

sources, Graduate School of Education, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Stone, Elizabeth W. *American Library Development, 1600-1899*. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1977. 367p. \$45 U.S. and Canada; \$50 other countries. LC 77-7881. ISBN 0-8242-0418-2.

This book, a greatly revised version of Mrs. Stone's *Historical Approach to Library Development* (University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science. *Occasional Papers*, no.83, 1967) opens with a fifty-three-page chronological chart in eight columns: private, special, and government libraries; academic libraries—school libraries; public libraries; technical services; legislation; publications; professional activities; and buildings and miscellaneous. A section of some 270 double-column pages follows in which each item is expanded into a paragraph or two, with an abbreviated citation to the source quoted or paraphrased. Approximately 1,000 sources are listed in the bibliography; the most recent are dated 1975.

This review is concerned with academic libraries, but items pertaining to academic libraries are found in all sections except two. This scattering is one of the first difficulties encountered in using the book. Items about library regulations, for example, may be found under professional activities, technical services, or academic libraries. The appointment of librarians is sometimes reported under professional activities, sometimes under academic libraries. Catalogs of the libraries may be noted under technical services, publications, or academic libraries. If there is a logical plan for this arrangement, it is not apparent.

A more serious difficulty is that a number of important sources have not been consulted. Among them are John M. Jennings' *Library of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, 1693-1793* (Charlottesville: Univ. Pr. of Virginia, 1968), and his "Notes on the Original Library of the College of William and Mary in Virginia" (*Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 41:258-67 [1947]); Henry B. Van Hoesen's *Library of the College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in*

America, 1767-1782 (Providence, 1938); *Papers in Honor of Andrew Keogh* (New Haven, 1938), a storehouse of information about the early Yale Library; Herbert and Clara Schneider's *Samuel Johnson, President of King's College: His Career and Writings* (New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1929), valuable for both Yale and King's College; Ezra Stile's *Literary Diary* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Pr., 1901), which deserves to be cited rather than secondary reports about him; and neither Thomas Harding's *College Literary Societies* (New York: Pageant, 1971) nor his shorter account in the *Library Quarterly* (29:1-26, 94-112 [Jan., April 1959]).

Still more difficulties appear in the text. The section on academic libraries opens with a 300-word account of Henrico College and a similar plan in New England, although neither the colleges nor their libraries ever existed. Some myths about early college libraries are perpetuated, e.g., the gift of William Ames' books to Harvard and Thomas Clap's account of the founding of Yale. The gift of Elihu Yale's books in 1718 is mentioned only in connection with the sale of duplicates thirteen years later. The early library gift to the College of New Jersey was from Jonathan Belcher, not Jeremy.

The appointment of Charles Bellini as librarian of the College of William and Mary was in 1780, not 1760. To cite 1723 for the establishment of this library ignores the gift of Governor Francis Nicholson's library in 1698. What happened in 1723 was the erection of the Brafferton building for Indian students and an attempt to tap the bequest of Robert Boyle for support of the general library.

The inventory of the Harvard Library ordered in 1707 was surely not an unusual event; the laws of 1667 required annual inventories. The note on John Harvard's library omits the most recent identification of the titles by Henry J. Cadbury. The 1848 index to periodical articles in the library of the Brothers in Unity at Yale, which preceded Poole's *Index*, is surely worth noting. And, regrettably, there are other slips.

Because of its uncritical use of sources, unpredictable arrangement of items, and too-frequent errors, this book is a less than satisfactory guide to American academic li-

brary history.—Joe W. Kraus, *Milner Library, Illinois State University, Normal.*

Conference on Library Orientation, 6th, Eastern Michigan University, 1976. *Library Instruction in the Seventies: State of the Art.* Papers Presented at the Sixth Annual Conference on Library Orientation for Academic Libraries Held at Eastern Michigan University, May 13–14, 1976. Edited by Hannelore B. Rader. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Pr., 1977. 130p. \$6.50. LC 77-75678. ISBN 0-87650-078-5.

This slim volume contains eleven speeches presented at a 1976 conference on library instruction. Also included are brief guidelines for formulating and implementing instructional programs, an annotated review of the 1975 literature on library orientation and instruction (reprinted from *Reference Services Review*), and a list of conference participants.

Following an introduction by Fred Blum, director of the Center of Educational Resources at Eastern Michigan University, Sheila M. Laidlaw of the University of Toronto discusses library orientation and instruction in Canadian academic libraries. Carolyn Kirkendahl then describes Project LOEX, the national clearinghouse for information about library orientation and instruction programs. A. P. Marshall of Eastern Michigan University follows with remarks about the involvement of librarians in the teaching/learning process.

In the next speech, Thomas Kirk of Earlham College reviews course-related library instruction. Richard H. Dewey then presents a report on library instruction in academic libraries of the Middle East and describes his experiences teaching students at Sir George Williams University, Montreal, and the American University, Cairo, including special instructional material he developed as an appendix.

After Dewey's paper, UCLA's Miriam Dudley discusses library instruction credit courses and library skills workbooks. Next, Hannelore B. Rader evaluates Eastern Michigan University's library instruction program, and Susan Burton of the University of Texas, Austin, analyzes the use of objective testing in evaluation. In the last two

speeches, Susan Edwards and Ben LaBue of the University of Colorado examine library use studies and faculty involvement in library instruction, respectively.

The publication of this book is questionable because it contains little in the way of new information. Better editing would have reduced the number of pages and eliminated typographical errors. The papers are generally mediocre in quality. The most interesting ones, including those by Laidlaw, Dewey, and Burton, could have appeared as individual journal articles.—Leonard Grundt, *Professor and Chairperson, Library Department, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York.*

First Printings of American Authors: Contributions Toward Descriptive Checklists.

V.I. Matthew J. Bruccoli, series editor. C. E. Frazer Clark, Jr., managing editor. Richard Layman, project editor. Benjamin Franklin V, associate editor. A Bruccoli Clark Book. Detroit: Gale, 1977. 432p. \$140 for four-volume set. LC 74-11756. ISBN 0-8103-0933-5.

It is nothing short of a pleasure to review a work that has the chance of becoming the seminal statement on its subject. In *First Printings of American Authors (FPAA)*, an impressive group of collaborators has produced the first of a projected four-volume set that identifies and bibliographically describes American and English printings of books by selected American authors. The selection of authors is, as the preface to *FPAA* notes, "admittedly impressionistic, reflecting the editors' sense of collecting and scholarly interest—as well as the desire of a particular contributor to provide a list." Yet the coverage in this first volume includes 123 authors from James Agee to Richard Wright.

In thirty-four "featured lists," full information, including a description and/or a reproduction of the title page as well as some ancillary information for collectors, such as colophons and dust-jacket and binding variants, is provided for both the American and the English first printings by that author. The "standard lists" vary from the featured only in that less descriptive information is provided for the English publications. Many entries provide a photograph of the subject.