

Clio's Workshop: Resources for Historical Studies in American Librarianship

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The sources for historical research in American librarianship are the same tools that provide the foundations for American history. The formative years of American library practice (approximately 1876 through World War I) were marked by a rising professional consciousness and the birth of a professional reference literature. The bibliographic and documentary tools compiled since that time have continued to facilitate new levels of maturity in library historical scholarship. Thus scholarly communication and organizational structures are moving library history beyond earlier stages of isolation into relationships that are at once becoming more multi- and interdisciplinary.

The two motifs suggested by the title of this essay seem appropriate to the limitations of space and format since they provide a general direction rather than a full explication. The goddess of history from classical antiquity, Clio was among the nine Muses who presided over all intellectual activity. She subsequently appeared in numerous paintings and sculptures, generally holding a tablet and stylus, scroll, or book but also sometimes a trumpet or laurel crown and occasionally accompanied by a swan. She symbolizes the work of those devoted to history, the discovery and reclamation of old tales, the interpretation of them in fresh ways, or the shaping of them into new narratives. A recent online search of twelve years of the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index* and the *Social Sciences Citation Index* under the term "clio" resulted in 149 hits, the vast majority of which indicate historical allusions.

The workshop, perhaps less engaging to many than the Muse herself, must also claim our time and attention. Its tools include essentials for the craft: manuscripts and memoranda, letters and reports, artifacts, photographs, oral history transcripts, financial transactions, logs of telephone calls, journal articles, monographs, dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibliographies, and much more. Records and documents such as these that describe human activity have become constants in the hands of the surest historian even as many of them undergo transformation from fragile paper into fluid, digitized formats instantly accessible throughout the

world. Yet the limited scope of this essay requires a reference to a small number of carefully selected tools—a workshop only—rather than to the entire universe of resources potentially at the historian's disposal. This article represents my attempt to identify those tools most useful in the library historian's workshop, particularly those of a bibliographic, reference, or documentary nature.

Bibliographic Tools and the Formative Years of Librarianship

The foundational sources have been disseminated widely due to advances in the microformatting of materials in the mid-twentieth century. Retrospective bibliographies such as Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* and Charles Evans's *American Bibliography* function as cornerstones for the history of American librarianship as they functioned similarly for American history in general.¹ And the full-text microform collections based on Sabin, Evans, and related compilations have allowed scholars in remote regions to continue their work begun in graduate school even without direct access to the rich Americana in Boston, Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia. Whether or not one makes first-hand use of these resources, the library historian is nonetheless dependent on their function as building blocks in the structures of historical and bibliographical scholarship.

Reprographic advances further facilitated the technical aspects of gathering notes and documentary materials. Historians were no longer relegated to handwritten notes but could make photocopies of publications and manuscripts from both paper and microformats, greatly expanding the capacity to develop personal files of important materials. Another version of photographic processing, offset lithography, facilitated the creation of book catalogs issued by G. K. Hall and other publishers. Subsequently, in the 1960s and 1970s researchers benefited from the re-emergence of the book catalog as a source of vast retrospective holdings, supplementing the *National Union Catalog*, in ways that greatly enhanced interlibrary borrowing and lending.² The specialized printed book catalog for the American library historian, the *Dictionary Catalog of the Library of the School of Library Service*, based on library collections at Columbia University, appeared in seven volumes in 1962, followed by a four-volume supplement in 1976.³ The *Dictionary Catalog* represents especially strong retrospective holdings because Melvil Dewey had begun collecting materials in 1883 when he was appointed Columbia College librarian.

Historians of American librarianship take as axiomatic the significance of the year 1876, which has become synonymous with the professional consciousness of library workers. The American Library

Association, devoted to the development, improvement, and promotion of libraries and the profession of librarianship, was established that year and has organized conferences and issued publications ever since. That same year, Richard Bowker, Melvil Dewey, and Frederick Leyboldt established the *Library Journal*; Dewey issued his classification scheme and subject index for the arrangement of library materials; and the United States Bureau of Education under the directorship of John Eaton issued its massive document, *Public Libraries in the United States of America: Their History, Condition and Management, Special Report*.⁴ Thus the professional literature began flowing at much higher levels in the national centennial year, marking 1876 as a watershed in the growth and development of librarianship as a profession. And while much American library historiography treats the period of the early republic, the vast majority focuses on the years since 1876 and especially various periods of the twentieth century.

Access to the professional literature produced in the formative stages of American librarianship begins with Harry George Turner Cannons's *Bibliography of Library Economy . . . 1876 to 1920* published in 1927.⁵ This volume is not limited, of course, to sources written consciously as history but, rather, like Columbia's *Dictionary Catalog*, serves as a guide to the literature for all aspects of the profession. Anne Harwell Jordan and Melbourne Jordan prepared an author index to Cannons issued by Scarecrow Press in 1976.⁶ For the periods before, during, and after Cannons, researchers occasionally rely on or perhaps overlook indexes of the general periodical literature such as *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1906*, the *Nineteenth Century Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1890-1899*, and *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*.⁷ One of the most remarkable sources for the library historian, *Libraries in American Periodicals before 1876*, was compiled by Larry J. Barr, Haynes McMullen, and Steven G. Leach.⁸ The compilers scoured research libraries, performing tedious spadework among hundreds of periodicals, and produced more than 1,400 annotated or abstracted entries.

In using these tools, one assumes a definition of "library history" that would begin with the history of individual libraries, of groups of libraries, or of libraries in given geographical regions or periods of time. Yet the definition of "library history" is simple only in a deceptive way and embraces numerous other connotations. *American Library History: 1876-1976*, edited by Howard Winger, for example, features contributions on topics as diverse as historiography, research collections, demographics, library buildings, education for librarianship, library associations and publications, librarians, cataloging, subject analysis, and bibliographic systems, as well as services to children and youth, college students, adults, and special library clientele.⁹ *A Century of Service:*

Librarianship in the United States and Canada, another product of the centennial year, includes studies of ethnic minorities, library personnel, women in librarianship, library technology, library research, national libraries, and the book trade.¹⁰

As the quality of the scholarly output has advanced in recent decades, so have concepts of what library history ought to embrace. A number of authorities are stretching the boundaries of previous conceptions of the term. Topics such as the history of printing, book culture, and reading provide library historians with links to broader issues in intellectual history. The value of such links to other disciplines and subfields is most often underscored in the proceedings of national and international conferences. Trends toward multicultural and gender-based perspectives and other social historical issues (i.e., the history of architecture, labor, philanthropy, urban life) that have enriched American studies and American history are beginning to enrich library history as well.

Sources of Current Scholarship

Critical reviews of current research in the history of librarianship stem from an essay by Michael Harris in the *Journal of Library History*, volume 2 (1967).¹¹ Harris continued to review the literature for several years, publishing essays in volumes 3, 5, and 7 (1968, 1970, and 1972), and was joined by Donald G. Davis, Jr., as co-author in volumes 9 and 11 (1974 and 1976). Wayne A. Wiegand maintained the series at regular intervals with essays in volumes 14, 17, 19, and 21 (1979, 1982, 1984, and 1986). Wiegand also prepared essays for volume 23 in 1988 when *JLH* was retitled *Libraries & Culture* and again for volume 25 (1990). Wiegand was succeeded by Joanne E. Passet for volumes 27 and 29 (1992 and 1994) and Edward A. Goedecken for volumes 31 and 33 (1996 and 1998). Goedecken continues as essayist but also provides an additional service; when he and David M. Hovde were appointed co-editors of the *LHRT Newsletter* in 1990, they greatly expanded the column identifying recent scholarship with Goedecken serving as bibliographer. Goedecken's semi-annual columns have become an essential resource for historians scanning the literature in search of current writings and, on request, he provides readers with a computer disk that accumulates his *Newsletter* entries, now totaling about 2,000; he also makes these entries available on the ALA Library History Round Table webpage.¹²

Harris incorporated many of the citations collected for his early bibliographic essays in *JLH* into sourcebooks on library historiography. His *Guide to Research in American Library History* featured three bibliographic essays on the state of the art and annotated entries of dissertations and theses.¹³ Harris and Davis further expanded the concept of a

bibliographic sourcebook when they published *American Library History: A Bibliography*.¹⁴ Identifying more than 3,000 articles, books, theses, and dissertations, the Harris-Davis bibliography quickly became the first source to consult before beginning a research project. Davis collaborated with John Mark Tucker on the subsequent edition, *American Library History: A Comprehensive Guide to the Literature*, which provided more than 7,150 entries introduced by fifteen bibliographic essays.¹⁵ Arthur P. Young's *American Library History: A Bibliography of Dissertations and Theses* also succeeds Harris's 1974 *Guide* and complements Davis-Tucker by annotating nearly 1,000 entries and identifying another 200 unpublished papers and reports.¹⁶

Reference Sources

Foundational sources that offer basic information include scholarly and popular indexes and biographical dictionaries. Among those most fruitful for library history are *America: History and Life*, *American National Biography*, *Biography Index*, *Humanities Index*, *MLA International Bibliography*, and *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, most of which are available in online as well as printed versions. A growing corps of scholarly biographical sources supplements the general sources and underscores the emerging recognition of the role of women in American life. *Notable American Women, 1607–1950: A Biographical Dictionary* and *Notable American Women: The Modern Period* are now complemented by *Notable Black American Women*, *Notable Black American Women: Book II*, and *Black Women in America: An Historical Dictionary*.¹⁷

As scholarly biography has expanded, so too has access to information about African-Americans. Rayford W. Logan and Michael R. Winston edited the *Dictionary of American Negro Biography* as a partial corrective to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, and Jessie Carney Smith compiled *Notable Black American Men*. The major retrospective biographical source, a collection of directories and dictionaries, was issued in microfiche by Chadwyck-Healey as *Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790–1950*. Broad coverage of retrospective and current scholarly and popular literature is provided by the *Index to Black Periodicals*, *In Black and White: A Guide to Magazine Articles, Newspaper Articles and Books Concerning More Than 15,000 Black Individuals and Groups*, and—now available on the World Wide Web—the *Kaiser Index to Black Resources*, compiled by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture from more than 150 publications relevant to the black experience and African diaspora.¹⁸

Specialized publications with a professional focus have proven most beneficial to the library historian. From its inception in 1968 the

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science (ELIS) has charted an ambitious course. It includes numerous volumes beyond the original set of thirty-four issued over fifteen years (volume 61, supplement 24 appeared in 1998).¹⁹ *ELIS* provides hundreds of historical articles on individual libraries, on library associations and organizations, on the growth and development of library and information services in various countries, and on the evolution of types of libraries and library-related functions. Many of its contributions, even those without a consciously historical focus, present much background, containing retrospective and chronological features that are uncommon in the literature generally. The major drawback of *ELIS*, the inconsistency of treatment that marks many anthologies, results from author selection. Accomplished historians could not be found to write the definitive narrative about each institution that deserved treatment. Often, then, a library administrator or a library school director or professor would produce the article, with mixed results. Some essays are little more than brief reports, while others are richly analytical and extensive enough for separate publication. Whatever its faults, the *ELIS* represents a large vision and a magnificent achievement, and without it many of our professional institutions would not have received the historical study they deserve. Serving as a kind of one-volume complement to *ELIS*, the *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services* was issued in 1980, 1986, and 1993. For the historian of librarianship, the *ALA Encyclopedia* serves most capably as a source of biographical information.²⁰

Pride of place among reference works belongs to the *Dictionary of American Library Biography (DALB)*, edited in 1978 by George S. Bobinski, Jesse Hauk Shera, and Bohdan Wynar, and its *Supplement*, edited in 1990 by Wayne A. Wiegand. The *DALB* signaled a new level of maturity in scholarly writing about librarianship. The authors researched their subjects well, basing their narratives in the contexts of documentary materials and institutional history. Subjects included persons deceased before 1976 and, for the *Supplement*, before July 1987. Edward A. Goedecken analyzed the 301 subjects of the original volume in combination with the 51 subjects of the *Supplement*. He categorized individuals according to gender, race, place of birth, type and level of education, place of employment, and father's occupation and confirmed our presuppositions that the historiography of librarianship has been dominated by white, middle-class males. He also confirmed our sense that as librarianship and cultural maturity generally spread from the Northeast to the Midwest in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they combined with collegiate coeducation to produce significant employment opportunities for women.²¹ Since so many of the subjects—and their institutions—

overlap, the *DALB* and its *Supplement* together illustrate the maze of interconnections among individuals and institutions that makes the historical study of librarianship a fascinating prospect.

The *Encyclopedia of Library History (ELH)* aims for international coverage. Editors Wayne A. Wiegand and Donald G. Davis, Jr., scoured the literature in search of topics for approval by an international advisory board. The editors solicited authorities from throughout the world for essays of predetermined length. Historical articles focus on the library as an institution within a specified time and, like articles that deal with library programs or user groups, extend across geographical boundaries and time periods. Geographical articles focus on the development of the library as an institution within nations or regions. That the *ELH* omits biographical articles stems from its holistic, well-integrated conception, which features thorough indexing. Contributors adopted pluralistic perspectives, and their collective essays make the *ELH* an essential summative and interpretive companion for the devoted historian.²²

Chronologies maintain the ancient tradition of lauding the exploits of warriors and the administrative achievements of kings and queens. In their modern manifestations chronologies may supplement the reading and learning of library history if not necessarily its research and writing. Their most effective use may be as objects of perusal in life's occasional leisurely moments, perhaps then to plant a seed for future inquiry. Two chronologies appeared in the late 1960s, those by Elizabeth W. Stone and Josephine Metcalfe Smith. Stone published "Historical Approach to American Library Development: A Chronological Chart," which focuses on the American library as a social institution from 1629 to 1966. She arranged entries into the categories of (1) public, (2) federal and special, (3) educational, (4) technical processes, (5) publications, and (6) professional activity.²³

Smith began with the first century, continuing through 1959, and thus presents an international perspective, although the twentieth-century entries are decidedly American. Like Stone, Smith cites the source for each entry, but unlike Stone, she enhances the work with more than fifty pages of subject and name indexing.²⁴

Stone's massive *American Library Development 1600-1899* establishes a standard unlikely to be met again in our lifetime. She devotes one section to a chronological chart and a second section to her entries, presenting them within a context sufficient to understand the significance of the event described. She expanded the original six categories into eight by adding legislation and buildings/miscellaneous. Stone also provides an introductory essay on historiographical and methodological issues, thorough indexing, and an extensive list of sources consulted.²⁵

Reference Sources: Minority Voices

Women dominate the demographics of librarianship but have not dominated its historiography. Kathleen Weibel, Kathleen Heim, and Diane Ellsworth sought redress for this grievance in *The Role of Women in Librarianship 1876–1976: The Entry, Advancement, and Struggle for Equalization in One Profession*.²⁶ The compilers issued a collection of historically significant readings, but their most important contribution, a chronologically arranged annotated bibliography, features books, articles, and “letters to the editor” of journals identified in sources from the formative period of librarianship (i.e., Cannons’s *Bibliography of Library Economy*). *The Role of Women in Librarianship* signaled a new level of consciousness about the contributions of women to a male-dominated yet feminized profession. Subsequent scholarship has focused as much on sociology and economics as history, with some notable exceptions.²⁷ The *Handbook of Black Librarianship*, edited by E. J. Josey and Ann Allen Shockley, features biographical entries, historical essays (including one on black library associations), and a chronology of black American librarianship compiled by Josey and Casper LeRoy Jordan.²⁸

Documentary Materials

Experienced historians tend to use the term “original” synonymously with the terms “manuscript” and “archival.” While the term “original,” according to Louis Gottschalk in *Understanding History*, suggests a number of meanings, those most important for historians are that an original source (1) is uncopied, untranslated, perhaps unpolished, as issued from the hand of the author, and/or (2) provides the “earliest available information (i.e. the origin) regarding the question under investigation. . . . Primary sources need not be original in either of these two ways. They need be ‘original’ only in the sense of ‘underived or first hand as to their testimony.’”²⁹ To Gottschalk, the “primary” source is the testimony of an eyewitness or a witness by any other of the senses or even a mechanical device such as an audio tape recorder. A “secondary” source is the testimony of someone not an eyewitness, someone not present at the events under consideration. Obviously, then, a manuscript source is no more likely to be “primary” than “secondary,” and it may be a copy rather than the “original.” Once these distinctions are understood, however, historians may be forgiven the occasional interchangeable use of “manuscript,” “archival,” and “original” as a type of verbal shorthand for the documentary evidence most needed, that of sources as close as possible to the events being investigated.

American historians have produced a number of printed collections of key documentary sources; the papers of presidents of the United States and other significant figures routinely undergo textual analysis and appear in multivolume editions. American library historians, however, have nothing that serves comparably other than *Raking the Historical Coals: The A.L.A. Scrapbook of 1876*, edited by Edward G. Holley.³⁰ At the Conference on Historical and Bibliographical Methods in Library Research, Holley discussed the textual problems he encountered in assembling the *Scrapbook* and expressed concerns about the "absence of many records which would be considered primary and/or original, in Gottschalk's sense."³¹ In his *Scrapbook*, Holley set an example that no one seems to have emulated, and one wonders at the lack of interest from the library history community in this aspect of historical scholarship.

While the character of primary source material varies according to the nature of the subject, most likely such material must consist at its core of manuscripts such as letters, memoranda, internal reports, notes, and diaries produced by and for individuals and institutions. The major source for this genre is the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)*, compiled by the Manuscript Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress.³² Having served as the historian's primary inroad into documentary materials for four decades, the *NUCMC* is now greatly enhanced by the *Index to Personal Names in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1984*.³³

Additional sources that respond to the historian's need to locate documentary materials have, like previous improvements, stemmed partly from technological advances. In 1983 Chadwyck-Healey launched the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources (NIDS)*, which covers fewer repositories than *NUCMC* but goes one step further by reproducing (on thousands of microfiche) the registers, indexes, and finding aids for each depository. *NIDS* is updated in microfiche and CD-ROM formats. In 1984 *NUCMC* and *NIDS* began cross-referencing each other's catalog numbers in its own entries. Another vital resource for records of archival holdings is contained within the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), an online database created and maintained by the Research Libraries Group (RLG), which represents major libraries, archives, and museums both public and private (including, for example, those of Harvard and Stanford Universities). Cooperative work by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Society of American Archivists, and RLG with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities resulted in RLIN's Archival and Manuscripts Control (AMC) file, implemented in 1984. The AMC provides for bibliographic descriptions of archival holdings based on protocols accepted by major constituencies in the archival, historical, and library communities. As a

result, the RLIN online database, which contains (among millions of others) approximately 500,000 records from 2,000 archive repositories, has become a valuable tool for historians.³⁴

Historians find documentary evidence in any number of libraries, archives, and public or private agencies. The vast possibilities range from the National Archives to the filing cabinets in the director's office of the local public library. Yet one special archive has proven very fruitful over a period of years, that of the American Library Association. In the early 1990s, the ALA included "943 committees, 46 subcommittees, 92 task forces, 107 discussion or interest groups, 11 associations or divisions, 15 round tables, 51 sections, 23 offices, 243 chapters and affiliates, and 13 editorial boards."³⁵ Maynard Brichford asserts that, due to its rich social and organizational attributes, the ALA archives should appeal to scholars in a wide range of disciplines. Studies of library services and institutions or even broader topics such as reading and history represent only a limited selection of what could be researched.³⁶

Prior to 1973, scholars examining the ALA archives had to travel to the North Pier Terminal Warehouse on the Chicago waterfront. The ALA then transferred its holdings to the archives of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign under Brichford's direction. Illinois was an appropriate location due, in part, to Brichford's success in placing Illinois among the national leaders in college and university archival programs. Especially rich manuscript holdings in the university's archives feature—as one example that complements the ALA materials—the papers of Phineas L. Windsor, director of the library and the library school from 1909 to 1940, who corresponded with hundreds of early-twentieth-century librarians and library educators. The manuscripts are further enhanced by the university library's rich retrospective collections in the field of library and information science, a collection that was begun and greatly expanded under the leadership of both Windsor and Robert B. Downs (1946–71) and that is likely unparalleled in North America.

In addition, Illinois possesses the largest total library collection of any public university in the United States, and its collections, services, patterns of organization, and automation projects have been subjected to much study. Moreover, the university's faculty of library administration routinely ranks at the top in studies of scholarly production by academic librarians, and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science is among the oldest and most prominent of its type.

The university archives at Illinois had been one of the earliest to develop an automated database for archival holdings and, having added the ALA materials, secured a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to improve their accessibility. Results of these efforts became apparent in 1979 when the ALA published the *Guide to the*

American Library Association Archives. By 1987, when the *Guide* was revised, the research potential of ALA materials was emphasized by reviewers who noted that, in the eight years between editions, the various series of ALA records had expanded by 39 percent and the volume of material by 45 percent. Meanwhile, the 1979 *Guide* had become the foundation for the *National Catalog of Sources for the History of Librarianship (NCSHL)*, published three years later. The *NCSHL* features an introductory essay by Marion Casey, who underscored the relative infancy of library history, the difficulties historians encounter in relating library historical studies to contemporary times, and the gaps and deficiencies in a number of documentary collections. Casey indicated that librarians on a "mission" of public service engaged in selective preservation of materials in order to influence future interpretation, an assertion that merits further research. At any rate, the rich resources identified in the *NCSHL* should, according to Casey and reviewer Edward G. Holley, lead to numerous additional primary sources.³⁷

Due to continued growth and expansion, the ALA archives has emerged as the centerpiece collection of "the major North American research center for the history of librarianship."³⁸ As of 1997, the collection had grown to almost 2,000 cubic feet, the equivalent of nearly 1,200 file drawers. The archives attracted additional collections and thus is further complemented by the archives of the American Association of Law Libraries, the Association for Library and Information Science Education, the Geoscience Information Society, the Health Sciences Librarians of Illinois, and the Map and Geography Division of the Special Libraries Association.

The library history community has not ignored newer historical methods such as oral history. In fact, a rare imprint of the ALA Library History Round Table is devoted to this topic, Doris Cruger Dale's *Directory of Oral History Tapes of Librarians in the United States and Canada*. This volume grew out of Jesse Shera's vision of a major oral history project that would assemble the recollections of library leaders of the twentieth century. While Shera's plan was never realized, an important result of his efforts was that the round table sponsored the survey from which Dale compiled her directory. She provided essential information for more than 200 interviews of librarians and library educators as well as name and subject indexes.³⁹

Access to documentary resources continued to advance in the form of two remarkable collections published in microfiche. John Y. Cole edited *The Library of Congress: A Documentary History*, and Kenneth E. Carpenter edited *The Harvard University Library: A Documentary History*. These collections hold potential for encouraging scholars to re-examine the

development of two eminent libraries as well as to seek connections between these institutions and more specialized topics. Cole assembled his materials in order to facilitate research into the relationship between the Library of Congress and cultural nationalism; he sought to provide insight into the evolution of the Library as a “legislative, national, and international institution” and to “stimulate research about the Library and its relation to American politics, scholarship, librarianship, and culture.”⁴⁰ John Richardson projects Cole’s collection as most appealing to research-oriented library school students and to mainstream historians concerned with institutional history, tacitly acknowledging that the collection may hold minimal appeal for the accomplished historian of librarianship.⁴¹

Carpenter’s collection on Harvard is slightly smaller in size (463 microfiche compared to 549 for the Library of Congress) but no less ambitious. Carpenter explores the issue of why histories of academic libraries have lagged far behind those of public libraries, positing a number of explanations. He suggests that the public library offers historians the possibility of examining the large theme of American democracy. He reasons, however, that the great academic research libraries exist in wonderfully rich research environments where the tools, the support, and the potential authors are readily at hand. Perhaps, though, potential authors are influenced not to consider academic library history by professional historians (who may place little value in narrative chronologies with an apparently inevitable outcome) and so choose not to recount events that lead to a seemingly obvious present.

Carpenter takes heart from events such as the 1987 conference on Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension and the renaming of the *Journal of Library History* as *Libraries & Culture*. To Carpenter, these developments signal the movement of library history more fully into the realm of the history of the book with its potential for multiple variations. He views library history as evolving much like business history. He challenges earlier views that a critical mass of company histories would facilitate synthesis. When company histories continued to accumulate without the subsequent development of explanatory synthesis, historians turned directly to the relationship between businesses and society and shed new light on comparative and conceptual possibilities.⁴² Thus, he concludes, historians who advance library historiography theoretically will closely examine institutional interactions with the surrounding social context.

Carpenter and Cole have made accessible materials that would have taken months or even years of painstaking research for outside scholars to assemble. While the ready availability of these materials far exceeds anything the library history community had a right to expect,

the specialized nature of the topics raises questions about the ultimate utility of these collections. After all, how many historians choose the Library of Congress or Harvard University as the primary subjects for their research? Richardson raises this issue in his review of Cole. One hopes, however, that with the passage of time more scholars will examine these resources and begin to make connections between comprehensive historical issues and the nation's two richest research collections.

From the time of their widest use in the nineteenth century, photographs have been collected by libraries, archives, and historical societies of all types. Photographs verify and enhance the nature of human existence and have become essential to historical record keeping and interpretation. Two books stand out as photographic records of a particular kind and illustrate the value of photographs to library historical interpretation. In *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (a coffee-table book that only a commercial publisher could produce), Paul Dickson celebrates his love affair with public libraries and enriches the imagination of anyone tempted to engage in a research project.⁴³ Dickson reproduced scores of black-and-white photographs of people visiting reading rooms and bookmobiles, listening to stories in libraries, and reading books while riding to work or just sitting on the front porch. His fascination with libraries began in childhood with regular visits to his hometown Carnegie Public Library in Yonkers, New York, and eventually yielded the present volume, which begins the story with Harvard College and moves quickly to subscription libraries as antecedents of free public libraries. Most of the photographs appear in chronological order by twentieth-century decade.

In *The Carnegie Library in Illinois*, Raymond and Linda LaPuma Bial record the rich legacy of Carnegie philanthropy through photographs of the eighty-three Carnegie buildings still in use. The brief essays on each of the buildings, plus the twenty-two no longer in existence, are based on the original correspondence that these Illinois towns conducted with Andrew Carnegie or his representatives.⁴⁴ The Bial and Bial photographs enliven the Carnegie historiography and remind us of that wonderful convergence of private philanthropy and municipal pride that made the public library building an important feature on the landscape of Progressive era America.

The sense of achievement that these photographs might elicit in library practitioners and historians should be mitigated, however, by the ahistorical mindset of our service-intensive profession. In terms saddening and alarming, Dickson corroborates Marion Casey's concerns about the selective preservation of internal records. Dickson asserts that

some big blunders are being committed by libraries. It would not do to name names . . . but the public relations director for one large urban system told me that all the event and publicity photographs having to do with the library before 1980 had been disposed of—I was too cowardly to ask how—because they were taking up too much room. I was told by a librarian who had recently gotten rid of several file folders of photographs that I would not have been interested in them anyway because they were “old and obsolete.” An administrator for another large system told me on the morning we had an appointment to see her institution’s picture collection that she had just been informed that the collection was “off limits” to the public.⁴⁵

Historians in Association

Library historians, in gathering for conferences and seminars, engage in activities that sociologists would characterize as a highly specialized community. Members of this community, constituted largely of library educators and academic librarians, conduct research and share the results of that research at conferences and through books and articles. Much of this activity—though perhaps only a solid fraction of it—is concentrated in the ALA’s Library History Round Table. A loosely knit group of about 400 members, the LHRT functions as much through informal personal connections as through the formal sharing of mutual intellectual and professional pursuits.

The LHRT was founded in the late 1940s by Wayne Shirley and Louis Shores. Members presented papers as part of the ALA’s annual summer conference. Program attendance could occasionally draw as many as 150, though it typically has drawn fewer. Program sessions usually feature two or three speakers; in the early 1990s the LHRT added a research forum, sometimes developed with refereed rather than contributed papers and occasionally designed to complement the program session. The papers presented may appear in scholarly journals; they may also summarize extended research such as dissertations or theses.

Through the years the LHRT has gradually become more bureaucratized without losing its clublike informality or its ability to absorb newly minted scholars and to provide them with meaningful tasks. In 1978 the LHRT established a semi-annual newsletter that took on an enlarged format in 1992, the same year the LHRT issued its own *Handbook for Officers*. The LHRT maintains liaisons to a number of organizations; its members report most consistently about the activities of the ALA Library Research Round Table, the International Federation of Library

Associations and Institutions, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, the Society of American Archivists, and the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing.

Perhaps the LHRT's most significant achievement is the sponsorship, once every five years, of an international seminar on library historical topics. Seminars are cosponsored by *Libraries & Culture*, the quarterly journal edited since 1977 by Donald G. Davis, Jr., of the University of Texas at Austin, to which the LHRT maintains a permanent liaison. Davis works closely with seminar planners to issue proceedings both as special numbers of *Libraries & Culture* and as separate volumes published by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at UT-Austin.⁴⁶ Often the seminars attract external sponsorship or related support; the last four have been hosted by library schools at the University of Texas, the University of North Carolina, Indiana University, and the University of Alabama, respectively.

Members of the library history community have not, of course, confined their activities to the LHRT. Indeed, such scholars seek the opportunity to present findings in many other professional settings. These would include other ALA organizations such as the Library Research Round Table and the Association of College and Research Libraries. They also include such information-intensive groups as the Association for Library and Information Science Education; the Special Libraries Association; the American Society for Information Science; the Society for the Bibliography of History; the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing; and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Library historians occasionally seek the opportunity to present papers devoted to reading, printing, publishing, or libraries at meetings of state, regional, or national historical societies.

Two significant conferences mentioned above resulted in collections of published proceedings, the Conference on Historical and Bibliographical Methods in Library Research (1970) and the Conference on Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension (1987). The former was conducted by the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Illinois and the latter by the Library of Congress Center for the Book and the School of Library Service at Columbia University. These proceedings stand out as devoted to American library history and closely related topics; both owe much to the energy of key individuals who mentored generations of historians at their respective universities, Rolland E. Stevens at Illinois and Phyllis Dain at Columbia.⁴⁷

Beyond these two stellar collections and the cosponsored seminars, conferences have yielded little that would point to the historical study of librarianship as worthy of significant scholarly interest. One notable

exception resulted from the efforts of Wilson Luquire, who ingeniously brought together Keyes D. Metcalf, Robert B. Downs, David Kaser, and Jesse H. Shera for one day at Eastern Illinois University to recall the past, question the present, and predict the future.⁴⁸ While a number of library historians present papers on individual panels in a variety of settings, little else of a published nature would suggest that library historians assemble regularly to present and critique the results of research. Only the quinquennial conferences with proceedings published by *Libraries & Culture* combined with the LHRT's annual program session and research forum provide consistent platforms for historians of American librarianship.

Scholarly communication through published proceedings, while widely accepted, has been greatly complemented by Internet-based electronic communications. Vast numbers of webpages and listservs await the online explorer who can search for hours on end without suffering from eyestrain, a sore neck, or carpal tunnel syndrome. *The History Highway: A Guide to Internet Resources* offers a glimpse into possibilities that have emerged in the past five years. The compilers discuss e-mail, Internet providers, newsgroups and discussion lists, Internet sites for historians, hardware and software specifications, and online etiquette.⁴⁹

Since publication of *The History Highway*, library historians have established H-LIS under the umbrella of H-Net, sponsored by Michigan State University. A moderated discussion forum established by Suzanne Hildenbrand and Cheryl Knott Malone and edited by Hildenbrand, H-LIS serves those with an abiding interest in the interdisciplinary study of libraries and information broadly defined. H-LIS grew out of discussions at LHRT's summer and midwinter meetings; participants hope to attract archivists, librarians, historians, and information specialists to discourse on the organization and dissemination of the culture and history of library and information science.⁵⁰

For the library historian, disappointment due to inadequate recognition on the part of professional historians is only a moment away. This concern is most apparent in the lack of visibility for library history in standard bibliographies devoted to American history. Although important journals like *Libraries & Culture* and *Library Quarterly* (plus a number of others) are included in widely used indexes, historical monographs and reference sources about library history are not represented in those reference tools among which first-year graduate history students begin their professional acculturation.⁵¹

This circumstance is particularly depressing given the dependence of historians on libraries for their livelihood. Historians may rhapsodize about the library, referring to it as the "heart of the university" or as a "workshop for the liberal arts" or as the "arsenal of democracy," and

historians often express gratitude to librarians and their staffs for assistance in obtaining materials. But libraries and the myriad developments that brought libraries into existence must seem as invisible to historians as any service bureau that functions efficiently; that is, it would merit special attention only when it is dysfunctional or is about to close its doors.

The responses most often cited that would move the craft of library history more acceptably into the sphere of American historiography involve linkages with other subdisciplines such as book culture, the history of printing, and the history of reading. Much library historiography has moved beyond hagiography into solid administrative and institutional accounts. Following the continuum suggested by Kenneth Carpenter, the next logical direction for historians involves relating a given library or a group of libraries to larger functions in society. Thus, a library's meaning would be found in its social or political purposes (to be determined possibly through cultural studies, comparative analyses, and social historical or prosopographical methods), explanations in the best traditions of intellectual history. During the past twenty-five years, some suggestions have been made, primarily in the selected writings of William Birdsall, Phyllis Dain, David W. Davies, Rosemary R. Du Mont, Michael H. Harris, Dee Garrison, Suzanne Hildenbrand, and Wayne A. Wiegand, but their work has yet to elicit a rich historiographical response. With some key exceptions, histories of libraries are not being presented within frameworks these scholars have identified.

Studies of reading and publishing offer library historians a fresh opportunity to see where social and cultural connections might be made. Thus, for example, Wayne A. Wiegand of the University of Wisconsin has recommended to the library history community the work of Harvey J. Graff and Carl F. Kaestle. The interdisciplinary character of their work is apparent in the titles of selected contributions: Graff published *The Literacy Myth: Literacy and Social Structure in the Nineteenth-Century City*, and Kaestle published *Literacy in the United States: Readers and Reading since 1880*.⁵²

In 1992 the University of Wisconsin at Madison collaborated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to establish the Center for the History of Print Culture in Modern America under the direction of James P. Danky and Wayne A. Wiegand. (Fruits of their early labors appeared in *Print Culture in a Diverse America*.)⁵³ The Center encourages the interdisciplinary study of print culture history and the use of print culture collections, promotes the development of international perspectives on American print culture, and seeks consortial arrangements in support of exhibits, conferences, and publications. Wiegand has also consulted with scholars at the University of North Carolina and the University of Texas about the establishment of similar programs. These

efforts complement the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress under the direction of John Y. Cole and the Center for the History of the Book at Pennsylvania State University under the direction of James L. West III. While such programs are relatively new, and their long-range impacts have yet to be evaluated, one hopes that these alliances will expand and further enrich the narratives from which we continue to learn more and more about how books and libraries challenge the intellect and enliven the soul.

Notes

1. Joseph Sabin, ed., *Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from Its Discovery to the Present Time*, 29 vols. (New York: Sabin, 1868–92 and Bibliographical Society of America, 1928–36); John Edgar Molnar, ed., *Author-Title Index to Joseph Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America,"* 3 vols. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1974); and Lawrence Sidney Thompson, ed., *The New Sabin: Books Described by Joseph Sabin and His Successors, Now Described Again on the Basis of Examination of Originals, and Fully Indexed by Title, Subject, Joint Authors, and Institutions and Agencies*, 11 vols. (Troy, N.Y.: Whitston, 1974–83). See also Charles Evans, ed., *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets, and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1800; with Bibliographical and Biographical Notes*, 14 vols. (Chicago: Evans, 1903–59). Since completion of Evans's bibliography, a number of scholars have produced corrections, additions, or indexes. A few major research libraries issued bibliographies identifying local holdings of imprints listed in Evans. Sources such as Evans and Sabin will become even more readily accessible when they are converted into digital formats for delivery in web-based environments.

2. *National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries, 1953–1957*, 22 vols. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards, 1958). The *NUC* was published in book form for a number of years; since 1983 it has been published by the Library of Congress in microfiche. See also *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries*, 754 vols. (London: Mansell, 1968–81). Klaus Musmann recounts the impact of technological developments on how libraries have conducted their work in *Technological Innovations in Libraries, 1860–1960: An Anecdotal History* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993).

3. Columbia University Libraries, Library Service Library, *Dictionary Catalog of the Library of the School of Library Service*, 7 vols. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1962); and *Supplement*, 4 vols. (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1976). Bonnie Nelson demonstrates the research potential of book catalogs in *A Guide to Published Library Catalogs* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1982). More recently, Robert Singerman issued his richly retrospective "American Library Book Catalogues, 1801–1875: A National Bibliography," *University of Illinois Occasional Papers* 203–204 (1996).

4. United States, Office of Education, *Public Libraries in the United States of America: Their History, Condition, and Management, Special Report, Part I* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1876).

5. Harry George Turner Cannons, *Bibliography of Library Economy: A Classified Index to the Professional Periodical Literature in the English Language Relating to Library Economy, Printing, Methods of Publishing, Copyright, Bibliography, etc. from 1876 to 1920* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1927; reprinted by B. Franklin, 1970).

6. Anne Harwell Jordan and Melbourne Jordan, eds., *Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876-1920: An Author Index with Citations* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1976).

7. *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1906*, 7 vols. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1882-1908); C. Edward Wall, ed., *Cumulative Author Index for "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1906"* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Press, 1971); *Nineteenth Century Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, 2 vols. (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1944); *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1901-).

8. Larry J. Barr, Haynes McMullen, and Steven G. Leach, comps., *Libraries in American Periodicals before 1876: A Bibliography of Abstracts and an Index* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1983).

9. Howard W. Winger, ed., *American Library History: 1876-1976* (Urbana: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1976), also issued as *Library Trends* 25, no. 1 (1976).

10. Sidney L. Jackson, Eleanor B. Herling, and E. J. Josey, eds., *A Century of Service: Librarianship in the United States and Canada* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1976). General library history readers are not plentiful. Collections with a comprehensive focus include those by John David Marshall, ed., *An American Library History Reader: Contributions to Library Literature* (Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1960); Thelma Eaton, ed., *Contributions to American Library History* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Brothers, 1961); Michael H. Harris, ed., *Reader in American Library History* (Washington, D.C.: NCR Microcard Editions, 1971); and Richard D. Johnson, ed., *Libraries for Teaching, Libraries for Research: Essays for a Century* (Chicago: ALA, 1976). For the latter volume Johnson assembled essays originally published in *College & Research Libraries*.

11. Michael H. Harris, "Library History: A Critical Essay on the In-Print Literature," *Journal of Library History* 2 (1967): 117-25.

12. Readers interested in receiving a computer disk of bibliographic entries should contact Ed Goedeken at the Parks Library, Iowa State University. Joy Kingsolver maintains the LHRT webpage from the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies in Chicago; the current web address is <http://www.spertus.edu/library-history/>. See also American Library Association, Library History Round Table, *LHRT Newsletter*, n.s. (Chicago: ALA, LHRT, 1992-). The *LHRT Newsletter* began in 1978 as *ALHRT: American Library History Round Table Newsletter*.

13. Michael H. Harris, *A Guide to Research in American Library History* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1968; 2nd ed., 1974).

14. Michael H. Harris and Donald G. Davis, Jr., *American Library History: A Bibliography* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978).

15. Donald G. Davis, Jr., and John Mark Tucker, *American Library History: A Comprehensive Guide to the Literature* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1989).

16. Arthur P. Young, *American Library History: A Bibliography of Dissertations and Theses*, 3rd rev. ed. (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1988).

17. *Notable American Women 1607-1950: A Biographical Dictionary*, 3 vols. (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, Harvard University, 1971); *Notable American Women: The Modern Period* (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, Harvard University,

1980); Jessie Carney Smith, ed., *Notable Black American Women* (Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1992) and *Notable Black American Women: Book II* (Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1996); and Darlene Clark Hine, ed., *Black Women in America: An Historical Dictionary*, 2 vols. (Brooklyn, N.Y.: Carlson, 1993).

18. Rayford W. Logan and Michael R. Winston, eds., *Dictionary of American Negro Biography* (New York: Norton, 1982); Jessie Carney Smith, ed., *Notable Black American Men* (Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1999); Randall K. Burkett, Nancy Hall Burkett, and Henry Louis Gates, Jr., eds., *Black Biography: A Cumulative Index, 1790–1950*, 3 vols. (Alexandria, Va.: Chadwyck-Healey, 1991); *Index to Black Periodicals* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1984–), which continues an index begun in the mid-1950s at the Hallie Q. Brown Library at Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio; Mary Mace Spradling, ed., *In Black and White: A Guide to Magazine Articles, Newspaper Articles, and Books Concerning More Than 15,000 Black Individuals and Groups*, 3rd ed., 2 vols. (Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1980) plus related volumes issued in 1971, 1976, and 1985; and New York Public Library, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, *Kaiser Index to Black Resources, 1948–1986*, 5 vols. (Brooklyn, N.Y.: Carlson, 1992).

19. *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1968–).

20. *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services* (Chicago: ALA, 1980; 2nd ed., 1986; 3rd ed., 1993).

21. George S. Bobinski, Jesse Hauk Shera, and Bohdan S. Wynar, eds., *Dictionary of American Library Biography* (Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1978); Wayne A. Wiegand, ed., *Supplement to the Dictionary of American Library Biography* (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1990); and Edward A. Goedeken, "The Rainbow Survivors of Some Vanished Grey Moment of Reality': A Prosopographical Study of the *Dictionary of American Library Biography* and Its Supplement," *Libraries & Culture* 30 (Spring 1995): 153–69. Goedeken did not assert that the history of librarianship itself is male-dominated but rather that the writings about the history are. Scholars who wrote about librarianship tended to choose male subjects, and most accomplished historians of this subject would agree that women have been seriously underrepresented as subjects and that much work remains to be done in order to correct this imbalance. For additional biographical entries, see Rudolph Engelbarts, *Librarian Authors: A Bibliography* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1981) and Donald C. Dickinson, *Dictionary of American Book Collectors* (New York: Greenwood, 1986).

22. Wayne A. Wiegand and Donald G. Davis, Jr., eds., *Encyclopedia of Library History* (New York: Garland, 1994).

23. Elizabeth W. Stone, "Historical Approach to American Library Development: A Chronological Chart," *University of Illinois Occasional Papers* 83 (1967).

24. Josephine Metcalfe Smith, *A Chronology of Librarianship* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1968).

25. Elizabeth W. Stone, *American Library Development 1600–1899* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1977).

26. Kathleen Weibel, Kathleen M. Heim, and Diane J. Ellsworth, eds., *The Role of Women in Librarianship 1876–1976: The Entry, Advancement, and Struggle for Equalization in One Profession* (Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1979).

27. The present essay emphasizes bibliographic, reference, and documentary sources rather than individual essays or monographs. Readers interested in the history of women in librarianship should consult selected writings of Barbara

Brand, James V. Carmichael, Jr., Lora D. "Dee" Garrison, Laurel A. Grotzinger, Kathleen Heim, Suzanne Hildenbrand, Mary Niles Maack, and Joanne E. Passet. Most notable among recent collections are those edited by Suzanne Hildenbrand, *Reclaiming the American Library Past: Writing the Women In* (Norwood, N.J.: Ablex, 1996) and James V. Carmichael, Jr., *Daring to Find Our Names: The Search for Lesbian and Gay Library History* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1998).

28. E. J. Josey and Ann Allen Shockley, eds., *Handbook of Black Librarianship* (Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1977). See also Donald Franklin Joyce, *Black Book Publishers in the United States: A Historical Dictionary of the Presses, 1817-1990* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1991). Additional authors who have enriched our understanding of the historical development of African-American librarianship include but are not exclusive to Rosemary R. Du Mont, Arthur C. Gunn, Annette L. Phinazee, Jessie Carney Smith, Benjamin F. Speller, Jr., and Dorothy Porter Wesley.

29. Louis Gottschalk, *Understanding History: A Primer of Historical Method* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1951), 53-55.

30. Edward G. Holley, ed., *Raking the Historical Coals: The A.L.A. Scrapbook of 1876* (N.p.: Beta Phi Mu, 1967).

31. Edward G. Holley, "Textual Criticism in Library History," in Rolland E. Stevens, ed., *Research Methods in Librarianship: Historical and Bibliographical Methods in Library Research* (Urbana: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1971), 96.

32. Library of Congress, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Manuscript Section, *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1962-).

33. Harriet Ostroff, ed., *Index to Personal Names in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1984*, 5 vols. (Alexandria, Va.: Chadwyck-Healey, 1988).

34. Mary McCampbell Bell, Clifford Dwyer, and William Abbot Henderson, "Finding Manuscript Collections: NUCMC, NIDS, and RLIN," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 77 (September 1989): 208-18; and H. Thomas Hickerson, "RLG: A Vital Force in the Archival Community," *Library Hi Tech* 12, no. 2 (1994): 22-24.

35. Maynard Brichford, "The Context for a History of the American Library Association," *Libraries & Culture* 26 (Spring 1991): 348.

36. *Ibid.*, 350-51.

37. Marion Casey, "On the Use of Primary Sources in Writing Library History," in Maynard Brichford, ed., *National Catalog of Sources for the History of Librarianship* (Chicago: ALA, 1982), 6; Maynard J. Brichford, *Guide to the American Library Association Archives* (Chicago: ALA, 1979); *National Catalog of Sources for the History of Librarianship*, reviewed by Edward G. Holley in *Libraries & Culture* 19 (Spring 1984): 325-27; and Maynard J. Brichford and Anne Gilliland, *Guide to the American Library Association Archives*, 2nd ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1987), reviewed by Donald G. Davis, Jr. in *Library Quarterly* 58 (October 1988): 415-16 and Frederick J. Stielow in *Libraries & Culture* 23 (Summer 1988): 394. The homepage address for the ALA archives, featuring a searchable database, is <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/ahx/ala/default.asp>.

38. Elizabeth Cardman, "Preview of the Past: The American Library Association Archives," *College & Research Libraries News* 10 (November 1997): 688.

39. Doris Cruger Dale, comp., *A Directory of Oral History Tapes of Librarians in the United States and Canada* (Chicago: ALA, LHRT, 1986). Collected works dependent

in part on oral history include Edward G. Holley and Robert F. Schremser, *The Library Services and Construction Act: An Historical Overview from the Viewpoint of Major Participants* (Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1983); Wayne A. Wiegand, ed., *Leaders in American Academic Librarianship: 1925–1975* (Pittsburgh: Beta Phi Mu, 1983); and John Mark Tucker, ed., *Untold Stories: Civil Rights, Libraries, and Black Librarianship* (Champaign: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1998). Significant autobiographical collections were assembled by E. J. Josey, ed., *The Black Librarian in America* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1970) and *The Black Librarian in America Revisited* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1994).

40. John Y. Cole, ed., *The Library of Congress: A Documentary History, Guide to the Microfiche Collection* (Bethesda, Md.: CIS Academic Editions, 1987), ix. Cole was reviewed by John V. Richardson, Jr., in *Libraries & Culture* 23 (Summer 1988): 385–87.

41. Richardson review, 386–87.

42. Kenneth E. Carpenter, ed., *The Harvard University Library: A Documentary History, Bibliographic Guide* (Bethesda, Md.: University Publications of America, 1990), ix–xi. Carpenter was reviewed by Herbert J. Spiro in *Libraries & Culture* 27 (Summer 1992): 336–37. Spiro makes the remarkable statement that he had not viewed the microfiche in the Harvard collection, and he fails to mention Carpenter's historiographical analysis, acknowledging only the latter's interpretation of the term "scholar-librarian."

43. Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986).

44. Raymond Bial and Linda LaPuma Bial, *The Carnegie Library in Illinois* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991).

45. Dickson, *The Library in America*, xiii.

46. The work of Donald G. Davis, Jr., and, in particular, his editorship of *Libraries & Culture* have played important roles in the growth and development of the LHRT. As chair of the LHRT, Davis was instrumental in the establishment of the *LHRT Newsletter*: as a faculty member at Texas, he hosted Library History Seminar VI; and since 1980 he has edited and published seminar proceedings. Not surprisingly, the LHRT supported the publication of Hermina G. B. Anghelescu and Elizabeth A. Dupuis, eds., *Libraries & Culture: Twenty-Five-Year Cumulative Index* (Austin: University of Texas, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1995).

47. Rolland E. Stevens, ed., *Research Methods in Librarianship: Historical and Bibliographical Methods in Library Research* (Urbana: University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science, 1971); and Phyllis Dain and John Y. Cole, eds., *Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1990).

48. "Metcalf, Downs, Kaser, & Shera at Eastern Illinois University April 10, 1981," *LJ Special Report*, no. 21 (1981).

49. Dennis A. Trinkle et al., *The History Highway: A Guide to Internet Resources* (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, 1997).

50. "Announcing H-LIS," *LHRT Newsletter*, n.s. 3, no. 4 (Spring 1998): 6. See also "Library History on the Web," *LHRT Newsletter*, n.s. 3, no. 1 (Fall 1996): 1.

51. Historical monographs about librarianship as well as bibliographies and other reference sources about library history are not cited in Frank Burt Freidel, ed., *Harvard Guide to American History*, rev. ed., 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1974) or in Mary Beth Norton and Pamela

Gerardi, eds., *The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature*, 3rd ed., 2 vols. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995).

52. Harvey J. Graff, *The Literacy Myth: Literacy and Social Structure in the Nineteenth Century City* (New York: Academic Press, 1979); and Carl F. Kaestle et al., *Literacy in the United States: Readers and Reading since 1880* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1991).

53. James P. Danky and Wayne A. Wiegand, eds., *Print Culture in a Diverse America* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1998).