting the material for use in Bass Library classrooms. The new classroom simplifies the process and is already making it easier for faculty to incorporate archival material into their teaching. MC

Project supporters with Yale President Peter Salovey (left to right): Lynn Hanke; William S. Reese ’77; Susan Gibbons; David Alan Richards ’67, ’72 J.D.; President Salovey, Elai Katz ’92; Laura Gates; Nancy M. Better ’84; and John Robinson Block ’77. Photo: Harold Shapiro

History Professor Jay Gitlin and students in his “Yale and America” seminar work with original materials from the Manuscripts and Archives collections. Photo: Basie Bales Gitlin ’10
University Library Council member Stephen F. Gates ’68 had a distinguished legal career, but his passion was history—which, in turn, fueled his deep love of libraries. His extraordinary legacy of support includes establishing the Gates Conservation Lab at 344 Winchester and the Gates Classroom in the newly renovated Manuscripts and Archives Department, giving his historic globe collection to the Beinecke Library, funding the restoration of two rare seventeenth-century Vincenzo Coronelli globes, and endowing the University Librarian position.

He and his wife, Laura Gates, traveled widely—and visited libraries wherever they went. On a visit to Italy, for example, they made a side trip to Modena just to see the fifteenth-century Bible of Borso d’Este, a masterpiece of Renaissance manuscript illumination, in Modena’s Estense Library.

Years of researching and documenting his family’s history gave Gates a deep appreciation of historical archives, Laura said. He was particularly enthusiastic about the impact on students of working with original documents and artifacts.

After graduating from Yale, Gates earned law and business degrees from Harvard and spent his career as a corporate lawyer, including positions as general counsel at Amoco Corp., FMC Corp. and ConocoPhillips. Among his many philanthropic commitments, he served on the boards of the Newberry Library in Chicago and the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In Charleston, South Carolina, he led a revival of the Charleston Library Society, a pre-eminent cultural institution in the region, and served as the group’s president for six years.

He loved Yale and took great pleasure in serving on the Library Council, Laura recalled. “He was enthusiastic about the direction the library was taking,” she said. “He would come home from the meetings excited about what was happening there.”

In 2015, Stephen Gates ’68 funded the conservation of a pair of rare 1699 Vincenzo Coronelli globes from Yale’s Lanham Collection. Gates and University Librarian Susan Gibbons are pictured here with one of the globes. Photo: Basie Bales Gitlin ’10

**WITH GRATITUDE**
**STEPHEN FRYE GATES ’68**
**1946–2017**

From 1804 to 1844, girls at a Quaker school in Pennsylvania learned geography and astronomy by stitching small stuffed globes. When the late Stephen F. Gates ’68 learned about these rare sewn globes, he was determined to add one to his collection of historic globes. It took him fifteen years to find and acquire one—a five-inch sphere of silk over stuffed canvas on which seventeen-year-old Ann Baker embroidered the latitude and longitude lines and inked the landforms and place names in 1818.

“He had the discipline of a true collector,” his wife, Laura Gates, recalled. “He was willing to wait for exactly the right pieces to fit his collection.”

Now, generations of Yale students and scholars will benefit from Gates’s patience and expertise. Last year, he donated his collection of globes and related antiquarian books to the Beinecke Library where they join the Lanman Collection, the gift of Dr. Jonathan Lanman ’40, which includes two rare 1699 Vincenzo Coronelli globes for which Gates funded major conservation work in 2015.

Gates’s collection, amassed over twenty-five years, is focused on small globes, ranging from desk globes to diminutive “pocket globes.” The tiniest of the pocket globes measures just one and a half inches.
in diameter; several are enclosed in spherical fish-skin cases with a map of the heavens depicted on the curved interior.

Gates collected maps before switching to globes, attracted, he wrote, by their unique combination of “science, history, geography, cartography, art, and craftsmanship.” Dating from the years 1628 to 1900, many of his globes depict the routes of European voyages of discovery and show Europe’s evolving knowledge of faraway coastlines.

However, the teaching value of the globes goes far beyond revealing what their makers knew or believed about geography, according to Bill Rankin, assistant professor of the history of science and director of undergraduate studies in Yale’s Program in the History of Science and Medicine. “What’s most interesting to me is what they reveal as physical objects about the culture and society in which they were produced,” said Rankin, who is also a cartographer.

The first assignment Rankin gives students in his undergraduate seminar “Cartography, Territory and Identity” is to examine a historic map and “tell its story” based on materials, construction, condition, and other physical attributes. The Gates globes may be used in similar ways, Rankin said. For example, some pocket globes were designed as easily portable teaching aids, which could lead to questions about how, why, and which children of the time were educated. Others were created as costly trinkets for wealthy men, intended to signify their owners’ culture and status. “I am a big supporter of digitizing collections,” Rankin said, “But some things can only be learned by examining the physical object itself.”

In the nineteenth century diminutive pocket globes like this one provided geographical information while also signifying the owner’s culture, erudition, and status. Photo: Harold Shapiro

**FOUNDATIONS FUND INNOVATIVE DIGITAL PRESERVATION**

Musical works composed on computers, massive data sets, virtual reality simulations, electronic journals—more and more information is created and preserved only in digital form, often using specialized software that quickly becomes outdated. Maintaining access over time to the burgeoning array of “born-digital” information is an ongoing challenge and focus for the library’s preservation staff.

Now, with funding from a pair of $1-million grants from the Mellon Foundation and Sloan Foundation, the library’s digital preservationists are developing an “emulation as a service” infrastructure that aims to resurrect at least 3,000 obsolete software applications, including operating systems, scientific software, office and email applications, design and engineering software, and software for creative pursuits like video editing or music composition.

The project will establish a shareable infrastructure that provides on-demand access to old software, recreating the original software environment on a current-day device. “A few clicks in your web browser will allow users to open files containing data that would otherwise be lost or corrupted,” said Euan Cochrane, the library’s digital preservation manager and the project’s principal investigator.

The emulation infrastructure will enable researchers to access any number of born-digital records, such as building designs created on computer-aided drafting software in the 1980s, a noted author’s drafts produced on an early word-processing program, or computations from a path-breaking scientific experiment stored on a CD.

“Emulation as a strategy for interacting with born-digital materials has existed for years, but it hasn’t been a viable technology for libraries and other organizations to use on a large scale due to the technical expertise it requires and the cost of...
supporting it,” said Seth Anderson, the library’s software preservation program manager. “We’re fortunate to receive the support of two of the world’s largest institutional philanthropies to help us to bring this technology to scale.”

A critical aspect of emulation is the ability to open old files with the data completely intact and in its original form. “We aim to reach a standard of data integrity and trust where you can take an old digital file into court as evidence and open it in the original software to be sure that nothing has been changed,” Cochrane said.

The emulation infrastructure will be flexible and able to adapt to scenarios that may arise in the future. Other institutions will be able to adapt it to suit their unique purposes.

“People and organizations will have the ability to take this service, add their own collections of software and digital materials, and integrate it into their own workflows and products to ensure their born-digital information is preserved,” Anderson said.

The project is scheduled for completion in June 2020. The library’s preservationists are collaborating on the project with the Software Preservation Network, an association of digital preservationists committed to ensuring long-term access to software. They will also work with OpenSLX, a leading developer of the technology that underpins the shareable infrastructure the library is building. MC

Yale’s Digital Humanities Lab, a space where Shakespeare meets Silicon Valley, will soon have a new home in Sterling Memorial Library.

Planning moved forward in 2016–17 for renovation of the library’s Franke Family Reading Room into a technology-rich campus hub for applying advanced computing to humanities-related data. The project, designed by New Haven-based Apicella + Bunton Architects, will integrate the reading room’s Tudor-style architecture with the lab’s high-tech mission. Patrons will use laptops and high-powered gear underneath vaulted ceilings and chandeliers.

“In planning the renovation, we sought to respect the room—not try to turn it into something that it isn’t—while incorporating more technology and making it more functional by dividing the space in interesting ways,” said Peter Leonard, the lab’s director.

The revamped room, to be called the Franke Family Digital Humanities Laboratory, will house the lab’s staff and equipment, accommodate a broad range of digital projects, and be a resource for scholars.

“We want it to be a point where people can get access to services that go beyond the digital humanities to other facets of digital scholarship,” Leonard said. Expertise and advice from the library’s larger Digital Scholarship unit will be accessible through the new space.

Established in the fall of 2015 through a grant from the Goizueta Foundation, the lab is currently housed in temporary offices on the library’s third floor. It helps humanities scholars engage with digital tools and quantitative methods in the pursuit of humanistic questions, and serves as a collaborative space for combining work in science, technology, engineering, and math with the arts and humanities.

Projects have included “Photogrammar,” a web-based platform for exploring 170,000 photographs produced by the United States Farm Security Administration and Office of War Information from 1935 to 1945; “John Ashbery’s Nest,” a virtual tour of the celebrated late poet’s home; and “Gathering a Building,” which analyzes social, physical, historical, and artistic aspects of the new residential colleges. In addition, the lab supports the integration of digital methods into undergraduate classes.

The Goizueta Foundation together with Richard Franke ’53 and his wife, Barbara Franke, are...
supporting the construction of the new lab space. The Frankes previously supported a major renovation of the reading room in 1998.

“The creation of the Digital Humanities Lab at Sterling Library confirms Yale’s commitment to bringing the humanities and the sciences together,” Richard Franke said. “It is a reflection both of what Yale stands for and the architectural center of this great university. Through recent appointments, new programs, and renovations, the library has redefined its mission for the twenty-first century. It is an honor to be associated with this effort.”

Visitors will enter the new lab through the reading room’s low-ceilinged anteroom. The room’s ornately carved original reference desk will function as a welcome and orientation point.

The primary lab space will be divided into three sections. The first will be a flexible workspace with a large, high-definition monitor mounted to the wall and wheeled furniture that can be moved around for workshops, presentations, and other events. This space will also provide workspace for small groups.

The second space will be an open-ceilinged glass cube at the room’s center which will be used as a workspace for specialized projects. Individual workstations will be located in the third area of the room, behind the glass cube. An adjoining annex space will house offices for the lab’s staff and a conference room. The offices will open onto the lab and have glass doors to allow patrons to see if a staff member is available for consultation.

SAVING ENDANGERED DATA

On March 4, 2017, librarians and other volunteers from across Yale gathered in a library classroom at 17 Hillhouse Avenue for DataRescue New Haven, a community effort to download and preserve reams of endangered data from the Environmental Protection Agency’s website. Yale Library staff continue to be engaged in national and international efforts to raise awareness of critically important public data sets that are at risk of being deleted, suppressed, mishandled, or lost. AP
Source of funding (in millions)

Expenditures (in millions)

Figures exclude one-time transfers to capital and GA-funded capital allocations.
### MAJOR GIFTS AND GRANTS, 2016–2017

The Yale University Library is deeply grateful to the many donors and friends who support its work and activities. This list recognizes those individuals, households, and organizations making gifts, bequests, or grants valued at $5,000 or greater between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017, and excludes those donors who wished to remain anonymous. Hundreds of additional alumni and friends gave funds and materials to the library this past fiscal year, and they have the library’s sincere appreciation.

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A multi-year reorganization of the library’s extensive cartographic resources, formerly located in the Map Room on the seventh floor of Sterling Memorial Library, continued in 2016–17, improving the security and storage conditions of historic maps and expanding access to the collection through digitization.

The library’s pre-1921 privately printed sheet maps—some 15,000 titles comprising roughly 20,000 individual sheets—have been moved to the Beinecke along with antiquarian globes and cartographic instruments. Nearly 12,000 maps were scanned and digitized before the transfer, while others are still being reviewed and assessed for conservation needs. Yale’s historic map collection is particularly renowned for North American maps from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, which reflect European mapmakers’ emerging knowledge and appreciation of North American geography.

The library’s holdings of government-sponsored survey maps and a select collection of contemporary print maps from circa 1900 on have been moved to the Center for Science and Social Science Information, where a new map room was created in the renovated lower level. CSSSI also offers geospatial content and services, including consultation expertise, spatial data, and access to supporting software. AP & PC

The 2016–17 exhibit program in Sterling Memorial Library spotlighted five students’ use of diverse library collections for a wide range of research projects.

The library’s Manuscripts and Archives Department provided the original source materials—including student questionnaires, letters and memos from the university administration, local news articles, and photographs—for Helen Price ’18 to study the early years of co-education at Yale College. Maria de la Mercedes Martinez ’16 used physical artifacts, archaeological books, and periodicals from the Babylonian Collection to explore the use of digital technology in recreating destroyed historical sites. A Beinecke Library photograph of a small boy in a lace-trimmed velvet suit inspired Camille Owens, a graduate student in African American Studies and American Studies, to research the life of “Bright” Oscar Moore, a black child prodigy who toured and performed in the U.S. during the late nineteenth century. Rebecca Straub, a graduate student in art history, drew on the collections of the Cushing/Whitney Medical Library, analyzing the personal scrapbooks kept by noted neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing throughout his life to reveal the relationship between his personal archive and his published work. Olivia Armandroff’17 drew on materials from Manuscripts and Archives and the Haas Family Arts Library for her research on the early twentieth-century phenomenon of collecting and exchanging bookplates, with a particular focus on the life and work of William Fowler Hopson, a prominent New Haven-based bookplate designer. AP

EXHIBITS SHOWCASE STUDENT RESEARCH WITH COLLECTIONS

Student Curator Olivia Armandroff ’17 and Kerri Sancomb, the library’s exhibits production manager, worked together to install Armandroff’s exhibit, “Constructing a Pictorial Identity: Bookplates in the Golden Age of Collecting” in May 2017. Photo: Amanda Patrick
In the early twentieth century, New Haven designer William Fowler Hopson created bookplates for many Yale professors, often with elements symbolizing the professor’s academic discipline and personal interests. This bookplate for English literature Professor William Lyon Phelps (1865–1943) includes a classic portrait of Shakespeare, a book open to a portrait of Robert Browning, and a comfy armchair in front of a fire. Later this design became the basis of the Phelps Memorial bookplate used by Yale University Library.