upon its theme, focusing close attention to all the various activities and contributions of Franklin's many-sided genius to the one great complex of activities which we today call the graphic arts industry.

The last article "The First Work with American Type," a logical sequence to the previous articles dealing with earlier aspects of printing, was originally published in 1924 as Mr. Wroth's contribution to "Bibliographic Essays. A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames." The entire volume of Mr. Wroth's essays, followed by an appreciative note by Paul A. Bennett, the guiding spirit of the Typophiles, is in itself a becoming tribute to one of America's greatest scholarly librarians.—Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, New School for Social Research.

New List of State Author Headings


This list was begun in 1939 by a committee appointed by M. Ruth MacDonald, then chairman of regional groups for the Pacific Northwest, A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification. It was found difficult to maintain uniformity with the work being done in different places without constant consultation, and after a number of changes in the committee members, Miss Tucker took over the task of compilation.

The list attempts to include official entries from the organization of the Territory of Washington in 1853 to the year 1947. The official names, given in straight form as listed in the laws, are used as entries. Information given under each entry (when available) consists of three parts: date of establishment and history, function and bibliographic references. Omitted are the many and varied committees of both houses of the legislature, schools, colleges and departments of the institutions of higher education. Under the headings Armory Commissions; Banks; and Taxation, the history of the various changes in these agencies is given for the convenience of the user.

The entries are arranged alphabetically, letter by letter, in three alphabets: Washington (Ter.), Washington (State), and entries not preceded by Washington (State). Entries for institutions are interfiled with the official entries in their alphabetical places.

The usefulness of the Tucker list is readily seen when its entries are compared with those given in the Library of Congress Catalog of Books Represented by L. C. Printed Cards, Ann Arbor, 1942-46, and supplements, for the period covered. Under Washington (Ter.), Tucker lists 65 entries and 19 "see" references, while L.C. lists 16 main entries, of which 11 are given in Tucker, and eight "see" references not included in Tucker. For Washington (State), Tucker gives 447 main entries and 541 "see" references, while L.C. lists 212 main entries, of which 140 are given in Tucker, and 203 "see" references, of which 97 are given in Tucker (L.C. uses inverted form for 43 of these). Five entries given as "see" references in Tucker are used as main entries in L.C. Under entries not preceded by Washington (State), Tucker lists 16 main entries (all beginning with the word Washington) and three "see" references. Similar entries are found in the L.C. list, but since it is difficult to determine that these entries are for official publications, they have not been compared. This comparison gives an indication of the relative amount of aid that is available to documents catalogers and reference librarians working with Washington state documents from these two sources of information.

Although most of the rules, compiled by the Special Committee on State Author Headings of the A.L.A.'s Division of Cataloging and Classification as a guide for compilers of state-author headings lists (cf. Markley, A. E.: Author Headings for the Official Publications of the State of Alabama, Chicago, 1948, p. 122-123) have been followed, there have been some changes in this list. Although rule four states that the history of an agency should appear only under the latest name of the agency, and references should be made from earlier names to the latest name, Miss Tucker has preferred to give the authority for the individual entry and a statement of the date and agency it supersedes and of that superseding it (cf. "Washington (State). State board of
tax commissioners,” and its successors). Even here she has not been entirely consistent (see Banks, where she comes close to following the rule). “See also” references have been ignored almost completely. Their inclusion would have been a most helpful addition particularly for the documents cataloger. Eleven of the “suggested methods of procedure” which specify that main entries should be in capital letters and cross references in lower case, have not been followed. Although the typography is clear, it would be much easier to consult had this suggestion been carried out. Unlike the Markley and Foote lists which were photostated, this list has been printed and the inking is evenly distributed, making for easy reading.

Several “see” references have turned out to be “blind” references (cf. Banking Division, see Dept. of Finance, Budget and Business. Division of Banking). This subheading, Division of Banking, is not listed under Dept. of Finance, Budget and Business. The reference Child Welfare Division, see Dept. of Public Welfare. Division of Public Welfare, is misleading. Actually this reference may be found under the heading Dept. of Public Welfare (1935-1937). Division of Child Welfare.

Although the committee’s rule eight specifies that “refer froms” be omitted, this reviewer believes that the usefulness of the list would be considerably expanded had these “refer froms” been included under the appropriate headings. To be sure, it would have increased the bulk and price of the list but would also have saved users considerable time.

The above discrepancies have been pointed out simply as a guide to the user of the list and are not intended to minimize its importance or to detract from its value as an authoritative reference tool. It reflects long and arduous research and will be of estimable value for the documents cataloger and reference librarian working with documents of Washington State.—Richard O. Pautzsch, Brooklyn Public Library.

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