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Abstracts of Titles*

KIRBY, MADGE BARBOUR

A history of the Goucher College library, Baltimore, Md., 1885-1949. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (vi, 103 l. tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 26) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1952. Bibliography: l. 102-103. 3 cards. \$.75.

The study covers the history of Goucher College Library in three periods: 1885-1919; 1919-1934; 1934-1949. Among the topics treated are library facilities, staff, budget, the book collection and its classification, the building program that culminated in the Julia Rogers' Library. The annual reports of Eleanor W. Falley, librarian from 1919-1949, constituted the main bibliographical source.

WAGNER, LLOYD F.

A descriptive history of the library facilities of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1824-1941. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (xiii, 91 l. illus., map, tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 27) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1951. Bibliography: l. 64-67. 3 cards. \$.75.

The purpose of this thesis is to contribute toward a clearer understanding of the responsibilities of the library and its function in the academic community. The philosophies and activities of the five college librarians and fourteen college presidents are revealed in the development of the library administration and facilities.

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For many decades the stringent financial circumstances of the College hampered the library's development. This was an opportunity for the students to display their initiative by supporting their own literary society libraries, which proved to be an indispensable contribution to the academic effort at Lafayette. By their relentless criticism and their cooperative efforts, generations of students exercised an extraordinary influence in obtaining adequate library facilities.

A statistical comparison is presented of Lafayette's library in relation to libraries of other institutions similar in origin, size and character.

HINKLEY, MARY ELIZABETH

The role of the college library in the preservation and organization of the archives of its own institution. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (6, 80 l. tables. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 28) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Columbia University, 1951. "List of sources": l. 79-80. 3 cards. \$.75.

Findings indicate that there is increasing interest in college archives and that archival activity varies from unsolicited historical materials to purposeful collecting. Major types of materials are preserved although some useful source materials are held in only a few colleges.

Findings establish further that the library building is the location for historical materials, with only 25.3% of the official records housed there. Policies relating to the preservation of official records and the transfer of non-current files to a central archive are infrequently found.

In the comparison of 27 centralized and 100 non-centralized archival programs findings establish that centralization results in greater preservation and concen-

tration of historical materials, but has not provided a greater number of official records, more complete files, or better organization of materials. College librarians usually administer centralized programs, but without administrative directive. Both types of programs lack statements of policies relating to official records.

It is recommended that the small college investigate its archival problem, consider the appointment of a professional archivist, temporary or permanent if record problems warrant, and provide administrative policies for existing or newly established programs. Further recommendations are that the college library be considered as the agency which may be best equipped to assume responsibility for the program.

CAMPBELL, IVAH FLORA

Resources of the Wisconsin state historical library, Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (38 l. 30cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 29) Term paper, Library Science 427, University of Illinois, 1952. Bibliography: l. 36-38. 2 cards. \$.50.

Nine chapters of this study are devoted to a discussion of the collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, one to recent acquisitions, and one lists the current publications of the Society. The investigator has found that the collection is still growing but might be developed and exploited more than has been possible under conditions during recent years.

WILDMAN, IRIS J.

A study of law library classification and its problems. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. ([vi], 78 l. tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 30. Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Western Reserve University, 1954. Bibliography: l. [77]-78. 3 cards. \$.75.

This study is, in the most part, limited to Anglo-American law. It is a discussion

of several schemes—Wire, Cuming, Dabagh, Hicks, Schiller, McKavitt, Benyon and LC—arranged chronologically so as to show the development of law library classification. Chapter I discusses the various types of law materials and the problems and arguments in their classification. The succeeding chapters discuss, one by one, the different schemes. Tables are included.

Law libraries require schemes especially adapted to law books. Due to the types of materials many law books fall into form classification. Most of the difficulties arise in classifying treatises; it is the case of author versus subject arrangement. But no matter what the arrangement, the card catalog must supplement it.

The most noted schemes are those of Wire, Cuming, Dabagh, Hicks, Schiller, McKavitt, Benyon and LC. Of these the Dabagh scheme was designed to provide a standard classification for law books; both the Cuming and Benyon schemes tried to fill the gap left in the LC classification.

Most law libraries have devised schemes based upon their own collections, and to date, no scheme has been accepted as a standard.

CHAMBERLIN, EDGAR W.

National atlases. Rochester, N.Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1954. (53 l. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 31) Term paper, Library Science 306, University of Illinois, 1952. Bibliography: l. 50-53. 2 cards. \$.50.

This report reviews significant volumes of maps representing twenty-six nations and territories. A national atlas aims at the cartographical representation of the physical, biogeographical, economic, cultural and political features of a national territory. Several of the works include descriptive texts in one or more languages and gazetteers. Canada, France, Italy and Russia are represented in the report, but it has been the smaller countries such as Czechoslovakia, Belgian Congo, Indonesia, Denmark and Switzerland that have produced outstanding atlases.