AN ART BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR FRESHMEN MAJORING IN ART
AT NORTH TEXAS STATE COLLEGE

Thesis

Presented to the Graduate Council of the
North Texas State College in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

Master of Arts

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

The Department of Art of North Texas State College offers seven major fields of concentration, each leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree: advertising art, art education, costume design and illustration, crafts, drawing and painting, interior design, and medical illustration. It also offers a two-year pre-architecture program.

Freshman students who enroll in the College as art majors may be placed in two groups: those who have chosen a major field and those who know that they want to major in art but need guidance in selecting a field of concentration. The art students vary in background. Some who attended high schools offering a four-year course in art enter college with as many as four units in art, while others have had no art training since leaving the elementary grades. In many elementary schools in Texas the art program is almost completely neglected; thus, it is possible for a student who has some interest and ability in art to reach college with almost no formal training in the field in which he expects to major. Moreover, some students have a much better knowledge of English than do others.
Acquaintance with literature in the general field of art as well as in his specialized area must play an important part in the development of a freshman student majoring in art. Through reading, the backward student may make up deficiencies resulting from a poor background, while the better student will be able to supplement the information presented in the classroom. The publications available to the student also serve as an introduction to the professional field of his major and acquaint him with one of the tools which he will continue to use when he practices his profession.

The North Texas State College Library contains approximately 321,000 books and subscribes to 1,700 current periodicals. The art collection, one of the best in the state, is well balanced in relation to all of the fields of art from which majors are chosen.

The different backgrounds and abilities of freshmen majoring in art call for bibliographies, based upon available publication, that take into consideration the special needs of individual students, according to academic ability --especially background in art and English. In relation to each of the subject-matter areas defined as a major, every student will fall into one of two groups: (1) the student

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1Statement by David A. Webb, Librarian, June 18, 1958.
with a good academic background, or (2) the student with a poor academic background. An Art Bibliography for Freshmen Majoring in Art at North Texas State College is an initial attempt to meet the needs of the two groups.

Scope of the Problem

The bibliography will comprise books, current magazines, annuals, and bulletins available in the North Texas State College Library. Some publications from other libraries in the area will also be included; namely, the Texas Woman's University Library, Denton; the Dallas Public Library; the Fort Worth Public Library; and Southwestern Medical College Library, Dallas.

The bibliography is intended primarily for freshmen majoring in art, although the publications will be of value also to those students minoring in art.

Sources of Material

Research was done in the libraries mentioned above, and some research was also carried on in bookstores and stores that serve as distributors for periodicals. Standard bibliographies that listed art publications served as a guide in compiling lists of books and magazines to be examined.

Although no evaluative studies of art books for freshmen were discovered, some bibliographies pertinent to this study were found. They will be reviewed below.
The Art Bibliography, prepared by members of the art staff, Teachers College, Columbia University, was compiled for prospective teachers who are interested in finding material that will better prepare them for teaching and acquaint them with recent publications in various areas of art. Several titles on the list were found to be suitable for freshmen.

The Harvard List of Books on Art suggests titles basic to the study of art history. In order to assure their accessibility, it is confined to titles in print at the time the list was compiled. Emphasis is on architecture, sculpture, painting, and drawing. Titles published since 1950 are not on the list. Since many books listed are in foreign languages and since most of those in English are highly specialized, the list was, on the whole, considered too advanced for freshmen.

Graham's Bookman's Manual was compiled as a guide to be used in making basic purchases for establishing a bookstore. Books on visual arts, gauged by the present reading interest of the public, are included in the list of the

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sixth edition. The publication was of some use in compiling lists of books to be examined in areas of the so-called fine arts. It does not include books in other art fields, such as interior design.

Hiler compiled the Bibliography of Costume, which lists over 8,000 publications in all languages on costume, accessories, and adornment. The bibliography was compiled from books from the libraries of New York City and of Paris, Berlin, London, Brussels, Madrid and other European cities. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically according to subject, author, and title. Several hundred fashion periodicals are listed under the heading, "Periodicals." They are arranged chronologically. The book itself is useful as a reference book to freshmen, as well as to all other students interested in costume, because it makes available in one volume all titles that have been published internationally on costume.

The Costume Index Supplement is an index to illustrations and text in 347 books on costume most used in American libraries. Also included are a few less popular books which are indexed because they contain excellent material on costume.


The list was compiled from the findings of a questionnaire which was sent to thirty-seven libraries and art museums by the Art Reference Round Table of the American Library Association. The books getting the most votes were placed on the list. The only periodical on the list is the *National Geographic Magazine*. The index is arranged alphabetically by subject. The entries under each subject are alphabetical by symbols standing for the books indexed. This book, like the immediately preceding title, is valuable as a reference book for freshmen because the simplified index makes it easy to use.

Bertalan compiled the bibliography, *Books for Junior Colleges*, sending to every Junior College Library in the United States a letter requesting that the library submit titles of the most important books that it owned. The bibliography was compiled from the frequency of the nominations of the titles of books that were in print. The book is divided into sections related to the large areas of subject matter, and in the Fine Arts section, the visual arts are included.

*Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* is a classified guide to a selected list of current periodicals, foreign and

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domestic. The periodicals are classified according to subject. The Fine Arts periodicals include visual arts. Each entry includes title, sub-title, date of origin, frequency, price, publisher, and place of publication.

A magazine article, "Books on Art: Choices of 10 Authorities," contains ten lists of books compiled by ten art authorities. Each person was requested to select the best book in each of the following seven specific fields: (1) a general history of art; (2) a survey of modern art; (3) a survey of American art; (4) a general aesthetics; (5) a study of style, period, and country; (6) an old-master monograph; (7) a modern monograph; and (8), (9), and (10) optional choices. These books, as a group, were considered too difficult for freshmen.

Winebrenner's article, "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators," lists books considered superior in art education. Each educator consulted was requested by the publisher to list the 100 books that he considered best, and when the lists were received, the 100 books getting the most votes

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9"Books on Art: Choices of 10 Authorities," Art Digest, XXVI (November 1, 1951), 49-50.
were included in the bibliography. The order of listing was according to the number of votes cast for each book. The article was of great assistance in compiling the bibliography for freshmen.

Mericis article, "100 Basic Books in Art," was prepared at the request of the Catholic Library World for use in liberal arts colleges. The author, a librarian, chose a minimum number of the best books on art. The areas covered in the list were architecture, sculpture, painting, drawing, crafts, and advertising. Several books on the list were found suitable for freshmen.

Standards for Evaluating the Publications

Before compiling a bibliography for freshman art students, standards for evaluating the publications had to be set up. Haines lists five groups of questions that are widely used by librarians in selecting non-fiction books:

Subject Matter

What is subject or theme?
What is scope? Complete? Partial?
Additional subjects covered?
Is the treatment concrete? Abstract?
Is it popular? Scholarly? Technical? Semitechnical?
Is it for general readers? Students? Specialists?
Date (usually important in relation to subject matter).

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Authority
What are the author's qualifications? What is his education? Experience? Special preparation for writing this book? Has he used source material? If secondary material, is it reliable? Is his work based on personal observation or research? Is it accurate? Does he understand thoroughly the period, facts, or theories with which he deals? What is the author's point of view? Partisan? Fair-minded? Conservative? Radical?

Qualities
Does the work show any degree of creative power? Is the form appropriate to the thought? Has it originality of conception? Of expression? Has it a clear, graphic style? Readability? Charm? Profundity? Imaginative power? Has it vitality? Interest? Is it likely to endure as a permanent contribution to literature?

Physical Characteristics

Value to Readers

In setting up standards for evaluating publications for art freshmen, the following standards based on those of Haines were included: (1) the text must be suited to

12Helen E. Haines, Living with Books (New York, 1950), pp. 52-54.
the reading ability of the student; (2) the publication must appeal to the student; (3) the publication should have a clear, graphic style; (4) the illustrations should be good; and (5) the author should be an authority.

If a student has a good academic background, he will be able through reading to improve his art background rapidly; however, if his academic background is deficient, he will be handicapped. Thus, four additional standards were set up for judging books that will best stimulate and assist the latter student: (1) the text must be concise; (2) the publication must contain more illustrations than text; (3) the type must be large; and (4) the material, if technical, must be presented in a step-by-step approach.

Procedure

After setting up the standards for use in evaluating the publications to be included in the bibliography, research was conducted in the libraries listed above. (See page 3.) A critical bibliography of books and periodicals classified under the seven major fields of concentration was then compiled. Books considered especially suitable for freshmen deficient in academic background were signified with an asterisk.

Art periodicals are generally outstanding because of the extent and quality of their illustrations. The text is usually short and explanatory of the illustrations.
Therefore, the periodicals were not divided into two
groups according to their difficulty. It was assumed
that any of them would be profitable, even to the student
with a poor academic background.

When an average of twelve representative books and
eight periodicals in each field of concentration had met
the standards, it was decided that the research would be
presented in three chapters. Chapter I would serve as an
introduction to the study, and Chapter II would list and
evaluate the publications. Chapter III would comprise a
summary and conclusion to the study.

The critical bibliography, Chapter II, follows.
CHAPTER II

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Advertising Art

Books

In this list, and in all others hereafter, publications especially suitable for students with a weak background in English will be marked with an asterisk.

For the freshman whose field of concentration is advertising art, twelve of the twenty books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on advertising art follows.


*Poster Design* discussed lettering, color, and style. Because there is more space devoted to text than to illustrations and because the type is small, the book would be of interest only to a student who has a good background in English.
The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*\(^1\) and "100 Basic Books in Art."\(^2\)

*Container Corporation of America, Modern Art in Advertising, Chicago, Paul Theobald, 1946.\(^3\)*

*Modern Art in Advertising* is a written account of an exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago held in 1945. Although the captions for the illustrations are in small type, the sentences are short. They would be easily read, even by the student with a poor academic background. There is no additional text.

The book is listed in *Books for Junior Colleges.*\(^3\)


*Processes of Graphic Reproduction in Printing* illustrates the different methods of printing. Several illustrations are in color. About half of the page space is occupied by text; and although the vocabulary is simple, the small type would discourage the student of poor reading ability.

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Graphic Design contains a short history of book illustration and shows current practices in lettering, printing, and photography. The book has over 800 illustrations. There are more illustrations than text. The large type and simple sentences would recommend this book to the backward student.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.\(^4\)


The Art of Window Display, written by a decorator, gives principles of good window dressing and inside display, advises aspirants on becoming displaymen, and presents some unusual ideas. Photographs make up the larger portion of the book. The text is made up of simple sentences. It would be attractive and informative, even to the student with a deficient academic background.


The Handbook of Early American Advertising Art contains over 6,000 illustrations in black and white of some of the earliest forms of American advertising art. The large type and many illustrations make this an easily-read book.

\(^4\)Young, op. cit., p. 27.

*Lettering* not only traces the history and evolution of lettering and the forms used by the designer, but it also contains a complete short course in lettering and poster design. There are more illustrations than text, and the simple sentences make the book easy to read.


*Poster Progress* illustrates posters by outstanding artists from all over the world. The illustrations, some of which are in color, take up more space than the text, and the text would be easily read by the student in the lower academic group.


*Commercial Art as a Business,* written as a guide for the student and artist, answers questions about the commercial art business. There are no illustrations, but the type is large and the text is clear. It would be easy to read by the student with a poor background in English.


The *Technique of Advertising Production* was written for the student planning to enter commercial art. A careful discussion of the problems faced in the agency and art
service—including coverage on preparing visuals and illustrations, and notes on printing and engraving—is included in the book. The sentences are long and the type small. More space is devoted to text than to illustrations, but the illustrations are large and clear. For the student of good reading ability, this would be a profitable book.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.\(^5\)

Sutnar, Ladislav, Design for Point of Sale, New York, Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1952.

Design for Point of Sale is written by a noted designer-art director who offers many suggestions concerning how to create displays that have a forceful visual impact upon the consumer. More photographs than text make up the book; however, the small type, which is hard to read, would discourage all but the student who has a good background in both art and English.


Designing for TV explains design and its application to commercials, live and film, for television staging and production. There is more space devoted to text than to illustrations. The type is small, and the sentences are rather long. Only the good student would be able to use this book profitably.

Periodicals

Of the thirteen periodicals examined that contained material on advertising art, ten met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

Annual of Advertising Art, New York, Watson-Guptill, 1921--.

The Annual of Advertising Art contains reproductions from the annual exhibit of advertising and editorial art—posters and advertising—sponsored by the Art Directors' Club of New York.

The annual is listed in the Art Bibliography\textsuperscript{6} and "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."\textsuperscript{7}

Art and Industry, New York, Studio Publications, 1922--.

Art and Industry, issued monthly, contains posters, packaging, and other advertisements of which some are reproduced in color.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.\textsuperscript{8}

Graphis, Zurich, Switzerland, Amstutz and Herdeg, 1944--.

Graphis, issued bi-monthly, is an international journal of graphic and applied art. The magazine is

\textsuperscript{6}Ibid., p. 79.

\textsuperscript{7}Kenneth D. Winebrenner, "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators," School Arts, LVI (October, 1956), 30.

\textsuperscript{8}Young, op. cit., p. 79.
published in three languages: English, French, and German. Some of the articles included in the magazine are in English.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.9

_graphis annual_, New York, Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1952--.

_graphis annual_ is a permanent reference source for the best current work of the world's outstanding artists and designers. Many of the illustrations are in color.

_industrial design in america annual_, New York, Ferrar, Straus, and Young Publishers, 1949--.

_industrial design in america annual_ contains an invaluable record of the year's best designing achievements and innovations that provide artists with ideas, methods, and materials.

_international poster annual_, New York, Pitman Publishing Company, 1948--.

_international poster annual_, published in three languages, one of which is English, is a collection of posters from all parts of the world; some of the illustrations are reproduced in color.

_modern publicity_, New York, Studio Publications, 1924--.

_modern publicity_ is an annual that presents the best

9 Ibid.
examples of international advertising art. Selections are made by the editors of *Art and Industry* magazine. The annual is listed in the *Art Bibliography*.\(^\text{10}\)

**Penrose Annual**, New York, Hastings House, 1895--.

The *Penrose Annual* is published in the interest of designers, printers, and engravers in the creative side of their craft. The annual is listed in the *Art Bibliography*.\(^\text{11}\)

**Print**, Hartsdale, New York, William E. Rudge Publisher, 1940--.

*Print*, issued bi-monthly, contains contemporary graphic art, and it is called the magazine of visual communication. A book review section is found in the magazine. The magazine is listed in the *Art Bibliography*.\(^\text{12}\)

**Pubblicita in Italia**, Milan, Italy, Ufficio Moderno, 1954--.

*Pubblicita in Italia* is an annual of present-day Italian commercial art which shows posters, advertisements, packages, labels, and magazines commissioned by leading Italian firms, such as Olivetti, Fiat, and Necchi. The annual is published in four languages: English, French, German, and Italian.

Art Education

Books

For the freshman whose field of concentration is art education, fifteen of the twenty-four books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on art education follows.

*Bannon, Laura, Mind Your Child's Art, New York, Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1952.

Mind Your Child's Art purposes to help teachers understand the working of a child's mind and fingers. The publication includes sixty-six illustrations and an accurate text that will help the teacher guide artistic small people intelligently. The large type and simple sentences would recommend this book to the student with a deficient background in English.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."


Mask Making presents ideas for designing and making masks for all occasions; it is fully illustrated with drawings of processes and photographs of finished pieces.

13Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 29.
The author is an art teacher in the Buffalo, New York, public schools. The illustrations, some of which are in color, take up more space than the text, which is easily read by the student with a poor academic background.


*Exploring Papier-Maché* gives ideas and methods for making varied, useful, and exciting things from papier-maché. Many large photographs and original drawings showing finished pieces are included in the publication. Emphasis is on simplicity and everyday usefulness. Betts is Art Consultant for Binney and Smith, makers of school supplies.

The many illustrations and simple sentences make this an easily-read book for the freshman with a poor academic background.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." 14


*Art of the Young Child--Three to Five Years* is addressed to all who are interested in the development of young children. The book is based on an educational approach which was tested in the classes of the People's

14 Ibid.
Art Center of the Museum of Modern Art. Although the type is small, more page space is devoted to illustrations than to the text, and the sentences would be easily understood even by the student with a poor background in English.

*Boylston, Elise Reid, Creative Expression with Crayons, Worcester, Davis Press, 1953.

*Creative Expression with Crayons illustrates many ideas for using crayons in the teaching of art. Simple sentences and more illustrations than text would recommend this book to the student whose academic background is deficient.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." 15


*The Arts in the Classroom contains chapters on painting, clay work, design, and block printing. The book is illustrated with photographs of children's work. Even though the illustrations are few, the type is large, and the sentences would be easily understood by the student with a poor background in English.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography, 16 Books for Junior Colleges, 17 and "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." 18

15Ibid., p. 30.  
16Young, op. cit., p. 11.  
17Bertalan, op. cit., p. 69.  
18Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.

*Art for the Family* suggests through pictures and text creative activities—such as painting, constructions and mobiles—for every member of the family. Average-sized type, simple sentences, and many illustrations make this an easily-read book.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."19


*Creative Teaching in Art* approaches art education from the art point of view, developing within the child the sensibilities and skills that characterize the artist. About half of the page space is occupied by text; and although the vocabulary is simple, the type is small. The book would be more profitable to the student with a good background in English.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*,20 *Books for Junior Colleges*,21 "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators,"22 and "100 Basic Books in Art."23

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19Ibid., p. 29.  20Young, op. cit., p. 11.
21Bertalan, op. cit., p. 69.
22Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
23Merici, op. cit., p. 311.
Gaitskell, Charles Dudley, Arts and Crafts in Our Schools, Peoria, Charles A. Bennett, 1954.

Arts and Crafts in Our Schools discusses today's trends in art education. The subject matter includes a discussion of group activities, an appraisal of the teacher's program, and a list of recommended films and available prints. There are few illustrations, but the sentences are simple enough to make the book readable by the freshman with a poor background in English.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."  

Harrison, Elizabeth, Self-Expression through Art, Peoria, Charles A. Bennett, 1952.

Self-Expression through Art contains information to help the instructor teach creative art and recognize good child art. The illustrations include line drawings and a few color reproductions of children's work. The book contains more text than illustrations, but the text is easy to read.

Keiler, Manfred L., Art in the Schoolroom, Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1951.

Art in the Schoolroom puts the philosophy of modern art education into practical terms, in an attempt to present a guide to be used in developing the entire personality of the pupil through art. Because of the large type and

Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
simple text, the book would be especially valuable to the student with a poor background in English.


*Your Child and His Art* contains questions asked by parents about their children's art. Lowenfeld answers the questions, collected over a period of six years, that deal with average children. Simple sentences and type of average size make up this easily-read book.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." \(^{25}\)

*McLeish, Minnie, Teaching Art to Children, New York, Studio, 1953.*

*Teaching Art to Children* contains eight simple crafts that any child can understand, with full details for the benefit of the teacher. Because there is more space devoted to illustrations than text and because the type is large, the book would be of interest even to a student who has a poor background in English.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*. \(^{26}\)


*Murals for Schools* gives suggestions for making

\(^{25}\) Ibid. \(^{26}\) Young, *op. cit.*, p. 11.
murals and for using basic media. Randall is head of the Applied Art Department, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas. The book contains more illustrations than text, and the text is made up of simple sentences.


*Education and Art* should be of interest and of practical value to those interested in teaching art. Many different classroom experiences are related by educators, artists, and scholars from all parts of the world. The text, being in small type and containing difficult sentences, would be understood only by the student with a good background in English.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." 27

**Periodicals**

Of the six periodicals examined that contained material on art education, four met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.


*Arts and Activities*, issued monthly except July and August, features articles by teachers and administrators

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27 Winebrenner, *op. cit.*, p. 29.
from all parts of the country. A book review section is included.

*Design*, Columbus, Ohio, Design Publishing Company, 1899--.

*Design*, issued monthly except July and August, features articles by teachers and artists. Illustrations show students at work in the classroom. A book review section is included.

*Everyday Art*, Sandusky, Ohio, American Crayon Company, 1922--.

*Everyday Art*, issued quarterly, shows new material and new techniques that can be used in the classroom.

*School Arts*, Worcester, Davis Press, 1901--.

*School Arts*, issued monthly except July and August, illustrates what students in art classes are doing in all parts of the country.

The magazine is listed in the *Art Bibliography*.  

Costume Design and Illustration

**Books**

For the freshman whose field of concentration is costume design and illustration, twelve of the thirty-one books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I.

28Young, *op. cit.*, p. 28.
(See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on costume design and illustration follows.


The *Glass of Fashion* is a pageant of fashion as related to the life of the people who wore the costumes of changing taste during the last fifty years. The author is a noted painter and designer for the stage, ballet, and motion pictures.

The text covers more page space than the illustrations, and although the type is large, the sentences are long; therefore, appeal of the book would be limited to the student with a good academic background.


*This Is Fashion* contains a history of fashion, so presented that the reader sees fashion in the context of a culture. The text contains simple sentences but small type. More page space is devoted to the text than to illustrations. The book would be of value only to the freshman with a good academic background.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography* and *The Costume Index Supplement*.30

29Ibid., p. 32.


*Fashion Fundamentals* is written for those who hope to enter the field of fashion. The book is an introduction to buying, merchandising, advertising, textiles, and styling. Even though there are few illustrations, the short sentences and large type would make the book easily read by the student who has a poor background in English.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography.*


*Careers in the World of Fashion*, written by an instructor at the Laboratory Institute of Merchandising in New York, discusses the qualifications needed for success in the fashion field and the achievements of some of the women who are outstanding in the profession. There are no illustrations, but the short sentences would be easily understood by the student who is deficient in English.


*Fashion Is Our Business* presents the personality, record, and climb to success of twelve celebrated American designers, of whom two are men. Photographs show them and

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31 Young, op. cit., p. 32.
their work. The accompanying text is concise and easy to read. It would be suited to the freshman who has an academic deficiency.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.32


Costumes and Styles—written by a member of the staff of the Danish National Museum, Copenhagen—shows, through colored drawings, the history of the evolution of costume. Because more page space is devoted to the illustrations than to the text, and because the sentences are short and simple, the book would be of value even to the student with a poor academic background.


Bergdorf's on the Plaza, written by a newspaper and free-lance magazine writer, is the story of Bergdorf Goodman and a half-century of American fashion. It traces the rise of Edwin Goodman, founder of Bergdorf's, from a modest upstate tailor to an international fashion authority. More page space is devoted to the text than to illustrations, and the type is rather small; therefore, the book would be of value only to the freshman with a good academic background.

32Ibid., p. 33.
Kerr, Rose N., 100 Years of Costume in America, Worcester, Davis Press, 1951.

100 Years of Costume in America is an authentic story of fashion in dress and accessories in the United States between 1850-1950, with expertly-drawn fashion design illustrations. Because more page space is devoted to the illustrations than to the text and because the sentences are short and simple, the book would be especially valuable to the student with a poor background in English.

The book is listed in The Costume Index Supplement.33

Pickens, Mary Brooks and Miller, Dora Louise, Dressmakers of France, New York, Harpers, 1956.

Dressmakers of France gives brief resumes and interesting pictures of the background and characteristics of past and present Paris designers who are recognized as creators of fashions followed throughout the world. Included, with brief mention, are creators of hats, accessories, and textiles. Although the type is rather small, the sentences are short and simple; therefore, the book would be readable by the student with a poor academic background.


Are Clothes Modern? is a comparison of clothes now with those of yesterday. Photographs and drawings

33Monroe and Monroe, op. cit., p. 200.
accompany the text. The book contains small type and difficult sentences, but would be valuable, because of the good illustrations and the interesting point of view, to freshmen with a good background in English.

The book is listed in The Costume Index Supplement.34


Fashion for a Living, which is written for those interested in a career in fashion, gives a panoramic view of the fashion industry. The sentences are long but simple, and even though there are few illustrations, the book would be of some value even to the student with an academic deficiency.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.35


A Century of Fashion is a history of the House of Worth. The type is large, and although there are few illustrations, the simple sentences make the book easy to read.

The book is listed in the Bibliography of Costume.36

34 Ibid., p. 296. 35 Young, op. cit.
Periodicals

Of the eleven periodicals examined that contained material on costume design and illustration, five met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

Esquire's Apparel Arts, Chicago, Esquire, Inc., 1931--.

Esquire's Apparel Arts, issued monthly, is a fashion and service magazine for men's stores.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography. 37

Harper's Bazaar, New York, Hearst Corporation, 1867--.

Harper's Bazaar, issued monthly, is a de luxe magazine of fashion, beauty, and fiction that is handsomely illustrated and authoritative in its portrayal of style trends.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography 38 and The Bibliography of Costume. 39

Mademoiselle, New York, Street and Smith, 1935--.

Mademoiselle, issued monthly, contains a bright commentary on high fashion, presents excellent career information, and contains a great variety of material on apparel. It is designed to appeal to the age group into which most freshmen fall.

37 Young, op. cit., p. 82. 38 Ibid.
39 Hiler and Hiler, op. cit., p. 695.
The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.  

Men's Wear, New York, Fairchild, 1896--.

*Men's Wear,* issued semi-monthly, gives a forecast of fashion trends in all age groups. There is a section devoted to the college group in each issue.

Vogue, Greenwich, Conde Nast, 1892--.

*Vogue,* issued monthly, gives practical advice to young women concerning fashion and beauty aids.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography and The Bibliography of Costume.

Crafts

Books

For the freshman whose field of concentration is crafts, fourteen of the twenty-eight books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on crafts follows.


*Weaving You Can Do* contains photographs and line drawings that show the methods of operation and threading of the loom. Information concerning the size and type of

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40Young, op. cit.  
41Ibid.  
42Hiler and Hiler, op. cit., p. 696.
patterns that can be made on table looms and smaller devices is also included. The large type and simple sentences, together with the clear illustrations, make this a good book for the freshman with a poor academic background.


How to Make Objects of Wood is designed to aid the beginning student in learning a few simple woodworking techniques. The illustrations show the tools needed and explains the step-by-step development of the projects. About half of the page space is occupied by text; although the vocabulary is simple, the type is rather small.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by Art Educators."  


Enameling Principles and Practices describes simple enameling techniques on copper and silver. The illustrations show projects both in progress and completed. Examples of the work of both contemporary and ancient enamelists are also shown. The long sentences and small

\[43\text{Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 30.}\]
type would discourage the poorly-prepared student, but others would find the subject matter stimulating.

The book is listed in "100 Basic Books in Art"\(^4\) and "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."\(^5\)


*Jewelry Making for Fun and Profit* is a guide to easy, economical ways to design and make all kinds of jewelry out of metal and shells. Various ways of handling wire are illustrated with drawings and photographs. The sentences are short, and more space is devoted to illustrations than to text.


*Creative Hands* presents in condensed form methods for working in a variety of crafts, including card and finger weaving, embroidery and other decorative needlework, leatherwork, simple woodwork, metalwork, fabric decoration by stenciling and block printing, and bookbinding. Photographic reproductions of examples of work and of necessary materials and tools accompany the text. The large, clear type is easy to read.

\(^{4}\)Merici, op. cit., p. 309.

\(^{5}\)Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 29.
The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*[^46] "100 Basic Books in Art,"[^47] and "Book Choices by [Art Educators]"[^48].

*Defenbacher, D. S., Knife/Fork/Spoon, Minneapolis, Walker Art Center, 1951.*

*Knife/Fork/Spoon* contains the story of our primary eating implements and the development of their form. More page space is devoted to illustrations than to text; and although the type is rather small, short sentences make up the captions to the illustrations. There is very little additional text.


*How to Make Pottery and Ceramic Sculpture* is designed as a means of self-instruction, and the projects are based on construction that can be done with a minimum of hand tools. The illustrations show work in progress as well as completed projects. Although only about half of the page space is occupied by text, the type is rather small. A good reader would enjoy it, but it would discourage a poor reader.

[^46]: Young, op. cit., p. 60.
[^47]: Merici, op. cit., p. 310.
[^48]: Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
The book is listed in Books for Junior Colleges\(^4^9\) and "Book Choices by \(141\) Art Educators." \(^5^0\)


The *Joy of Hand Weaving* gives a history of weaving and shows many looms that the beginner can make. Sources of supplies and a glossary are included. The book contains good, clear type and simple sentences which would encourage the student with a poor background to read it.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*. \(^5^1\)


By means of many illustrations and a small amount of text, *Ceramic Sculpture* explains ceramic tools, materials, and techniques. The text is set in rather large, plain type, and the simple sentences are easy to understand.

The book is listed in "100 Basic Books in Art" \(^5^2\) and "Book Choices by \(141\) Art Educators." \(^5^3\)

\(^{4^9}\)Bertalan, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

\(^{5^0}\)Winebrenner, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

\(^{5^1}\)Young, *op. cit.*, p. 56.

\(^{5^2}\)Merici, *op. cit.*, p. 313.

\(^{5^3}\)Winebrenner, *op. cit.*

How to Make Modern Jewelry gives instructions to the beginner in soldering, annealing, wire drawing, chain making, and other processes used in working with metal. About half of the page space is devoted to illustrations, but the rather small type makes the book suited only to the freshman with a good academic background.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography and "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."


The Use of Native Craft Materials contains suggestions concerning the gathering, preparing, and use of materials found in one's immediate environment. A series of photographs shows some ways in which straw, cornhusks, grass, rushes, nuts, and seeds may be used. Because the type is rather large and because more space is devoted to illustrations than to text, the book is easy to read.


Pottery of the Ancients covers the history of pottery from ancient Egypt to Rome. The many illustrations and simple sentences would recommend the book to the student whose academic background is weak.

54 Young, op. cit., p. 56.
55 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.\textsuperscript{56}

*Stiles, Helen E., Pottery of the Europeans, New York, E. P. Dutton, 1940.

Pottery of the Europeans is the history of pottery in all parts of Europe. Photographs accompany a short, but informative, text. Because the type is large and because the illustrations cover more page space than is devoted to text, the book would be especially suitable for the student with a poor background in English.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.\textsuperscript{57}


Fifth Chinese Daughter is the autobiography of Jade Snow Wong, designer and craftsman. The interesting narrative style, simple language, and the large type would appeal even to the student with a poor academic background.

Periodicals

Of the sixteen periodicals examined that contained material on crafts, five met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

\textsuperscript{56}Young, op. cit., p. 52. \textsuperscript{57}Ibid.
Ceramics Monthly, Athens, Ohio, Lawhead Press, 1952--.

The Ceramics Monthly contains articles on techniques in ceramics and enameling. The work of craftsmen is also shown through good illustrations.

Craft Horizons, New York, Craft Horizons, Inc., 1941--.

Craft Horizons, issued bi-monthly, contains articles on contemporary crafts and craftsmen. A book review section is a regular feature.

The magazine is listed in Books for Junior Colleges.58

Handweaver and Craftsman, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, Handweaver and Craftsman, Inc., 1950--.

Handweaver and Craftsman, issued quarterly, contains articles on contemporary craftsmen and their work.

Industrial Design, New York, Whitney Publications, 1953--.

Industrial Design, issued monthly, surveys new products and contains articles on their designers.

Pottery Quarterly, Tring, Herts, England, Dendly Manor, 1954--.

The Pottery Quarterly contains articles that deal with every aspect of the craft. Good photographic illustrations are included.

58 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 64.
Drawing and Painting

Books

For the freshman whose field of concentration is drawing and painting, fifteen of the fifty-nine books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on drawing and painting follows.


What Is Modern Painting? is addressed to the generally-intelligent person who does not have a background in the subject. The simple, but scholarly, presentation includes Realism, Impressionism, and Expressionism. Photographs of paintings illustrate the text. Even the student with a poor academic background could profit by it.


59 Young, op. cit., p. 69.
60 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 72.
62 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
63 Merici, op. cit., p. 314.

*American Painting from the Armory Show to the Depression* is a written account of the exhibition that introduced to America paintings by Picasso, Matisse, Braque, and others of the School of Paris, and the effect that the show had on American artists. Because the type is small and the text difficult, the book would be of interest only to the freshman with a good background in English.


*The Story of Painting* contains a history of painting in Europe and America from ancient times to the present. Biographical sketches of the painters are included. Some of the illustrations are in color. The text is simple and the type is large.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography* and the *Bookman's Manual*.65


*Gauguin*, the life of the artist, contains a chronological survey of his life that is found in the front of

64Young, *op. cit.*, p. 70.
the book. All of the illustrations are in color. Because more page space is devoted to the text than to the illustrations and because of the small type, the book would be of more value to the freshman with a good academic background.

*Grabar, Andre, Byzantine Painting (Great Centuries of Painting), Geneva, Skira, 1954.

Byzantine Painting surveys chronologically the phases of development of Byzantine painting. The book is copiously illustrated with color plates. The text is easily understood and the type is large and clear.

The book is listed in "100 Basic Books in Art."66


Sculpture Inside and Out presents to the young sculptor indispensable knowledge of his craft. Tools and processes are shown through drawings and photographs. More page space is devoted to illustration than to the text. The type is large, and the short sentences make this an easily-read book.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography,67 the Bookman's Manual,68 Books for Junior Colleges,69 and "100 Basic Books in Art."70

66Merici, op. cit., p. 312.  67Young, op. cit., p. 74.
68Griffin, op. cit., p. 121.
69Bertalan, op. cit., p. 74.
70Merici, op. cit., p. 312.

How Prints Look is an elementary introduction to the recognition of various kinds of prints. Enlarged details of prints are used to show techniques. All of the reproductions are in black and white. The type is rather large, and the short sentences are easy to read.

The book is listed in The Harvard List of Books on Art. 71

*Janson, Horst W. and Janson, Dora Jane, A Picture History of Painting, New York, Abrams, 1957.

A Picture History of Painting begins with cave art and brings the reader up to contemporary painting. More than half of the page space is devoted to illustrations in color, and the easily-read text is printed in large type. Even the poorly-prepared student could profit by it.


Hold Fast the Dream is the story of a young sculptor, studying in Europe, who is dismissed from school for slipshod work; however, he finally succeeds because of his determination. The text is written in simple English. There are no illustrations but because of the easily-read, interesting story the book would appeal to the freshman whose academic background is deficient.

71 Lucas, op. cit., p. 56.

*Roman Painting* contains examples of painting from Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiae, Paestum, Cumae, and Ruvo. The large type and long, but simple, sentences make the book easy to read by the student whose academic background is deficient.


The *Encyclopedia of Painting* contains information on painters and painting from prehistoric times to the present day. Since the small type and reproductions are small, the book would be of value only to the freshman with a good background in English.


In *The New Decade*, twenty-two European painters and sculptors talk about their work. One example of each artist's work is reproduced. Even though more than half of each page is devoted to the illustrations, the text is difficult to read because the type is small and the sentences are long. It would be suitable only for the freshman with a good background in English.

*Sculpture* presents methods and demonstrates them in more than 200 progressive photographs, drawings, and charts. Because of the clarity of the illustrations, and because the type is large and the text simple, the book could be recommended for the freshman with a deficient academic background.


*Lust for Life* contains a fictionalized biography of Van Gogh, the painter. Since the language is simple and the type rather large, the book would be suitable for the freshman with a weak background in English.

The book is listed in the *Bookman's Manual*. 72


*The Book of Fine Prints*--written by the Curator of Prints, Drawings, and Illustrated Books at the Philadelphia Museum of Art--presents an anthology of prints to serve as an introduction to the study of graphic art in the Orient and in the West. There are nearly 600 illustrations, ranging from early Gothic to contemporary prints. The sentences are long and the type rather small, so its full value could

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72Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 130.
be grasped only by the student who has a good academic background.

The book is listed in *The Harvard List of Books on Art*.73

**Periodicals**

Of the eighteen periodicals examined that contained material on drawing and painting, nine met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

**American Artist**, New York, Watson-Guptill, 1937--.

*American Artist*, issued monthly except July and August, reviews the work of one artist in each issue. Art problems and techniques are discussed. A book review section is included.

The magazine is listed in the *Art Bibliography* and *Books for Junior Colleges*.75

**Art in America**, Concord, Rumford Printing Company, 1913--.

*Art in America*, issued quarterly, is mainly devoted to contemporary painting, drawing, and sculpture in the United States.

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74 Young, *op. cit.*, p. 84.
75 Bertalan, *op. cit.*, p. 64.
Art News and Art News Annual, New York, Art Foundation Inc.

Art News, issued monthly September to May and quarterly June, July, and August, covers the art news of the world and includes a calendar of exhibitions and a book review section. The Art News Annual, issued in December, contains elaborate reproductions and articles on the visual arts.

The periodicals are listed in the Art Bibliography, The Bookman's Manual, and Books for Junior Colleges.

Art Quarterly, Detroit, Detroit Institute, 1938--.

The Art Quarterly contains excellent information on painting, sculpture, and drawing.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.

Arts, New York, Arts Digest, Inc., 1926--.

Arts, formerly Arts Digest, issued ten months out of the year, contains articles on painting, drawing, and sculpture.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.

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76 Young, op. cit., p. 84.
77 Graham, op. cit., p. 113.
78 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 64.
79 Young, op. cit., p. 84.
80 Ibid.
Canadian Art, Ottawa, Society of Art Publishers, 1943--.

Canadian Art, issued quarterly, is devoted to articles on painting, drawing, and sculpture.
The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography. 81

Quadrum, Brussels, L'Association pour la Diffusion Artistique et Culturelle, 1956--.

All of the text of Quadrum is presented in four languages, one of which is English. Modern painting, drawing, and sculpture are the fields that the magazine covers. Many of the illustrations are in color.

The Studio, New York, Studio Publishing Company, 1893--.

The Studio, issued monthly, is published both in England and the United States. It contains articles on contemporary art, including painting, drawing, and sculpture.
The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography. 82

Interior Design

Books

For the freshman whose field of concentration is interior design, sixteen of the twenty-four books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on interior design follows.

81 Ibid. 82 Ibid.
How to Decorate and Light Your Home shows how to choose the colors and the correct lighting accessories for interiors. Because more space is devoted to illustrations than to text, and because the type is rather large, this book would be especially suited to the student with a poor background in English.

Color in Home Decoration contains many illustrations in color. The illustrations cover more space than the text, and the simple sentences and large type make it easy to read.

The Dunbar Book of Modern Furniture tells the story of Dunbar in this publication, which contains excellent photographs. The large type and simple sentences make the book especially suitable for the student with a weak academic background.

Designs for Living shows, through photographs, examples of well-designed home interiors. The photographs
are accompanied by descriptive text. Although the sentences are long, the type is large, and more space is devoted to the illustrations than to the text; therefore, the book would be of some value even to the student with a weak background in English.


Good Taste Costs No More offers suggestions to the homemaker about how to select household articles which are in good taste. The illustrations contrast objects which are in good taste with others which are in bad taste. Because of small type and difficult sentences, the book would be suitable only for the freshman with a good background in English.


Modern Furnishing for the Home shows, through illustrations, available contemporary furnishings. There are more illustrations than text. The simple sentences make the book easy to read.


A Directory of Antique Furniture shows large photographic examples of French, English, Irish, and American furniture. Each illustration has a short caption. The
only other text is found in the Preface. The book would, therefore, be suitable for the student with a poor background in English.


Knoll Index of Designs is a catalogue of contemporary furniture and textiles manufactured by Knoll. It consists largely of illustrations, but each section is prefaced by a short, easily-read commentary concerning the objects illustrated. The book is of value to the student with a poor background in English.


What Is Modern Interior Design? surveys the development of modern interior design from 1850 to 1950. The type is small and the text short, but difficult. The book would be suitable only for the student with a good background in English.


The Art of Comfort discusses planning space for comfortable living. The book is illustrated with a few line drawings. In spite of small type and long sentences, the book would be easily understood by the student with a good knowledge of English.

*Chairs* examines chairs produced today in bentwood, laminated wood, moulded plastics, solid wood, and metal. Although the type is small, the book could be mastered by the student with a poor background in English because a large proportion of the space is devoted to illustrations.


*The Herman Miller Collection* presents an illustrated record of furniture—designed by Nelson, Eames, Noguchi, and Laszlo—which is manufactured by the Herman Miller Furniture Company. Most of the page space is devoted to illustrations. There is very little text.


*Storage* shows how problems of storage have been solved by 138 leading designers. The text is difficult, and the type is small, but well spaced; even though there are more illustrations than text, the difficulty of the text would make the book of value only to a freshman with a good background in English.


*New Furniture* gives a report on the condition of modern furniture throughout the world in 1954. Much space
is devoted to good illustrations; but because the type is small and the sentences are long, the book would be of value only to the freshman with a good background in English.


Good-bye Mr. Chippendale encourages the choice of furniture which is expressive of the present. The ideas, which are simply stated in an amusing narrative style, could be grasped by even the backward student. Line drawings point out the absurdities of choices made by the general public.


Guide to Easier Living gives information on types of furniture, floor and wall covering, and accessories that will fulfill esthetic and practical demands. There are more illustrations than text, but the text is in small type and the sentences are difficult. The book would appeal only to the student with a good academic background.

Periodicals

Of the twenty-nine periodicals examined that contained material on interior design, fifteen met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.
Architectural Forum, New York, Time, Inc., 1892--.

Architectural Forum, issued monthly, contains illustrated articles on architecture from all over the world. The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography and Books for Junior Colleges.

Architectural Record, New York, F. W. Dodge Corporation, 1891--.

Architectural Record, issued monthly except May, covers the work of famous architects. Detailed photographs accompany the text. The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.


Architectural Review, issued bi-monthly, is an English magazine that presents illustrated articles on both modern and historical architecture. The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.

L'Architecture D'Àujourd'hui, Boulogne, France, 1929--.

L'Architecture D'Àujourd'hui, issued bi-monthly, is an international revue of contemporary architecture. It is printed in French, with English summaries of the text accompanying the photographs.

\textsuperscript{83}Young, op. cit., p. 80. \textsuperscript{84}Bertalan, op. cit., p. 64. \textsuperscript{85}Young, op. cit. \textsuperscript{86}Ibid.
Art et Decoration, Paris, Societe Francaise d'Editions d'Luxe, 1897--.

Art et Decoration, issued six times a year, is a French industrial and interior design magazine. The excellent photographs present the exteriors as well as the interiors of buildings.

Arts and Architecture, Los Angeles, John D. Entenza Publisher, 1911--.

Arts and Architecture, issued monthly, contains articles on sculpture, design, architecture, and interiors, with some emphasis upon current design and construction. Each feature is well illustrated.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography and Books for Junior Colleges.

Domus, Milan, Italy, Vai Monte di Pieta, 1928--.

Domus, issued monthly, contains excellent photographs of interiors. The magazine is published in Italian, but translations in French, German, and English are tipped in at the front of the magazine.

Furniture Forum, Sarasota, Furniture Forum, Inc., 1949--.

Furniture Forum, issued quarterly, illustrates furniture of contemporary design, lamps, fabrics, and small sculpture available on the current market.

87 Young, op. cit., p. 80.
88 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 64.
House and Home, New York, Time, Inc., 1952--.

*House and Home*, issued monthly, contains information on new products of interest to builders, architects, and interior designers. The magazine also illustrates the exteriors and interiors of new houses.


*Interior Design*, issued monthly, specializes in interior furnishings for residences and commercial institutions. The illustrations show a selection of furnishings as well as groupings of furniture and accessories.

Interiors, New York, Whitney Publications, Inc., 1888--.

*Interiors*, issued monthly, presents illustrations of new furniture and fabrics and usually features an article on historical furniture.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.89

Landscape Architecture, Boston, American Society of Landscape Architects Publishers, 1910--.

*Landscape Architecture*, issued quarterly, contains articles on city, estate, regional, and park planning, which are illustrated with drawings and photographs.

The magazine is listed in the Art Bibliography.90

89Young, op. cit., p. 80. 90Ibid.
Living for Young Homemakers, New York, Street and Smith, 1945--.

Living for Young Homemakers, issued monthly, is designed for young homemakers. It is concerned with building, remodeling, and homemaking ideas. The illustrations are frequently in color.

Perspecta, New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Press, 1952--.

Perspecta, the Yale architectural journal, uses photographs and drawings to illustrate articles on contemporary interiors, exteriors, and fabrics.


Progressive Architecture, issued monthly, reflects modern trends in planning, designing, and equipping buildings. It is illustrated with photographic reproductions of the buildings and interiors.

Medical Illustration

Books

The student who majors in medical illustration remains at North Texas State College through his junior year and completes his senior year at a medical college. He is then awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree at North Texas.
For the freshman whose field of concentration is medical illustration, nine of the fifteen books examined met the standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on medical illustration follows.


*Venetian Drawings of the Eighteenth Century in America* contains drawings of the Venetian masters. With the exception of a short introduction, all of the page space is devoted to the drawings; therefore, it would be especially suitable for use by the student with a poor academic background.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*.91

*Hardin, John W., "Animation in Medical Illustration,"* unpublished master's thesis, Department of Medical Art and Visual Education, Southwestern Medical College, Dallas, Texas, 1950.92

"Animation in Medical Illustration" sets forth the values to be derived from animation in presenting certain medical facts. Many drawings by the author show the early history of animation. More page space is devoted to the text than to the illustrations, but the presentation is

91Young, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

92The thesis can be found only at the Southwestern Medical College Library, Dallas, Texas.
simple enough to be read easily, even by the student with a poor academic background.


*Master Drawings in Line* contains drawings by Daumier, Shunsho, Hokusai, Breughel the elder, and others. The easily-read text is short in relation to the many illustrations shown.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography*, *Books for Junior Colleges*, and *The Harvard List of Books on Art*.


*A Treasury of Drawings from Pre-history to the Present* contains drawings from pre-historic caves, Egypt, Greece, and other countries down to the present time. The text is confined to the introduction, which is printed in rather large type; so the book would be easily mastered by the student with a weak academic background.


93Young, op. cit.
94Bertalan, op. cit., p. 73.
95Lucas, op. cit., p. 56.
The Ciba Collection of Medical Illustrations contains illustrations in color by the author, who is both artist and doctor. The type is small and the text technical, but the illustrations would be useful even to the freshman who has a poor background in English. The better-prepared student would profit from the text also.


"Medical Art Education as Applied to Modern Medicine" gives a brief history of medical art in the United States and reviews and evaluates the training facilities available. The thesis is illustrated by the author. The sentences are easily read, and the information is valuable background material for any freshman majoring in this field of art.


Basic Drawing contains large, self-explanatory drawings by the author on anatomy, perspective, and composition. There is also some text, which is simply written and printed in large type.

96The thesis can be found only at the Southwestern Medical College Library, Dallas, Texas.

*Leonardo da Vinci* contains information concerning the life of the artist, his inventions, and his drawings. Over half of the book is devoted to illustrations. The type is large, and the sentences are easy to read.


"Techniques of Medical Visual Expression" presents graphically the technique of visualizing the problems of medicine as they may be presented to the medical public. The thesis is illustrated by the author. Because the sentences are long and because more page space is devoted to text than to illustrations, the thesis should be read preferably by the freshman with a good background in English.

**Periodicals**

The text of these publications would, in most cases, be too technical for freshmen, but the illustrations would be of value for the study of drawing and rendering techniques, page layouts, and charts.

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97 The thesis can be found only at the Southwestern Medical College Library, Dallas, Texas.
Of the twelve periodicals examined that contained material on medical illustration, seven met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

**Diuretic Review**, New York, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., 1951--.

The *Diuretic Review* is a report of research, clinical procedures, new drugs, and current trends in cardiorenal theory. The periodical shows methods of presenting information by means of charts.

**Medical Radiography and Photography**, Rochester, Eastman Kodak Company, 1928--.

*Medical Radiography and Photography* deals with X-ray and other photographic technology in the field of medicine. The publication would be of value to freshmen because of its charts and illustrations.

**Physician's Bulletin**, Indianapolis, Eli Lilly and Company, 1935--.

*Physician's Bulletin*, issued monthly, contains advertisements on new medicines and articles on medicine. The periodical would be of value to freshmen because of its excellent page layouts, charts, and illustrations.

**Seminar Report**, Philadelphia, Merck Sharp and Dohme, Inc.
Seminar Report, issued quarterly, contains articles by medical authorities on diseases. The publication would be of value to freshmen for its outstanding charts and illustrations.

Spectrum, New York, Pfizer Laboratories, 1952--.

Spectrum, issued twice monthly, contains advertisements on new medicines and articles on medicine. The publication would be of value to freshmen because of its excellent illustrations.

Therapeutic Notes, Detroit, Parke, Davis and Company, 1894--.

Therapeutic Notes, issued twice monthly, contains articles on the advances in the medical profession. The periodical would be of value to freshmen because of its excellent page layouts, charts, and illustrations.

What's New, Chicago, Abbott Laboratories, 1937--.

What's New, issued monthly, is sent to members of the medical and allied professions. It is profusely illustrated with drawings pertaining to the articles on medicine. A Christmas edition, containing many elaborate illustrations, is also published. The periodical would be of value to freshmen because of its excellent page layouts and well as its illustrations.
A two-year pre-architecture course is offered at North Texas State College for the art student who expects to transfer to another school that gives a degree in architecture.

For the freshman whose field of concentration is architecture, ten of the twenty-five books examined met the high standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books on architecture follows.


Architecture, Ambition and Americans contains a history of American architecture from the beginning to the present—the outstanding buildings, the men who designed them, and the people for whom they were built. Several line drawings and photographs are included. The sentences are long, but easily understood, and the type is large enough to be easily read, even by the poorly-prepared student.


In Search of a Living Architecture discusses shape, space, composition, and form in building. Many line
drawings and photographs explain the text. The type is rather large, and the text is written in language that is interesting and simple enough to attract even the student whose academic background is weak.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography.*


*Walter Gropius* contains a biography of the designer and a description of his work. Clear drawings and photographs combine with an easily-read text to make this an interesting book for the freshman with a poor background in English.


*Latin-American Architecture--Since 1945* reviews a decade of modern architecture in eleven Latin-American countries. It is illustrated with good photographs. Because of the long sentences and the rather small type, the book would be of value only to a student who has a good background in English.


Written by a well-known architect, *On Being an Architect,* clearly defines architecture from both an

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98 Young, op. cit., p. 2.
esthetic and a business viewpoint. The rather large type
and the short sentences make the text easy to read. A few
photographs illustrate the text.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography.99

*Nelson, George and Wright, Henry, Tomorrow's House, New

Tomorrow's House, written by two well-known authori-
ties on furniture, makes suggestions on new materials,
equipment, and appliances for the house of tomorrow. Many
illustrations include photographs, plans, and diagrams.
From the standpoint of vocabulary and sentence length, the
text would appeal to the student who is deficient in
English.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography100 and
The Bookman's Manual.101

New York Museum of Modern Art, Built in U. S. A.: Post-
War Architecture, New York, Museum of Modern Art,
1952.

Built in U. S. A.: Post-War Architecture surveys
the buildings and houses that were built after World
War II. Many large photographs are included. Although
more space is devoted to illustrations than to text, the
small type would discourage the poor student. On the

99 Ibid., p. 4. 100 Ibid., p. 5.
101 Graham, op. cit., p. 126.
other hand, it would be appropriate for the student with good reading ability.


*What Is Modern Architecture?* is an illustrated survey of modern architecture, with emphasis upon some of the new materials that are used in building. The small type and long sentences would make the text useful only to students with a good background in English.

The book is listed in the *Art Bibliography* and *The Harvard List of Books on Art*.


*The Fountainhead* is the story of two New York architects, Keating and Roark, who vie for success. One of the architects is an honor student and the other, an unruly genius. There are no illustrations, and the type is small, but the material would be interesting to the student with a good knowledge of English.


*An Autobiography*, the life of Frank Lloyd Wright, is interestingly written. The book is illustrated with

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photographs pertaining to his personal life and to his professional achievements. The large type and simple sentences make the book easy to read.

The book is listed in The Bookman's Manual and Books for Junior Colleges. Majors in pre-architecture would use the magazines recommended for majors in interior design since the magazines invariably deal with interiors and exteriors as to aspects of the same problem. (See pages 56 to 59.)

General Reference

Books

The books that apply to more than one field of art are placed under the title, "General Reference."

Of the forty books examined, fourteen met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) An annotation of the selected books follows.


Masters of Modern Art contains a selection of more than 300 works from the great collection of the Museum of Modern Art. Most of the illustrations are in color. Illustrations cover the fields of painting, sculpture, prints, photography,

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104 Graham, op. cit., p. 126.
105 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 71.
films, architecture, and design. The type is rather small and the sentences are long. It would appeal to the student with a good academic background.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."106


Good and Bad Taste discusses form, style, utility, color, texture, quality, and light. Marginal line drawings are included. Because of the large type and the preponderance of illustrations, the book would be of value even to the student with a poor background in English.


Heritage is an illustrated history of the arts--painting, sculpture, furniture, architecture, and costume--in Western culture. The illustrations cover more than three fourths of the page space; however, the long sentences and the small type confine its usefulness to the student with a good academic background.


Primitive Art surveys all of the major geographical areas where primitive people have produced art. There are

106 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 29.
over 400 excellent illustrations showing examples of primitive art produced in Africa, North America, Australia, and the South Seas. Although the sentences are rather long and difficult, the well-prepared student would find the book stimulating and rewarding.

The book is listed in "100 Basic Books in Art."107

Dictionary of Modern Painting, New York, Paris Book Center, Inc.

The Dictionary of Modern Painting contains 250 entries in alphabetical order from the emergence of the Impressionists to the present. All of the illustrations are in color. Because of the very small type and because there is more page space devoted to text than to the illustrations, the book would be of interest only to the freshman with a good background in English.


Art without Epoch presents, pictorially, works of art from many periods and countries. The book contains 140 reproductions of sculpture, painting, drawing, and the graphic arts. A critical commentary accompanies each illustration. The short text is written in simple language and the type is large.

107 Merici, op. cit., p. 310.
The book is listed in *The Harvard List of Books on Art*.  

Exploring Art contains an appreciation of painting, drawing, crafts, architecture, interior decoration, community planning, and commercial art. The text of the book contains clear type and short sentences, while half of the page space is devoted to illustrations.  
The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."  

What Is Modern Design? explains why modern design is important and how it is different from that of the past. Examples discussed and illustrated are textiles, furniture, pottery, glassware, lamps, and metalware. There are more illustrations than text, and the text is very short and easy to read.  
The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators."  


108 Lucas, op. cit., p. 4.  
109 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.  
110 Ibid.
The Language of Vision tells how line and form can be used more dynamically in representative art. Since the type is small and the sentences are difficult, the book would be of value only to the freshman with a good background in English.


Art Has Many Faces contains many illustrations that show different concepts of art. The brief text is clear and concise. The type is large and the sentences are short.

The book is listed in "100 Basic Books on Art" and "Book Choices by Art Educators."

111 Young, op. cit., p. 34.
112 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 67.
113 Lucas, op. cit., p. 5.
114 Merici, op. cit., p. 125.
115 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
116 Merici, op. cit., p. 313.
117 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 29.

*Vision in Motion* concentrates on the work of the Institute of Design, Chicago. The book contains a foreword which stresses the interrelatedness of art and life, which is the philosophy on which the Institute was founded. Brief captions explain the illustrations. The type is small and the language difficult, but the content is excellent. The book could be understood only by the freshman with a good background in art and English.


*Art in Our Time* is the catalog, in book form, of an exhibition held in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Museum of Modern Art and the opening of its new building. The exhibition included painting, industrial

118 Graham, op. cit., p. 125.
119 Bertalan, op. cit., p. 67.
120 Lucas, op. cit., p. 19.
121 Merici, op. cit., p. 314.
122 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 28.
design, architecture, printing, sculpture, and photography. The small amount of text which the book contains is easily read, and the preponderance of illustrations makes the catalog attractive to the poor reader.

The book is listed in the Art Bibliography. 123


Your Art Heritage, written by the Director of Art at one of New York City's public schools, states as its purpose the arousing and sustaining of a direct and lively interest in all forms of art. The type is large and the sentences are short and simple enough to be comprehended even by the freshman whose background in English is deficient.

The book is listed in "Book Choices by 141 Art Educators." 124


The Art of Egypt through the Ages, written by the Director of the School of Oriental Studies, covers 6,000 years of Egyptian art. Good photographs show sculpture, painting, furniture, ceramics, and enameled articles.

123 Young, op. cit., p. 13.
124 Winebrenner, op. cit., p. 29.
The type is large and the sentences, although long, are simple in construction and vocabulary.

The book is listed in The Harvard List of Books on Art. 125

**Periodicals**

Of the eleven periodicals, not strictly art magazines, that were examined because they frequently contain articles on subjects related to art students' major fields of concentration, only six met the general standards set up in Chapter I. (See pages 9 and 10.) The list of selected periodicals follows.

**Archaeology,** Cincinnati, Archaeological Institute of America, 1948--.

*Archaeology*, issued quarterly, contains information on new excavations in all parts of the world and shows illustrations of discoveries of interest to archaeologists, artists, and art students—especially those majoring in crafts or architecture.

**Fortune,** Chicago, Time, Inc., 1930--.

*Fortune*, issued monthly, is a business magazine that contains excellent black-and-white and colored illustrations. Articles on the arts are frequently included.

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125 Lucas, op. cit., p. 6.
Life, Chicago, Time, Inc., 1936--.

Life, issued weekly, gives a pictorial summary of the current news of the world. Frequent articles and series of articles relating to the arts are featured. Many large colored illustrations would make the articles especially attractive to freshmen.

The New Yorker, New York, New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 1925--.

The New Yorker, issued weekly, frequently includes articles on New York architecture. News of the art galleries in New York City is a regular feature, and numerous cartoons by outstanding cartoonists are an important part of the magazine.

Time, New York, Time, Inc., 1923--.

Time, issued weekly, covers current news and events of general interest. An Art News Section is a regular feature.


UNESCO Courier, issued monthly, is published in four languages, one of which is English. The magazine contains excellent color reproductions of art of many periods and countries. Each issue usually concentrates upon the art of one country.
CHAPTER III

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

This study was undertaken to acquaint the freshman with his specialized art area, if he has chosen a major field; and if he has not chosen his field, to acquaint him with the literature of various fields of concentration in which majors are offered by the Department of Art. The freshmen who major in art fall into two divisions: (1) those who have a good academic background, and (2) those who have a poor academic background. The student who has a good academic background should make rapid progress toward developing a good background in art; and the student who has a poor academic background should, by concentrating upon a group of carefully selected publications, improve his reading ability as well as his background in art.

General standards were set up to serve as a basis for selecting publications for inclusion in the bibliography for freshmen. Additional standards were set up for use in choosing from the general list those publications that could be recommended for the freshman with a poor academic background.
Under each major field of concentration--advertising art, art education, costume design and illustration, crafts, drawing and painting, interior design, medical illustration, and pre-architecture--a bibliography of selected books and periodicals was compiled. Each book and periodical on the list was thoroughly examined to see that it met the standards set up. The annotated list of books gave the reasons for their selection, and a book was marked with an asterisk if it met the additional standards for inclusion in the list of books recommended for the student with a poor academic background.

The periodicals were not divided into two groups correlated with academic rating of prospective readers, because their invariably short text and many illustrations would make them comprehensible to all students.

Of the 252 books examined, 119 met the general standards while seventy-eight of the 119 met the standards for use by the freshman with a poor academic background. Of the 115 periodicals examined, fifty-five met the general standards. Twelve books and eight periodicals, on the average, were selected in each field of concentration.

Conclusion

By having a critical list of books available for college freshmen majoring in art, every student should
find it possible to begin immediately to acquaint himself with the numerous aspects of art as applied to his area of specialization. Selected reading should also help him realize that what is taught in the classroom is only a small part of what must be mastered by the student who becomes proficient in the subject of his choice.

Of the more than 400 books on art published annually, some appearing in future years will be as good, or better, than those listed in the present bibliography. New information will become available, improvements will be made in processes of reproduction and printing, and format may be improved. Therefore, this bibliography should be always in a state of flux, with changes leading to constant improvement.
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Books


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