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THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
OMNIBUS PROJECT

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1400 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois
1940

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
(Illinois)

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FOREWORD

The Chicago Public Library is the legal sponsor for a number of activities carried on in the Chicago area by the Work Projects Administration which have been recently combined under the comprehensive designation of the Library Omnibus Project. These activities, which include the compilation of bibliographies, union catalogs and indexes covering a variety of subjects, are described in detail in the following pages.

The industry and skill employed in them will be especially appreciated by librarians familiar with bibliographical methods, while their value as reference works will be apparent to students in general. On the other hand, the impossibility of their production under private auspices, because of their scope and cost, will be equally apparent. They were, therefore, legitimate objects of federal aid, which has been wisely applied and competently administered by the local WPA organization under the able direction of Dr. Alex Ladenson, historian, and Claire Blodau Benepe, librarian.

C. B. Roden

Librarian, the Chicago Public Library

December 4, 1940.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
OMNIBUS PROJECT

For the past three centuries America has been so deeply engrossed in the task of conquering the frontier that it has paid scant attention to the development of an American culture. The job of felling trees, clearing virgin fields, harnessing raw nature and exploiting our natural resources has been such an all-absorbing one that it has claimed the greater part of our energies. After three hundred years of economic evolution we can point with due pride to our material accomplishments. We have established an enviable record in the production of material goods. But this emphasis on material progress has not been without its evil effects. It has served to stunt the cultural growth of our country. It has made large sections of our population blind to the cultural potentialities of American life. Recently we have begun to recognize this deficiency as a nation and everywhere efforts are being made to rectify the situation. Thus, we are at last beginning to appreciate the significance of preserving written records -- public and private. We have finally come to understand that cultural development depends on records, for, broadly speaking, records are to society what memory is to the individual.

In this national movement to restore and preserve for succeeding generations the written records of American culture, the professional

projects of the Work Projects Administration are making their presence felt. Throughout this vast land, groups of relief workers under competent supervision are preparing bibliographies, indexes of various types, check lists, inventories, catalogs, statistical studies and the like which when completed will enhance the library resources of this country manifold. To this nationwide program, the Chicago Public Library Omnibus Project is making its contribution.

The Chicago Public Library Omnibus Project, as its name implies, consists of a group of projects or units which for administrative reasons have been merged into one organization. Although the omnibus project is under the supervision of several coordinating officers, each unit of the project has at its head a person who by reason of his professional training or previous experience has been selected for that position.

The official sponsor for the omnibus project is the Chicago Public Library. Each unit of the project, however, has one or more cooperating sponsors, among which are the following:

University of Chicago
Northwestern University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago Teachers College
Chicago Art Institute
American Library Association
Chicago Law Institute
Chicago Bar Association
Chicago Historical Society
Board of Education of Chicago

Newberry Library
John Crerar Library
American Dental Association
Library
Chicago Club of Printing House
Craftsmen
Polish National Alliance
Board of Jewish Education

The relationship of the various sponsors to the project is not the same in each case. In some instances it consists of close collaboration between sponsor and project not only on questions of policy but also on matters of routine. In other cases it may involve technical consultation with the sponsor. Still again it may include furnishing the project with supplies and equipment or providing its workers with floor space, or permitting the use of books, periodicals and newspapers. Finally, sponsor relationship may include defraying costs of publication of materials prepared by the project. We wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance and splendid cooperation rendered not only by the sponsors mentioned above but also by many whose names cannot be included in this statement because space does not permit.

In certain quarters it is argued that the preparation of an index or bibliography is of such an extremely technical nature that only specialists can undertake the work. It is contended that WPA labor is not equal to the task. In answer to such charges we can only submit the results of our efforts. A careful examination of our work will demonstrate, it is believed, that under competent supervision an adequate job can be performed. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that certain aspects of the work

in which we are engaged would never have been undertaken by private individuals or agencies. It is hardly likely, for example, that an index to Chicago newspapers of the past century would ever have been started by any commercial house. Nor would an index to the foreign language press have been undertaken. Similarly, it is improbable that any scholar or private publishing concern would venture the preparation of many of the other library reference tools that are now being compiled by the omnibus project.

From a functional standpoint the activities of the omnibus project can be grouped into three major types:

- (a) Indexing
- (b) Compiling Bibliographies
- (c) Cataloging

INDEXES

The principal indexes now in process of preparation are the following:

- Index of the Metropolitan Press
- Index of Congressional Debates
- Index of the Foreign Language Press
- Index of Printing Periodicals
- Index of Music Periodicals
- Index to Portraits—Science and Industry

Index of the Metropolitan Press

The importance of the newspaper as a primary source is too well established to require lengthy discussion. At the risk of laboring the obvious, however, it may be pointed out that the newspaper is a giant reservoir of information useful to historian, sociologist, political scientist and economist alike. No true synthesis of American life can be made without a careful, if not exhaustive, study of the newspaper. An adequate history of a metropolitan center like Chicago cannot be written except by combing the newspaper files of the city. The press of Chicago is important not only as a source of local information but is indispensable to persons interested in the

development of the national drama.

The newspaper is equally essential to other classes of people. Hundreds of inquiries come in daily to reference librarians for information about persons who do not get into biographical dictionaries or encyclopedias. References to such persons are found only, if at all, in newspapers. The newspaper files, it should be added, also are consulted frequently by genealogists, journalists, editors, business men and others.

But the newspaper without an index is like a sealed book. It can be pried into only with the greatest difficulty. The information it contains is inaccessible except by thumbing page after page, and scanning each page column by column—not unlike looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. An index is the key that unlocks this vast body of valuable material.

The Chicago Metropolitan Press Index has for its cooperating sponsors the Newberry Library, the history departments of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and the Chicago Historical Society. The newspaper files of the Chicago Public Library as well as those of the former institutions were made available to the project under the most generous terms.

The scope of the work contemplated by the Chicago Metropolitan Press Index includes a name and subject index of at least one selected Chicago newspaper for each year from 1833 to 1937. Since there is no one Chicago newspaper which has been in existence con-

tinuously from 1833 to the present, it was found necessary to index different newspapers for different periods. In no case has more than one newspaper been indexed for any single year. In selecting the newspaper to be indexed, availability and adequacy of news reporting were the determining factors. The following newspapers have been or will be indexed:

Chicago Democrat
Daily Chicago American
1833-1845
Chicago Express
Chicago Daily Journal
1846-1851
Chicago Daily Democratic
Press 1852-1860
Chicago Times 1861-1870
Chicago Daily Tribune
1871-1890
Chicago Daily News
1891-1910
Chicago Daily Tribune
1911-1937

It is important to remember in this connection that an index to a particular newspaper frequently enables one to locate references to a person or an event reported in other newspapers. Thus let us assume that the Newberry Library received a request for an account of the liquor riot which occurred in Chicago in 1855. The Newberry Library has in its newspaper collection for that year a file of the Chicago Daily Journal but not the Daily Democratic Press. Not knowing the day on which this incident took place, the reference librarian could ascertain the date by using the

index to the Chicago Daily Democratic Press for 1855 prepared by this project. Having thus located the date, the librarian could then easily consult the Chicago Daily Journal for a report of the event.

The style of the index is patterned to a considerable extent after that of the New York Times Index. In selecting the list of subject headings, extensive but not exclusive use was made of that publication. This index also proved helpful in classifying a large number of entries in a given subject heading under adequate sub-heads. This is a task of no mean proportion for subject headings such as Chicago or United States. In the 1855 index there are approximately 3,000 entries under Chicago. This requires many sub-heads and sub sub-heads. Use was also made of the New York Times Index as a guide for style of punctuation, abbreviations and alphabetization.

The Chicago Metropolitan Press Index, however, is not following slavishly the New York Times Index. With respect to the matter of subject headings reference has also been made by our editorial department to the Library of Congress and A.L.A. lists. In many instances subject headings had to be devised by our editor-in-chief for items not covered by the standard authorities. Our index, we believe, is more comprehensive than that of the New York Times in the number of names covered. Under our procedures all names pertinent to an article, except those appearing in a long list, are included in the index. Another departure from the New York Times is the manner in which the names of churches are filed. In

our index the names of churches are filed under the denomination rather than under the first word of the name, e.g.

- (a) Methodist Church, Indiana St instead of
- (b) Indiana St Methodist Church

Method "a", it is felt, is superior to method "b" in that a person interested in a particular denomination can find all the churches for that denomination grouped together. It may also be possible that a person does not know the exact name of a church, in which case filing the name of the church under the denomination facilitates finding it.

The present plan of publication is to prepare the indexes, one volume for each year, in typewritten form. These volumes will then be microfilmed by the Chicago Public Library. A positive print of the film will be available at a reasonable charge for any library or institution that desires one.

On account of the possibility of damage incidental to indexing, and in order to preserve the newspapers for future generations, the newspapers selected for indexing have been microphotographed. Over 400,000 pages of newspapers have been filmed, providing a permanent film file for reference use in the Chicago Public Library. It also results in a tremendous saving of space for the library. Eight hundred pages of newspapers can be reproduced on a 100 foot roll of film. The film requires $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches of space; the bound newspaper 2,464 cubic inches.

Although only a small section of the index is completed, the project has to date received

numerous inquiries and requests for the use of its files. It has already aided scores of people in finding material which otherwise could not have been unearthed. The following persons, among many others, have made inquiries: Professor Bessie L. Pierce of the University of Chicago; Professor Lyle C. Bryant of Indiana University; Lloyd Lewis of the Chicago Daily News; Sister Mary Ann Ruth of Mundelein College; M. S. Parkhurst of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company; Ralph W. Cooke, Director of Historical Records Y. M. C. A.; Professor E. Ellis of the University of Missouri; Carl Roden of the Chicago Public Library; Mildred F. Berry of Rockford College; Elizabeth A. Fitzgerald of DePaul University; H. T. East of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois; William S. Johnston of the Chicago Law Institute; Tuttle, Rice, Stockwell & Rice, Attorneys, Niagara Falls; Wyatt W. Belcher of Columbia University; M. L. Cole of the Newberry Library; Mrs. Jane Burnett of the Chicago Historical Society; E. A. Wieck of the Russell Sage Foundation.

To illustrate the wide variety of subjects covered by our index, we submit a number of representative queries addressed to the project for which answers were found in our files:

Date of portrait of William Ogden
Date of W. J. Bryan's Chicago speech
Information on Asa S. Mercer
Location of early cattle yards in
Chicago
Standard Club - date, founders, etc.
Know-Nothingism in Chicago
Information on Charity balls

Date of production of "The Lost Paradise"
 Information on Thomas Carlyle in America
 Information on Alex Hessler
 Information on Col. F. J. Hurlbut
 Information on J. S. Wright
 Information on early Lincoln speeches
 Information on Peter Finley Dunne
 Information on economic rivalry between St. Louis and Chicago

On the basis of subject matter the inquiries received by the project may be classified thus:

History	36 per cent
Biography	27 per cent
Economics	19 per cent
Genealogy	8 per cent
Literature	5 per cent
Sports	5 per cent

That our index has received considerable recognition from the community may be evidenced by the fact that when the Chicago Tribune began making plans for indexing its current newspapers, a representative visited the project to acquaint himself with our work procedures. Moreover, judging from the number of inquiries that have been addressed to the project and also the number of testimonial letters received from researchers, it is possible to predict that our index will be of utmost value to scholars, librarians, journalists and others.

Index of Congressional Debates

This project is designed for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive, single, cumula-

tive index of the congressional debates for the use of the general public. It is particularly intended for the benefit of historians, political scientists, lawyers and government officials. The debates of Congress are contained in four series of volumes designated as follows:

Annals of Congress	1789-1824
Register of the De- bates of Congress	1824-1837
Congressional Globe	1833-1873
Congressional Record	1873- to date

The present indexes that accompany each volume are inadequate in two major respects: (1) In order to trace the history and data pertaining to a subject such as homestead laws, one is compelled to examine the separate indexes contained in over three hundred volumes.

With the cumulative index now being prepared by the project, however, the researcher would need to consult but one index. (2) The present type of index by individual volume is also deficient in that the names of persons other than those of the members of the two houses are scarcely included. Thus the index in the volume which reports the speech of Richard Bland on John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company contains references to neither John D. Rockefeller nor the Standard Oil Co. The researcher finds upon examination only "Bland, Richard, speech by".

In addition to the index which accompanies each volume of congressional reports, there are other partial guides to the latter such as:

Adolphus Washington Greely, Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses, 1789-1817.

Benjamin Perley Poore, Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774-March 4, 1881.

John Griffith Ames, Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893.

Like the individual indexes in back of each volume of the congressional reports, the above reference works have also been declared inadequate and incomplete by those having occasion to use them.

The need for an index of the congressional debates has been well stated by one author:

"The record has become a 'Cave of the Winds,' or a mausoleum of oratory, poetry, useful and useless information, and a medley of opinions, good, bad and quixotic upon every conceivable subject. Until a topical index is prepared, it must remain a closed book except to the most intrepid explorers."

The cooperating sponsors for this project are the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University.

The work of the project has been organized with the intention of making one complete single index. Because of the usefulness of the material already prepared, however, consideration is being given to the preparation and compila-

tion of an index covering the Annals and Registers only. The printing of this index is now being considered by the sponsors. In the event that actual printing is not feasible, it is proposed to prepare not less than two hundred and fifty mimeographed copies of the index for distribution.

Index of the Foreign Language Press

The purpose of this project is to translate, transcribe and index news articles appearing in the foreign language press of Chicago from 1833 to 1936. In the past it has been difficult to evaluate the part played by the foreign language communities in the development of Chicago because no one person could read all the necessary languages. There was no organization interested in making available the material which would enable persons to utilize the great fund of information contained in the foreign language press. When this material is translated into English by our project, it may be used in the preparation of historical, sociological, and economic studies and reports on all phases of city, community and group life. It will open new avenues for the study of urban organization which have hitherto been barred by the inaccessibility of this information. Material which formerly was secured at great expense and in limited quantity will now be available for any type of study which involves the foreign language communities of the city. Although the work of the project is far from complete, it has inspired widespread interest and praise among scholars, leaders of the foreign language communities and other inter-

ested persons. Requests are continually received from other projects, professors, research students and various organizations for the use of this material, despite the fact that it is incomplete and is not yet available in the public libraries.

The available newspaper material for the following groups has been covered: Albanian, Chinese, Croatian, Dutch, Filipino, Italian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Welsh. Since October, 1938, translators have been working on the following foreign language groups: Czech, Danish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Swedish and Ukrainian.

Translators select material on the basis of a code outline. The outline is divided into three major categories on the assumption that students using this material will be primarily interested in the attitudes, contributions and activities, and the degree of assimilation of the foreign-language communities of the city of Chicago. A list of the representative individuals in each language group is also compiled. Under attitudes the study is limited so far as possible to the attitudes of each group toward local situations in Chicago, for example: attitudes toward education whether secular or parochial; attitudes toward temperance, family organization, religious customs and practises; attitudes toward big and small business, labor organizations and activities; attitudes toward politics, war and other items too numerous to mention here. Under contributions and activities of foreign-language groups, the scope of the project is limited to the Chicago scene. The cultural contributions

of each group, the professions, industry and commerce, the fine arts and literature are taken into consideration. Items are also selected dealing with the intellectual activities of the foreign-language groups. Items dealing with athletics and sports are taken. An important field of activity for many groups has been the organization of benevolent and protective societies and insurance companies. All articles dealing with the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, clinics, orphanages, homes for the aged and settlement houses are taken if the foreign community itself is responsible for them. To prevent the picture from being one-sided, articles are taken which deal with crime and delinquency involving the foreign-language group, and also its extra-legal activities. Notice is also taken of building activities and real-estate transfers which enable one to trace the movement of these communities in Chicago. Under the third major category, that of the degree of assimilation into the life of Chicago, all items that deal with efforts to preserve the old world cultural heritage of the foreign group, as well as items dealing with their efforts to become "Americanized", are taken. Articles on the activities of the nationalistic societies and their effect on United States government and state policies are also included. The commemoration of national or religious holidays of the groups is noted. Articles treating of the relations with the homeland and with immigration and emigration have also been collected. Since a factor in assimilation is the participation of the individuals of the foreign-language community in the United States Service, articles in this field have also been included. Other

special items included are the youth organizations and the national churches and sects. There are, of course, other topics that are selected which have not been enumerated here, and there are no doubt many more that might have been included but which were left out because the time and scope of the project is necessarily limited.

The data prepared by the project is to be made available to persons interested in any phase of the activities of foreign-language communities in the United States or in Chicago, whether for scientific or for popular articles and books. It will, therefore, permit a wide diffusion of knowledge concerning communities which form more than half the population of the city of Chicago.

The project has for its cooperating sponsors the Denni Hlasatel, the Greek Press, the Jewish People's Institute, the Polish Publishing Co. and the Polish National Alliance.

It is gratifying to report that the number of people who have used the files has steadily risen. It is to be hoped that when the files are finally deposited at the Chicago Public Library, and microphotography has made available duplicate copies for other libraries and institutions that desire them, many more persons will use the material than is possible under present conditions.

Index of Printing Periodicals

This project is preparing an index of printing periodicals. Such an index will be of particular use to designers, printers, his-

torians of printing, and book collectors, as well as to librarians and other research workers. It will be of value for reference purposes not only to students but also to those who are engaged in the printing and allied fields. Within the past fifteen years there has been a tremendous increase in printing material both from the historical and the technical phase. Much of the source material for writers in this field is buried in periodicals and is therefore very difficult to locate. In fact, the whole history of later American and foreign printing is covered only by periodical literature. Much of the technical information on newer printing processes also exists only in this form. There are some general indexes, such as Poole's and Readers' Guide, which index only a few of the printing periodicals. The only indexes, however, which are devoted exclusively to printing either do not cover the field thoroughly or are incomplete. These indexes are: (1) A Classified Index to the Printing Trade Periodicals which was published in England for only a few years (around 1932) and covered some of the British, American, French and German publications; (2) The Graphic Arts Index published by the United Typothetae of America, which is not complete and indexes only certain leading articles in their own specific collection.

The index now in process of preparation by the project will include both American and foreign language publications, dating from 1800 through 1939. It is a city-wide project; all of the printing and related arts periodicals in the Chicago libraries and educational institutions are included. The principal libraries to be covered are the Newberry

Library which has specialized in the art and history phases; the John Crerar Library which has specialized in periodicals covering the technical phases; the Chicago Public Library, the University of Chicago Library, Northwestern University Library, the Illinois Institute of Technology Library and others.

The project is sponsored by the Newberry Library.

Index of Music Periodicals

Nearly every professional field has been provided with an index to its own periodical literature. There is an Art Index, a Dramatic Index, an Index to Legal Periodicals, the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus and others. The existing fragmentary indexes to music magazines cover a very brief span of years and are so incomplete as to be inadequate for ordinary needs. Of these the most useful are the following:

(1) Two German periodicals attempted to carry something of an index in their numbers: the Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft 1899-1914, and the Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft 1918-July 1933. These indexes frequently listed authors only; they appeared, for the most part, every other month and did not cumulate. They are, therefore, unsatisfactory for ordinary uses.

(2) In 1936 there appeared the

first volume of the Bibliographie des Musikschritftums, edited by Kurt Taut and published by Friedrich Hofmeister of Leipzig. This list is not sufficiently comprehensive or inclusive to be of wide general assistance, and its arrangement is such as to hamper its usefulness.

(3) In the current indexes to general periodicals, music magazines are not well represented. The Readers' Guide and the Dramatic Index, together, index only four music magazines; the International Index, none.

(4) A few foreign music journals are indexed in foreign indexes of general periodicals, but these do not have a wide distribution in American libraries.

The purpose of this project is to make available to the public an index to music periodicals for the period prior to that covered by Taut's Bibliographie. The inclusive dates are 1792-1935, that is, from the earliest music magazine available in the Chicago area to Taut's Bibliographie.

The plan of the Index to Music Periodicals is based upon a report read before the national convention of the Music Libraries Association in Kansas City, June 14, 1938, by the Committee on Periodical Indexing. This

report proposed the names of 175 music periodicals which were believed by that Committee to be of sufficient importance to warrant indexing. All but 35 of these periodicals are to be found in the Chicago area. The index includes American and European periodicals in various languages, and certain Jahrbucher and Festschriften. It is hoped that the 35 periodicals not in the Chicago area can be borrowed from other libraries in order to make the index as nearly complete as possible.

Some effort at selection is being made with regard to the type of article to be indexed. Especial emphasis is to be given to scholarly articles of use to the student, the historian and the musicologist. At the same time, articles of purely popular appeal are included for the layman. All leading articles and all signed articles are being indexed, as well as all bibliographies, biographies and portraits, all first performances of compositions and all debuts of important artists. Book reviews and editorials of considerable length or importance are also indexed. Advertisements, short reviews, publishers' announcements and "chatter" are excluded.

Author, subject and title entries are being made on cards. The form of the author's name follows that used in the magazine unless the Library of Congress has designated a special form; subject headings are all given in English and follow the Library of Congress headings whenever possible; title cards are made only when the title is especially significant, when the author is not known, etc. All titles of magazine articles are given in

the language of the original text, except when the text appears in a language which does not use the modern European alphabet. In such case the title is transliterated and the original follows in brackets. Citations follow, whenever possible, the form used by the H. W. Wilson Company in the Readers' Guide. Names of magazines follow the form used by Miss Winifred Gregory in the Union List of Serials.

The project is operating under the co-sponsorship and direction of the Newberry Library through John T. Windle.

The work of this project has been approved by a number of library groups. At the American Library Association Conference held in Cincinnati in May, 1940, the Index of Music Periodicals was discussed with the chairman of the Serials Division of the A. L. A. and was approved by that division. At a meeting of the Music Libraries Association (Miss Eva Judd O'Meara, of Yale, presiding) held in conjunction with the A. L. A. Conference, the index was discussed as to plan, scope, and possibility of publication. The plan met with full approval of the group, and various methods of publication were proposed. At a round table discussion of Music Libraries, held in Indianapolis June 8, 1940, presided over by Miss Ethel Lyman of Indiana University, the index was discussed. The idea and the procedure met with the enthusiastic approval of the group, and the proposal to publish drew a favorable vote.

Index to Portraits -- Science and Industry

This project is designed to compile an in-

dex of portraits of men and women in the field of science and industry. The scope of the work is confined to portraits found in books and periodicals for those major classes. The index is planned so that it may be supplemented from time to time as additional material becomes available. This project attempts to supplement in part the A. L. A. Portrait Index published in 1906. The John Crerar Library is the co-sponsor of this project and Miss Ella Maude Salmonsen acts as library consultant.

Each book title indexed is assigned a symbol or abbreviation based on the Cutter table, while the abbreviations and citations used for the periodicals follow the form of the H. W. Wilson publications. The index proper will be listed alphabetically by the established name of the person with any necessary cross references. The information given includes dates of birth and death, a brief characterization of the person, as surgeon, architect, inventor, etc., volume and page where the portrait may be found. All entries for one person are cumulated on cards but the finished product will be typed in page form so that mimeographed copies may be available for distribution.

The reference department of the John Crerar Library has already found the work of substantial value, having used it to check birth and death dates in its Union Catalogue of Medicine. H. Einar Mose, Reference Librarian at that institution, has found the index files of service in answering inquiries of library patrons.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The following bibliographies are now being compiled by the project:

- Bibliography of the History of Printing
- Bibliography of Illinois Writers
- Bibliography of Foreign Language Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Chicago
- Bibliography of Mid-western Explorations and Settlements

Bibliography of the History of Printing

The purpose of this project is two-fold. Its primary function, as its name implies, is to prepare a comprehensive bibliography on the invention of printing and the history of the printing industry. Since there is now available no adequate bibliographical guide to the literature pertaining to printing (the third largest industry in the United States), and since no new bibliography on the subject has been published within the last fifty years, the need for such a work is obvious. The last bibliography to appear was E. C. Bignore and C. W. H. Wyman, A Bibliography of Printing with Notes, 1830-1886.

In addition to the comprehensive bibliography on the history of the entire industry, the project will prepare supplementary, selective bibliographies on various aspects of the invention of printing and various phases of the industry. These will be published from time to time while the work on the large bibliography progresses.

The second function of the project is to make available essential source materials on the invention of printing and the history of the industry which are now inaccessible to most scholars, printers, librarians, educators, editors and governmental agencies. This involves the transcribing and, in some instances, the translating of significant contributions to research upon the subject. Scientific research carried on during the last few years has brought to light hitherto unknown facts pertaining to the invention of printing which have supplanted many ideas formerly widely accepted; yet information regarding these facts is practically nonexistent in English.

Research workers on the project examine the holdings of local libraries relating to the subject, and select all materials from published bibliographies. Other works not in the Chicago area are obtained through inter-library loans and out-of-town libraries by the sponsor's representative, or supplied from his private library.

It is the intention of this project to distribute the bibliographies, transcriptions and translations prepared by it to all important libraries in the United States, so

that every center of research may have available tools heretofore non-existent or to be found only in a few libraries or private collections in this country or in Europe. All publications issued by the project will be mimeographed, and will be bound and covered by its co-sponsor, the Chicago Club of Printing House Craftsmen through the collaboration of Douglas C. McMurtrie.

Inasmuch as 1940 marks the five-hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing, it is especially fitting that the work of the project be undertaken at this time, since its products are assured of a welcome reception in the fields of industry and research to which they pertain.

Bibliography of Illinois Writers

This project is compiling a bibliography of Illinois writers and authors dealing with every aspect of creative, popular and scholarly authorship. When finished the compilation will be of value to all persons working in the learned professions, to students of literature and general academic subjects, and to the public in general. The project is making a list not only of the more generally known works, but also of the minor contributions of Illinois authors.

The project defines an Illinois author or writer as one who is or was a citizen of Illinois in a legal sense; or, one who was born or began his creative or scientific authorship in that state; or, one who resided in Illinois during his formative years and commenced writing while still a resident of

that commonwealth. A person connected with an academic institution is classified as an Illinois author if he is a citizen of that state and has permanent tenure at his institution.

Located throughout Chicago are many excellent and well equipped libraries. Each library selected for a project unit has not only the standard bibliographical tools such as United States Catalog, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, Cumulative Book Index and Book Review Digest, but also many other bibliographical sources. In addition to these, project workers consult local and state histories, files of learned associations, professional journals, literary magazines indigenous to the state and any other sources that are germane.

The bibliography when completed will be mimeographed and distributed widely. The project is sponsored by the Chicago Teacher's College.

Bibliography of Foreign Language Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Chicago

This project is compiling a bibliography of the foreign-language periodical publications which have appeared in this city since 1871. The bibliography is designed to furnish information as to titles, dates when publications started or were suspended, policies of each publication, names of publishers and editors, and the frequency of publication. A complete bibliography of foreign-language

periodical publications has never before been made for the city of Chicago. This project is attempting to fill that need and thus provide a useful tool for research.

Bibliography of Mid-western Explorations and Settlements

The general purpose of this project is to help preserve fugitive materials which are of great value in the perpetuation of the American tradition. The Midwest, particularly that section which lies roughly north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, has been historically the great laboratory in which the ideals of the good life for the independent freeholder have sought fulfillment. That this attainment has been only partial is beyond dispute. But the degree to which the small farmer, the man in search of a plot of ground for himself and family, has been given an opportunity to obtain it, the type of political institutions he has established and maintained, the social life he has developed and the economic problems he has met, can in the main be determined. A tradition can be a living force only when large numbers of people know something of the adventurous spirit which gave it birth and of the cost in human toil which has caused it to be perpetuated.

Because the maintenance of a tradition is a vague objective, a careful definition is essential of the means by which it is to be done. This project will make accessible in a bibliography of pertinent periodical literature the story of the exploration and settlement of the Midwest. Several good

bibliographies of books on this topic are already available, but valuable professional studies, as well as illuminating contemporary accounts are now so buried in the dusty files of various serials that they are inaccessible to the ordinary researcher when time is limited.

The material included in the bibliography should be of great assistance to librarians, historians, sociologists, economists, political scientists, geographers and anthropologists. It will relate to early explorations of the twelve Midwestern states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, to accounts of the natural forces with which the first settlers had to contend, to the first territorial governments set up in the prairies, to the family life of log cabin and sod house, to the efforts of the first settlers to subdue the soil to prairie farms, to transportation problems, to land companies, to early banks, etc. Properly used this bibliography should be of great aid to any student who wishes to evoke for his own use any part of the pioneer life of these states.

The bibliography will be compiled from the following types of sources:

- (1) Materials already listed in professional bibliographies, such as A. P. C. Griffin, Bibliography of American Historical Societies; Adelaide Hasse, Index of Economic Material in Documents of the

States of the United States:
Illinois 1809-1904.

- (2) Materials listed in popular bibliographies, such as Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1881. Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1901 to date.
- (3) Materials indexed but not listed in any bibliography yet completed as:

The Prairie Farmer;
Index of the Congressional
Globe & Record;
Index of the Metropolitan
Press of Chicago.

- (4) Materials in the possession of Chicago libraries which have never been indexed or listed in any bibliography, as:

Alton Spectator, numbers from
1832-1838;
Watchman of the Prairies -
1847-1853.

Since this bibliography is being prepared in Chicago, the emphasis will be upon material available to the Chicago student, and the bibliography cards will give the location at which the articles can be obtained. The customary Library of Congress symbols will be used for this purpose. As a large percentage of the articles included will be available in any good library, it is expected

that such a list of sources will be valuable wherever an interest in the pioneer life of the Midwest is manifested.

CATALOGS

The following catalogs are now in process of preparation or have been completed:

- Union Catalog of Art
- Union Catalog of Printed Materials on the Negro
- Union Catalog of Law Books
- Union Catalog of Books on Economic Theory and History
- Union Catalog of Jewish Literature
- Union Catalog of Rare Books Prior to 1800
- Union Catalog of Greenland

The method of procedure, the scope, form and publication of these union catalogs are similar. The materials included are from the holdings of all libraries in the metropolitan area of Chicago. The initial or main listing is alphabetical by author entry, which in every case has been established for correct form by checking against the recognized bibliographical references in the fields, especially in cases where the library catalogs are incomplete. Wherever variations in entries occur, the form used by the Library of Congress depository or union catalog is taken as authoritative.

All necessary cross references are made according to library rules. The library location symbols, designated by the L. C. union catalog are used. In this way, these union catalogs may be considered as a nucleus for a regional union catalog, thus anticipating a long time planning program for the Chicago area.

In every case, the co-sponsors, in cooperation with the Chicago Public Library as the legal sponsor, have agreed to maintain the union catalogs upon completion of the projects by the government and to arrange for distribution to libraries and institutions desiring same. The original card files will be placed in the Chicago Public Library or in the libraries of the co-sponsors if such arrangement is satisfactory to the public library, but in every case they will be available to the use of the public.

Union Catalog of Art

The aim of this project is to provide a tool for scholars in the field of art, and an aid to librarians, both in locating material needed for reference, and in avoiding expensive duplication of the holdings of nearby libraries when ordering.

To carry on this work, once the catalog has reached completion, as well as to advise in its preparation, the Carnegie Foundation has made a three-year grant for an art-trained person with library experience whose provinces will be (1) making decisions as to what material shall be included from libraries whose collections are not wholly de-

voted to art, (2) keeping the catalog up-to-date when the project has been finished, and (3) being in charge of its administration and use.

In its method of preparation, this catalog resembles the union art catalogs made for the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1933-35, and for the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. In all three cases, the initial preparation was or is being done by WPA personnel. There is a difference, however, in scope. Whereas the Enoch Pratt Free Library catalog is complete for author, title and subject, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art catalog is a subject list, the Chicago catalog is a list by main entry only. Periodicals are not included, nor is any other material appearing in the Union List of Serials.

Having been in operation only since August, 1940, and being limited in personnel, the project has not yet expanded to include work in any of the cooperating libraries outside of the University of Chicago Art Library. As personnel increases, field units will be set up in these other libraries where entries will be prepared before being sent back to headquarters for coordination and typing.

Sponsoring this project directly are the Chicago Art Institute through Miss Ethelred Abbott, Librarian, and the University of Chicago Art Library through Miss Bertha Wiles, Curator. The cooperating libraries are the Chicago Art Institute Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Chicago Public Library, Newberry Library, John Crerar Library and Harper, Art,

Classics and Oriental Libraries of the University of Chicago. Professor Ulrich Middendorf of the University of Chicago represents the sponsors.

Union Catalog of Printed Materials on the Negro

This project evolved in answer to the need for a consolidated body of references dealing with the Negro. The lack of such a body of reference material has been felt for many years and was partially fulfilled by the publication of various bibliographies, most of them highly selective and some very unsatisfactory for practical use. The need for a consolidated reference to literature pertaining to the Negro was emphasized during the operation of the research studies on the Negro administered by Horace R. Cayton and W. Lloyd Warner, when research assistants had difficulty locating diversified and pertinent sources on the Negro. The project, therefore, was designed to compile a union catalog of all types and forms of literature pertaining to the Negro in the United States, such as books, articles in periodicals, theses, other unpublished material, reports, bulletins, etc. that could be examined through the facilities of the principal Chicago libraries. The second purpose of the project was the organization of the material in a form which was best suited for use by a wide section of the reading public. This involved annotating the material, breaking it down into suitable sub-headings and filing by library procedure.

There were two main problems at the begin-

ning of the project and which have been in the process of solution for some time. The first was to unearth the material buried in library stacks, uncataloged or stored because of disuse. Much of this material, for instance, appeared in periodicals in articles to which no references are available in present library sources. Systematic search is bringing this material to light, and one of the consequences is that the file of rare material dating back to 1649 is increasing.

The second problem was the absence of an adequate subject heading list which could be employed in the organization of this material. It was necessary, therefore, to build a list of subject headings suitable for the cataloging of literature in all fields concerning the Negro, using as a basis the list of the Library of Congress. This catalog devoted specifically about two and a half pages to the Negro, which made it necessary to employ all the subject headings and to apply them where suitable to the items gathered by field workers. New subject headings were devised to care for material for which the Library of Congress list made no provision; as for example:

Racial attitudes -
Racial characteristics,
 Mental -
Racial characteristics,
 Physical -
Racial differences,
 Mental -
Racial differences,
 Physical -

This empirical method has resulted in a

list of new subject headings which will constitute an excellent means of organizing the literature in the field. Revision and extension of these subject-headings and their sub-classes and cross references will result in a dictionary catalog of subject headings which will resemble the publication of the Library of Congress and will be useful in all libraries as a finding list and method of organizing and cataloging material on the Negro.

Periodical literature is also filed under the name of the periodical in which it appears. This has proved a distinct asset in many ways. It makes it possible to gauge at a glance the extent to which the Negro question has been treated by editors of periodicals, the aspect of the Negro question to which the periodical has adhered (biased or unbiased), the great variety of periodicals, popular, specialized and technical, which have included articles on the Negro, and the space of years over which the Negro has been considered a topic for discussion.

The information made available by the project will be put to various uses according to the need of the reader. It is apparent from requests that have been received for information that these needs are widespread. It is our aim to complete about fifty thousand references from which to fill the diverse requests for material. The card file will be placed in a center where it will be available to the public. For the convenience of persons desiring reading guides, selective annotated bibliographies will

be prepared and distributed as widely as possible.

Union Catalog of Law Books

A Union Catalog of Law Books for Chicago has long been the dream of law librarians. In the various libraries in the Chicago area, there is, perhaps, a total of more than a half million books on law and related subjects. The estimated number of volumes in each of the four principal law libraries in the city is as follows:

Northwestern University Law School	112,855
University of Chicago Law School	102,366
Chicago Law Institute	93,000
Chicago Bar Association	70,000

Author entries were typed from the Northwestern University Law School Library dictionary catalog. These master slips were sent to each succeeding unit for checking with the records at those libraries. Since the Bar Association and Institute holdings were not adequately nor completely recorded, an author card had to be made for these libraries first. Each slip was marked with the library location symbols. Each entry was established by checking with the Library of Congress Depository or Union Catalog. Those not included in the L. of C. have been correctly cataloged by a trained librarian who is also a lawyer, and who has been employed by the Chicago Law Institute and the Chicago

Bar Association to maintain and service the catalog.

It is interesting to note that of the 41,000 entries in the author catalog, unique items appear as follows:

	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
NU	7,018	17.12
U of C	837	2.04
CLI	2,310	5.63
CBA	1,317	3.21

Of special interest to the Library of Congress is the fact that there are approximately 13,624 entries not in the national library. This is equal to almost 30 per cent of all the entries cataloged. These will be sent to Washington for inclusion in the Library of Congress Union Catalog in the near future. The Union Catalog as completed contains 60,000 cards which includes cross references and secondary entries deemed advisable.

The legal profession, perhaps more than any other, is dependent upon catalogs, indexes, bibliographies and all possible methods of locating and classifying law subjects and books. It has been said, with some truth, that lawyers do not know much more law than other people, but know better where to find it. However, find it they must, and the Union Catalog is one of the important means to that end. But, it is to the law librarians that the Union Catalog is of most interest and importance. It enables them to serve more

effectively the members and users of the library. It enables them to determine what books to buy. Cooperating with other librarians in acquiring new books, they can prevent needless duplication. All new accessions received by the four contributing libraries are sent each month to the Union Catalog librarian for inclusion.

At the urgent request of the sponsors, a subject catalog is being compiled. A basic list of subject headings for law libraries has been made and the usual coordination of headings and cross references is in process and is being directed by the law librarian.

The original Union Catalog is housed at the Chicago Law Institute, 118 North Clark Street, Room 1025. Duplicates either of typewritten cards or on microfilm will be located at other libraries. Copies of the catalog have been requested by many libraries, among which are the following:

University of California
Yale Law School Library
Duke University
American Association of Law
Libraries (L. W. Morse)
Law School of Harvard University
Library of Congress Law Library
University of Washington Law
Library
Los Angeles County Law Library
University of Chicago Law
School
United States Department of

Justice Library
University of Minnesota Law
School
University of Illinois Law
School
University of Michigan Law
School

Union Catalog of Books on
Economic Theory and History

Numerous catalogs have been compiled in the social sciences, including economics. The generality of scope, however, has in most instances minimized their usefulness for research workers seeking information on particular aspects of the field. In order to prepare a comprehensive catalog that will be of greater assistance to researchers, this project interprets the term "theory" in the strict sense of the term as treatises on economic doctrine. The term "economic history" is limited to books and other documents concerning the United States from 1789 to 1940 by American, English, French and German authors. Thus the project deals primarily with analysis and rigid classification of available material, rather than with synthesis of all materials bearing any relationship to economic theory and history.

Information for the catalog is taken from shelf lists and catalogs of the libraries included in the study. Special attention is given to those phases of economics covered in the Dewey classification system by the number 330 and its subdivisions, especially 330.1 and

330.9, and classified in the Library of Congress system with the letters HB-HJ. In libraries using other systems, subject headings in their catalogs are used as a guide for the selection of books. The project operates in the public libraries of Chicago, Northwestern University Library, University of Chicago Library and in private libraries specializing in the field of economics. To facilitate utilization of the catalog, "economic history" is classified chronologically under subject headings and by author within periods. "Theory" entries are filed first by subject and then by author under each subject. Annotations, including a brief sketch of the author's life and background, are made for the more important books.

It is hoped that this exhaustive study of materials available in libraries of the Chicago metropolitan area will constitute a basis for further research in the field, with a comprehensive union catalog of all economic literature as the ultimate objective. The catalog now being prepared by the project will aid in developing the services of the Chicago Public Library, assist libraries in planning future selective buying, be of value for reference use in inter-library loans and of great benefit to economists, the general public, scholars and others interested in economic planning.

Union Catalog of Jewish Literature

This catalog will be compiled from the holdings of the following libraries: College

of Jewish Studies Library; Emil G. Hirsch Reference Library; Hebrew Theological College Library; Jewish Peoples Institute; John Crerar Library; University of Chicago Library; Newberry Library; Chicago Public Library; Northwestern University Library; Garrett Biblical Institute Library; and other theological libraries in the Chicago area.

The term Jewish literature is interpreted to mean books in all languages dealing with every form of Judaism from the Biblical period to date. Subject matter rather than Jewish authorship has been the basis for selection. For example, it includes books by Jews which have no reference to Jewish life and thought, as well as books by non-Jews which are Judaica by virtue of their content. It includes all books written originally in Hebrew or Yiddish reflecting Jewish culture. It does not include books dealing with the Bible from the standpoint of Christian theology, as for example, editions of the Bible by Christian theologians, systems of theology based upon the Bible, and Christian commentaries on the Bible.

Author main-entry cards are copied from the shelf lists and dictionary catalogs of the cooperating libraries. Where incomplete or uncataloged material is located, the proper entry is established by checking with recognized bibliographical works. Symbols designating the location of the holding are stamped in red on each card.

While the Union Catalog of Jewish litera-

ture will be permanently located at the College of Jewish Studies Library, typewritten or microfilm copies will be available at other libraries.

Union Catalog of Rare Books before 1800

The libraries in the Chicago area contain an unusual number of sixteenth century books and other English imprints, as well as scientific and historical material relating to early Americana. A union catalog of this material was recommended and originally planned by Dr. A. F. Kuhlman and Dr. Pierce Butler. The project was begun in 1935 and sections of it are now nearing completion.

The work was divided into three sections as follows:

- (a) All materials printed in America before 1800, to be known as Americana.
- (b) All materials printed in England before 1700, to be known as Early English Books.
- (c) All materials printed or published before 1601, regardless of language, other than those which might be included in the other two groups; this to be known as Sixteenth Century Books.

The entries in each group were checked with standard bibliographies covering the period, such as Pollard and Redgrave, Darlow and Moule, and McAlpin. Sabin and Evans were

used for checking the American imprints. The name and serial number of the items found in the bibliographies were placed on the card.

"Printers lists" have been typed in order that mimeographed copies may be available for distribution to libraries and other institutions. Tabulation for the entire work is yet incomplete. From a total of 1,014 items included in the Americana list, the following libraries contain items which do not appear elsewhere in the Chicago area:

<u>Libraries</u>	<u>No. of items</u>
Newberry Library	480
University of Chicago	349
John Crerar Library	28
Northwestern Medical Library	10
American College of Surgeons	3
Chicago Public Library	4

Union Catalog of Literature on Greenland

The purpose of this catalog was to list all material on Greenland available in books and periodicals having an American imprint and located in the major Chicago libraries. In compiling the catalog, systematic use was made of card catalogs of the libraries and of all bibliographical and periodical indexes, such as Poole's Index, Readers' Guide, United States Catalog and its supple-

ments, the government catalogs, special indexes to magazines and Nickles' Bibliography of North America. A major portion of the material was contained in reports of explorations subsidized and publicized by scientific and learned societies. A list of Arctic explorers was kept concurrently to aid in the search. All available works dealing with the Arctic regions were examined and only those were included which contained a chapter or some other substantial reference to Greenland.

The catalog was divided into two sections: (1) books and analytics; (2) magazine articles, each arranged alphabetically with the library location symbols following each entry. Dr. J. Christian Bay wrote the preface and the work was issued as Reference List, No. 45 of the John Crerar Library.

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