Library historiography could benefit substantially from a much broader range of interpretive monographs of both a generalized and specialized nature, although a number of general surveys have appeared that encompass the American experience but are not limited to it. Among the earliest of these is Albert Predeek’s *A History of Libraries in Great Britain and North America* (1947, 2.39). More than twenty-five years later, Elmer D. Johnson published the fourth edition of *Communication: An Introduction to the History of Writing, Printing, Books, and Libraries* (1973, 2.162), while his History of Libraries in the Western World (2d ed., 1970, 2.134) combined with Sidney L. Jackson’s *Libraries and Librarianship in the West: A Brief History* (1974, 2.173) to form a thorough general introduction. Johnson’s *History of Libraries* was revised with Michael H. Harris in 1976 and, again, by Harris alone eight years later (1984, 2.333). Meanwhile, the distilled wisdom of James Thompson appeared in *A History of the Principles of Librarianship* (1977, 2.240e) which has a British orientation but includes a number of references to American developments especially in the closing observations.

Since systematic surveys of U. S. library history remain scarce, several editors have attempted to fill the gap with collected works, largely successful efforts that appeared, for the most part, in the 1960s and 1970s. Three excellent collections are those by John David Marshall (An *American Library History Reader*, 1961, 2.86), Thelma Eaton (*Contributions to American Library History*, 1964, 2.93), and Michael H. Harris (*Reader in American Library History*, 1971, 2.144). More recent collections were timed to coincide with the American Library Association centennial: Sidney L. Jackson’s *A Century of Service: Librarianship in the United States and Canada* with Eleanor B. Herling and E. J. Josey (1976, 2.209) and Howard Winger’s *American Library History, 1876-1976* (1976, 2.224), published as the July 1976 issue of *Library Trends* and as a separate anthology. The most important collected works issued since 1976 have been the proceedings of the Library History Seminars edited by Harold Goldstein (*Milestones to the Present*, 1978, 2.252) and Donald G. Davis, Jr. (*Libraries & Culture*, 1981, 2.299; *Libraries, Books, & Culture*, 1986, 2.358).

Another response to the lack of monographic surveys has been the production of scholarly essays and book chapters that treat general library historical issues. Roger Michener regards the library as an intellectual institution and urged that it be viewed through the lens of intellectual history (1978, 2.257); John Y. Cole surveyed libraries and the uses of knowledge for the period from 1860 to 1920 (1979, 2.264); Mark Midbon scrutinized the relationship between library development and capitalism (1980, 2.284); Cole examined the scholarly traditions of librarians and publishers (1981, 2.297); Michael F. Winter sought to place librarianship within sociological frameworks (1983, 2.326); A. Robert Rogers and Kathryn McChesney included three essays (libraries as social agencies, philosophies of librarianship, and libraries and library education history) in their solid introductory text, *The Library in Society* (1984, 2.337); George S. Bobinski
interpreted the history of libraries for the years 1945 to 1970, a period he described as a "Golden Age" (1984, 2.329); while Rosalee McReynolds contrasted the librarian's image in popular literature with the librarian's image in professional literature produced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (1985, 2.350).

Survey histories comprise a small body of literature produced in the 1980s; the major contributions include David Kaser's definitive study, A Book for a Sixpence: The Circulating Library in America (1980, 4.350; listed in Chapter 4, "Predecessors of the Public Library"); Stephen Karetzky's perceptive Reading Research and Librarianship: A History and Analysis (1982, 2.310); Kathleen Molz's well-written, National Planning for Library Service, 1935-1975 (1984, 2.335); and Kaser's carefully researched Books and Libraries in Camp and Battle: The Civil War Experience (1984, 3.399; listed in Chapter 3, "Private Libraries and Reading Tastes"). Finally, Paul Dickson's The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures (1986, 2.360), emphasizing public libraries, offers an impressive photographic record. Scholarly monographs on selected issues, particular periods, or individual institutions are considerably more plentiful than the general surveys; the former have a stronger historiographic tradition, have appeared consistently throughout the past decade and, being more specialized, are cited in other chapters as well as being mentioned in the introductory essays.

Of special use to students are three chronologies, well-designed sources of practical ready-reference value: Josephine M. Smith's A Chronology of Librarianship (1968, 2.117); Elizabeth W. Stone's American Library Development, 1600-1899 (1977, 2.239), revised and expanded from an earlier work published in 1967; and a list of significant events in black American librarianship compiled by Casper LeRoy Jordan and E. J. Josey (1977, 2.230).

Statistically based studies have found a place in librarianship, thus reflecting their popularity in social history generally. Charles Coffin Jewett compiled the earliest major work, Notices of Public Libraries in the United States of America (1851, 2.2). Various older statistical compilations, including Jewett's, came under scrutiny in recent studies such as Elmer D. Johnson's "Southern Public Libraries in the 1850s: Correcting an Error" (1969, 2.122), Frank Schick's "Library Statistics: A Century Plus" (1971, 2.148), Haynes McMullen's "The Prevalence of Libraries in the United States before 1876: Some Regional Differences" (1972, 2.155), and Kenneth G. Peterson's "Library Statistics and Libraries of the Southeast before 1876" (1972, 2.158). In a similar vein, J. Periam Danton made effective use of statistical compilations in his comprehensive review essay on the Dictionary of American Library Biography (1978, 2.249); Wayne A. Wiegand studied American Library Association (ALA) leaders from 1876 to 1917 alone and with Geri Greenway (1981, 12.364; 1981, 12.365; both listed in Chapter 12, "Library Associations"); and Haynes McMullen and Larry J. Barr offered a descriptive analysis of statistics resulting from their bibliography on libraries in American periodicals (1986, 2.362).

Some issues touch on many facets of librarianship but have not produced large enough bodies of historical literature to merit separate chapters. A few examples of recent
scholarship are provided for each of the following subjects: censorship and intellectual freedom, copyright, services for the handicapped, information science, library architecture, library literature, library management, microform collections and services, preservation of library materials, and racial and minority issues.

Current historical assessments of intellectual freedom in libraries begin with David K. Berninghausen, who emerged in the 1970s as one of librarianship's most articulate spokesmen on behalf of the freedom to read, as his collection, The Flight from Reason: Essays on Intellectual Freedom in the Academy, the Press, and the Library (1975, 2.179) clearly demonstrated. He and Judith Krug both published articles on the history of the Library Bill of Rights (Berninghausen, 1970, 2.130; Krug, 1972, 2.153); Chandler B. Grannis revised Anne Haight's authoritative historical bibliography, Banned Books (4th ed., 1978, 2.253); and L. B. Woods examined censorship, primarily in school and public libraries, for the period 1966 to 1975 in a monograph (1979, 2.276) and in several essays. In the 1980s various facets of the history of censorship were explored in articles by Kenneth L. Donelson (1981, 7.118; listed and discussed in Chapter 7, "School Libraries"), Frederick J. Stielow (1983, 2.324), and Lou Willett Stanek (1985, 2.354); and Evelyn Geller published her thorough analysis, Forbidden Books in American Public Libraries, 1876-1939 (1984, 2.332), which made effective use of sociological research in addition to literary and historical backgrounds.

Issues pertaining to copyright continue to attract attention, due partially to the federal copyright revision law of 1976. Julius J. Marke (1977, 2.233) and John J. Holland (1978, 2.254) both provided brief histories of American copyright law soon after the revisions went into effect. Juri Stratford examined the portion of the 1976 revision that directly affected library photocopying practices (1984, 2.340).

Library services to the handicapped were discussed in articles by Genevieve M. Casey (1971, 2.142; 1978, 2.246) and with some historical perspective by Gerald Bramley (1978, 2.245). A Library of Congress publication, That All May Read: Library Service for Blind and Physically Handicapped People (1983, 2.319), contains separate essays by Eunice Lovejoy on state and federal legislation and Irvin P. Schloss on the role of the Library of Congress in providing national leadership.

In the field of information science two fine essays by Jesse H. Shera and Donald B. Cleveland (1977, 2.237) and Saul Herner (1984, 2.334) should be considered in the context of papers presented at the 1984 ALA Library History Round Table program (discussed in Chapter 1, "Historiography and Sources").

 Historians of library architecture rely on the authoritative writings of Donald E. Oehlerts (1975, 2.190; 1978, 2.259), Walter C. Allen (1976, 2.196), and David Kaser (1984, 6.135; 1986, 6.145; listed in Chapter 6, "Academic Libraries") to place their analyses in the context of library collections and services. Sharon C. Bonk discussed the influence of architect Henry Hobson Richardson on small public library buildings from 1865 to 1890 (1978, 2.243); Paul Kruty surveyed the designs of nineteen Iowa public libraries constructed by the Chicago firm of Patton and Miller from 1901 to 1909 (1983, 2.318);
while Leland M. Roth (1983, 2.323) and Richard Guy Wilson (1983, 2.325) both issued monographs on McKim, Mead, and White, the architectural firm that designed such major library buildings as the Boston Public Library, the Low Library at Columbia University, and the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York.


Two recent essays dealt with the history of library management. Adrian Mole surveyed major issues in his study of the years from 1870 to 1950 (1980, 2.286). Wayne A. Wiegand analyzed cataloging and standardization for the years from 1891 to 1901 (1984, 2.341).

Microforms have become essential if unimposing fixtures in libraries and, consequently, are the subject of occasional historical overviews. Allen B. Veaner and Alan Meckler produced the major works, Studies in Micropublishing, 1853-1976: Documentary Sources (1976, 2.223) and Micropublishing: A History of Scholarly Micropublishing in America, 1938-1980 (1982, 2.312), respectively; these books should be supplemented with essays by Veaner (1975, 2.194), David S. Zubatsky and Donald W. Krummel (1983, 2.328), Mark and Rhoda Yerbergh (1984, 2.343), Jean W. Barrington (1985, 2.344), and Clifton Dale Foster (1985, 10.144; listed in Chapter 10, "Archival Enterprise").

An issue closely related to microforms, the need to preserve library materials, attracted considerable attention in the 1980s. Brief overviews have been written by Pamela W. Darling and Sherelyn Ogden on the 1956 to 1980 period (1981, 2.298) and by Rutherford D. Rogers (1985, 2.353).

The broad outlines of library programs for blacks and the racial integration of library services are treated in essays published in the Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science by Joseph H. Reason (1975, 2.191) and Doris H. Clack (1979, 2.262). Specialized studies include two that are listed in Chapter 6, "Academic Libraries": Herman L. Tottens’s essay on the Wiley College Library, the first library for blacks west of the Mississippi River (1969, 6.680), and Jessie Carney Smith’s comprehensive Black Academic Libraries and Research Collections: An Historical Survey, which begins with a chapter on the "Historical Perspective of the Black College" and includes a table, "Black Academic Libraries Founded Prior to 1900" (1977, 6.102).

The Handbook of Black Librarianship, edited by E. J. Josey and Ann Allen Shockley (1977, 2.231), begins with the Jordan-Josey chronology mentioned earlier. The Handbook includes Lucy B. Campbell’s essay on the history of the Hampton Institute Library School which identifies a number of important graduates (1977, 11.139; listed in Chapter 11, "Education for Librarianship"), various historical articles on black library
associations (listed separately in Chapter 12, "Library Associations"), and biographical entries for key black librarians (listed separately in Chapter 15, "Biographies"). Four doctoral dissertations merit special mention, beginning with Lelia G. Rhodes’s "A Critical Analysis of the Career Backgrounds of Selected Black Female Librarians" (1975, 2.192), an examination of fifteen individuals including Augusta Baker, Clara Stanton Jones, Virginia Lacy Jones, Annette Phinazee, and Jessie Carney Smith. Elinor D. Sinnette produced a solid study of Arthur Schomburg and his work with black collections at Fisk University and the New York Public Library, among other topics, and Maxine M. Merriman analyzed Augusta Baker’s storytelling style (1977, 15.1574; and 1983, 15.64; both listed in Chapter 15, "Biographies of Individual Librarians and Library Benefactors"), while Arthur C. Gunn wrote a brief analysis of the closing of the Hampton Institute Library School and the subsequent establishment of the Atlanta University Library School (1986, 11.205; listed in Chapter 11, "Education for Librarianship"). In the 1980s Sandra Roff examined services to blacks in Brooklyn, New York in the nineteenth century (1981, 2.307), and Rosemary R. DuMont discussed the education of black librarians in the twentieth century (1986, 11.203; listed in Chapter 11, "Education for Librarianship"). DuMont’s more comprehensive "Race in American Librarianship: Attitudes of the Library Profession" on the integration of southern public library facilities, appeared the same year (1986, 2.361).

Finally, most monographs on the major urban public libraries that were published since the 1960s refer to services to blacks, other minorities, and the disadvantaged; and blacks are represented in studies of library education in the South. The most poignant work on blacks in American library history remains E. J. Josey’s The Black Librarian in America (1970, 2.135), a collection of autobiographical essays, each of which is cited separately in Chapter 15, "Biographies of Individual Librarians and Library Benefactors."

Before 1876


1876-1919


2.9 "Outline of the Modern Library Movement in America with Most Important Foreign Events." *LJ* 26 (1901): 73-75.


2.15 "Library Progress since 1908." *HTL* 3 (1915-1916): 11-16.


1920-1949


1950-1971


2.95 Fall, J. "PAIS, Fiftieth Anniversary." LRTS 9 (1965): 231-34.


2.125 Patterson, L. R. *Copyright in Historical Perspective.* Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1969.


1972-1986


2.258 O'Connor, M. A. "Dissemination and Use of Library Science Dissertations in the Periodicals Indexed in the _Social Sciences Citation Index._" Doctoral dissertation, Florida State University, 1978.


2.315 Afolabi, M. "The Literature of a Bibliographical Classification: A Citation Study to Determine the Core Literature." Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1983.


