



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.

PRESENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1859.



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In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 10, 1859.

Referred to the Committee on the Library, and eight hundred copies ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

SILAS PEIRCE, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Nov. 10, 1859.

Concurred.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President*



CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 10th Nov., 1859.

HIS HONOR FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor of the City of Boston* : —

SIR, — I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, prepared in obedience to the fourth section of the Ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, providing for the establishment and regulation of the Public Library.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

CHARLES C. JEWETT,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In obedience to the Fourth Section of the Ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, providing for the establishment and regulation of the Public Library, the Trustees ask leave to submit to the City Council their seventh Annual

R E P O R T .

The ordinance referred to directs that a Committee shall be annually appointed by the Trustees, consisting of five citizens at large, with a member of the Board to act as chairman, who shall be invited to examine the Library, and make report of its condition. The members of this Committee for the present year are Rev. Dr. Edward N. Kirk, Abbott Lawrence, Esq., Charles James Sprague, Esq., Hon. C. H. Warren, and Jos. M. Wightman, Esq.; George Ticknor, Esq., on behalf of the Trustees acting as chairman. The Report of the Examining Committee is herewith annexed, marked A, and the Trustees feel bound gratefully to acknowledge the assiduity and patience of the gentlemen composing it, and the interest manifested by them in the welfare of the Library. "The Committee of Examination may to some extent be regarded as a supervising body, by which the community at large, represented by five distinguished citizens from the various professions and callings, becomes acquainted with the condition and operation of the Institution by personal inspection. Viewed in this light, the Trustees consider the Examining

Committee as a very important part of the organization of the Institution.)

The Library is at present organized under the Ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, and the supplementary ordinance of the 2d January, 1858, which was enacted at the instance of the Trustees, to meet the wants of the Institution, after its transfer to the new building from the temporary premises in Mason street. To attain this object, some changes were required in the original ordinance, and some corresponding supplementary provisions. The two ordinances together furnish in practice, in most respects, an adequate rule for the management of the Institution; but the Trustees are of opinion that they should be consolidated into one statute, and that some further provision should be made for the efficient administration of the Library. The views of the Trustees in this respect, will form the subject of a separate communication to the City Council.

It will be recollected that the new building was publicly dedicated on the 1st of January, 1858. Although the utmost diligence was employed beforehand, to prepare the books for use as soon as possible after the removal, it was not found practicable to open the Library to the public till nearly the close of the year. The Reading Room was opened on the 17th of September, and the Catalogue of the books in the lower room having been completed and published, they began to circulate on the 20th of December. The report of the Examining Committee presents a very striking statement of the number of volumes borrowed and returned in the ten months which have since elapsed. If all the volumes in the Lower Hall had been equally used, each one would have been borrowed nearly twelve times in the course of the year.

The great work of the Institution the past year, besides carrying on its regular operations in the circulation of books, and in the Reading Room, has been the preparation of the Catalogue of the books in the Upper Hall, amounting to

about sixty thousand volumes. The nature of this operation is sufficiently explained in the Reports of the Examining Committee and the Superintendent; but fully to understand its magnitude and difficulty, it will be necessary, after carefully examining the printed Catalogue of the lower room, a volume of above two hundred pages of fine print of the most difficult kind, to reflect that the printed Catalogue of the books in the Upper Hall will be three or four times as large. The utmost diligence has been employed in forwarding the work, and it will very shortly go to press;—but several months must necessarily elapse before the printing can be completed.

The Trustees deem it unnecessary, with reference to the condition and management of the Library, and the important facts in its history the past year, to do more than refer to the Report of the Examining Committee already alluded to, and that of the Superintendent herewith submitted and marked B, to which they invite the special attention of the City Council.

The growth of the Library the past year has exceeded the expectations of the Trustees for its average annual increase, which they have in former reports calculated at five or six thousand volumes. It amounts the past year to 7,192 volumes and 1,317 pamphlets, of which 3,405 volumes and all the pamphlets have been presented to the Institution by a large number of liberal benefactors, whose names are recorded in the Appendix to this report. Of the volumes presented, nearly fourteen hundred are due to the liberality of Mr. Bates, over and above those purchased from the interest of the permanent fund established by him. The Trustees would deem their annual report imperfect, if they failed to renew their acknowledgments, and they confidently add, those of the City Council, for the continued munificence of the greatest benefactor of the Institution.

Nor ought they to omit to mention that in the course of the year, the interest of the liberal bequest of the late honored

and lamented Abbott Lawrence has begun to accrue to the Institution, and will form henceforward an important addition to its permanent resources.

For a due notice and acknowledgment of the various donations of special interest, which have been made to the Library since the last annual report, the Trustees would respectfully refer to the Report of the Superintendent. It may be proper to state, on this subject, that for all donations of single books, or of a few volumes, an engraved form of acknowledgment, with the blanks properly filled, signed by the President and countersigned by the Librarian, is immediately returned. In the case of large and more valuable donations, a special vote of thanks passed by the Trustees is transmitted by the President.

In contemplating the general condition of the Institution, the Trustees feel authorized in stating that the Library is now, with one or two exceptions presently to be named, in as good a condition as the nature of things admits. The books are conveniently arranged, as far as possible according to their subjects. The catalogues, with their almost numberless cross references, which make them not merely a list of books, but to some extent an index of science and literature, are made up and ready for use. The arrangements for the circulation of books are systematic and efficient. The persons employed in the Library have, by experience and practice, become eminently skilful in the performance of their duties. The number of books borrowed has been much greater than heretofore, and the injury and loss proportionably less. The amount of periodicals supplied in the Reading Room, and the very free access to them, give to this Institution great prominence among those of similar character; while the works of reference, placed at one end of that apartment, are calculated materially to promote the objects of those who resort to it.

It would be unjust to those to whose immediate care the Library is entrusted, not to ascribe the excellence of its con-

dition, and the success with which it is carried on, to the distinguished literary attainments, executive ability, and personal assiduity of the Superintendent, and the unwearied diligence and exemplary fidelity of the Librarian and his assistants. The Trustees are convinced that there is no similar institution in the country, and they think they might add, in the world, which is open so many days in the year, and so many hours of the day, and of which so large a portion of the community enjoy the free use on such easy terms.

Having felt themselves authorized to make these satisfactory but unexaggerated statements, the Trustees feel that they may safely make the City Council acquainted with one or two objects of importance, for which it is necessary that some extra provision should be made. The first of these is the binding of that portion of the Specification of Patents, the munificent gift of the British Government, which remains unbound. The Trustees forbear to repeat the statements of the Examining Committee and the Superintendent as to the importance of this work, of which the copy in the Public Library is one of four or five in this country, and the only set in New England. By the terms of the donation, it is required that these volumes "should be open to the inspection of the public daily at all reasonable hours." It is obvious that volumes of this kind, containing a great number of valuable engravings, cannot be conveniently or safely open to the public, unless they are bound; and the nature of the work requires that the binding should be peculiarly durable and substantial. Such a binding, the Trustees have ascertained, cannot be put upon the volumes which remain unbound under Two thousand dollars, and they respectfully solicit an appropriation to that amount.

When the new Library building was transferred from the Building Commissioners to the Trustees, on the 1st of January, 1858, in the large hall only the lower range of alcoves was shelved, it being supposed that this would afford sufficient

shelf-room for the present. The number of books however has increased so rapidly, that unless all regard to systematic arrangement is sacrificed, it is absolutely necessary to provide further shelf-room without delay. The Trustees already, from the funds appropriated for the current expenses of the Library, have been obliged to divert a large sum for shelving, that was absolutely necessary. This has compelled them to restrict themselves in other departments, which have accordingly suffered; and large numbers of volumes still lie on the floors, for want of shelves for their permanent deposit. The Trustees would therefore earnestly recommend that the shelving of the second range of alcoves should be completed at once, and for this purpose they ask a further special appropriation.

There is a class of large works, principally of engravings, whose size prevents their going upon shelves; and for the accommodation of volumes of this kind, Cabinets specially constructed for the purpose are wanted. Two such cabinets have been procured by the Trustees, from the funds at their disposal, but here they have been obliged, for want of means, to stop. One such cabinet ought to be procured for each alcove of the lower range, and for this purpose the Trustees respectfully request that provision may be made. They have reason to think that the sum of Five thousand dollars will be sufficient for the shelves and the cabinets, making, with two thousand dollars for the binding, a gross sum of Seven thousand dollars.

The Trustees are aware that the expenditure for the Library will seem large, but they trust the City Council will consider the extent of the Institution, the number of persons necessarily employed, the amount of service rendered, and of work done. The Library is at present an ornament and a blessing to the community. The Trustees desire only that it may continue to deserve that character; that it may grow with the wants of the city; that it may be a place where the

intelligent masses of the community may find good books, which they cannot afford to buy; and where all those who have received the advantage of our excellent free schools, may carry on the great work of education. by access to the stores of useful knowledge contained in the Library.

In conclusion the Trustees beg leave to add, that their personal attention has continued to be given to the concerns of the Institution. The stated meetings of the Board as heretofore have been held twice in each month, and extra meetings when required. It is believed that there has been no day in the course of the year, on which some one of the Board, and generally more than one, has not visited the Library, under a standing regulation.

All which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH,
GEORGE DENNIE,
PHILIP H. SEARS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th Nov., 1859.

[A]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Examining Committee, appointed in obedience to the seventh section of an ordinance in relation to a Public Library, dated Oct. the 15th, 1852, respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have examined the Library, as nearly as circumstances would permit, in the same manner in which it has been examined by the Committees to whom the same duty has heretofore been assigned, both because that mode of examination has been found by experience to be thorough and satisfactory, and because, by following substantially the same course, a comparison can easily be made between the results of successive years, thus enabling any one to understand not only the actual condition of the Library, but its progress, and the changes it has undergone or may need.

Observing this method, your Committee have examined,

I. THE BOOKS, since the first and most important duty of a library is to collect books. The number added to the Public Library since the last annual report, appears, from the Accession's Catalogue, to have been 7,192 volumes, and 1,317 tracts. Of this number, 3,405 volumes, and all the tracts have been given by 252 public-spirited individuals; and 3,787 volumes have been purchased; — noting, however, that much the greater part of the books *purchased*, have been bought from the income of funds liberally given by Joshua Bates, Esq., of London, the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, and Hon. John P. Bigelow, of our own city; and that, of the books *given*,

Mr. Bates has sent us 1,392 very valuable volumes over and above the many which have been purchased from the income of his munificent fund. Adding these to the number of books and tracts reported to be in the Library at the last examination, there are now in its possession 78,043 volumes of books, and 19,255 tracts. The character of these books, as a collection, your Committee feel bound to state, is very high; and they wish to add that they look upon it as not a little remarkable, that a Library hardly seven years old, should be so large, rich, and important.

The books in the lower hall, many of which have been in circulation from the first opening of the Institution, bear marks of the honorable service they have rendered. A few seem to have been injured wantonly or thoughtlessly, by writing in them or otherwise. One hundred and thirty-four are completely worn out, and one hundred and thirty are missing. Of these last, some, as in former years, will no doubt be returned, but the greater part are probably irrecoverably lost. The Committee learn, however, with much satisfaction, that the missing books are almost all books of very trifling cost; that all of them can be replaced by the proceeds of the fines collected on books kept beyond the time limited by the regulations of the Institution; and that it is not at all likely that any one of them was taken for its pecuniary value, but that they have in general been lost by the removal of families from the city; by the death of the persons who had borrowed them; or from some of the many changes, accidents and calamities of life incident to more or less of the thousands who have resorted to the Library. Still, some of them have, no doubt, been lost from carelessness or a more unworthy cause. But they must be few. We regret that there should be any such; and we hope that the good principles of our fellow-citizens, and their sense of honorable responsibility, when availing themselves of a privilege so great, will make them hereafter more careful and faithful.

In general, the books throughout the Library are bound in a manner suited to their respective characters and purposes. The very large donations of Mr. Bates, constituting not only the greater part of the Library in the number of its volumes, but by far the greater part of its value, are in excellent bindings; — not a few are in bindings rich, solid, and magnificent. Most of the remainder are in a good and becoming condition. But in some cases, for want of funds, the books are not properly cared for; and, in one case at least, the Committee think that, for the credit of the Library and of the City, a remedy should be early applied. The case to which they refer, is that of the very important and precious collection of the *Specifications of English Patents*, presented to the Library in the most free and generous manner by the British Patent Commissioners. It was procured in 1855, by Joseph Story, Esq., formerly President of the Common Council of the city, and one of the Trustees of this Institution, who obtained it by the intervention and influence of Mr. Buchanan, then Minister of the United States, at London, whose assistance Mr. Story earnestly and successfully invoked for that purpose. It includes all the specifications in full, with all the engravings from all the original drawings and plans made to illustrate every patent granted by the British Government from 1617 down to the present day, and regularly kept up and furnished to us year by year *free of charge*. Only two hundred copies of this great work are printed, and each copy already costs the British Government above ten thousand dollars, to which every year a large sum must be added for its increase. It makes, or will make — when all the Specifications we now have are bound — about 400 volumes of text in large 8vo, and about 325 volumes in large folio, containing, in all, above 30,000 engravings, — the whole so fitted with twenty-three volumes of remarkable indexes as to be easily used. It is one of the most extraordinary and liberal undertakings of any age to advance knowledge and to diffuse it throughout the

world. In what relates to the mechanical arts, it is, we believe, the most remarkable ever attempted through the press. The copy in the Public Library of Boston, is the only one in New England, and is likely to remain such. The demand for consulting it, by inventors, machinists and persons interested in our manufactures, is already very great, and is fast increasing. It is one of the most valuable and useful books in the Library;—it is by far the most costly, although it costs us nothing. But, about 200 volumes in 8vo and 200 volumes in folio still remain to be bound, and cannot well be consulted and used until they are bound. From the manner in which they were published, this portion of them could not be bound until within a few months past. But now the series is complete; and, both for the preservation from injury of so valuable a gift, and to render its contents useful to the multitude of persons interested in the mechanic arts, and in patent inventions, who desire to consult it, it ought to be bound without delay. This, however, is not a small matter. It is necessary that the engravings yet unbound, and which are supposed to be not less than 14,000, should, like the 16,000 or more already bound, be pasted on muslin, to prevent them from being torn and ruined by their use in consulting them. This, we understand, will cost two thousand dollars. But we feel sure that the money will be well spent for an object so important and of such general interest. Indeed, there is no reason why it has not already been undertaken, except the want of funds. We do not doubt, however, that when the subject is properly considered, the needful means will be supplied.*

II. Next in importance to the books in a large Public Library, come the CATALOGUES, without which the books, however valuable in themselves, are little better than a chaos, which only becomes more unmanageable and more unintelligi-

* See the Superintendent's interesting report on this subject, published as a part of the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library for 1858;—from which many of the facts in the above statement are taken.

ble, as the collection grows larger and larger. The Committee have, therefore, great satisfaction in stating that the Catalogues of this Institution are ample, sufficient, and well adjusted to their respective purposes, so that any person may easily learn from them, whether the Library can offer him anything suited to his particular wants. They consist of, — 1st, The *Accessions' Catalogue*, which contains the short title of each book, its condition as to binding, and all other information required in relation to it, as soon as it is received; and so, from its facts and dates, becomes a history of the whole collection of books in the Library; — 2d, The *Card Catalogue*, which, on above an hundred thousand cards, contains the full title of every book and every bound tract in the Library; the cross-references under which each may be asked for, and the needed distributions by subjects, — all alphabetically arranged so as to make the contents of the Library easily accessible and intelligible to anybody who wishes to use it; — and 3d, The *Shelf Catalogue*, which gives the running title of every book as it stands on its shelf with other kindred works, so that this catalogue serves the double purpose of showing in an instant whether any book is missing, and what are the other books in the Library on the same subject. These are the three great Catalogues of the Library, and your Committee are happy to be able to add that they are all well kept up to the present time, — a circumstance very important, both for the daily usefulness of the Library, and for its future success, but one very rare in similar institutions, whether in this country or in Europe.

The most important of these three Catalogues, to those who use the Library, is the Card Catalogue. It is the key which unlocks all its treasures, and exposes and explains them freely to the public. It is, of course, too large to be published entire; but a part of it, or an index to a part of it, containing the titles of about 15,000 of the volumes most needed for frequent popular use, was published in December, 1858, and two

supplements, containing the titles of above 1,550 volumes more, chiefly new publications well fitted to the general wants, have been prepared and printed since, bringing down the condition of this part of the Library, to October 20, 1859. This printed Index, or Catalogue, has been entirely successful in its purposes, and has caused the part of the Library that it represents, to be, as your Committee believe, more used than any similar collection of books, under the same conditions, was ever used before in any country. They are therefore gratified to learn that a similar Index or Catalogue, throwing open to the public the remaining treasures of the Library, consisting of about 60,000 volumes in the Upper Hall, is already quite prepared, and will be published with as little delay as is consistent with the exactness necessary in carrying such a work through the press.

III. THE BUILDING, which is to protect these treasures, and to render them easily and pleasantly accessible to our citizens and their families, is a monument to the liberality of the City Government, and a most gratifying proof of their earnestness in the cause of education. But notwithstanding its great cost, it was not entirely finished nor sufficiently furnished, when it was delivered into the hands of the Trustees, on the first of January, 1858. On the contrary, it appears that, with limited means, the Trustees have been compelled to expend in finishing and furnishing the building, since that time, the further sum of \$4,952.85. And even now, your Committee have seen that it is not finished nor furnished as it should be. Above a thousand volumes, mostly donations, and constantly and rapidly increasing in numbers, are lying on the floor for want of suitable shelving;—above an hundred very large volumes of costly engravings, nearly or quite all given by Mr. Bates, are lying in the same exposed position, for want of a dozen cabinets in which to protect and preserve them for use, as a few are already protected and preserved in the only two or three cabinets that the Trustees could pay

for;—an outside door is wanted to remedy a defect in the original construction of the building;—and additional cases are wanted to contain a large portion of the card catalogue, and make it as easily useful as a part of it is now made by its arrangement in its appropriate and excellent case. For these obvious and urgent wants—some of them, we fear, not entirely creditable to the Institution itself—no funds, we understand, are available. But we have no doubt that, when they are made known, the anxiety of the Trustees, and the wisdom and liberality of the City Government will not fail to provide them.

IV. The ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIBRARY: or how it is opened and administered for the public benefit. This is naturally the last subject of inquiry, but by no means the least interesting or important.

Under the Ordinances of October 15, 1852, and January 2, 1858, the Trustees are made responsible for the general oversight and control of the Library, while its immediate management and administration are in the hands of a Superintendent and Librarian, and as many assistants as it may from time to time be found needful to employ. During the past year, the number of persons in the service of the Library, including the Superintendent and Librarian, has varied from 13 to 21. It is now 21: but one of them is an invalid, who has not for some time been on duty, and one or two others will, in a few weeks, it is believed, be no longer needed. The greater part of the force of the Library, when the large catalogue, now ready for the press, is published, will, it is supposed, be employed in the circulation of the books from the Upper Hall, as well as from the lower one.

The collection of books in the Lower Hall, with the Index that has made their use so easy and pleasant, was opened to the public on the 20th of December, 1858, and was closed for examination and cleaning, from October 21, 1859, to November 1. During these ten months the Library was open 254

days, and 149,468 books were lent from its Lower Hall, making an average of 588 and a fraction *per diem*, or 205 more daily and 52,070 more in ten months than were ever circulated before in any similar period of the history of the Library. As an Institution, therefore, it is becoming more and more useful and important, and, therefore, gaining more and more in the general favor and confidence.

Under these circumstances, the Committee of Examination do not hesitate unanimously and earnestly to urge the Trustees of the Public Library to ask respectfully from the City Government such an appropriation as will furnish the shelving needful to afford room for the books now on the floors, and the many likely soon to be received, for which there is now no more suitable place; — and such a further appropriation as will be needful to add a proper protection against the weather at the main entrance; to purchase the cabinets indispensable for preserving and rendering useful the many valuable and rich books of engravings in science and the arts, now lying in piles; and to bind the unbound part of the collection of Patent Specifications, and the other books that require it, so that they may all take their proper position and character in such an Institution. And the Trustees are respectfully urged to ask for these appropriations with earnestness, both because your Committee feel a full assurance that they are reasonable in amount, and important to the usefulness and prosperity of the Library, and the credit of the city, and because they do not doubt that the City Government will cheerfully make them in the same wise and liberal spirit in which they have heretofore sustained the Public Library as an Institution important to the free public education of ourselves and our children.

Having thus discharged their most obvious and clear duty, your Committee do not feel that it is necessary for them to

go back and add anything to the statement of facts which they have set forth in the simplest manner they could, and in the fewest words. They will, therefore, only say, in general terms, that they have found the Institution, as a part of the City's property and honor, in good condition;— giving through-out satisfactory proof, that those who have had its management in their hands during the past year, have faithfully performed the duties entrusted to them respectively, and that it is undoubtedly doing much good, and destined to do much more.

But your Committee deem it needful to say one word on some changes in the manner in which the Library has been administered during the last year. From the 20th of December, 1858, when the circulation from the new building began, the whole Institution has been more freely and trustingly opened to the public than it ever was before. — A much larger number of such books as are wanted for circulation has been rendered accessible, and this large number will be greatly increased as soon as the new Catalogue to the very rich remainder of the collection shall be published, and the sixty thousand books in it opened for use. The number of holidays has been diminished to Sundays and the five holidays prescribed by law. The time employed in the annual examination, has, from the greater force in the service of the Institution, and the better and freer room for their work, been reduced from a fortnight to ten or eleven days. The time during which books can be taken out daily has been extended from seven hours to ten, and the Reading Room, which was formerly closed at half past nine, P. M., is now open from nine in the morning to ten at night.

It is believed that no similar institution in any equally large city of the world is so freely and confidently open to the people. It only remains to be seen how the people will use the

great means for intellectual, moral, and religious improvement which are thus put into their hands. Your Committee are among those who fully believe that these and all similar means will be used wisely and well by the citizens of Boston.

GEO. TICKNOR,	}	<i>Committee of Examination.</i>
EDW. N. KIRK,		
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,		
CHAS. J. SPRAGUE,		
C. H. WARREN,		
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,	}	

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 4th Nov., 1859.

[B]

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN:— By the third article of the second chapter of the By-Laws relative to the Trustees and Officers of the Public Library, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to present annually “to the Trustees, in writing, a detailed report of whatever may relate to the condition and increase of the whole establishment, and of whatever, in his judgment, may extend its usefulness, and render it more prosperous and efficient.” In compliance with this requirement, I have the honor to present to you the following

R E P O R T

for the year ending the first of November, 1859.

During the year, 7,192 books and 1,317 pamphlets have been added to the Library.

Of these, 3,787 books have been purchased with the proceeds of the invested funds and appropriations of the City Government, and 3,405 books and 1,317 pamphlets have been presented.

If we add the accessions of the present year to the aggregates of the last report, we find the Library to contain, at this time, 78,043 books and 19,255 pamphlets.

These seventy-eight thousand and forty-three volumes are distributed in the building as follows: 15,819 books of popular character, suitable for the widest circulation, are in the Lower Hall, and in constant use; 60,420 books, which it is

supposed will be in less frequent demand than the others, are in the Upper Hall; and 1,804 duplicates are placed upon the gallery, awaiting the action of the Trustees. These duplicates comprise several hundred books, of which, when they were first published, a large number of copies were required. The demand having ceased, it was thought undesirable to encumber with them the shelves of the Lower Hall. Among them, also, are several hundred volumes of recent Congressional publications. The remainder are almost entirely donations.

The number of volumes upon the shelves of the Lower Hall was ascertained by counting them. The aggregate of books in the whole Library has been obtained by adding the accessions of each year to the numbers reported the previous year. It is to be expected, therefore, that the total number of volumes now reported will be somewhat varied when the books in the Upper Hall are counted upon the shelves. There has not been time to make the enumeration since completing the arrangement of the books. The principal source of variation is in the binding of books in a different number of volumes from that originally reported. It is almost impossible to note these changes as they occur. There are also other sources of variation. It is only necessary, however, to allude to them in this place, in explanation of apparent but unimportant discrepancies.

It was not expected that the donations of this year would be as numerous as those of the last, during which a large portion of Mr. Bates's donation and the whole of the Bowditch Library were received. But the gifts reported at the present time, a list of which is appended to this report, will be found to be both extensive and important.

The continued and generous interest of Mr. Bates has been evinced by the gift of 1,392 volumes, besides those procured by the proceeds of his fund.

Among the presents of Mr. Bates, this year, is a collection

of about 500 works relating to the history, science, and art of music, forming a library in this department, of which any institution in the world might be proud. It was procured through the intelligent and zealous intervention of a citizen of Boston, Mr. A. W. Thayer, whose name deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by the cultivators of this delightful art in our city. The basis of the collection was the Library of the late M. de Koudelka, which was advertised to be sold by auction at Berlin in January last, and of which it was well said in the advertisement, "Any one knowing the extreme rarity of books of music, particularly of the 15th and 16th centuries, will be surprised at the richness of this collection.

"The zeal of a learned amateur, aided by the most favorable opportunities, served to bring together, in the space of forty years, this choice collection of books, among which the late Mr. Dehn, the profound connoisseur in musical literature, discovered several which were before unknown to him." To the Koudelka Library, Mr. Thayer added more than one hundred volumes, to render the department more complete.

The collection contains most of the early printed musical works of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, some of which have become extremely rare. It has, besides these, many later works of noted excellence. In connection with it should be mentioned 28 quarto volumes of manuscript music selected and copied by Prof. S. W. Dehn, late Custos of the musical collection of the Royal Library of Berlin.

This selection was made for the Library at Mr. Bates's request, under the direction of Mr. Ticknor, from the best published and unpublished musical compositions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, in the Royal Library of Berlin. It was one of the last and one of the best works of an accomplished and lamented connoisseur.

The introduction of music as a branch of study in the public schools of the city, and the growing taste of the community for the higher exhibitions of the art, render the acqui-

sition of materials so ample for its most extensive and scientific pursuit, a subject for public congratulation.

During the year, the publication of the English Patents under the old law, — previous to Oct., 1852, — has been completed, and the whole set has been presented by the British Patent Commissioners. It is not necessary here to repeat what was said in the last report respecting the great value of this work. It has already been in much request. But its utility will be greatly increased, when the whole series shall be bound. It has not thus far been possible to incur the expense of binding. Indeed, the last portion of the Specifications was not received till the month of August. I beg leave, however, to call attention to the importance of making this valuable gift as easy of reference as possible, and to this end of asking from the City Government an appropriation of two thousand dollars for binding it in a suitable and convenient manner, and an additional appropriation of four hundred dollars for the shelves and cabinets necessary for its preservation.

I append to this report the official letter of presentation of the work. It will show the generous confidence of the donors, and the nature of the obligation incurred by accepting the gift.

The presents, — by the Duke of Devonshire of an elegant copy of the engraved fac-simile of the first edition of *Hamlet*, and by the Count of Syracuse, uncle of the present king of Naples, of one of his own elegant and valuable publications, — are intrinsically important, and deserving of special mention as indicative of the interest felt in this enterprise of the people by enlightened and distinguished men in other lands. The former work was procured through the kind offices of Mr. Parker and Mr. J. Payne Collier, the latter through the obliging intervention of Mr. Bendelari.

The money subscribed for the Library by the marshals at the dedication of the building, has been invested in a superb work, illustrative of the Coronation of George the Fourth.

This is one of the most sumptuous and elegant books ever published. It derives a great value from the fact that all its figures are portraits. It is in truth a gallery of accurate miniatures of personages whose names are associated with the most exciting events of modern times.

Dr. Stanislaus HERNISZ has presented to the Library a collection of 347 Chinese books, comprising valuable historical and literary works, and including a copy of the large Imperial Dictionary.

Besides the *books* which have been presented, the Library has, through the liberality of several gentlemen of the city, been made the place of deposit of a valuable painting by Copley, representing Charles the First demanding the five impeached members of the House of Commons. This celebrated picture will find its most appropriate resting place in the city which gave birth to its distinguished author. During the short time it has been in the Library, it has attracted much attention, and it will ever be considered an ornament to the city, valuable as a work of art, and from its association with events of great moment to the early progress of this Commonwealth.

At the date of my last report, the Reading Room had been opened to the public, the registration of names for the use of the Library had been commenced, the organization of the department of popular books for general circulation had been nearly completed, and the Index to the Lower Hall was in press. On the 20th of December, 1858, all arrangements having been finished, the lower Library was offered for general circulation. No reservations were made, except with respect to the medical works, the use of which was restricted to professional readers. We have not to-day a full year's experience to report. But the result of the ten months is highly gratifying and encouraging. It is not enough to say that the Library has met the expectations of the most sanguine. No one, probably, not even the most hopeful, had

supposed that the privileges of the Institution would be so eagerly sought and so widely diffused as they have been. The statistics are surely remarkable, and will tell their own tale in support of the popularity of this enterprise. The full measure of its usefulness, like that of the kindred enterprise of free schools, can only be estimated by one who, generations hence, shall trace the history of our civilization.

During the year, ten thousand one hundred and fifty-four persons have registered their names to secure the privileges of the Library. During the fifteen months since the opening of the books in this building, the number of new subscriptions has been thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-nine. It will be remembered that the former books of registration were then closed, and a new record commenced.

The circulation of books, during the ten months just ended, reached the extraordinary number of one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, being on an average $588\frac{1}{2}$ books for every library day. The largest number taken out in any one day was 1,335, or more than two a minute during the ten hours of service.

This is equivalent to a circulation of more than 179,000 a year, which, for a library of 15,000 volumes, is equal to the loan of every book on an average nearly twelve times a year, or once a month.

It was of course to be expected that the number of books actually taken from the shelves, would be but a part, and a small part, of those asked for, owing to the fact that several persons often seek the same book at the same time. It is impossible to meet, in such a Library as this, the whole demand for current and popular works. This will appear manifest from the statement, that in some of the larger circulating libraries of London, five hundred, one thousand, and even in some cases twenty-five hundred copies of novels, or very popular books are purchased and are found necessary for the supply of readers. To attempt to meet the whole demand

for such books would be preposterous, and would defeat one of the chief purposes of this Institution. The whole of the funds would be expended, year by year, in purchasing numerous copies of some dozen different books, easily obtained elsewhere, while the great object of the Library to furnish a large variety of works of practical value, most of which are not to be found in our circulating libraries or book stores, — for example, the books of use in some particular trade, which twenty mechanics may wish to consult in the course of a year, — the works on history, which perhaps fifty young men thirsting for knowledge would otherwise seek in vain, could not be purchased. It may be, that in progress of time, this Institution will become the parent of a circle of district libraries scattered about the city, each with separate resources, and exchanging occasionally their books. We cannot perhaps yet fully foresee the range of benefits which this first central experiment may draw after it for the community. It may perhaps, by means of branch libraries, or otherwise, at some time, be practicable to increase the popularity and usefulness of the Institution, in the direction indicated to an extent now impossible.

I should be happy to present a statement of the classes to which the books circulated belong. It has been impossible to make the examination with respect to all. When it is remembered that for nearly every book taken from the Library two entries must be made in the record, — one for discharging the book returned, and another for charging the one received — and that during some days these entries in the record average more than three a minute for the whole ten hours, it will be apparent that no time can be spared for noticing the character of each book, as it passes through the hands of the assistants.

In order to facilitate the operations of the distributing department, both to the public and to the officers in charge, the mode of keeping the accounts is by recording the number of

the shelf upon which the book stands and the order of the book upon the shelf, and not the title. This method renders it difficult, though not impossible, to ascertain from the record the character of the circulation. The books are arranged according to subjects, the shelves therefore indicate to those acquainted with the system of classification, the subject to which the books placed upon them relate. But the process of examination is laborious. In the midst of the engrossing duties of the ten days, during which the Library was closed, it was not possible to pursue such an inquiry very far.

I am, however, happy to say in general terms, that the investigations and estimates which I was able to make, produced results which were, in comparison with those published respecting other libraries of a similar character, highly satisfactory. They exhibit a larger demand for works of solid merit in history, sciences, the arts, biography and travels, than the returns of any other miscellaneous library with which I am acquainted. It may be safely stated, also, that the class of light works is represented in this Library by the better specimens only, — all which are thought to be of evil tendency being rigidly excluded.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that from the first opening of the doors to the public, till the time of closing them for the annual examination, the whole business of the Library proceeded with great regularity and order. Through the ever active and laborious exertions of Mr. Capen, the Librarian, of Mr. Bedlington, and the other assistants, the whole of this immense circulation has been conducted with such promptness, courtesy and care, that no complaints have reached me of inattention or impatience, while the property of the Institution has been guarded with unceasing watchfulness. I am well aware that the highest praise for this result belongs to the visitors of the Library — the people of Boston — who have shown so enlightened an appreciation of this fountain of knowledge, created and sustained for their free enjoyment. But it should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, that wear-

some duties, — not for a few hours each day, but for ten and twelve hours, day after day, without respite, — have been performed with uniform cheerfulness, zeal and success.

It is a subject, too, upon which any citizen of Boston may be allowed to dwell with satisfaction, that this good order has not been coerced. No force whatever has been required to secure it. The majority of the persons employed in the service of the Library are females. They have attended constantly in the Reading Room and in the Distributing Room waiting upon the public, and have never, in a single instance, been obliged to complain of rudeness or of unbecoming conduct on the part of the frequenters of a building thrown open without restriction or other defence, to the whole population.

The whole number of books missing from their places at this date is 130. Some of these will undoubtedly be found. I cannot but regard this as a very small percentage of loss, when we remember that the circulation was 150,000. The losses are for the most part the result of accident, and the sickness of those who borrowed the books. The fines for the detention of books beyond the time allowed by the rules, which are usually paid readily and without murmur, would far more than replace the missing volumes. This favorable result has been secured by frequent examinations of the record, proposed in my last report, and laboriously performed by Mr. Bedlington.

Every case of delinquency has been immediately noted. After a week's delay in returning the book, a demand for it has been sent to the borrower, and the case reported to the Trustees. In this manner losses have been prevented.

Another topic to which I must allude in this connection is the injury of books. It will not be thought strange that so great a circulation should be attended with considerable wear and damage — that some volumes should be quite worn out or badly defaced, particularly those which go mostly into the hands of children. The number of books condemned during the year as no longer fit for use is only 134. But a much

larger number are soiled and dilapidated. I wish I could add, that no instance had occurred of wanton defacement. Such cases are indeed few, but the vulgar practice of writing upon blank leaves and margins is yet, I regret to say, not entirely discontinued.

It may, perhaps, be thought worthy of mention, as one item of the work which so large a circulation of books imposes, that upon an average more than fifty volumes a day are required to be covered anew. This is equivalent to placing new covers upon all the books in the Lower Hall once a year.

The Reading Room of periodicals has been open daily from 9 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. Its tables are supplied with 140 of the best journals of the world. It has had visitors at all hours of the day. More than 200 books for general reference, such as encyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, &c., are placed in this room, where they can be consulted without applying to an attendant. The room is used, not only for reading the periodicals, but for the reading and study of books borrowed from the Library, and is much resorted to for that purpose. Not unfrequently half of its hundred chairs have been occupied at the same time. If this were the only benefit of the Institution, instead of one among many, the influence upon the intellectual and moral condition of the city would be worth all it has cost.

A Library so public as this, is not only in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, it is one of the noblest exemplifications of their tendencies, and among the brightest pledges of their perpetuity. It is a gospel of mental culture to the poor, and of that universal enlightenment, which is one of the conditions of existence for rational liberty. Within these halls, the poorest boy in Boston, if he have but the native gifts and the resolution, may make himself the peer of those most illustrious for learning and usefulness, and that too, with the use only of what belongs to him. No fear of intrusion need abridge the hours of study — no feeling that he is the recipient of patronage, oppress his manhood. This Library is the property of the people, and for the use of the people.

The greatest benefactor of the Institution has recorded, as many others have felt, an early need of such resources. It was his desire to provide for like wants on the part of others. Through the whole progress of this enterprise, it deserves to be recorded, that this Institution for the whole people has met constant, active and substantial favor and support, not simply in gifts, but in zealous labors for its establishment, from that class of our fellow citizens, who being abundantly able to procure for themselves and their families all the books they need, lacked all mere selfish motives for founding a Library like this.

It was stated in the last report that after the completion of the Index to the Lower Hall, several months would be required for the organization of the books in the Upper Hall, and the preparation of the Index for the press. Every exertion has been made to meet the public desire for the speedy consummation of the work. I am happy to announce that the Index is now nearly ready for the press, and that it will be urged forward with all the haste consistent with its suitable execution. A multitude of disconnected sentences in numerous languages, millions of figures, scores of thousands of names, offer impediments to printers, proof readers and supervisors, which only those who have been engaged in similar labors can fully understand.

The organization of the whole Library may now be said to be complete. The books have been arranged upon the shelves, divided and subdivided according to subjects. The Catalogue of Accessions is brought up to the present day, giving the history and description of every article belonging to the establishment. The Shelf Catalogues are finished, showing to what article every part of every shelf belongs, affording facilities for keeping everything in place, and for tracing or replacing whatever may at any time be missing. The Card Catalogue is made for every book, setting forth its whole title, and the contents of all collections, and furnished with abundant cross references from every subject. The Index, com-

prising a brief title of every work, under its author's name, with those cross references which are esteemed of most practical and immediate importance, will in a few days be put to press. It only remains, to print this work, and to place upon the backs of the books the numbers denoting their position, to make the whole Library completely ready for public use, with as perfect an apparatus, (if its execution could be supposed equal to its plan,) as any library in the world possesses, or as could reasonably be desired. It is, from the nature of the work, impossible to fix a day certain for its conclusion. There are physical and intellectual impediments and uncertainties, which may protract it in a manner unexpected. I can only promise for myself, and I feel that I may safely do so for others employed under my direction, every exertion consistent with its satisfactory execution, to hasten the desired result. I have before borne testimony to the zeal and fidelity of those who have aided me, and I beg leave to repeat it here. No effort or labor has been spared on their part to promote the progress of the work.

In connection with this report, I present a statement of the expenditures during the year. I would here remark that, in the arrangement of the Library, great difficulty has been experienced from the want of shelf room. Aware, as I have been, that the necessary expenses of the Library during the time of organizing and cataloguing it, are heavy, I have made every effort to avoid calling for appropriations for additional shelves, but it is incumbent upon me to say here, that at this moment the due preservation of the property of the Library, requires an expenditure of several thousand dollars for shelves and cabinets, for newspapers, books, and large and valuable collections of engravings. The obligation to provide for these works is the stronger from the fact that nearly all of them are donations, most of them by Mr. Bates.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. JEWETT, *Superintendent.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1st November, 1859.

[APPENDIX.]

BENEFACTORS

OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

Bates, Joshua, London, interest,	- - - -	\$3,000 00
Bigelow, Hon. John P.,	" - - - -	60 00
Phillips, Hon. Jonathan,	" - - - -	600 00
Lawrence, Hon. Abbott, interest of bequest,	- - - -	600 00

Josiah Quincy,	Frederic Tudor,
David Sears,	Thomas H. Perkins, for himself
Charles F. Adams,	and other executors of his
Peter C. Brooks,	grandfather,
Nathaniel I. Bowditch,	Sara Greene,
Nathaniel Taylor,	Josiah Bradlee,
Joseph Coolidge,	Amos A. Lawrence.

{ The historical painting by
John Singleton Copley,
representing Charles the
1st demanding the five im-
peached members of the
House of Commons.

	Vols.	Pamph.
Adams, Charles Francis, Hon.		1
Amer. Antiquarian Society, Worcester, -		3
Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science,	1	
American Insurance Company, - - -	1	
*Amer. Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, -		1
American Tract Society, - - - -		1
American Unitarian Association, - - -		4
Amory, Thomas C. - - - - -	2	
Anonymous, - - - - 2 papers,	16	22
Appleton, William S. - - - - -	1	
Auerbach, Max. - - - - -	2	
Bache, A. D., Prof. - - - - -	2	
Baker, William E. - - - - 6 papers.		
Balfour, David M. - - - - -	2	3
Barnard, C. F., Rev. - - - - 5 papers.		
Batchelder, S. - - - - -	1	
Bates, Joshua, of London, - - - - 1392		
Bates, Joshua, of Boston, - - - - -	1	
Bates, S. Henshaw, - - - - -	1	
Bates, Samuel W. - - - - -	4	
Baury, A. L., Rev. - - - - -	1	
Bendelari, Auguste, - - - - -	3	
Bigelow, Jacob, M. D. - - - - -	2	
Bigelow, John P., Hon. - - - - -	3	
Blanchard, Charles Lowell, - - - - -	1	
Boltwood, Lucius M., of Amherst, - - - -		1
Bonney, Pelham, Jr. - - - - -	4	
Boston Board of Trade, - - - - -	1	
Boston City Government, - - - - -	9	
Boston Dispensary, - - - - -		2
Boston Gas Light Company, - - - - -	2	
Boston Library Society, - - - - -	1	
Boston Mercantile Library Association, -		2
Boston Soc. for Medical Observation, 119 papers,	6	
Boston Young Men's Christian Association, -	1	1
Bowditch, Henry I., M. D. - - - - -		1

	Vols.	Pamph.
Bowditch Library Proprietors, - - -	4	6
Bradford, William R. - - - - -	1	
Bradlee, Caleb D., Rev. - - - - -	16	2
Bradlee, Samuel, - - - - -	3	
Brevoort, J. Carson, - - - - -	1	
Bright, Jonathan B. - - - - -	2	
Brinley, Francis, Hon. - - - - -		1
Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, -		1
Brooks, Edward, through his Honor the Mayor, 3 engravings of Duplessis' portrait of Franklin.		
Burnham, T. O. H. P. - - - - -	5	
Canada East, Govt. E. Parent, Secretary, -	3	
Canada, Library of Parliament, - - -	1	
Canterbury, Second Family of Shakers, - -	1	
Chandler, Thomas H. - - - - -	71	4
Channing, Walter, M. D. - - - - -	1	
Channing, W. F., M. D. - - - - -	13	
Chicago Historical Society, - - - - -		6
Chicago Water Board, - - - - -		1
Child, Isaac, - - - - -	1	
Christern, F. W. - - - - -	1	
Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library Assoc.		2
Clark, Fellows, & Co. - - - - -	4	
Cleveland, City of - - - - -		1
Coale, William E., M. D. - - - - -	1	
Coggeshall, W. T., of Columbus, O. - - -		2
Colburn, Charles, - - - - -		2
Colcord, Samuel M. - - - - -	1	
Comer, George N. - - - - -	2	
Coolidge, J. I. T., Rev. - - - - -	49	127
Copeland, Elisha, - - - - -	1	
Cotting, Julia A. - - - - -	1	
Curtis, Josiah, M. D. - - - - -	1	
Dall, William, - - - - -	2	
Davies, George W. - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Dennet, Charles F., of London, - - - - -	1	
Dennet, William H. - - - - -		12
Dennie, George, - - - - -	2	
Derby, George, M. D. - - - - -	4	
Detroit, Young Men's Society, - - - - -		2
Devonshire, Duke of - - - - -	1	
Dorr, James A. - - - - -	1	
Duane, William, - - - - -	2	
Eliot, Samuel A., Hon. - - - - -	1	
Essex Institute, Salem, - - - - -		3
Everett, Edward, Hon. - - - - 9 papers,	46	370
Everett, William, - - - - -	1	
Farnham, Luther, Rev. - - - - -	1	1
Fields, George A. - - - - -	1	
Foley, William J. - - - - -	10	
Fowler & Wells, - - - - - 24 papers,		
Frothingham, William L. - - - - -		2
Gannett, E. S., Rev., D. D. - - - - -	18	
Gilman, Daniel C., New Haven, - - - - -		1
Gould, B. A., Jr. - - - - -	1	
Gray, Geo. H. & Danforth, Messrs. - - - - -	1	
Great Britain, Patent Commissioners, <i>about</i>	527	
Great Britian, Lords of the Admiralty, - - - - -	1	
Green, Samuel A., M. D. - - - - -	19	142
Greenough, William W. - - - - 12 papers,	2	7
Guild, Benjamin, Mrs. - - - - -	42	
Hale, Edward E., Rev. - - - - -	1	
Hall, Charles B., Secretary, - - - - -		10
Hall, Jonathan P. - - - - -	35	17
Hall, W. W. - - - - -		2
Hansen, Christian, - - - - -	1	
Harding, Jesse, - - - - -	1	
Harthill, Alexander, N. Y. - - - - -		1
Harvard College Observatory, - - - - -		1
Hayes, A. A. - - - - -	3	
Haynes, Henry W. - - - - -	8	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Head, Sir Edmund B., Governor of Canada,	2	
Hernisz, Stanislaus, M. D. - - - - -	247	100
Hodges, Almon D. - - - - -	1	
Hodges, R. M., M. D. - - - - -	1	
Holland, F. W., Rev., of East Cambridge, -	13	63
Homans, J. Smith, - - - - -		4
Homans, Sheppard, N. Y. - - - - -	1	
Hough, Ruel, - - - - -	2	
Howe, S. G. - - - - -		2
Institution of Civil Engineers, London, - -	2	
I. R. Istituto di Scienze del Regno Lombardo Veneto, - - - - -	26	23
Jackson, Francis, - - - - -		17
Jewett, C. C. - - - - -	3	
Jones, George S., M. D. - - - - -	8	1
K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt, - - - -	1	3
Kerr, R. C., New Orleans, - - - - -		1
Keyes, George Stuart, - - - - -	1	
Kimball, J. William, - - - - -	1	
Kramer, John T. - - - - -		3
Lamson, Alvan, D. D., Dedham, - - - -		1
Lawrence, Abbott, - - - - -	1	4
Lawrence, T. Bigelow, - - - - -	1	1
Lawrence, W. R., M. D. - - - - -	1	
Lee, Thomas J. - - - - -	4 engravings.	
Lee & Wilder, Elwood, Kansas, -	14 papers.	
Leighton, Rufus, Jr. - - - - -	2	
Leonard, Joseph, - - - - -	3	
Lesley, J. P. - - - - -	1	
Library Company, Philadelphia, - - - -		1
Livermore, George, - - - - -	2	
Livingstone, Rebecca T. - - - - -	2	
London Library Society, Trustees, - - -	2	
Loring, James S., Brooklyn, N. Y. - - -	5	44
Lowell City, - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Lyman, George H., M. D. - - - - -	3	
Mann, William T. - - - - -	4	
Mason, George M. - - - - -	168	
Massachusetts, - - - - -	8	
Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, - - -		26
Massachusetts Historical Society, - - -	1	
Massachusetts Soc. for promoting Agriculture,	1	
Maxcy, E. W., Jr., Rev. - - - - -	1	
Mayhew & Baker, - - - - -	5	
Meade, George G., Capt. - - - - -	13 charts.	
Merriam, Joseph W. - - - - -	1	
Minot, William, Hon. - - - - -	21	
Mohammed Pasha, Constantinople, - - -	2	
Moore, Charles W. - - - - -		11
Morgan, Albert, - - - - -	2 papers.	
Müller, Herman, - - - - -	2	
Nadar, M., Paris, - - - - -	1 engraving.	
New Bedford Free Library, - - - - -		1
New Castle upon Tyne, Literary and Philosophical Society, Trustees, - - - - -	1	
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, - - -		1
New York Chamber of Commerce, - - - - -		2
New York Mercantile Library Association, - -		2
New York, Regents of the University, - - -	3	4
Odiorne, James C. - - - - -		7
Ohio Mechanics Institute, - - - - -		2
Ohio State Library, - - - - -	1	
Oliver, F. E., M. D. - - - - -	1	
Ormerod, George, London, - - - - -	1	
Palfrey, J. Gorham, LL. D. - - - - -	1	
Parker, Joel, - - - - -	1	
Parsons, Charles W., M. D., Providence, R. I.	1	
Parsons, Usher, M. D., Providence, R. I. - - -		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers, - - - - -		1
Perry, William S. - - - - -	1	
Picard, William, - - - - -	78 papers,	111

	Vols.	Pamph.
Practical Machinist, - - - - 1 paper.		
Preble, George Henry, Lieutenant U. S. N. -	6	
Prescott, William H. - - - - -	1	
Providence Athenæum, - - - - -	1	
Pope, Leroy, Jr. - - - - -	1	
Putnam, Edwin M. - - - - -	3	
Quincy, Josiah, Hon. - - - - -	2	
Rand, Edward S. - - - - -	4	
Randall, J. W. - - - - -	1	3
Raymond, C. B., Mrs. - - - - -	67	2
Reed, Sampson, - - - - -	3	
Richardson, James B. - - - - -	2	
Robbins, Chandler, D. D. - - - - -		3
Robinson, Edward, - - - - -	1	
Ropes, Joseph S. - - - - -	2	
Royal Academy, München, - - - - -	1	
*Royal Astronomical Society, London, -	2	6
*Royal Geographical Society, " - - -	1	5
*Royal Society of Edinburgh, - - - -	1	
*Royal Society, London, - - - - -	1	
Ryerson, Egerton, D. D., Rev., Canada, -	5	
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, .		1
San Francisco Mercantile Library Association,		1
Seidenthicker, J. G. - - - - -	1	
Senoner, Adolphe, - - - - -	1	
Sever, I. R., Miss, of Kingston, - - - -	43	3
Sevrence, R. O., Mrs. - - - - -	8	
Shaw, Benjamin S., M. D. - - - - -		1
Shurtleff, N. B., M. D. - - - - -		1
Siracuse, Conte de, - - - - -	1	
Smith, Samuel, Worcester, - - - - -	1	
Sotheby, S. Leigh, London, - - - - -	1	
Sparks, Jared, LL.D. - - - - -		7
Stearns, H. - - - - -		4
Stevens, Benjamin F. - - - - -	2	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Stoddard, Charles, - - - - -	2	
Stodder, John S. - - - - -	10	
Sumner, Charles, Hon. - - - - -	11	1
Sumner, S. B. - - - - -	1	
Sumner, William H., Gen. - - - - -	1	1
Sweeney, Thomas, - - - - -	1	1
Swett, Samuel, Col. - - - - -	1	3
Tappan, John L. - - - - -		1
Tennessee State Library, - - - - -	1	3
Thacher, George W. - - - - -	1	
Thayer, Alexander W. - - - - -	7	
Thayer, Christopher T., Rev. - - - - -		1
Thayer, Robert H. - - - - -	2	
Thwing, Thomas, - - - - -		3
Tucker, Elisha G., M. D. - - - - -	33	
Turngemeinde, G. H. Flättich, President, -		
	36 papers.	
Tyler, John S., Mrs. - - - - -		4
U. S. Astronomical Observatory, - - - - -	1	
U. S. Commissioner of Patents, - - - - -	1	
U. S. Department of State, - - - - -	4	
U. S. Smithsonian Institution, - - - - -	2	
Vasselli Family & F. S. Orlandui, - - - - -	1	
Vinton, Frederic, - - - - -	3	
Volpicella, S. - - - - -	1	
Walling, H. F., N. York, - - - - -	49 maps.	
Warren, J. Mason, M. D. - - - - -	21	51
Welsh, Charles W. - - - - -	1	1
Whitney, Prof., Yale College, - - - - -		1
Whitwell, Samuel, - - - - -	16	
Wight, Eben, Secretary, - - - - -	1	1
Wight, D. P. - - - - -	1	
Wilkins, John H., Hon. - - - - -	1	
Willard, Joseph, - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Williams, A. & Co. - - - -	1	
Willis, Nathaniel, - - - 103 papers	4	2
Wilson, Daniel, Prof., Toronto, - - -	3	
Wilson, Henry, Hon. - - - 1 map,	75	3
Wilson, John, - - - - -	1	
Winslow, C. F. - - - - -	1	
Winslow, Frederic S. - - - - -	1	
Winthrop, Robert C., Hon. - - - -	6	105
Worthington & Flanders, - - - -	2	
Wright, Elizur, - - - - -		4
Wright, Henry C. - - - - -	2	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

*For One Year, from November 1, 1858, to October 31, 1859,
inclusive.*

Binding	- - - - -	\$990 81
Books, including \$2,450.00 remitted to London		5,504 80
Expense, including repairs, water, tools, etc.	-	546 46
Fuel*	- - - - -	1,313 72
Furniture and Fixtures	- - - - -	3,748 80
Gas,	- - - - -	943 82
Printing,	- - - - -	3,229 43
Salaries	- - - - -	10,290 55
Stationery	- - - - -	419 28
Transportation, including insurance, postage, etc.		349 59
		<hr/>
		\$27,337 26

* Two years.

GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE, *Southampton Buildings,* }
Chancery Lane, London, Sept. 18th, 1855. }

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And most obedient servant,

(Signed) B. WOODCROFT.

To the Trustees of the Public Library
of the City of Boston.

