dent, and worse, they are seemingly ungrate­
ful. They are justified only if they contribute
 to the intelligent use of a valuable, painstak-
ing, scholarly implement to learning. We
 should, we must, be thankful for it.

It will be surprising if this publication does
 not inspire or require the administrators and
custodians of notable collections to undertake
systematic, detailed, statements of their hold-
ings. Dr. Downs points out that:

In contrast to the libraries which have
 been so well covered bibliographically,
 we find a group of strong institutions that
 has been inactive in publishing, and which
 perforce does not show up to full ad-
vantage in the present compilation. In-
stances among universities are California,
Chicago, Columbia, Illinois, Michigan
(except Clements Library), Minnesota,
Stanford (except Hoover Library),
Northwestern, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio,
and New York.

Come gentlemen! There is work to do—
work to do in the national interest and for one
another. It is, moreover, the best possible
coin with which to repay Bob Downs for all
he has done (and is doing) for the rest of
us.—David C. Mearns, Library of
Congress.

Bibliophile’s Reference Shelf

The Bookman’s Glossary. 3rd ed., rev. and
$2.50.

The Book in America: A History of the
Making and Selling of Books in the United
States. By Hellmut-Lehmann Haupt, in col-
aboration with Lawrence C. Wroth and
Rollo G. Silver, 2nd ed. New York, R. R.
Bowker, 1951. xiv, 493 p. $10.00

Both The Bookman’s Glossary and The
Book in America are well-known titles to li-
brarians, but their appearance in new editions
justifies calling attention to them at this time.
The Glossary, which had been edited in its
first two editions by John A. Holden (1925
and 1931) is now issued by a team of revisers
(Frederic G. Melcher, Edward Lazare, Sol
M. Malkin, Jacob Blanck, Anne J. Richter,
and Ruth E. Bains). There has been a com-
plete revision of the work, although basic
definitions have not been altered. A number
of terms have been added: e.g., alphabet
length, art canvas, avant garde, backlist,
battledore, bearers, bibliogenesis, bibliognost,
bibliopgy, bibliosoph, bibliothec, bibliotheca,
bibliothetic, calendar, California job case, etc.
New names, such as Elmer Adler, John Bell,
and Edwards of Halifax have been included.
Some terms have been removed (antiquariana,
antiquariat, basket, blank, etc.). In addition
to the main list of terms, there is an Appendix
which includes “Classical Names of Towns
and Cities,” “Foreign Book Trade Terms,”
“Private Book Clubs,” “Proofreaders’
Marks,” and “A Selected Reading List.” Two
sections, “Curious Editions of the Bible” and
“Pronunciation of Authors’ Names,” which
were in the second edition have been dropped
from the present revision.

The Book in America received general ap-
proval and commendation in its first edition,
issued in 1939. The present edition is a re-
working of the volume, and introduces ma-
terials on bookmaking, publishers, publishing
and bookselling in the United States through
1950. The problem of space made it neces-
sary to omit the section of Ruth S. Granniss
on the history of book collecting and the
growth of libraries from the present edition.
However, the material on book auctions was
originally part of Miss Granniss’ contribution.
A bibliography, prepared by Janet Bogardus,
is included in the volume.

Dr. Lehmann-Haupt and his collaborators,
Lawrence C. Wroth of the John Carter
Brown Library and Rollo G. Silver, who is
now a member of the faculty of the Library
School at Simmons College, have done an able
job in incorporating developments since
1939, although the most extensive revisions occur in
Part II, by Dr. Lehmann-Haupt. It seems
quite clear, however, that further revisions of
this work will be necessary in the future, since
the subject the authors deal with is a live
one that is constantly changing. Of special
importance to college and reference librarians
is the section on “Postwar Problems,” which
is concerned with such matters as the distri-
bution of books, the increase in the cost of
books, censorship, and problems of reading.
The authors give attention throughout the
volume to the “periodical” in America (see
Index), and one senses the atmosphere of
competition between the book and the periodi-
cal for the attention of American readers.
Dr. Lehmann-Haupt has expanded his ideas on

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this matter in “Some Thoughts on the Book in America,” which appears in the October, 1951, issue of Stechert-Hafner Book News.

Librarians should be grateful for this revision. The Book in America should be a constant source of information for librarians and all others interested in books and their makers.—Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.

Two Useful Bibliographies


Two new bibliographies issued by the Scarecrow Press demonstrate that scholarly reference books can be published in small editions at reasonable prices. A Selected Bibliography On City and Regional Planning will be of interest to many libraries. Samuel Spielvogel, the compiler, had practical experience in planning in England and Scotland before coming to this country to be Research Fellow and Instructor in the Department of Architecture at Yale.

The criterion for the selection of material was current usefulness to students and city planners; 2182 items are listed, including books, periodical articles, and analytics for sections in annuals and general works. Municipal and state documents and the publications of universities are well represented. Most of the references are to material written in English, many of them published in 1949 or 1950. There is a section on “Visual Techniques” which covers films, statistics and graphic presentations. “Additional Reference Material” includes directories, periodicals, text-books, and a comprehensive bibliography on city-regional planning subjects. The bibliographic information is adequate; annotations for many of the items indicate the nature of the material and its relative importance. Arrangement is by subject, with an author, title and subject index.

The Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Haitienne appears to be definitive in its field. It complements the Bibliographie Générale et Méthodique d’Haiti, published in 1941, covering a more limited field but containing additions and corrections. M. Bissainthe is National librarian of Haiti, and was assisted in the final editing by a number of research libraries, including the Library of Congress.

The over 9,000 items are arranged in three alphabets. Lists of works published in Haiti or by Haitians between 1804 and December 1949; of works published in Hispaniola or Saint-Domingue (old names for Haiti) from its discovery through December 1949; of periodicals issued in Haiti between 1764 and 1949, are followed by a roster of Haitian journalists and title and subject indexes.

Full imprint and collation are followed by location symbols referring to thirteen libraries, those in the U.S. being the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and the university libraries of Columbia, Harvard, and Howard. Annotations in French for the more important items give bio-biographical information and, in some cases, critical evaluation.

Both volumes are legibly lithoprinted on good paper, and are in sturdy bindings. The Haiti dictionary would be much easier to use if there were some device to identify the parts of the book, or at least an additional table of contents at the front of the volume. We trust that the ingenious publishers of the Scarecrow Press will not only continue to issue reference works at prices within library incomes, but will improve on their physical arrangement without adding to publication costs.—Darthula Wilcox, Columbia University.

German Research Libraries


The one serious deficiency of this important report is that Professor Heuser’s modesty forbade him to record his own contributions to the rehabilitation of German research libraries. We get a hint of his personal efforts only at the bottom of page 30, where he