

FOREWORD

Tartu University Library Yearbook 2001 consists of the following subdivisions:

- 1) "About Scientific Information and Research Libraries" – An essay by Library Director Toomas Liivamägi.
- 2) Annual Report, containing the text and supplementing appendices (tables, statistics, lists, etc.).
- 3) Photos of library events in 2001.
- 4) *Personalia* — short articles with photos to celebrate the anniversaries of library staff members, and two obituaries.
- 5) List of book donators for 2001 (persons, institutions).
- 6) Four papers written by staff members of Tartu University Library and one paper by Thomas Stäcker, a German librarian.

General information about the library in Estonian, English and German can be found on the library homepage, <http://www.utlib.ee>

ANNUAL REPORT 2001

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I. General

Tartu University Library (founded in 1802) is operating, according to its statutes, adopted in 1997, as a national and state universal research library. In the structure of Tartu University the library reports directly to the Rector Prof. Jaak Aaviksoo.

Director Toomas Liivamägi, Head of Public Services Mare-Nelli Ilus and Managing Director Heiki Epner filled the administrative positions of the library, library administration was guided by the Library Committee.

The Library Development Board, consisting of 13 members, discusses and solves problems related to the library.

To solve more specific problems, permanent or temporary committees/work groups have been formed, such as the collections development committee, the collections management committee, the cataloguing committee, the information technology committee, the publishing board, and a work group for developing the preservation principles for card and sheet catalogues.

On the Independence Day on 24th of February the President of the Estonian Republic gave the Estonian State Honours to four staff members of TUL to acknowledge their services to the state and nation.

The year under review could be characterised by the following highlights and events: the final application of the system of subject librarians on the first of March; developing of the principles of the new library structure, staff classification and salary groups (the system was approved and applied on 01.01.2002); the completion of an INNOPAC-based database *Lotman, Juri. Mints, Zara. Epistolar Personal Archive*, and the confusion and indefiniteness related to the future fate of J. Lotman's archive; the approval of the members of the new Library Committee; preparations for the opening of an INNOPAC-based digital database of portraits accessible via the library homepage (about 600 entries and 300 pictures); renovation of the entrance hall and the users' entrance to the library; outlining of the program of events to celebrate the library's 200th anniversary; and the continuously insufficient budget of the library, resulting in the conservation of several bibliographic databases.

II. Budget

In 2001, the total budget income of the library was expected to be 27 486 400 EEK; the total of 27 416 400 EEK came in. The actual intake from scientific and development contract works was less than planned.

The total expenditure of the library was 26 904 600 EEK in 2001, containing the salaries — 50,9%, acquisition sums — 31,6%, electricity and heating — 8,4%, office and management costs — 7%. Compared with the planned budget, the greatest increase occurred in office and management costs and salaries. Compared with the previous year, the expenditures for salaries decreased, but the office and management costs increased.

III. Staff

As of 31.12.2001, the number of FTE staff in the library was 221,25 (252 staff members). The number of professional FTE staff was 167,25 (188 staff members), support FTE staff was 53,75 (64 workers).

The number of FTE staff was reduced by 35 (35 staff members), including 27,5 professional FTE staff (26 staff members), and 7,5 support FTE staff (9 workers).

130 professional staff members have university degrees, 5 professional staff members have graduated from colleges, and 53 have finished secondary schools. 25 staff members have been professionally trained in librarianship; 16 of them have university degrees, 5 — college education and 4 — specialised secondary education. 5 staff members have a scientific degree (two Candidates of History, three Masters).

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All positions of cloakroom attendants and a part of the positions at customer services were transferred to fixed-date contracts.

New job descriptions were made for all library positions according to the newly adopted salary regulations of the university. Important changes were made in the classification, official titles and educational requirements of the staff. Staff salaries were brought into accordance with the university salary regulations. The changes became effective on 01.01.2002.

IV. Structure

Regulating of the library structure was continued. A new structural unit — the Department of Institutional Development and Administrative Assistance — was formed on 01.12.2002 by merging the former Departments of Research and Public Relations and Statistical Service. The aim of the new department is to support the administration and development of the library, and the development and promotion of the library's image.

The new structural scheme of the library was worked out in the last months of the year; it became effective on 01.01.2002. New descriptions of all structural units were made in accordance with the university regulations.

V. Acquisitions

Acquisition sums for 2001 were 8 500 000 EEK. It remained almost the same as the sums allocated for the year of 2000 (8 445 000 EEK). Such financing does not support the meeting of tasks set for the library. The prices of publications rise about 10–15% yearly; since the budget does not increase, providing the university with research and teaching materials is seriously hindered.

Two major changes were initiated in the field of acquisitions.

The system of subject librarians was fully applied on the 1st of March. Subject librarians co-operate with the university faculties in specifying acquisition needs. The responsibility for acquisition decisions was greatly shifted to the subject librarians. Such appointment made the using of special offers made by the publishers more complicated, since, as a rule, such offers are not centred on certain subject areas, but on the whole production of a publisher.

The second change was related to the allocating of acquisition sums for foreign publications to the faculties according to the percentage of the faculty budget in the university budget. Such method allows for fairer distribution of acquisition sums. The sums designated for the purchase of Estonian publications and *generalia* (general reference works, foreign newspapers, journals of general interest) were not divided among the faculties.

The faculties participated more energetically in the acquisition of materials in their subject areas by supplying additional sums. The Faculty of Economics showed the highest interest and initiative by substantially contributing to the acquisition sums.

The proportion of electronic information among library acquisitions has grown from year to year. During the year under review, the library spent 973 100 EEK (11,4% of acquisition sums) on **electronic information**. The library acquired 4747 titles of electronic

journals, 55 on-line databases; on 14 occasions the publishers offered a trial use of on-line databases to the library.

A consortium, consisting of four Estonian libraries, purchased access to the Elsevier database *ScienceDirect*, an archive of electronic journals *JSTOR*, the American Institute of Science Information databases *Current Contents Connect* and a number of others in 2001.

The number of titles of foreign scientific periodicals on paper slightly diminished in 2001 (700 titles in 2000; 655 titles in 2001). 60% of acquisition sums were spent on the purchase of foreign periodicals. As in 2000, the purchase of materials supporting teaching activities continued to be the other acquisition priority among foreign materials, second to scientific journals.

Foreign exchange activities were not expanded due to irregular opportunities of sending the materials, high prices of materials published by the university publishers, and high mailing costs; the exchange of publications has not proved to be cost-effective at present time.

More important book donations to the library were: information materials and a book series containing the works of American literature classics and selected works of American politicians from the Embassy of the USA; a book donation from the publisher Wachholz from Schleswig-Holstein federal state, Germany, organised by Dr. Jürgen Beyer; the library of Prof. Isidor Levin from St. Petersburg, Russia.

The number of purchased copies of **Estonian publications** (in addition to legal deposits) has constantly been diminished. In the previous years the library bought one textbook for every five students, now the balance is 1:10.

Acquisitions of the year are summarised in the Table (p. 180).

VI. Cataloguing, electronic catalogue ESTER

Cataloguing was mainly done in the information system INNOPAC.

During the year under review, four types of records were entered into the electronic union catalogue of Estonian research libraries ESTER:

1. Original records for new acquisitions — 19 569 titles.
2. Copied records for new acquisitions — 2 529 titles.
3. Short records for materials that had already been entered into card catalogue — 18 392 titles.
4. Retrospective conversion (conversion of card catalogues into electronic format, and the conversion of short record entries into full records) — 54 999 titles.

By the end of the year, 18,8% of all items held in library's active collections had been entered into the electronic catalogue (in 2000 — 10,8%, increase 8%).

Instructions were prepared for entering the uniform titles of serials, changes in serial titles, journal supplements, etc. into electronic catalogue.

The cataloguing of Estonian publications has been made easier due to the opportunity of using record entries created by the National Library of Estonia in the framework of Estonian National Bibliography. Still, about 40% of all records are original records created

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Table

	01.01.2001	Acquisitions	Withdrawals	31.12.2001
Books (No of copies)	2 641 485	26 369	29 216	2 638 638
Serials	614 298	11 961	203	626 056
incl. journals	169 890	3 579	-	173 469
(Complete sets)				
newspapers	8 442	994	-	9 436
(Complete sets)				
Serials (No of copies)	435 966	7 388	203	443 151
Special modes of technical literature	172	178	-	350
Cartographic documents	7 979	333	-	8 312
Printed music documents	3 565	216	-	3 781
Graphic documents	49 757	2 843	-	52 600
incl. art collection	14 433	3	-	14 436
photos	35 324	2 840	-	38 164
Manuscripts	31 105	1 168	-	32 273
Small prints	70 377	3 581	-	73 958
Audiovisual documents	16 560	1 158	-	17 717
Electronic documents	5 981	186	44	6 123
incl. CD-ROMs	1 496	184	44	1 636
discs	4 485	2	-	4 487
Microforms	11 955	-	-	11 955
incl. microfiches	7 340	-	-	7 340
microfilms	4 615	-	-	4 615
	3 453 234	47 993	29 464	3 471 763
Reserve collection	306 762	9 074	1 640	314 196
Exchange collection	29 764	5 082	6 864	27 982
Total:	3 789 760 (or 64 174 linear metres)	62 149	37 968	3 813 941 (or 64 768 linear metres)

series; as a rule, materials published in Tartu, especially those published by the university publishers, and about 50% of electronic materials need original cataloguing.

The creating of collection records for archival collections, which had been started in 2000, was continued.

Retrospective cataloguing was continued under different long-term projects in the following fields:

- A database of old publications (published up to 1830) was created within an OSI (Open Society Institute) project. Retrospective conversion of old publications was discontinued, when the respective department was dissolved on 01.01.2002.
- About 46 000 bibliographic records (A–M in the catalogue of foreign books) were created within the project of retrospective conversion of foreign books (published in 1970–1994), and 53 000 item records were added to them.
- Records of Estonian-language publications were converted within the project for retrospective national bibliography. Bibliographic records created in the National Library were downloaded, modified and supplemented or edited if necessary, and location codes were specified for the items. About 10% of the records needed checking up *de visu*.

17 392 items were subject catalogued in 2001 (in 2000 — 20 536). The total number of subject entries was smaller due to the reducing of the staff of the department, as several subject cataloguers started working as subject librarians.

The compilation, revising and improving of Tartu University Library Thesaurus (the Subject Index of INGRID) was continued. By the end of 2001, INGRID contained 19 902 subject headings and 2859 references. 3825 subject headings and 393 references were added in 2001.

19 specialised libraries had joined the electronic catalogue ESTER by 31.12.2001, including 16 libraries of the university institutions, and the libraries of the BALTDEFCOL, the Estonian Defence College and the Supreme Court of Estonia. 41 992 records describing the materials held in these libraries had been entered into the electronic catalogue by the end of the year.

Card and sheaf catalogues (alphabetic and subject) were continued only in the Manuscripts and Rare Books Department, about 1500 new cards were added into the catalogues.

VII. Bibliographies

Six themes were continued in the field of bibliography throughout 2001, and databases, or in a few cases, files, were added upon.

1) Tartu University. History. Biographical Bibliography of the Faculty, Staff and Alumni (1632–1710, 1802–2001 □)

Relevant materials concerning the years of 1987, 1990 and 1992 have been entered into files and local/departmental computer databases. Materials connected with the University of Tartu (history of the faculties, chairs, etc.), and materials connected with people, who study

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or work at the university, or have previously studied or worked at the university, or are otherwise connected with the university (honorary doctors, honorary members) have been entered into the electronic catalogue ESTER since October 2000. The university-related materials can now be accessed through the general electronic catalogue, as well as through one part of the catalogue – the database ARTIKKEL, compiled as a joint effort of Estonian scientific libraries.

2185 titles (mainly from the newspapers *Universitas Tartuensis*, *Eesti Kirik*, and *Postimees*, but also from the collections of articles, published at the university prior to 1999) were added into the file during the year of 2001 (3733 in 2000); 1082 cards were given subject headings (834 cards in 2000). 2653 cards were added to the file.

1824 records of university-related materials were added into the electronic catalogue ESTER. All in all, 4371 titles of university-related materials were added to catalogues.

2) History of Sciences in Estonia (1956–2001) □

4 titles were added to the file.

3) Bibliography of Estonian History (1918–1944)

1459 titles were bibliographed, 1716 cards were added to the file. Specifying and bibliographing of relevant periodicals and books (*L'Europa orientale*, *Archiv der Gegenwart*, *Genos*, *Scandia*, *Päevaleht* and others) was continued, as well as the examining of different foreign bibliographies, personal bibliographies and lists of references. All work on this subject was stopped due to the shortage of funding at the end of the year.

4) URBIS, International database, Finno-Ugric linguistics 1988–2001 □ (published in the Russian areas). ARTAL. School textbooks and newspaper articles of Finno-Ugric peoples 1996–2001 □

767 new records were entered into the database. Due to the shortage of funding, the work with the database was discontinued on 31.12.2001.

5) ARTIKKEL (1999–2001). A union database belonging to the ELNET Consortium, an electronic catalogue of the contents of Estonian journals and serials in INNOPAC system.

As a part of the joint effort of Estonian scientific libraries, 22 journals and a number of serials published by Tartu University are bibliographed at the library. 1824 articles were bibliographed and given subject headings in 2001.

6) Recent Publications on Librarianship.

80 titles on librarianship, information technology and bibliography, selected from new library acquisitions, were added to the bibliographic *Pro-Cite* database.

VIII. Collection management

By 31.12.2000, the library collections contained 3 813 941 different items.

Routine work was carried on in the stacks — materials in the collection of Estonian books (Call Nos. A 1–2000) were put in order and wrapped in special covers; new and retrospective archival copies of Estonian-language publications were labelled; format B dissertations were relocated according to the need; the collection of Estonian newspapers was reviewed, the presence of duplicates was specified, unnecessary copies were marked

for withdrawal. An inventory was carried out in the open collection of the Humanities Library; 89 books, or about 1,5% of the collection, had been lost; new books in the open collections were labelled according to loan terms.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to pay as much attention as necessary to old collections (to check shelving, to compare them with location catalogues). The memorial collection of K. E. v. Baer was formed (886 items), based on the materials handed over by the Chair of Histology in 1999. Because of insufficient funding, it was not possible to continue the processing of the **reserve collection**; the main effort was focused on the processing of older publications received from different institutions of the university.

37 968 out of date or lost items and unnecessary duplicates were **withdrawn** from all collections (34 929 in 2000). 28 384 items of Estonian and older Russian books were withdrawn from the textbook collection.

A number of items were transferred from the general collection into the collection of Manuscripts and Rare Books Department, such as materials containing original works of art, two publications from the first half of the 16th century, publications made to celebrate the anniversaries of the university in 1827 and 1852, and 15 Master's and Doctoral diplomas from the 19th century. 34 titles (52 volumes) were added to the collection of rare materials, including 29 titles (37 volumes) of Estonian books.

Seven **archival collections** were processed (Juri Lotman, Zara Mints, Peeter Järveld, Valeri Bezzubov, Dieter Thoma, materials about Tartu University, and about the Department of Physics of the university). Documents concerning the year of 1996 were added to the modern archive of the library.

786 items of new and older arrivals were processed into the photograph collection. A separate archival collection was formed of 2054 glass positives/slides donated to the library in 1999. Two artefacts and one bookplate were added to the art collection.

The Library Development Board approved the preservation strategy for the library collections up to the year of 2004; rules for photocopying the materials held in the collections of old books, manuscripts and special materials were worked out according to the strategy.

Materials were cleaned on all floors of the stacks. The microclimate of the stacks is still unfavourable — in 2001, the mean temperature was 22,6°, and the mean humidity was 54,4%. In the summer months, the temperature in some stacks rose to 27° and in the reading-rooms to 33°, humidity fluctuated between 42% and 83%.

IX. The system of subject librarians

The work of subject librarians was based on the decision *The application of the system of subject librarians at Tartu University* made by the Library Development Board on 14.12.2000. The specific tasks of the subject librarians include the acquisition of library materials, collection development and the forming of the package of users services at the library.

The subject librarians faced the following problems:

- establishing of contacts and relations with the faculties and departments of the university, designing of the system of information dissemination among the faculties and departments, and the collecting of suggestions for the acquisition of library materials;

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- work with the library materials (receiving lists of necessary materials from the faculties, co-ordination and approval of journal subscriptions, monitoring of the use of acquisition sums);
- development of open collections;
- information dissemination and exchange (information about new arrivals, introduction of the trial databases and ILL services via mailing lists, individual e-mails, changes in library services according to the needs of teaching staff and researchers);
- library training for freshmen, etc.

X. Public services

The strategy of library services up to the year of 2003, approved by the Library Development Board on 25.01.2001, specified the goal of the library of being an indispensable and appreciated co-operation partner for its users, and offering more client-centred services.

By 31.12.2001, the library had 24 475 registered patrons; 71,5% of them were the students, post-graduates and doctoral students, teaching staff and researchers of Tartu universities, and 28,5% were others. Such division of library users has remained stable for many years. Tartu University students account for the greatest part of library users — 38,9%; the percentage of university teaching staff and researchers is 2,8; the percentage of post-graduates and doctoral students is 7,5; the percentage of the students of the Open University is 5,2. 54,4% of library users are connected to Tartu University; 9,5% of the users are connected to the Estonian Agricultural University, and 7,6% of users are connected to other Estonian universities.

510 000 visits and 674 780 loans were registered during the year of 2001, including 415 380 in-house loans and 259 400 home loans. 131 021 searches were performed in on-line databases, 202 525 downloads or printouts were made from electronic journals.

The reading-rooms of the main library seat 711 users; there are 62 individual workrooms. Together with the branch libraries, the library offers 108 computer work places for catalogue and information search and e-mail. The open collections of the main library contained 4823 linear metres of volumes (4487 linear metres in 2000); this comprises 8% of the accessible collections. About 9700 volumes or more than 18% were added to the open shelves in the main collection reading-rooms. By 31.12.2001 the main collection reading-rooms contained about 53 000 volumes of books (43 300 in 2000). The growing popularity of open collections is confirmed by the fact that 41 960 volumes were borrowed from the open shelves of the textbook collection, compared to 38 362 volumes borrowed from the stacks of the textbook collection. About 350 titles of journals were deposited to 13 branch libraries, faculty libraries and other university institutions for 2–3 weeks.

Since the beginning of March, the arrival of users to the library has been registered with bar-code scanners. The opening hours of the main library were reduced by nine hours a week to economise resources.

Already for several years the library staff has aimed at a wider application of the INNOPAC services module in public services at the main library.

The more important improvements in public services were:

- Electronic circulation was applied in three branch libraries.

- Electronic ordering of library materials from the stacks for home loans or in-house loans via the Internet (electronic catalogue on the library home page).
- The opportunity to check the user's record and return dates of borrowed books over the Internet using PIN codes.
- Reduction of fines.
- The opportunity to reserve packages of course materials was first offered at the beginning of the academic year 2001/2002. The new service enables the lecturers to reserve a complete package of scientific and study materials necessary for his course.
- Depositing of required/recommendable works of fiction into the reading-room collection.
- A new scheme of shelving was worked out for the main collection reading-room.
- The year under review brought along the enlarging the role of self-services in the library, which was caused, first, by the development of services accessible via the Internet and, second, by the reduction of the number of the library staff.
- The **Law Reading-room** was formed as a part of the main collection reading-room, drawing together law journals, and materials from the main collection and textbook collection. A new shelving system was worked out in co-operation with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Law.
- Another new development in reading-rooms was the establishment of the **reading-area of theological science**, the open collection of which was formed in co-operation with the Faculty of Theology.

The number of ILL orders increased considerably, reaching to 4420 in 2001. In 2000, the number was 3605. The same applies to the number of ILL patrons, which amounted to 570 in 2001 (518 in 2000). The amount of materials supplied by TUL to other libraries increased as well – 1028 orders were filled in 2001 (940 orders in 2000).

1858 visits were registered at the Manuscript and Rare Book Department, 5816 items were brought from the stacks of the department to 339 patrons. Foreign researchers mostly came from Germany, but also from Latvia, Russia, Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, Switzerland, Poland, USA and Japan, using materials related with the history of science and culture, history, personal histories and literary history.

1069 written queries were provided with answers (810 in 2000), 626 pages of photocopies were made. Letters (the total of 235, about three quarters of them via e-mail) came from Estonia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Italy, Finland, England, Ireland, Sweden, Latvia, Slovenia and USA.

XI. Library and Bibliographic Instruction

The training of freshmen was organised differently from the previous years.

- Subject librarians offered introductory classes for freshmen, teaching them how to find materials in the reading-rooms and training them in the use of electronic and card catalogues (the total of 59 classes for 331 participants).
- Regular class sessions conducted by library staff members were offered several times a day at the beginning of the academic term (80 classes for 342 participants).

The participants mostly studied at the Faculties of Philosophy and Education. In 2001, the classes also contained the introduction of the materials offered on the library web page and the training in electronic catalogue search.

XII. Research

Five subject areas were under research in 2001.

1) The History of Tartu University Library and Its Collections in the 19th and 20th Centuries.

Additional materials for the monograph on the history of the library were gathered at the Estonian Historical Archive and at the library archive. The part of the manuscript covering the years from 1802 to 1944 was completed.

2) The History of Tartu University in the 19th and the First Half of the 20th Centuries.

H. Tankler focused his research on the relations between Tartu University and German universities (he completed the manuscript of an illustrated bilingual publication *Medicine at Tartu and Berlin Universities: Historical Relations*, and a presentation discussing the alumni of Tartu University, who had worked as university lecturers in Germany). Together with the Tartu University scholars of the history of medicine (T. Hinrikus, A. Raal and A. Panov), he gave a presentation at the Conference of the History of Sciences in the Baltic Countries about the Golden Age of pharmacy at Tartu University and the first professor of ophthalmology Georg von Oettingen. An article "A University Between Two Cultures" was published in the CC-indexed journal *Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science*.

3) The Development of Intelligentsia in Estonia, Livonia and Kurland and Their Academic Relations in the 17th–18th Centuries.

A. Tering continued the compilation of a reference work *The Immatriculation Book of Students from Estonia, Livonia and Kurland in 1561–1800*. In addition to the prosopographic articles, which will fill the first volume of the book, he also completed the much-needed chronological immatriculation book listing the students immatriculated into the Swedish university in Tartu. A. Tering also published two articles in Estonian and foreign publications about the relations between Königsberg University and Estonia, Livonia and Kurland in the 17th century, and about the monetary expenses of the students from the Baltic provinces in Germany in the second half of the 18th century.

4) Early publications in the collections of Tartu University Library.

N. Vorobjova completed the manuscript of an illustrated catalogue containing 588 bibliographical records and describing books in German, Latin, Greek, Italian or other languages, and giving historical commentaries and annotations about the provenience of the publications and volumes. Six indices have been compiled: an index of personal names (ca 780 names), indices of publishers and printers, and locations of publishing, a chronological index, an index of previous owners and an index of anonymous publications and of publications, where the name of the author has not been indicated on the title pages or colophon. N. Vorobjova wrote the preliminary version of the foreword, offering comments on the history of the collection and its characteristics, and the afterword, stating the compilation principles of the catalogue.

5) The Estonian-language materials for studying the Latin language from the first half of the 20th century

This is a new research subject. M. Murdvee started the compilation of a file of textbooks, grammars and translations of original texts used in teaching Latin in Estonia, and began the work of specifying the occurrence of such materials in the library to get the data necessary for filling in the gaps in library collections. After researching the materials she will write a comparative article discussing the treatment of syntax problems in different editions of study materials.

The traditional Friedrich Puksoo Day on the subject *The Libraries as the Preservers of Estonian Books* was organised at the library. The Juri Lotman Seminar was held in co-operation with the Chair of Russian Literature of the university. Twenty four presentations were given at these events, four of which were by library staff members.

Library staff members participated in conferences and seminars held in Estonia and gave 15 presentations. They also gave two presentations in abroad, at an international conference on the restoration of historical materials in Moscow, Russia, and at a summer seminar of the music librarians of the Baltic countries held in Jurmala, Latvia.

The library published its *Yearbook 2000*, a collection of presentations given at the NATO seminar, the theses of the presentations given at the Puksoo Day (a quasi-publication), and 15 titles of different leaflets and advertising publications.

XIII. Co-operation with Estonian libraries

Co-operation between the member libraries of the ELNET Consortium has become more intensive. In addition to co-ordinated acquisitions, co-operation in cataloguing and bibliography work has also become important. Co-operation has been established in organising conferences and seminars and in participating in them, in compiling collections of articles, in research and in other questions. Visits have been organised to different libraries to share each other's experience. The joint purchases of electronic information were co-ordinated by M. Meltsas from Tartu University Library — she also held talks with the publishers concerning the joint purchases, made preparations for the joint purchase of e-journals from the Elsevier Publisher, co-ordinated the eIFL project in Estonia and made preparations for the continuation of the eIFL project.

Exchange of publications with Estonian libraries has ceased to be an important acquisition source for the library. Only four exchange partners have remained active of the initial number of 30. Exchange is still carried on with the Estonian National Library, the Library of Tallinn Technological University, the Library of Tallinn Pedagogical University, and the Department of Social Work of TPU. About 24 000 EEK is spent a year on book exchange with Estonian libraries.

Active and successful co-operation has been carried out within the Estonian Music Library Association. Library staff members participated at the EMLA jubilee conference in Tallinn on 17.11.2001.

Inter-institutional committees have been set up with the Estonian Librarians' Association and the Ministry of Culture and others to solve problems common to many libraries; representatives of Tartu University Library participate in the work of these committees.

XV. International Co-operation

The library had exchange relationships with 320 foreign research libraries and other scientific institutions.

The library widely co-operates with a number of libraries and museums in Latvia (the National Library of Latvia and the Latvian Academic Library), Sweden, Germany, Switzerland and USA in the fields of study and processing of rarities, and exchange photocopies of rarities with these institutions. Co-operation with individual researchers in Germany has been especially resultful (with Professor of literary history at Bielefeld University Dirk Sangmeister, and the Director of the Museum of Islamic Culture in Berlin Dr. Claus-Peter Haase). The guest lecturer of the Italian language at Tartu University Pietro Lauretta's research on Italian-language autographs should give scientifically precise data for the cataloguers to improve the library catalogues.

The library's long-time co-operation with embassies of several foreign countries with respect to the organisation of guest exhibitions has given good results.

More important partners of ILL are university libraries in Sweden (Stockholm, Linköping, Umeå, Lund, Uppsala), Finland (Helsinki, Turku, Jyväskylä, Joensuu, Kuopio), Denmark (Odense), Germany (Berlin) and Norway (Oslo).

During the traditional German-Estonian academic week *Academica V*, hosted by the University of Tartu, two visiting lecturers gave talks at the library. The Head of the Department of Old Books at the Herzog August Library, Dr. Thomas Stäcker ("Old Publications on the Internet — Presentation and Description", "Library Researcher — A Connecting Link Between the Library and Sciences"), and the Director of the Library of Merseburg University of Applied Sciences Prof. Klaus Krug ("Multimedia at University Libraries", "Budget Models for University Libraries").

Peter Ulich, a student of librarianship and information science at Leipzig University of Technology, Economics and Culture, spent a training period at Tartu University Library. His aim was to familiarise himself with the work of acquisitions, cataloguing, user services, and collection management at our library.

Library staff members gave the total of nine presentations at four international conferences and seminars (Tartu, Tallinn, Jurmala, and Moscow). H. Tankler and A. Tering published articles in foreign journals, and K. Taal published annotations on *humaniora* materials published in Estonia.

The library participated in an international co-operation project *URBIS. International database, Finno-Ugric linguistics 1988–2001* □ (*Published in the Russian areas*). *ARTAL. School textbooks and newspaper articles of Finno-Ugric peoples 1996–2001* □. (together with the Finnish Research Centre for Native Languages and the Institute of Linguistics at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Tartu University Library belongs to the following international organisations: Association of Libraries of the Baltic Area *Bibliotheca Baltica*, European Association of Health Information Libraries (EAHIL), International Association of Music Libraries (IAML), European Information Association (EIA) and its branch for Baltic and Nordic Countries.

RESEARCH

LIBRARY RESEARCHER — A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN LIBRARY AND SCIENCE

Thomas Stäcker,

Herzog August Library, Wolfenbüttel

Daniel Georg Morhof (1639–1691) offers in his work *Polyhistor sive de notitia auctorum et rerum commentarii* (Lübeck 1688) an image of a librarian of extraordinary wide knowledge, a *homo literarus* or a polyhistor, who has, while studying "dead libraries", developed himself into a "living library". But in the recent decades, the organisational and technical aspects of the profession of librarianship have become more prominent, and a librarian has rather been defined as a manager or even a business executive.

New notions have emerged in the Germany in the 1990s, such as a "research library" and a "library researcher". The latter does not so much study exhaustingly some specific subject, as familiarise himself, as well as the wider public, with the materials held in library collections. He also organises scientific events, carries out projects and draws together researchers.

Instead of, or in addition to traditional work, such as classification of materials and making them accessible in the most efficient way, and offering auxiliary services to research, the work of the new type of a librarian rather embodies the creating of optimal framework for high-level research, such as designing special reading-rooms for researchers, or creating technically and organisationally optimal conditions for research fellows. The library itself becomes a research institution, as it is fixed in the statute of Herzog August Library in Wolfenbüttel of 1990. The library researcher, who is becoming a polyhistor of a kind, finds research subjects, establishes contacts with researchers, organises different events, searches for necessary literature, reads the literature, strives to get an overview of the present state of research, and if necessary, acts as a mediator.

In greater detail the article discusses the digitisation project of the Wolfenbüttel library called *The Party Culture in Baroque*.

The above standpoints have found mentioning in the theses of the central counselling organ for the German government and the governments of the federal states of Germany – the Scientific Council – about the further development of the German system of sciences. The document declares: "[Libraries and similar institutions] must be developed into the centres of knowledge management and mediation for sciences; their task will be, besides the collecting and preserving of the existing knowledge, the obtaining of functions of knowledge organisation, meaning the giving of directions to research."

HUGO KAPP (1826–1887)

Asta Pintsaar

The parents of Hugo Bernhard Kapp came from the Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen principality, located on the territory of the present Thuringia in Germany. His father was an

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organist at Põltsamaa church and taught at the local German elementary school. Kapp studied at Tartu Gymnasium and passed an exam at the university to become a professional tutor. For several years he worked as a private tutor.

Kapp started his career at Tartu University as a clerk at the university office in 1850.

Beginning from 1853 until his death in 1887, Hugo Kapp continuously worked at the university library. For the first twelve years he fulfilled the position of a clerk, being responsible for everything concerning circulation, for processing newly arrived newspapers and journals, for writing reports and drawing up bills, and for registering censor's bans. In 1865–1871 he was the assistant librarian, and later on the librarian, which at that time meant being the real administrative manager of the library besides the director of the library, elected among the university professors, and the library commission, formed of the representatives of the faculties.

One of the tasks Hugo Kapp had to perform was the entering of library materials into the accession books (he made all in all 24 267 entries). During his office, the library faced a great task of completing the subject catalogue and publishing the classification scheme under the title of *Schlüssel zum systematischen Catalog der Dorpater Universitäts-Bibliothek* in 1873.

Simultaneously with working on the subject catalogue, Kapp and his staff continued the compilation of the general slip catalogue and the dissertations' catalogue, and completed the catalogue of duplicate materials, etc.

The greatest donation the library received during that period was the private collection of the owner of Raadi manor, art lover and collector Karl Eduard von Liphart (1815 titles in 4541 volumes). The library had already been exchanging publications with German universities. Beginning from 1880, exchange relations were established with some universities in France, Sweden, Denmark and the USA as well.

In addition to library work, for many years Kapp taught natural science at the local girls' school. Being a keen collector, he gathered an excellent herbarium from Livonia and the neighbouring areas.

Parallel to his work at the university library, Kapp worked as the librarian of the Estonian Naturalists' Society for 18 years.

Hugo Kapp has said that his work at the university library offered him immeasurable satisfaction, the opportunity of being of service to many people and of being useful to many people.

OTTO FREYMUTH – THE CREATOR OF *ESTICA/BALTICA* CATALOGUE AND A SCHOLAR OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF TARTU **Ene-Lille Jaanson**

Otto Freymuth was born in Tartu in 1892.

In 1911, Freymuth was admitted into the Faculty of History and Philology at Yuryev Imperial University. He left university in 1918 because of poor health and shortage of finances. He started his career as a librarian in 1915 as the keeper of the student library of the Faculty of History and Philology, where he worked for two years. He worked as a librarian at the university main library for twenty years (1919–1939).

Tartu University became a national university in 1919, and the teaching and studying of national sciences became its first priority. University library set the acquisition of Estonian publications and materials discussing Estonia in other languages as its primary goal. From that on, Freymuth's main task was the development of *Estica/Baltica* collection and the compilation of the dictionary catalogue of the collection, which has not lost its usefulness even now. In addition to these activities he helped the Head of the library with German-language correspondence, answered inquiries and made his contribution to the *General List of Estonian Books* and *Ost-Europäische Bibliographie*.

In addition to his library work, Freymuth was acknowledged as an expert scholar of medieval architecture and the earlier history of Tartu; his most important research was concerned with Tartu Dome Church, based on large-scale archaeological excavations. The list of his publications contains 37 titles; he has presented 16 papers at the meetings of the Estonian Learned Society. His most remarkable achievement in the study of archival materials was the discovery of the second oldest preserved book, containing some parts of text in Estonian — *Agenda parva Brunsbergae* (1622) — in Germany. He published parts of the book as a facsimile edition together with a thorough foreword and exhausting commentaries in 1938.

Freymuth was a member of the Learned Estonian Society (a member of the board, and the librarian of the society), the Society of Literature in Estonia, the Tallinn Historical Society and the German Society of Hanseatic History.

Being a talented musician, Freymuth was the organist of the university church since 1918; for ten years (1929–1939) he was active as the teacher of music and the conductor of the choir of the German subparish at the university; he played organ accompaniment or solo pieces at concerts of sacred music.

Freymuth left Estonia at the end of 1939, in 1940–1945 he was the Head of Toruń City Library. At the end of WWII Freymuth moved to West Germany, and lived in his country home in Holstein, later in Goslar, where he died in 1953.

OLD BOOKS FROM GDAŃSK AT TARTU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Niina Vorobjova

The Polish city of Gdańsk and the Estonian university town of Tartu have, due to their geographical closeness, similarity of their historical fates, and cultural and everyday contacts been connected more than once during their history. Among the teaching staff of *Collegium Derpatense Societatis Jesu* there were both emigrants from Gdańsk and people on their way to Gdańsk (Paul Dulcius, Philipp Friis, Petrus Graben and others). Quite a large number of Polish students studied at Tartu University in the 19th century.

Karl Morgenstern (1770–1852), the first director of Tartu University Library, which was established in 1802, worked as a professor of *Athenaeum Gedanensis* in Gdańsk in 1798–1802. In his diaries Morgenstern wrote much about the time spent in Gdańsk, his enormous personal archive contains letters from acquaintances and colleagues in the city (pastor Duisburg, inspector of schools and superintendent Johann Wilhelm Linde, professor of academic gymnasium Friedrich Theodor Rink and many others), and a number of autographs from famous inhabitants of Gdańsk.

SUMMARY

Much of the article space is devoted to works discussing the history of Gdańsk, published in the same city, to the provenience of the works and to different stamps and remarks written on the pages of the works.

Rich collections of Tartu University Library hold books dealing with the history of Gdańsk, such as Kaspar Schütz's *Historia rerum Prussicarum...* (Zerbst, 1592), and an amply illustrated volume *Historische Beschreibung der Stadt Danzigs ...* (Amsterdam; Dantzig, 1687) written by city clerk Reinhold Curicke.

The oldest books published in Gdańsk are a modest booklet by Johann Brettschneider *Ein kurtzer und einfeltiger Bericht wie man sich in diesem für fallenden Sterbens lauff der wütenden Pestilenz vorhalten mag, dem gemeinen Manne dieser löblichen Stadt Dantzig zu gute geschrieben* (Dantzig, 1564) and Kaspar Schütz's two-part booklet *Gründliche Erklerung aus was ursachen die Ordnungen der Statt Danzigk* and *Anhang der Declaration der Ordnungen der Statt Danzigk ...* (Danzig, 1577). All three booklets were printed at Jakub Rhode's printing shop.

The production of Gdańsk printers of the 17th century is rather widely and well represented at Tartu University Library (printers Andrzej Hünefeld, Jerzy Förster (ca 1615–1660), also called the Polish Elsevier, and Bruno Laurentius Tancken). The more important publications of the period are *Biblia Świata to jest Księgi Starego y Nowoego Przymierza ...* (Gdańsk, 1632), and the works of a Gdańsk astronomer Jan Heweliusz (1611–1687) *Prodromus astronomiae...* (Gedani, 1690) and *Catalogus stellarum fixarum* (Gedani, 1687), which at present are bibliographical rarities.

Names, stamps and remarks written into the books reveal that the Tartu collections contain books that have belonged to the citizens of Gdańsk (Nicola(u)s von Bodeck, the creator of the botanical garden Jakub Teodor Klein (1685–1759), and Daniel Gralath (1708–1768)), as well as to the oldest library of Gdańsk – the library of the academic gymnasium (*Opera* by Sallust (Lugd. Bat., 1649)).

The majority of books written by Polish scholars reached Tartu University Library thanks to K. Morgenstern's personal contacts, but a number of volumes have also been among the purchased or donated collections (Pavel Aleksandrov, Gustav Bergmann, Johann Friedrich Recke, the collections from the University of Vilnius, closed by the Czarist powers, etc.).

ON THE SPECIFICATION OF *ESTICA-ESTONICA-BALTICA*

Ruth Michelson

The article discusses the specification and typology of literature published in Estonia and dealing with Estonian subject matters (*Provincialia*). In Estonian librarianship the typology of this field has become confused and hazy during the Soviet occupation. The content and interrelation of the notions *Estica*, *Estonica*, *Baltica* and *Baltica nova* are explained by the theoretical essence of these notions, and by the selection criteria concerning foreign-language publications dealing with Estonian subject matters.