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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
Bibliographical Guides to the History of American Libraries

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An obvious means of opening a particular field of research is to gain knowledge of its existing bibliographical apparatus. With this in view the following paper was prepared in Library Science 430, the course entitled Advanced Reference Service, at the University of Illinois Library School. The purpose was to discover and evaluate available guides to materials which would be of interest to persons investigating the history of American libraries.

General Works

In approaching American library development a start may be made with certain tools whose inclusions are broad, and whose pertinence is apparent once they are mentioned. H. G. T. Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920, and Library Literature, covering 1920 to date, have the dubious virtue of being the most comprehensive. As many will recall, Cannons indexes articles appearing in sixty-six English and American periodicals relating to librarianship, and includes a few of special importance from general magazines in other languages. Library Literature provides a partially annotated index to current books, pamphlets, and periodical matter relevant to the library profession. Library Journal, 1876 to date, and Library Quarterly, 1931 to date, in addition to being great repositories, afford listing and review of current material.

Of major value is J. H. Shera's "Literature of American Library History" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 15, January 1945), which gives an excellent evaluation of sources as well as of histories published before 1945. The 1950 edition of the Encyclopedia of Educational Research, in an article on "Libraries, Public," by Leon Carnovsky, includes a section on history, with comment on sources for study and outstanding writings which, though less detailed than Shera's, is also useful. G. G. Griffin's Writings on American History, 1906-1938, is of great importance. This bibliography, in its section "Libraries, Associations, Institutions," cites both books and articles, and is especially valuable for its coverage of historical journals.

A Bibliography of Librarianship (1934), by Margaret Burton and M. E. Vosburgh, includes a good, selective, annotated listing of items on United States library history, classified according to types of libraries. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt's The Book in America (1939) contains a section by R. S. Granville entitled "American Book Collecting and the Growth of Libraries," with bibliographic footnotes and an excellent classified bibliography. All types of libraries are represented, but the portion on private libraries is of special merit. Albert Predeek's History of Libraries in Great Britain and North America (1947), translated by L. S. Thompson, is valuable for its copious bibliographic notes, which give references to books, articles, pamphlets, documents, and manuscripts, and comments evaluating available sources. Alfred Hessel's History of Libraries (1950), translated and elaborated with supplementary material by Reuben Peiss, contains a lengthy general bibliography, embracing many apposite items concern-
ing the history of American libraries. The Government of the American Public Library (1935), by C. B. Joeckel, contains a chapter on the predecessors of the present-day public library, which has good footnotes showing sources. Included in the general bibliography also are useful references to books and articles on library history, although here the emphasis is on the public library field, and especially on the legislation affecting it.

Martha Conner's Outline of the History of the Development of the American Public Library (1931) has chapter bibliographies including references to books, articles, documents, library bulletins, and reports. In addition to sections on general library development, it deals with the evolution of such special phases as library service for children, library associations and societies, and branch systems. K. T. Moody's Index to Library Reports (1913) may also prove of value since it covers reports of library commissions, and of state, university, and public libraries in the United States back to the early part of the nineteenth century. H. P. Beers's Bibliographies in American History (rev. ed. 1942) is likewise a useful guide, although many of its references under libraries lead to publications by individual libraries rather than to materials concerning their history.

The Modern Language Association of America, in its Articles of American Literature Appearing in Current Periodicals 1920-1945 (1947), edited by Lewis Leary, has a section on "Libraries and Reading" embracing helpful citations. Those on early library history are particularly good. Two general guides important for biographical sources are the Dictionary of American Biography (1943-44), which provides a listing of subjects in its index volume under both "librarians" and "bibliographers"; and Biography Index, a Cumulative Index to Biographical Material in Books and Magazines, 1946 to date. In this there is an index to professions, with classification according to librarians, bibilographers, and archivists.

Possibly worthy of note is that many early library catalogs contain historical sketches of their particular institutions. It would, therefore, seem that any comprehensive list of such published catalogs, as for instance that appearing in the Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenaeum, 1807-1871 (1874-82) could be employed as a guide to a considerable number of individual library histories.

Although it is beyond the scope of this study to attempt a listing of sources for general social and cultural materials that provide background for American library history, three such bibliographical guides of value appear in Merle Curti's The Growth of American Thought (1943); J. D. Hart's The Popular Book; a History of America's Literary Taste (1950); and the thirteen-volume History of American Life series (1927-48), edited by A. M. Schlesinger and D. R. Fox, which presents a "Critical Essay on Authorities" in each volume.

Origins to 1850

For the colonial period Volume 3 of the Literary History of the United States (1948), edited by R. E. Spiller and others, provides under "Libraries and Reading" suggestive references both to comprehensive works and those for particular sections of the country. A. K. Borden's "Seventeenth Century American Libraries" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 2, April 1932) has footnotes leading to sources for general study. T. E. Keys's "The Colonial Library and the Development of Sectional Differences in the American Colonies" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 8, July 1938) is of value for its bibliography of catalogs and inventories of early libraries, and for references to material on general colonial library holdings. H. M. Jones's America and French Culture 1750-1848 (1927) also offers a guide to materials on colonial book collections and early stages in library development. Bibliography of American Historical Societies (2nd ed. 1907) by A. P. C. Griffin is of particular merit for citations to items treating the early period.
For a study of college library development, of importance is Origins of the American College Library, 1638-1800 (1935), by Louis Shores. References to both primary and secondary sources for early college libraries are provided, including detailed coverage of those at Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth.

As for bibliographies limited to a particular region, that in J. H. Shera's Foundations of the Public Library; the Origins of the Public Library Movement in New England, 1629-1855 (1947) is admirable. This is a selective list of the primary sources, with notes as to their location, and includes as well the most important secondary materials. Also of value is T. G. Wright's Literary Culture in Early New England, 1620-1730 (1920), which affords many references to sources on early private libraries. Along the same lines is S. E. Morison's The Puritan Pronaos; Studies in the Intellectual Life of New England in the Seventeenth Century (1936). Another good and partially annotated bibliography on the New England colonial libraries is that in The Puritans (1938), by Perry Miller and T. H. Johnson. Useful similarly is Michael Kraus's Intercolonial Aspects of American Culture on the Eve of the Revolution, with Special Reference to the Northern Towns (1928). Also, Salem Imprints, 1768-1825 (1927); by H. S. Tapley, contains an account of early Salem libraries, with bibliographical footnotes to early newspapers, diaries, and manuscripts, most of which are located in the archives of the Essex Institute.


For Benjamin Franklin, the definitive work is considered to be P. L. Ford's Franklin Bibliography. A List of Books Written by, or Relating to Benjamin Franklin (1889); but Carl Van Doren's Benjamin Franklin (1948) also provides an excellent selective bibliography, described as limited to "manuscripts, articles, monographs, and books which furnish, with a maximum of originality and a minimum of repetition, the facts of his life and works."


There are numerous studies from which references may be derived for the history of Virginia colonial libraries. Two of the most useful are those of L. B. Wright, "The Gentlemen's Library in Early Virginia" (Huntington Library Quarterly, Vol. 1, October 1937) and The First Gentlemen of Virginia; Intellectual Qualities of the Early
Colonial Ruling Class (1940). Also valuable are P. A. Bruce's Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century (1910) and G. K. Smart's "Private Libraries in Colonial Virginia" (American Literature, Vol. 10, March 1938). Of major importance is E. C. Swem's comprehensive Virginia Historical Index (1934-36). To supply sources concerning Jefferson's interest and influence on libraries, there is R. G. Adams' Three Americanists: Henry Harrisse, Bibliographer; George Brinley, Book Collector; Thomas Jefferson, Librarian (1939); Adrienne Koch's Philosophy of Thomas Jefferson (1943); and Elizabeth Cometti's Jefferson's Ideas on a University Library, Letters from the Founder of the University of Virginia to a Boston Bookseller (1950).

For North Carolina S. B. Weeks's "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina" (American Historical Association Annual Report, 1895) provides an extensive guide; and for South Carolina F. L. Spain's Libraries of South Carolina: Their Origins and Early History, 1700-1830 (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1944) is also excellent. In the instance of Georgia, the following studies include useful references for early library history: Berry Fleming's 199 Years of Augusta's Library, a Chronology (1949); Virginia Satterfield's "College Libraries in Georgia" (Georgia Historical Quarterly, Vol. 25, March 1941); and E. H. Flanders' Early Georgia Magazines, Literary Periodicals to 1865 (1944).

Traveling to the West, there is a good bibliography in J. F. McDermott's excellent Private Libraries in Creole Saint Louis (1958), which covers early libraries for the period 1764-1842. R. P. McCutcheon's Libraries in New Orleans, 1771-1833" (Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 20, January 1957) is valuable for library history in that city. Providing references for the Spanish portion of our colonial library heritage are E. B. Adams' "Two Colonial New Mexico Libraries" (New Mexico Historical Review, Vol. 19, April 1944), and E. B. Adams' and F. V. Scholes' "Books in New Mexico, 1598-1680" (New Mexico Historical Review, Vol. 17, July 1942).

The Literary History of the United States, cited above, provides useful references to further library development during the first half of the nineteenth century. Edward Edwards' Memoirs of Libraries (1859) contains a section on libraries of the United States, with bibliographical footnotes to materials on collegiate, proprietary and subscription, congressional and state, town, public school, and district libraries, and the Smithsonian Institution. Another important guide covering much of the same field is Nicolas Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature (1855 and 1859) for the period 1819-1859. Also of great value is R. A. Guild's Librarians' Manual; a Treatise on Bibliography Comprising a Select and Descriptive List of Bibliographical Works to Which Are Added Sketches of Public Libraries (1858). References are provided for general investigations on library history as well as to specific matter for the collections at Harvard, Yale, Brown, Boston Athenaeum, Library of Congress, and Albany, and for the Astor Library, the Boston Public Library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Loganian Library.

July 1945) is useful not only for definite references, but for suggestions as to potential fields for materials.

In getting at the place of the library in frontier communities R. L. Rusk's Literature of the Middle Western Frontier (1925) is especially useful. Also of some value are J. M. Miller's Genesis of Western Culture (1938) and D. R. Fox's Sources of Culture in the Middle West (1934). The index volume of R. G. Thwaites's Early Western Travels, 1748-1846 leads to several references on libraries. Materials for the history of the territorial and state library of Iowa are cited in footnotes of Johnson Brigham's A Library in the Making; Pioneer History of the Territorial and State Library of Iowa (1913), and in L. M. Wright's "Iowa's Oldest Library" (Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol. 38, October 1940). Aubrey Starke's "Books in the Wilderness" (Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 29, January 1936) provides references on private libraries in Illinois from the French period to the early years of statehood, J. F. McDermott's "Public Libraries in St. Louis, 1811-1839" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 14, January 1944) and his title cited earlier, Private Libraries in Creole Saint Louis, are valuable. For Louisiana, in addition to the study by McCutcheon, "Libraries in New Orleans, 1771-1833" mentioned above, also useful is W. R. Patrick's "A Circulating Library of Antebellum Louisiana" (Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 23, January 1940). Primary sources are cited for the history of an early private library of the Northwest in J. O. Oliphant's "The Library of Archibald McKinlay, Oregon Fur Trader" (Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1934).

In considering the development of the libraries of the American historical societies L. W. Dunlap's American Historical Societies, 1790-1860 (1944) provides comprehensive references in bibliographical footnotes to historical materials concerning the societies, from which records concerning their libraries may be derived. The selective bibliography and notes contained in Annie Russell Marble's From 'prentice to Patron; the Life Story of Isaiah Thomas (1935) may prove useful for study concerning Isaiah Thomas and his activities in relation to the American Antiquarian Society Library.

1850 Through 1915

Among the more general guides to the history of American libraries in what is often termed the period of their modern development is E. G. Dexter's A History of Education in the United States (1904). Dexter treats the development of all types of libraries, with emphasis on the latter part of the nineteenth century, in a bibliography which is made both comprehensive and selective by his device of printing in bold face type those authors cited in the text, in italics those deemed especially important, and in common type those of further value to the student making an exhaustive survey. Of value also is "A Finding List of Books Relating to Printing, Book Industries, Libraries and Bibliography in the Virginia State Library", compiled by E. G. Swem and issued by the Virginia State Library in its Bulletin (Vol. 5, April 1912). This is a bibliography of materials pertaining to libraries of all sections of the United States, and includes listings of annual reports, addresses, documents, library catalogs, and bulletins. A bibliography of federal government reports issued from 1880 to 1909 dealing with library statistics and legislation may be found in a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education for 1909 (No. 5). A. P. C. Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies, cited earlier, is likewise valuable for the later period.

J. J. Teggert's "On the Literature of Library History" (Library Journal, Vol. 22, October 1897) comments on some of the principal writings in the field as of the close of the nineteenth century.

Many of the reports of the United States Office of Education cover library development within the United States under the heading of Library Service, and provide useful bibliographic references. Margaret Burton's Famous Libraries of the World; Their History, Collections and Administrations (1937) contains short, individual bibliographies for the Army Medical Library, the Boston Public Library, the New York Public Library, the Henry E. Huntington Library, and the libraries of Harvard and Yale Universities. It
should be noted here that this title, as well as others cited in the present section, may be useful also for earlier periods. For the most part it has seemed best, in order to avoid excessive repetition, to list studies that carry down through the twentieth century in this later era only, unless they are of major value for references to earlier development.

For bibliographies of a particular locality L. J. Cappon's "Bibliography of Virginia History Since 1865" (University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, Monograph, No. 5, 1930) presents allusions to materials bearing on all types of library development in Virginia for the later period. G. E. Lenfest's The Development and Present Status of the Library Movement in Nebraska (M.A. in L.S. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1931) provides a comprehensive bibliography to sources for the Nebraska State Library, the libraries of the state historical society, the legislative reference bureau, the University of Nebraska, and the four state teachers colleges, as well as for public libraries, the Nebraska Public Library Commission, and the Nebraska Library Association. Bibliographies are available in G. F. Crumpacker's Library Legislation and the Library Movement in Kansas (M.A. in L.S. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1932) which covers the history of the library movement from the territorial period in 1854 to 1931; and in M. L. Crouch's The Library Movement in South Dakota (M.A. in L.S. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1930). Sources of information on all types of library development in Illinois are cited in K. L. Sharp's Illinois Libraries (1906-08).

For the Northwest useful references may be found in M. G. Blair's "Some Early Libraries of Oregon" (Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. 17, October 1926), and in C. W. Smith's "Early Library Development in Washington" (Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. 17, October 1926). F. H. Apponyi's California Libraries (1878) is frequently cited as being an important source for study of library progress in that state, but it could not be examined by the present author. However, perhaps worth mentioning for the west coast region are the articles on California history which have appeared in the California Librarian (Vol. 11 to date) as part of a program of gathering biographical, bibliographical, and documentary data for a definitive history of librarianship in California. The centennial issue, June 1950, has as a special feature historical essays on various types of libraries in California.

When it comes to the public library movement, the most valuable guide is the bibliography by Sidney Ditzion in his Arsenals of a Democratic Culture; a Social History of the American Public Library Movement in New England and the Middle States from 1850 to 1900 (1947). Both primary and secondary sources are listed, and many studies on the general social and cultural background of the period are included as well. Also of major importance is the annotated bibliography compiled by F. W. Ashley in H. B. Adams' Public Libraries and Popular Education (University of the State of New York, Home Education Bulletin, No. 31, 1900). This covers both general works and historical items on individual libraries, and treats the development of Carnegie libraries and traveling libraries, the influence of women's clubs and work with children, and library pioneers. Dealing with somewhat the same subject field, though not as extensively, is Charles Zueblin's American Municipal Progress (rev. ed. 1916).

A comprehensive bibliography is available in F. M. Battles' An Account of the Development of the Public Library Movement in Ohio with Special Reference to Some Outstanding Libraries (M.A. in L.S. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1928). Here special attention is given to the public libraries of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown, although the Ohio State Library and that of Oberlin College are also included. For Iowa, L. P. McGuire's A Study of the Public Library Movement in Iowa with Special Reference to Certain Outstanding Typical Libraries (M.A. in L.S. Thesis, University of Illinois, 1929) provides references for public library history from its beginnings, with the public libraries of Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Webster City featured as most nearly typical. Bibliographical footnotes, with references to primary sources, appear in Hortense Gibson's "Wichita and Her Public Libraries" (Kansas
Although there have been many historical studies of individual libraries, for the most part they are without bibliographies other than for mention of being based on an individual library's reports and records. One outstanding exception is Gwladys Spencer's *The Chicago Public Library; Origins and Backgrounds* (1943). This provides a most excellent bibliography, so comprehensive as to make it valuable not only for the study of the Chicago Public Library, but for the whole history of the library movement in Illinois.

An interesting phase of library development during the 1850-1915 era was the Maclure library plan and the history of the New Harmony Indiana Workingman's Institute, for which sources may be found in G. B. Lockwood's *The New Harmony Movement* (1905). J. I. Wyer presents a useful bibliographical note on the general history of state libraries in *The State Library* (Preprint of Manual of Library Economy, 1915). For county libraries, two excellent bibliographies are available in H. C. Long's *County Library Service* (1925) and J. E. Johnsen's *County Libraries* (1930). L. R. Wilson's and E. A. Wight's *County Library Service in the South* (1935) is also of value, although it places more emphasis on current status than on historical development.

Respecting school libraries, Frances Henne's article, "Libraries, School," in the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research* (rev. ed. 1950) gives a concise summary of outstanding historical studies, with references to sources. H. L. Cecil's and W. A. Heaps's *School Library Service in the United States* (1940) has a bibliography extending back to 1835, and carries the development down to the present. Another useful source is F. H. Koos's *State Participation in Public School Library Service* (Columbia University Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 265, 1927). Marion Horton includes a section on the development of high school libraries in her "References on High School Libraries" (Library Journal, Vol. 46, May 15, 1921). This covers the period 1900-1920 and is intended to supplement existing bibliographies, which she also includes. School Library Yearbook (Nos. 3, 4, 5; 1929-32) likewise contains lists citing historical studies. Also worthy of note is the bibliography on libraries which appears in the *Cyclopedia of Education*, Vol. 4, 1914, edited by Paul Monroe. It is lengthy and covers libraries in general, but its most useful section appears to be that on "School and Libraries."

W. N. C. Carlton treats college and university libraries in his "College Libraries in the Mid-Nineteenth Century" (Library Journal, Vol. 32, January 1907), giving a brief list of references which might be helpful. However, of major value is the bibliography compiled by Hugh Williams, "College Libraries in the United States" (New York State Library Bulletin, Bibliography, No. 19, December 1899). Williams refers to approximately seventy-five general articles, and in addition lists books and items about the libraries of seventy-eight American colleges. Historical matter occurs first under each heading, and all materials included are located among the libraries of New York State, Library of Congress, Harvard University Library, Boston Public Library, and Boston Athenaeum.

Continuing from the date of Williams, there is available D. A. Plum's *Bibliography of American College Library Administration* (1926), and supplements to this, Nos. 1-5, appearing in the *College and Reference Library Yearbook* (1926/28-1930/31), and No. 4 (1931/33) published by the University of the State of New York. These bibliographies list both general historical sketches and those treating individual colleges. C. H. Brown's *Library in Land Grant Colleges and Universities* (U.S. Office of Education Bulletin, 1930, Vol. 1, no. 9) includes some material on historical development, with bibliographical footnotes. L. R. Wilson's and M. F. Tauber's *The University Library, Its Organization, Administration and Functions* (1945 and 1948) includes a section on the history of university libraries in which sources of study are listed and evaluated, with special mention of unpublished theses.

A. C. Potter's *Library of Harvard University, Descriptive and Historical Notes*
(Ed. 4, 1934) includes useful bibliographical sources for the history of this institution. Also of value for Harvard is A. C. Potter's and C. K. Bolton's Librarians of Harvard College, 1667-1877 (Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions, No. 52, 1897). N. O. Rush's The History of College Libraries in Maine (1946) includes bibliographical references for the histories of the libraries of Bowdoin College, Bangor Theological Seminary, Colby College, Bates College, and the University of Maine. Of value too is B. E. Powell's The Development of Libraries in Southern State Universities to 1920 (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1946). It covers the history of the libraries of the Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia for the period 1795 to 1920.

H. O. Severance's "History of the Library, University of Missouri" (University of Missouri Bulletin, Vol. 29, no. 22, 1928; Library Series No. 15) includes both primary and secondary sources. For the history of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, J. W. Caughey's Hubert Howe Bancroft (1946) provides a comprehensive list. A. T. Dorf's "The University of Chicago Libraries; a Historical Note" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 4, April 1934) cites a few primary items on the history of this library. Since accounts of libraries are often found in the general histories of particular colleges and universities, the following locations of bibliographies of such educational accounts are of value: J. N. Larned's Literature of American History, a Bibliographical Guide (1902); D. G. Tewksbury's Founding of American Colleges and Universities Before the Civil War (1932); and the individual volumes of the History of American Life series, edited by A. M. Schlesinger and D. R. Fox.

For special libraries R. H. Johnston's Special Libraries (Preprint of Manual of Library Economy, 1915 and 1931) has a useful annotated bibliography to both general studies and those dealing with particular kinds of libraries. Special Libraries (1910 to date) is the most important source for material in its field. M. C. Manley's The Special Library Profession and What It Offers (1938) consists of selected surveys covering fifteen different fields, reprinted from Special Libraries. Each of these provides a bibliography, including references to studies on origins and development. J. B. Kaiser's Law, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries (1914) is of historical value.


Sources on the development of education for librarianship may be found in School of Library Economy of Columbia College, 1887-1889; Documents for a History (1937) issued by the School of Library Service, Columbia University; in Fifty Years of Education for Librarianship (1943) prepared by the University of Illinois Library School Association; in E. J. Reece's The Curriculum in Library Schools (1936); and in L. R. Wilson's "Historical Development of Education for Librarianship in the United States" appearing in Education for Librarianship (1949), edited by Bernard Beralson. For the evolution of library reports and library statistics, L. S. Thompson provides sources for study covering both college and public libraries in "History of Measurement of Library Service" (Library Quarterly, Vol. 21, April 1951).

Especially useful among guides throwing light on the personalities who influenced library history are the titles in the American Library Pioneers series (1924 to date). To date these include: H. M. Lydenberg's John Shaw Billings, Creator of the National Medical Library and Its Catalogue; L. A. Eastman's Portrait of a Librarian, William Howard Brett; W. P. Cutter's Charles Ammi Cutter; Chalmers Hadley's John Cotton Dana,
a Sketch; Fremont Rider's Melvil Dewey; R. K. Shaw's Samuel Swett Green; and J. A. Borome's Charles Coffin Jewett. A full bibliography of Melvil Dewey has also been compiled by Margaret Zenk and Roby Bair, and is found in G. G. Dawe's Melvil Dewey, Seer, Innovator, Doer, 1815-1931 (1932). Also, A. R. Hasse has prepared a complete bibliography of Billings' writings, which is included in F. H. Garrison's John Shaw Billings; a Memoir (1915).

Frederick Morgan Crunden; A Memorial Bibliography (1914), edited by A. E. Bostwick contains official and personal tributes, together with an annotated list of all Crunden's papers, articles, and addresses, both published and in manuscript. W. F. Yust's A Bibliography of Justin Winsor (Library of Harvard University Bibliographical Contributions, No. 54, 1902) mentions all of Winsor's writings and also a list of obituary and biographical notices. In Memoriam; William Frederick Poole (1894), published by the Chicago Literary Club, provides a definitive bibliography of his works, whether in print or not.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, 1825-1908; a Memorial Meeting at the Library of Congress (1909) contains essays on different phases of Spofford's career, with a chronological list of writings, compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. R. G. Thwaites's "Lyman Copeland Draper--a Memoir" (Wisconsin State Historical Society, Collections, Vol. 12, 1892) includes a valuable list. A bibliography of Thwaites is supplied also by F. J. Turner's Reuben Gold Thwaites; a Memorial Address (1914). Some of the sources for the study of Lenox are presented by V. H. Paltsits' "The Bibliophilic Transactions of James Lenox with Bernard Quaritch, 1874-1880" (Bibliographical Society of America Papers, Vol. 40, Third Quarter 1946). J. B. Olmstead's "Josephus N. Larned" (Buffalo Historical Society Publications, Vol. 19, 1915) provides a chronological list of Larned's writings, although this does not include papers published in library journals. J. W. Caughey's Hubert Howe Bancroft, Historian of the West, cited above in relation to the history of the Bancroft library, affords, through comprehensive footnotes, sources for all phases of Bancroft's career.

Bibliographical guides for the study of William Torrey Harris are provided in the three following works: American Philosophical Association, William Torrey Harris, 1835--1935 (1936); K. F. Leidecker's Yankee Teacher (1946); and J. S. Roberts' William T. Harris: a Critical Study of His Educational and Related Philosophical Views (1924). For Henry Barnard, there may be consulted A. L. Blair's Henry Barnard, School Administrator (1938) and R. E. Thursfield's Henry Barnard's American Journal of Education (1945). Valuable bibliographical footnotes are supplied by O. W. Long's Literary Pioneers; Early American Explorers of European Culture (1935) in which studies of George Ticknor, Edward Everett, and Joseph Green Cogswell are included. Ditzen in Arsenals of a Democratic Culture also gives references for these men, including as well Francis Wayland. Here too, one may find a comprehensive guide for Andrew Carnegie. The Dictionary of National Biography, Cannons, and Library Literature, mentioned among general guides, may be noted again as being especially helpful for the later period. Perhaps also worth citing is the series of biographical sketches and portraits of librarians and bibliographers which has been featured in Bulletin of Bibliography from January 1914 to date, although these provide bibliographical references only indirectly.

In historical work, choosing the people to study is sometimes one of the difficulties, since considerable difference of opinion usually exists as to the individuals most worthy of attention. One attempt to solve this is found in "A Library Hall of Fame" (Library Journal, Vol. 76, March 15, 1951), in which a list of forty leaders of the library movement has been compiled with the aid of twenty librarians and with the approval of the American Library Association History Round Table.

State and City Guides

There are guides to the materials on the history of libraries for several states
Among these is F. L. Tolman's "Libraries and Lyceums," which appears as a part of New York State Historical Association's History of the State of New York (1933-37), edited by A. C. Flick. Tolman covers the whole history of libraries in New York from colonial days to the present, and includes a selective bibliography of books, articles, and documents. For the city of Rochester there is available The History of Rochester Libraries, edited by Blake McKelvey (Rochester Historical Society Publication Fund Series, Vol. 16, 1937). The complete history of the city's libraries is traced, with footnotes showing sources. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Writings on Pennsylvania History, a Bibliography (1946) presents lists of secondary materials on Pennsylvania libraries from their origins to the present, under the section "Libraries, Literature and Learned Societies." For Virginia there is the previously mentioned comprehensive listing in E. G. Swem's Virginia Historical Index, supplemented by Cappon. F. H. Ridgeway's Developments in Library Service in Kentucky (1940) deals with the history of all types of libraries in Kentucky from 1784 to the present, and includes a bibliography of sources. Also for that state J. W. Coleman's A Bibliography of Kentucky History (1949) supplies under "Bibliographies, Catalogues and Indexes" a few items of value for library history. F. B. Streeter's Michigan Bibliography (1921), which treats the history of Michigan from earliest times to 1917, embraces many references to libraries and cities where the materials may be consulted. References are available also for Wisconsin libraries in Leroy Schlinkert's Subject Bibliography of Wisconsin History (1947), in which the aim has been to provide a selective listing of popular and accessible materials. The Indianapolis Public Library's A Consolidated Index to Thirty-two Histories of Indianapolis and Indiana (1939), a project carried out by the Works Progress Administration, gives several citations to libraries. E. L. Hughes's "Schools and Libraries" in the Trenton Historical Society's History of Trenton, 1679-1929 (1950) supplies footnotes to primary sources for libraries. C. H. Carey's History of Oregon (1922) mentions various references concerning library development in that state. Also in many of the volumes of the American Imprints Inventory, and of the Inventory of County Archives of the Historical Records Survey, materials pertaining to early library records are listed.

Conclusions

It seems that the nature of the literature of American library history, with its preponderance of monographic items and scarcity of comprehensive works, dooms to failure any attempt to present well-organized bibliographic apparatus. Materials for the period of library development up until almost the close of the nineteenth century are scattered at random throughout such fields as history, literature, education, printing, and biography, and in most cases do not occupy an important enough place in any to be located readily through normal bibliographic channels. Moreover, since the records of every library institution provide potential historical material, the services of historians who will evaluate and select the significant are definitely needed.

It does appear, however, that the items pertaining to library history have tended to become more concentrated into a single field with the development of librarianship into a definite profession and the resulting growth of a body of professional literature. Also, such specialized bibliographic guides as Cannons and Library Literature do an admirable job in indexing this. However, the problem of selecting the significant pieces from the mass still for the most part remains unsolved. Until there are available the results of more comprehensive historical studies, providing bibliographies which both select and consolidate, little possibility appears of a simple, well-organized approach to the materials of American library history.

Note

There were a few publications which were not available for examination at the time this study was in process. Those which give promise most definitely of containing bib-

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