

Annotated Bibliography

Librarians and Information: The Relationship between the librarian and the book

18th and 19th Century

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Arcimboldo, Giuseppe. "The Librarian." 1556. Life and Art of Giuseppe Arcimboldo. 26 February 2009. < <http://www.arcimboldo.art.pl/english/index1.htm>>.

Arcimboldo's painting is both beautiful and intriguing. It was originally painted in 1556 and portrays not only the artist's fabulous perspective but also the intricacies of the librarian. I choose to include this painting in my research because I think it portrays the librarian's love of knowledge.

Battles, Matthew. Library: an unquiet history. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc. 2003.

"...the library serves two contradictory impulses: on the one hand, the urge to exalt canons of literature, to secure and worship the best and most beautiful words; on the other hand, the desire to contain and control all forms of human knowledge" (Battles, Inside Abstract). Matthew Battles explores the history and role of libraries in his book, Library: an unquiet history. His novel is important to my research because librarians play an extremely important role in the major aspects of the library; the acquisition and preservation of books, the cataloging or organization of books, and last but not least the assistance in research. All these things aid in the preservation and cataloging of books and in extension knowledge.

Bevis, Dorothy. An Inventory of Library Services and Resources of the State of Washington. Seattle: University of Washington School of Librarianship. 1968.

An Inventory of Library Services and Resources of the State of Washington surveys Washington's public and school library resources and available services. It also discusses standards for libraries. One idea in this source that I will focus on the most is how the growth of community colleges has affected its libraries and in extension the work of the librarian. I will also examine types of services librarians offered.

Brugh, Anne E, and Benjamin R. Beede. "American Librarianship." Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 1.4 (1976): 943-955.

"American Librarianship" discusses the role of women in American librarianship. My main reason for using this article is to include information specifically about the women's role in this field, a field known as a women's profession. I will be looking for particular information of the transition of women from a homemaker's lifestyle to a member of the American workforce.

Foucault, Michel. The Order of Things: Archaeology of the Human Sciences. New York: Vintage Books. 1994.

In his novel Foucault explores the major periods in the world's intellectual history. In particular he explores the collection and cataloging of information as an essential source of our knowledge. Since this acquisition of books is done mostly by librarians, its history is important when researching librarianship. "I delight in envisaging the innumerable multitude of Worlds as so many books which, when collected together, compose the immense Library of the Universe or the true Universal Encyclopedia" (Foucault 94).

Gunselman, Cheryl. "Cornelia Marvin and Mary Frances Isom: Leaders of Oregon's Library Movement." Library Trends. 52.4 (2004): 877-901.

This article takes a close look at two of the main leaders of the introduction and development of the Oregon State Library; Cornelia Marvin and Mary Frances Isom. The article explores their relationship and support of each other as well as with Oregon's public library services. I am using this source to ascertain their role as librarians in Oregon's developing libraries. It also provides me with more information on the women's role in the library and working world. "Marvin and Isom possessed social "polish" and professionalism along with missionary zeal. These characteristics enabled them to influence the wealthy and politically powerful elite to support their mission and their methods to establish libraries and provide them with public funding" (Gunselman 895).

Kroll, Morton. Volume IV: Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1960.

Morton Kroll's edition of Volume IV: Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest focuses on the role of libraries and librarians in the Pacific Northwest. This text is useful to me for a number of reasons. Mainly I choose it because it will provide me with specific information about librarians in the Pacific Northwest. Another reason I choose it is because it will provide me with general information about librarianship.

Kroll, Morton. Volume III: College University and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1961.

Morton Kroll's edition of Volume III: College University and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest overviews the role of college libraries in the Pacific Northwest. This will be a vital source for me because it is specific to the Pacific Northwest as well as college libraries.

Marshall, John Douglas. Place of Learning Place of Dreams. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press. 2004.

In Place of Learning, Place of Dreams Marshall explores the history of the Seattle public library through all of its controversies, world wars, and natural disasters. It also takes a look at some of the most influential people involved with the library. It is an important text in my research because it is specific to the Pacific Northwest and it will provide me with general information about the library system as well as the people that work in it.

Maxwell, Nancy K. Sacred Stacks: The Higher Purpose of Libraries and Librarianship. Chicago: American Library Association. 2006.

Maxwell discusses the importance of libraries and librarianship. She explores the librarian's role in organizing knowledge and making it timeless, uplifting individuals and societies, promoting community relationships, and so on. Her novel will provide me with essential information about the librarian profession. I will use this novel as one of my main sources.

Moore, Richard. The Pacific Northwest Library Association, 1909-1984. Ashland: S.N. 1984.

Moore's book explores the history of the Pacific Northwest Library Association during the 1900s. I used this reference in my research to get general information of the logistics of librarianship and libraries during this time period.

Petroski, Henry. The Book on the Bookshelf. New York: Random House. 1999.

In his book, *The Book on the Bookshelf*, Petroski discusses the storing of books. He examines the invention of the printing press, which led to the widespread distribution of books. He also examines the invention of the bookshelf and what it reveals about its cultures. This book is predominantly important to my research as I explore the relationship between the librarian and the book. Petroski's views on the book will be of particular importance.

Orne, Jerrold. Research Librarianship. New York and London: R.R. Bowker Company. 1971.

Jerrold Orne presents different aspects of research librarianship through a series of essays. The topics include the librarian's roles, responsibilities, education and position in the academic community. One of the main reasons I included this text in my research was because of its essay on Library Education by Jack Dalton. "...Only the librarian can save us from perishing under the suffocating materials shot from the ceaseless Vesuvius...In the end the New Librarian must be the chooser of books and pruner of collections...the man of reading and judgment who won recognition and compensation by performing the rarest service next to lifesaving, namely, the exact and expert communication of intelligence" (Orne 118).

Reynolds, Maryan E, and Joel Davis. The Dynamics of Change: A History of the Washington State Library. Pullman: Washington State UP. 2001.

In the *Dynamics of Change: a History of the Washington State Library* Maryan Reynolds discusses the history of the library from 1853 to the 1990's. She explores the libraries role in the development of other libraries for the state of Washington as well as its aid to the state government. This source will be useful in supplying me with information into libraries of

Washington State. It will also provide me with information on what key figures did to develop, organize and maintain the library.

Smith, Josephine Metcalfe. A Chronology of Librarianship. New Jersey: Scarecrow Press. 1968.

Smith's novel, A Chronology of Librarianship, takes a look at the major historic events in librarianship from the first century to 1959. Its information is organized into a chronology, although its dates aren't that specific. It focuses mainly on the development of services than specific collections. I am using this text as a reference to major changes between the 1800 and early 1900s, which is a significant part of the book.

Thompson, James. A History of the Principles of Librarianship. London: Linnet Books. 1977.

Thompson's A History of the Principles of Librarianship addresses the history of the library from its first doctrine to its purposes. In particular I will focus on chapter five, *the purposes of libraries* and chapter six, *the role of the librarian*. Although the book does not specifically discuss the Pacific Northwest, its history is progressive and relatively universal. Arthur Bostwick states, "whether librarianship has yet arrived at the dignity of a profession is a moot point. There is no doubt, however, that it belongs to that class of occupations that require general culture, special training in theory, and practical experience" (Thompson 115)

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Handbook of Federal Librarianship. Washington DC: The Library of Congress. 2004.

This handbook is a project supported by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC). Its purpose is to act as a reference to new members to the federal library community. I included this source in my research because I thought it would be interesting to compare modern rules and regulations with information originally established to see the differences and similarities.

Vann, Sarah K. Training for Librarianship before 1923. Chicago: American Library Association. 1961.

Sarah Vann's novel discusses the training of librarians, beginning with a brief analysis of informal training and diving more in depth with formal training. Chapters three through seven are of particular interest to me because they discuss the training of librarians during the 1800 and early 1900s. This novel will be most helpful when discussing the role of the librarian before computers were too involved.