

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1863.

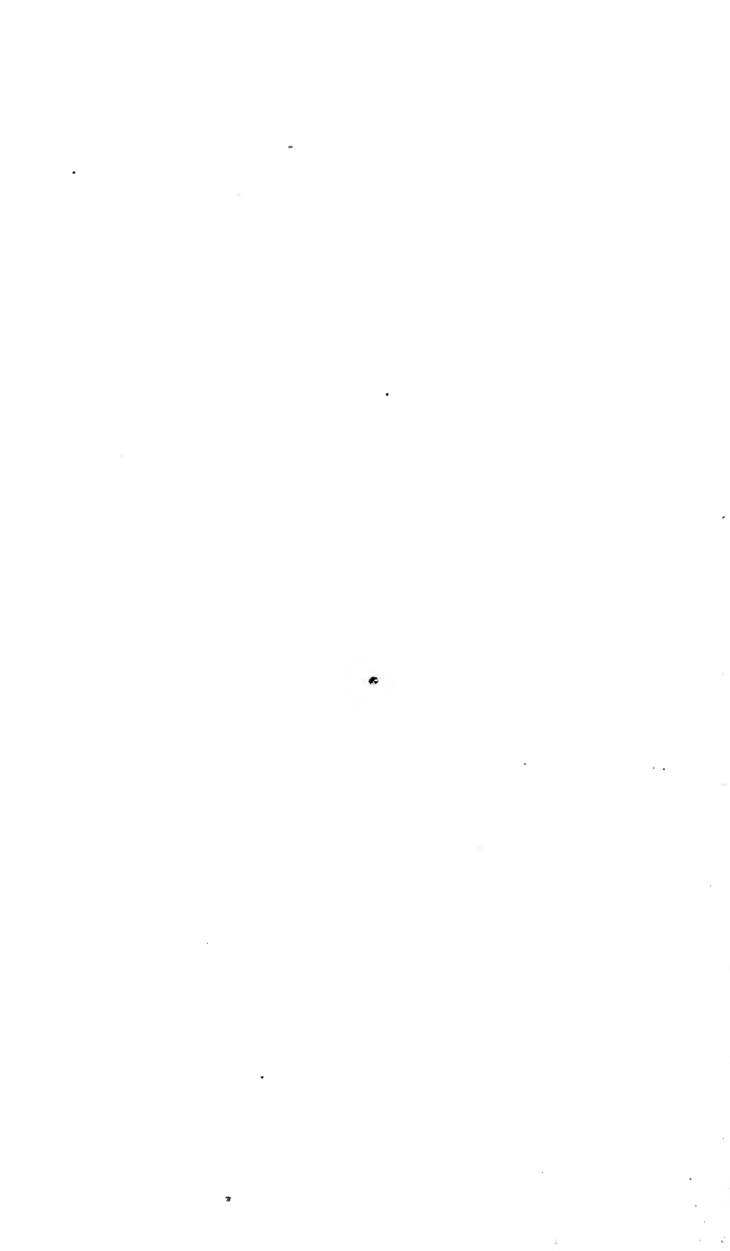


BOSTON:

J. E. FARWELL AND COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,

NO. 37 CONGRESS STREET.

1863.



City Document.—No. 98.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1863.

In Board of Aldermen, November 23, 1863.
Laid on the table, and 800 copies ordered to be printed.
Attest: S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 18 *November*, 1863.

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

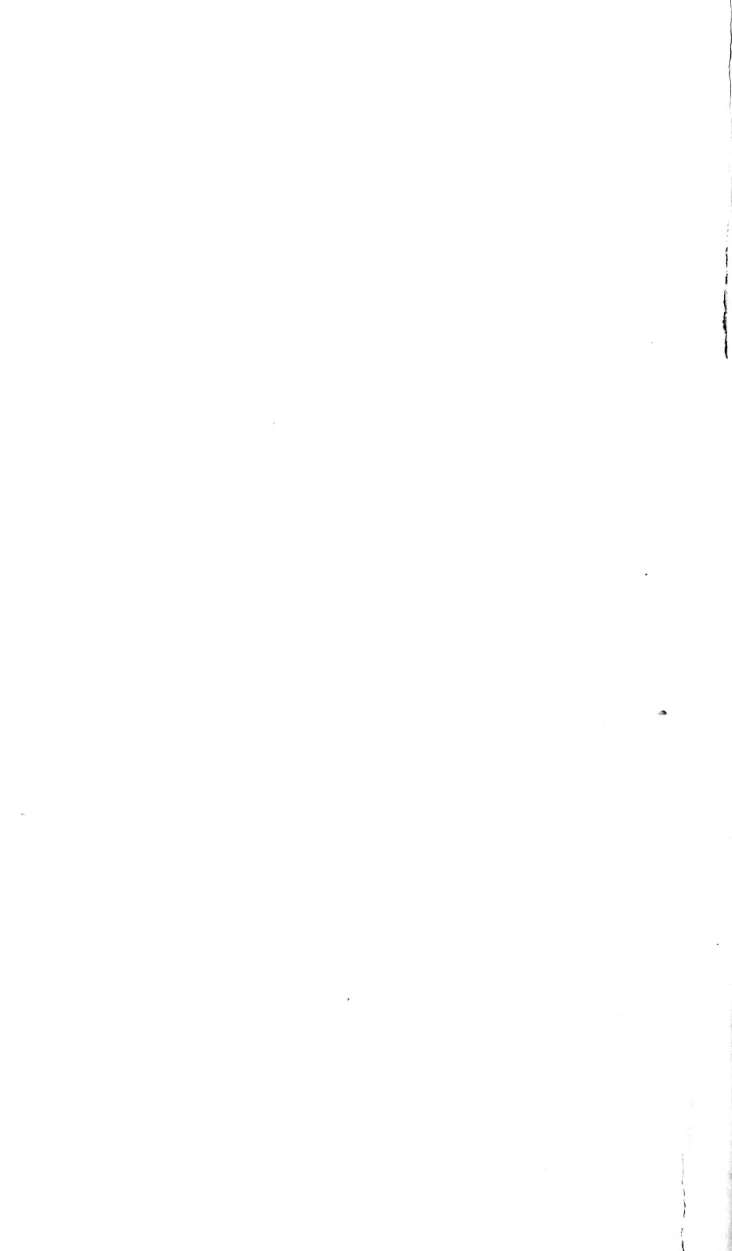
SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the
Eleventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library,
prepared in obedience to the fourth section of the Ordinance
relative to the Public Library, passed on the 20th of October,
1863.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. JEWETT,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN obedience to the fourth section of the Ordinance of October 20, 1863, in relation to the Public Library, the Trustees ask leave to submit to the City Council their Eleventh Annual

R E P O R T .

The Ordinance 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 the Committee for the present year are Henry F. Durant, Esq., Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, George Hayward, M.D., Harvey Jewell, Esq., and Benjamin S. Rotch, Esq.; George Ticknor, Esq., a member of the Board, acting as chairman. The Report of this Committee, marked A, is herewith submitted, together with the Report of

the Superintendent of the Library, C. C. Jewett, Esq., marked B.

The Trustees refer to these documents with pleasure, as presenting, in detail, a highly satisfactory view of the condition of the Library, and of its operations during the past year. They doubt not that the City Council will be gratified to learn from them that the institution has in no degree suffered by the state of the country, and though great numbers of those entitled to its privileges have left the city to enter the public service in various capacities, the number of books borrowed from the Library to be read at home, as well as of those consulted at the institution, is greater than in any former year.

It is also satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding the great increase of the price of the foreign books, owing to the present rate of exchange, the number of volumes added to the Library since the last annual enumeration is equal to the average of former years.

In administering the important institution committed to their care, the Trustees have continued to act on the principles which have governed the Board in former years, viz.: that of making it as extensively and practically useful as possible. In purchasing books, nothing has been done for luxurious display. No high priced book has ever been bought because it was a great bibliographical curiosity, but the funds of the City and of our generous benefactors, entrusted to the care of the Board for the purchase of books, have been exclusively expended for those which were deemed of substantial utility. The institution, however, is under obligations to several of its liberal friends for works of costly magnificence.

In the regulations for the consultation and loan of books, the Trustees have studied the greatest amount of accommodation to the public, consistent with a just regard to the safety and proper care of the collection. It is correctly observed by the Superintendent, that it would not have been difficult, by the adoption of more stringent rules, to prevent the loss of some volumes and some injury of others in the course of the year, but it has been thought better, upon the whole, to submit to this inconvenience, which is not great, than to enforce regulations which would embarrass the free use of the Library now enjoyed; and which the Trustees think they may with truth say, exceeds that of any other public library in this country, perhaps in the world.

In the earlier Reports of the Trustees to the City Council, they have discussed at considerable length various topics of interest relative to the history and progress of the Library. Statements and suggestions of this kind become less necessary from year to year as experience has been gained in the management of the institution, while the public at large have become too well convinced of its utility to require an annual appeal to them on that subject. On the present occasion the Trustees believe that they shall sufficiently discharge their duty to the City Council, by referring them to the Reports of the Examining Committee and the Superintendent, without further comment on their own part.

It is, however, but just to bear the willing testimony of the Board to the intelligence, zeal, and assiduity with which the arduous duties of the Superintendent and Librarian have been discharged by those gentlemen,

and to the fidelity and diligence of their assistants of either sex.

The regular meetings of the Trustees have been held, and their personal attention given as in former years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH,
JOHN S. TYLER,
HENRY A. DRAKE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, *November 17, 1863.*

[A]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

THE Examining Committee, appointed in obedience to the requisitions of the seventh section of an Ordinance in relation to a Public Library, dated October 14, 1852, respectfully

REPORT,

That they have endeavored to examine the Library so as to understand its successive operations from the time when its books are first received to the time when they begin their course of duty by use within the halls of the building, or by circulation through the community. In doing this, they have naturally made their inquiries under the different heads of the *Books* themselves; the *Catalogues* that render the books easily accessible; and the forms of *Administration, through which they are offered to the public*. Under these same heads, therefore, the Committee can most easily and simply explain the results of their investigations.

I. And, first, of the *Books* and their condition, it being the main object of every well-conducted public library to collect books and to preserve them carefully for use.

Regarded from this point of view, your Committee find that the number of volumes in the Public Library is materially larger than it ever was at any previous annual examination, having increased, since the last was made, above five thousand five hundred volumes. And they further find that, from a very

economical arrangement recently adopted for the repair of such books as may need it in their bindings, the condition of the books generally is better than it ever was before, and is constantly improving.

But, as the Committee passed from alcove to alcove in the course of their successive examinations of the whole Library, they could not fail to observe with pride and gratitude that by far the largest, the most important, and the most instructive part of this excellent collection of books has come to the City from the liberality of generous individuals interested that Boston should make constant progress in whatever is most worthy of distinction and honor. The gift by Mr. Bates of fifty thousand dollars in books of permanent value, and of fifty thousand dollars more as a fund the income of which is to be annually spent in the purchase of other books of the same class, will not be forgotten while the City lasts. Nor will the generosity of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lawrence, or the other benefactors who have contributed to our Book Fund, including the liberal-minded young men who have increased its resources this very year, ever fail of grateful recognition and record. Their example, too, will be cherished and followed. Men of a wise and far-seeing benevolence, like theirs, will no more be wanting in the future than they have been in the past. For it will, we believe, continue to be felt that there is no way in which a thoughtful man, who wishes to promote the intellectual culture, the real prosperity, and the moral and religious advancement of the community to which he and his children belong, — while at the same time he cherishes the natural desire that his own memory should be kept fresh in the hearts of his descendents and their contemporaries, — can accomplish an object so wise and worthy, more honorably, or more surely, than by the gift of a fund the income of which shall be appropriated forever to the purchase of books, in each volume of which his name will always be recorded as a public benefactor, and circulated as such through all classes and conditions of our citizens in all future time.

Your Committee, therefore, report to you that, so far as its books are concerned, the Public Library is in a better condition than it has been at any previous period, and that it is likely to make similar progress hereafter, not only from its present means, but from other resources which will surely be supplied to it by a forecast and munificence like those which have made it what it now is.

II. But books without *Catalogues* to facilitate their use are little better than a dead mass growing more and more unmanageable as it increases in bulk. Holding, therefore, as we do, that a book is never so much in the way of its duty as it is when it is in hand to be read, we believe that, next in importance to having a good and ample collection of books, is that of having *Catalogues* fitted not only to render their use possible or convenient, but to make it easy, pleasant, and inviting. In this respect, your Committee believe that the Public Library has fairly earned no little reputation. On the one hand, for any person who wishes thoroughly to investigate any subject whatsoever, its system of *manuscript* catalogues opens at a glance all the resources of the Library in a way which leaves nothing to be desired that can reasonably be asked; while, on the other hand, its *printed* Indexes, abridged from these same manuscript catalogues, and beginning with the large Index of the *Upper* Hall and coming down to the convenient supplements which every year make known to the public what accessions of the newest and most popular books have been made in the *Lower* Hall, have proved so entirely satisfactory to the thousands who constantly use them, that, as we understand, not a complaint has been heard or a doubt expressed as to their peculiar fitness and success.

Your Committee, however, do not feel at liberty to stop here. They feel bound, while speaking of the catalogues, to add that the large "Index to the Catalogue of Books in the Upper Hall," published in 1861, has been received and acknowledged in other parts of the United States and in Europe, by persons

eminently fitted to pronounce judgment on its merits, as a contribution to the facilities for acquiring knowledge through the use of large libraries, such as has not been afforded elsewhere. The Public Library, in fact, through this printed Catalogue, modestly called an Index, has made its influence felt not only here at home by the multitudes who avail themselves of the privileges it opens to them, but by cultivated persons and important institutions in the rest of the country, and abroad.

To this exposition of the excellent condition and peculiar fitness of the catalogues, both manuscript and printed, the Committee desire to state a further fact, which, they suppose, can be stated in relation to the catalogues of few large public libraries anywhere, desirable and important as it may be that the same fact should everywhere be true. They refer to the circumstance, that the entries in the different catalogues of this Library are not permitted to fall behindhand. They are kept up to the time, neatly, fully, and in the most satisfactory manner. This has always been the case in relation to the Accessions' Catalogue and the Shelf Catalogues, which are, in some respects, peculiarly important, because the first contains the whole history of the Library as a collection of books, and the other is an exact inventory of it as a valuable part of the City's property. The interleaved indexes, too, for the convenience of the public, have never failed to be carried on from week to week, so as to show constantly what new popular books have been added for circulation. But owing to the sudden influx of large masses of books at two or three periods, especially when Mr. Bates made his great donation, and when Mr. Parker's bequest was received, it was not possible to observe the same promptness in relation to the ampler and more minute catalogue on cards; although that catalogue, too, was always in hand and always advancing. But time and industry have enabled the Superintendent and his assistants to overcome this difficulty, as, by the same means, they have overcome so many others. The Card Catalogue is now as complete as the rest, and likely to continue so.

Of the catalogues, therefore, as of the books,—the two items of most consequence in the account of any such institution—your Committee are happy to report that the Library was never in a condition to be so useful to the City as it is now, or to do it so much honor.

III. And, finally, in regard to the real benefits of the Library to the City; or, in other words, in regard to the *circulation of its books and their use in its halls*, the Committee are able to make a report no less satisfactory. The Library was more used during the last year than it ever was before; that is, more books were taken out on a daily average and more on one particular day; more persons consulted it as a library of reference; more persons resorted to its pleasant and attractive reading-room; more visited it from a curiosity which it is honorable to the City to have excited. It has, in short, in every way appropriate to such an institution, done more good during the last year than it ever did before, and there seems to be no sufficient reason why it should not continue to do more and more good every year hereafter.

Your Committee are confirmed in this conclusion as to the increasing usefulness and importance of the Library when they look back to its origin, and, from its progress to the present time, take, so far as they fairly may, a measure for coming years. In this respect, indeed, a simple recurrence to the dates, concerning which there can be no mistake or question, is full of instruction and encouragement. The first report of the Trustees, setting forth the principles on which they hoped to build up the institution committed to their care, was made in July, 1852, and the Library itself was opened in May, 1854. Its resources at that period were small; perhaps, considering the objects aimed at, they should be called humble. They consisted of about twelve thousand volumes, a very large part of which, though valuable, was the result of donations, and was not well fitted for the popular circulation and reading which constituted the primary object of this institution. Its local arrangements,

confined to two rooms, were narrow, inadequate, and thoroughly uncomfortable ; but no more space was to be had, and it was no deemed advisable to wait for the accumulation of more appropriate books. The project was regarded by many whose judgment and influence could neither be wisely nor safely overlooked, as an experiment promising little real or lasting good to the city. At this uncertain and anxious period came the most opportune expressions of Mr. Bates's munificence in 1852, 1853, and 1855 ; — unsolicited, unexpected, in fact wholly spontaneous, — which, for the first time, placed the Library upon a safe foundation as a City institution of permanent and acknowledged importance. Scarcely ten years have elapsed since this change came over its character and prospects ; but already above an hundred thousand volumes, well suited to their purpose, have been gathered on its shelves, and accounts have been opened for their use in the freest and most trusting manner, with above thirty thousand different persons. It is become an institution which does honor to the City at home and abroad, and of which the City in return is justly proud. Above all, it is an institution which does great good to great numbers, and does it every day to the full acceptance of an intelligent community. Results like these, in so short a period, were certainly not anticipated by the most earnest and sanguine of its original friends ; and standing where we now do, we may assuredly accept them as the augury of a prosperous and beneficent future.

GEORGE TICKNOR,
HENRY F. DURANT,
MANTON EASTBURN,
GEORGE HAYWARD,
HARVEY JEWELL,
BENJAMIN S. ROTCH.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, *November 4, 1863.*

[B]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with a requirement of the "By-Laws relative to the Trustees and Officers of the Public Library," I have the honor to present to you a Report upon the condition and increase of the Library from the first of November, 1862, to the first of September, 1863.

In order the better to accommodate a large number of those who make most use of the books, and in consequence of suggestions made by the last Committee of Examination, the Trustees have changed the time for the annual examination of the Library, from October to August. On this account, therefore, the statistics of the present report apply to a period of ten months instead of twelve. This fact should be borne in mind, when comparing the aggregates of increase and of circulation, herein given, with those of former years.

It is pleasant to be able to say, in general terms, before presenting in detail the results of our annual review, that, during the continuance of the great patriotic struggle upon which Boston has bestowed so liberally the best she had to give, her citizens have found time and means to cherish with constant care, an institution like this, and to avail themselves of its resources, even more extensively than ever before.

The Library contains at present, —

In the Upper Hall . . .	88,038	volumes
In the Lower Hall . . .	22,525	“
Total	110,563	“

These are all bound volumes, but about 1,600 of them are pamphlets separately bound, and 5,237 are duplicates. Some exchanges of duplicates have already been made, and arrangements are in progress for disposing of the greater part of them in the same way.

There are also in the Library, according to the enumeration continued from year to year, 31,043 unbound pamphlets. But this number includes many duplicates of pamphlets already placed upon the shelves and catalogued; numerous copies of certain publications; odd numbers of magazines and public documents; and many articles of very little value. During the year much has been done towards sorting out the duplicates, and making a more satisfactory arrangement of the pamphlets which remain. It is proposed further, as time and funds will permit, to select the most valuable of the pamphlets, bind them separately, and place them in the Library as books. It is hoped that this system may be pursued till nothing shall be left in the room devoted to these productions, but such as are incomplete or not worth binding. The mode of binding pamphlets which has recently been adopted for this Library, while it is neat and strong, is so inexpensive — not costing more than eight or ten dollars a hundred — that it will be practicable to place upon the shelves, as books, all pamphlets which seem worthy of preservation. About 1,500 of the pamphlets of Mr. Theodore Parker's library have, during the last year, been thus bound, and they form a very interesting portion of his bequest.

It is not indeed proposed to destroy any of these publications. Some which now seem utterly worthless, may hereafter become of value. It will be easy, so long as there is room

in the building, to preserve them, and to arrange them so that they can readily be found.

The increase and active service of the Library, during the period covered by this report, may be concisely presented in the following tabular statement : —

No. of books added :		
In the Upper Hall,	3,885	
In the Lower Hall,	1,644	
Total,	<hr/>	5,529
No. of pamphlets added,		2,169
“ “ separate papers,		772
“ “ maps, broadsides, etc.,		24
Donations of volumes,		829
“ “ pamphlets,		1,958
Purchases “ volumes,		4,700
“ “ pamphlets,		212
No. of accounts opened in the loan books,		3,495
Total No. of accounts,		30,481
No. of lendings for home use,		138,027
Daily average,		643.56
Largest No. of lendings in one day, (7 February, 1863,)		1,534
No. of lendings for use in the building,		7,124
Books missing (September 1, 1863,)		234
Books regained of last year's loss (29 $\frac{1}{2}$),		156
Books worn out,		106
Books replaced (of which 75 are of those worn out this year),		127
Amount collected in fines,		\$ 87 90

The additions to the Library by purchase are equal to the average in former years, notwithstanding the enhanced price of foreign books.

The number of new names upon the loan books is 105 less than during the like period last year.

The daily average of circulation is larger than ever before. Last year it was 626; this year 643 and a fraction. In one day during the present year 1,534 books were lent out of the building. The largest number on any previous day was 1,517. Notwithstanding the large aggregate of the circulation, it should be remembered, that it does not in any way represent some of the most important uses of the Library. The Reviews, Magazines, and Books of Reference in the Reading Room are accessible and are constantly used, day and evening. The Specifications of English Patents form a Library of themselves, and are much consulted. There are also almost constant references to books of which it is impossible to make record. The great number of lendings is so striking and valuable a feature, that we may be pardoned, perhaps, for dwelling less than we ought upon those other benefits of the institution, which are sufficient, however, of themselves to commend it to the highest favor of the public.

The number of books missing and worn out is about the same as usual, as also of books regained; making the average of final losses, (almost entirely confined to cheap books easily replaced,) less than 300 volumes a year.

The remark made in former reports applies with at least equal force this year, that the amount collected in fines will go far towards replacing the whole that is actually lost by the circulation.

The larger and more costly works are for the most part asked for only by those who know their value and guard them carefully. The losses are mostly accidental. They could be nearly all prevented by a stricter method of record; but it has always been feared that such strictness would prevent many, who now frequent the Library, from availing themselves of its privileges.

The usual list of the donors to the Library is appended to this report, and marked AA. They are 194 in number, and include the names of several who have, from year to year, repeated their benefactions. Mr. Ticknor has presented 176

volumes ; Mr. William G. Cranch of Washington, 63, besides a large number of pamphlets ; the Rev. Dr. Gannett, 53, and Mr. John A. Loring, 45. The Hon. Henry Wilson has continued to send the full series of government publications to the Library.

Scarcely a year passes when we have not the pleasure of recording some addition to the permanent funds of the Library. During the last year one of peculiar interest was received from the Trustees of a literary association of young men, formerly existing in this City, under the name of the Franklin Club. After several years of useful activity the association was dissolved, and the funds in its treasury were placed in the hands of trustees, with instructions to bestow the same as to them might seem most judicious. The sum, originally about four hundred dollars, by prudent and skilful management had become a full thousand. The judgment and action of the trustees with regard to it may best be told in the words of the following letter : —

BOSTON, June 8, 1863.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor of the City of Boston :*

SIR : The Franklin Club, an association of young men, at its dissolution, deposited in our hands the funds then in the treasury, with authority to dispose of them in such manner as should seem judicious.

We now offer to the City of Boston the sum of one thousand dollars, to be placed at interest forever for the benefit of the Public Library, on the following conditions, namely :

In trust, that the income of this fund, but its income only, shall year by year, be expended in the purchase of books of permanent value for the use of the Free Public Library of the City, and as far as practicable of such a character, as to be of special interest to young men.

And without wishing to impose upon those who may adminis-

ter the fund, an inflexible condition, we would express a preference for books relative to Government and Political Economy.

Respectfully,

THOMAS MINNS,
JOHN J. FRENCH,
J. FRANKLIN REED.

The money thus presented was gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the City, invested in six per cent City scrip, the income of which is to be expended year by year, by the Trustees of the Public Library, in accordance with the conditions imposed most judiciously by the donors.

Among the numerous gifts which have been made to the Library, none is more encouraging than this, betokening as it does the affectionate and intelligent interest with which the institution will be cherished and conducted, when it shall be confided, as ere long it will be, entirely to the hands of those who are now the young men of the City.

The class of books for which the donors of this fund expressed a preference, is very appropriate to be provided for, by young men of culture, in a community so generally devoted to mercantile pursuits. The principles and wide relations, social and political, of what is popularly denominated business, are but too little understood. Books of more immediate and transient popularity are too often preferred to those which treat of subjects connected with political economy and government.

The indication of preference, modestly expressed in the letter of presentation, does honor to the writers, and is an instructive testimony, from the most desirable source, to the importance of placing in the Library, not merely attractive books, but also books of sober, substantial, scientific value.

In this connection it may be well to say that while the money appropriated for books by the City has been from year to year expended wholly upon the most popular English books and the best magazines of the day, private liberality has supplied the

funds which have made the Library already valuable to those engaged in researches in almost every department of science and of the arts. The use of the less popular portion of a library is apt to be too little noticed. It does not show itself conspicuously in a statement of the circulation, but it is suited to produce results of highest moment to the intellectual and material progress of the community. Impressed with this consideration, the Trustees have desired to secure for the Library the best works in all departments, in order that the earnest student trained in our schools, however poor he may be, and the mechanic and professional man, may find and may freely use the means for the highest intellectual achievements.

During the year an enumeration of the books with reference to the languages in which they were written, was made, and the result is herewith presented, as descriptive of the character of the Library. At the suggestion of Mr. Bates, the principal donor to the funds, the Trustees have endeavored, so far as the means in their hands allowed, to procure the best works in all languages, as well as in every direction of scientific and literary activity. To this end they early sought, and were successful in securing, from gentlemen of known eminence in various pursuits, assistance in making lists of such books as were deemed most important in different branches of knowledge. Thus the wants and wishes of all classes of the community were primarily consulted; and no pains have since been spared in maintaining at each stage of the progress of the Library a due harmony of proportion in all departments of reading and investigation. The judgment of those best competent to form an opinion upon the subject, has been emphatic in praise of the selections which have been made.

ENUMERATION OF THE BOOKS BY LANGUAGES.

No. of Volumes in Upper Hall.		Lower Hall.	Total.
English.....	37,273	21,216	58,489
French.....	16,841	576	17,417
German.....	7,380	759	8,139
Italian.....	7,068	209	7,277
Latin.....	3,064	....	3,064
Greek.....	590	....	590
Spanish.....	240	1	241
Chinese.....	189	....	189
Dutch.....	130	....	130
Danish.....	78	....	78
Swedish.....	21	....	21
Portuguese.....	16	....	16
Russian.....	12	....	12
Polish.....	8	....	8
Norwegian.....	6	....	6
Various languages or dialects ..	177	....	177
			<u>95,854</u>

This enumeration includes only those books which, at the time when it was made, had been entered on the shelf-lists, and does not comprise the duplicates nor those since received. The books enumerated under "various languages and dialects," are nearly all translations of the Bible and parts thereof, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by the American Bible Society.

I present below a statement of the relative use of different classes of books in the Upper Hall, repeating the remark which I had occasion to make in a former report, that the rapid method of charging books in the Lower Hall, renders impracticable the classification of lendings in that department.

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS LENT IN THE UPPER HALL.

English history and literature	17½ per cent.
Theology and ethics	11 “ “
Useful arts and fine arts	9 “ “
Periodicals	7 “ “
Medicine	7 “ “
American history	6 “ “
Mathematical and physical sciences	5½ “ “
French history and literature	5 “ “
General history	4½ “ “
Italian history and literature	4 “ “
Natural history	4 “ “
Oriental history and literature	3½ “ “
Greek and Latin classics	3 “ “
Transactions of learned societies	3 “ “
Bibliography	2½ “ “
German history and literature	2½ “ “
Miscellaneous	2 “ “
Law	1½ “ “

The condition of the books is, in general, excellent. The most popular books in the Lower Library are, indeed, much soiled and injured by writing in them and otherwise. The expense of covering and of rebinding is considerable. Many books are heedlessly, — few, however, wilfully, — mutilated. It would be easy to put a stop to such injuries, as to the losses already mentioned, but only by measures which, it has been feared, would make it too difficult for a large class of people to

use the Library. It is well, therefore, to consider that both the losses and the injuries fall upon a small part of the books, and those generally such as are neither scarce nor dear; that they are, for the most part, the result of misfortune, of carelessness, of uncleanly habits, and of ignorance, which it is one great object of the free circulation of books to remove or diminish; and that, after all, they are of small importance compared with the great benefits which the Library confers by the freest circulation of its books.

In the Upper Hall much has been done to improve the external appearance of the books by repairing such as were torn and defaced. A hand printing-press, and a small quantity of type and materials, have enabled us, with the occasional services of a person employed in the Library, who was formerly a printer, to letter handsomely several thousand volumes, destitute of titles upon the backs, besides all the pamphlets which have been bound, as already stated. A binder, Mr. Seth Goldsmith, has for several months been employed in the building, repairing and renovating the bindings, and binding pamphlets. By his services more has been done for the good appearance and preservation of the books than could have been effected in the ordinary way in a much longer time and at a much greater cost.

During the last year, as during the years preceding, the new books received in the Library have been, with the least possible delay, placed on the shelves, ready in all respects for public use. Neither the Catalogue, nor any part of the work on accessions, has ever been allowed to fall in arrears.

The printed Index can never, of course, fully represent the condition of the Library so long as the Library continues to increase. While the great work of preparing and printing the Index to the Upper Hall was in progress, large accessions were received, among them the bequest of the late Theodore Parker. These additions are now all catalogued and accessible to the public. The Supplementary Index will, it is hoped, be printed before the close of the present Library year. It will be nearly

half as large as the original volume, and will represent more than twenty-five thousand books. The printed guides to the books will then be:—The Index to the Lower Hall in 204 pages, printed in 1858, with six supplementary lists, issued annually for the convenience of the public, and containing abridged titles, without cross references, — and the Index to the Upper Hall, issued in 1861, in 902 pages, with a Supplement containing probably 400 pages. It will soon become a matter of pressing importance to consolidate the Index and Supplements to the Lower Hall. About 8000 copies of the Index first published will speedily have been distributed, and a new edition, or a new Catalogue, will be demanded. The several supplements may be combined into one, and the cross references added, so as to form a single large Supplement; but it will doubtless be thought best to reprint the whole Index and Supplements in one alphabet. The whole printed Catalogue will then be in three alphabets, and it will appear practicable to publish in one alphabet an index or catalogue of the whole collection in both halls, with short titles, under authors and subjects. This is the great desideratum, and becomes more and more important as the books increase in number.

I cannot close this report without saying that, through the last year, as through previous years, the good order of the Library has never once been disturbed by rudeness or improprieties on the part of visitors, though nothing has been done, as nothing was needed, by way of restraint. A fact like this is worth repeating, when it is considered that on some days not less than two thousand persons visit the Library for borrowing or returning books, for reading or for reference, besides many more who come from mere curiosity.

I append to this report the usual financial statement, marked BB.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. JEWETT, *Superintendent.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, *October 20, 1863.*

[AA]

LIST OF DONORS.

Bates, Joshua, London, interest of fund,	\$ 3,000 00
Bigelow, Hon. John P., “ “	60 00
Lawrence, Hon. Abbott, “ “	600 00
Phillips, Hon. Jonathan, “ “	1,800 00
Townsend, Mary P., “ “	240 00

Trustees of the Franklin Club, \$ 1,000, the income of which is to be expended annually in the purchase of books.

	Vols.	Pamps.
Abbott, G. J., Washington,	2	
Agassiz, L., Prof., Cambridge,		3
A. E. E.,	4	
Albany Young Men's Assoc. for Mutual Improvem't,		1
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,		2
American Anti-slavery Society,	1	
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia,	2	3
American Unitarian Association,		9
Andrews, William T.,	1	
Ann Arbor, University of Michigan,		2
Anonymous, 1 paper, 1 broadside,	13	27
Appleton, Charles Hook,	1	
Appleton, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.,		1
Baker, Nathaniel B., Adjutant-General of Iowa,	3	

	Vols.	Pamps.
Balfour, David M.,	3	1
Barnard, Henry, Hon., Hartford,	1	1
Bartlett, J. R., Hon., Providence,		3
Bates, Samuel P., Harrisburg, Pa.,		2
Bedlington, Timothy,	1	
Beverly Public Library,	1	1
Binney, W. G., Burlington, N. J.,	1	
Boston, City of,	5 portfolios,	4
Boston, Twelfth Cong'l. Society, Francis Brown,	2	
Bowditch, H. I., M. D.,	3	3
Bowditch, Nathaniel, Sons of,	3	
Bradlee, Caleb Davis, Rev.,	1 manuscript,	2
British Museum, London,	6	
Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association,		1
Burnham, T. O. H. P.,	28	
Burroughs, Henry, Rev.,	1	
Burroughs, Thomas H., Hon.,	1	
Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence,		2
Byington, E. M.,	1	
Canada, Government of,	6	
Chambers, George E.,		3
Charlestown Public Library,	1	
Christern, F. W., New York,	1	
Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Lib. Association,		1
Cochrane, James, Edinburgh,	1	
Colby, Anthony, Adjutant-General of N. Hamp.,		1
Colton, F. P., Adjutant-General of Connecticut,	1	
Connecticut State Library, J. Hoadley,	4	
Cradlebaugh, John, Hon., M. C.,		4
Cranch, William G., Washington, D. C., 7 papers,	63	183
Cushing, Isaac,	1	
Darrow, G. R.,	1	
Dean, John Ward,		1
Detroit Young Men's Society,		1
Dudley, Dean,	3	
Dunphy, James W.,	1	
Dutton, E. P., & Co.,		3
Edinburgh Royal Society,	1	1
Edinburgh Scotsman, Editor of,	1	
Eliot, Samuel, Hartford, Conn.,		1
Elliott, E. B.,		1
Essex Institute, Salem,	1	6

		Vols.	Pamps.
Everett, Edward, Hon.,	142 papers,	4	7
Fall River Public Library,			1
Farley, Robert,		3	
Felt, Lydia B.,			2
Fluegel, Felix, Leipzig,		2	
Foley, William J.,		3	
Fuller, Allen C., Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill.,		1	
Gannett, Ezra S., D. D.,		53	1
Garrison, Wendell Phillips,		1	
Gaylord, Augustus, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin,		1	
Gilman, D. C., Prof., New Haven,		2	
Goldsmith, Seth,			79
Gould, Nathaniel D.,	1 broadside,		
Grant, S. Hastings, New York,			1
Green, S. A., M. D.,			1
Greenough, W. W.,	240 papers.		
Grout, Lewis, Rev., Saxton's River, Vt.,		1	
Guild, Samuel E., Mrs.,		6	
Hale, Salma, Hon., Keene, N. H.,		1	
Hall, Charles B.,			5
Hall, J. P.,		1	
Hall, W. W., M. D.,			5
Harvard College,		1	4
Harvard College Observatory,			1
Hayden, John C., M. D.,		18	
Hedge, J. Dunham, Providence,			1
Hill, Charles W., Brigadier-General, Ohio,		3	
Hodsdon, John L., Brigadier-General, Maine,		1	
Holmes, Oliver W., M. D.,		1	
Homans, J. Smith, New York,			2
Hooper, Samuel, Hon.,		6	
Jackson, Abby C.,		8	
Jarvis, Edward, M. D., Dorchester,		1	1
Jewett, C. C.,		1	
Kibbe, Wm. C., Adjutant-General of California,		2	
Lawrence, Abbott,	3 papers, 20 maps,	4	22
Lawrence, T. Bigelow,	1 engraving,		
Library of Congress,			1
Lieber, Francis, LL. D.,			2
Livermore, George,		2	
Liverpool Library,			1
Loring, Charles G.,		1	

	Vols.	Pamps.
Loring, J. Spear,	9	27
Loring, John A.,	45	
London, Institution of Civil Engineers,	1	
London, Royal Astronomical Society,	2	8
London, Royal Geographical Society,		4
London, Royal Society,	1	
Lord, Melvin,	2	
Lowell City Library,	1	
MacCarthy, Denis Florence, Dalkeld, Ireland,		1
McDougall, J. A., Hon.,		1
Maha Raja Kalee Krishna Bahadur, Calcutta,	3	2
Malmros, Oscar, Adjutant-General of Minnesota,	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society,	2	
Mauran, Edward, Adjutant-General of R. I.,		2
Moore, Charles W.,		8
Morgan, Henry J., Quebec,	1	
Moscow, Société Impériale de,	1	
Mumford, S. R., Detroit,		1
Napoleon, Emperor of the French,	2	
New Bedford Public Library,		1
Newburyport Public Library,		1
New York Chamber of Commerce,		2
New York, Mercantile Library Association,		1
New York, Regents of the University,		1
New York Society Library,		1
Onderdonk, Henry, Jr., Jamaica, L. I.,	2	
Otis, Mary,	3	
Palfrey, Sarah H.,	2	
Palfrey, Francis J.,		2
Parker, Henry T.,	8	
Parker, Theodore, part of bequest,	138	1371
Parsons, Usher, M. D., Providence, R. I.,		1
Peabody Institute, South Danvers,		1
Perry, W. S., Rev.,		1
Philbrick, John D.,	1	
Philadelphia Mercantile Library Co.,		1
Picartl, William, Cadiz,	1	
Pray, Lewis G.,	1	
Preble, George H., U. S. N.,	1	1
Randall, Stephen, Esq.,	1	1
Rawlinson, Robert, England,	1	
Redding, Isabella,	1	

	Vols.	Pamps.
Redwood Library, Newport,		1
Reynolds, Ann C.,	2	
Rhees, William J., Washington,		2
Richardson, James B.,	2	
Robertson, John, Adjutant-General of Michigan,	1	
Rosenstein, Moritz, M. D.,	9	
Russell, A. L., Adjutant-General of Penn.,		2
St. Louis Mercantile Library,		1
Scudder, C. W.,	1	
Seidensticker, James G.,	7	
Shaw, Benjamin S., M. D.,		5
Sherman, John, Hon.,		1
Smith, C. C.,		1
Smith, Samuel, Worcester,		2
Smithsonian Institution, Washington,	1	
Snow, Edwin M., M. D., Providence,		1
Stevens, B. F.,	2	
Stockton, R. F., Adjutant-General of New Jersey,		5
Stone, Edwin M., Rev., Providence,		1
Storer, H. R., M. D.,	1	1
Sumner, Charles, Hon.,	12	6
Tappan, John L., Ann Arbor, Mich.,		1
Thornton, J. Wingate,	2	1
Ticknor, George,	176	1
Tieknor & Fields,		21
Tolman & Co.,	7 papers.	
Tyler, John S., Mrs.,	1	1
United States, Department of the Interior,	4	
United States, Department of State,	2	
United States, Naval Observatory,	1	
Upham, J. B., M. D.,	1	
Urbino, S.,	1	
Venice, I. R. Istituto Veneto,	3	1
Vienna, K. k. geolog. Reichsanstalt,	2	5
Waggoner, R. H.,		1
Wallace, John W.,	1 broadside.	
Walley, S. H., Hon.,	25	21
Warren, Charles H., Hon.,	9	
Warren, J. M., M. D.,	8	
Warren & Co.,	360 papers,	1
Washburn, Peter T., Adjutant-General of Vermont,	1	1
Weiss, John, Rev.,	1	11

	Vols.	Pamps.
Wells, E. M. P., Rev.,	1	2
Whitney, Frederic A., Rev., Longwood,	1	
Whitney, J. D.,	1	
Whitwell, E. H., Miss,	1	
Willard, Joseph,		2
Williams, Jos. D., Adjutant-General of Connecticut,	3	
Willis, Nathaniel, 13 papers.		
Wilson, Henry, Hon.,	17	1
Wisconsin Institution for the Blind,		1
Wise, Henry A., U. S. N.,	1	
Wood, Horatio, Rev., Lowell,		1
Wright & Potter,		9

[BB]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

*For ten months, from November 1, 1862, to August 31, 1863,
inclusive.*

Binding,	\$ 2,666 13
Books, American, \$ 4,237.67 ; Remittances for foreign books, \$ 4,933.33,	9,171 00
Expense,	713 17
Furniture and fixtures,	65 34
Gas,	749 41
Printing,	365 66
Salaries,	10,369 70
Stationery,	582 88
Transportation, including insurance, postage, etc.,	388 43
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	\$ 25,071 72

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