

SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1868.



BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.
1868.

The SUPERINTENDENT would respectfully invite correspondence with librarians and others interested upon points of library economy raised in this report; and in behalf of this library would particularly request, where it has not already been done, that sets of the printed reports, blanks, forms, etc., used in other libraries, may be forwarded to him.

City Document.— No. 132.

CITY OF BOSTON.



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OF THE
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In Board of Aldermen, November, 30, 1868.
Laid on the table, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Attest: S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, November 30, 1868.

His Honor Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Sixteenth 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,

JUSTIN WINSOR,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN obedience to the requisitions of an Ordinance concerning the Public Library, passed Oct. 20th, 1863, the Trustees have the honor to submit to the City Council their Sixteenth Annual

R E P O R T .

The year has been an important one in the history of the Institution. The changes, both in persons and in methods, will have a large effect upon its future welfare. Its privileges have been more widely extended, and special efforts have been made to meet the wants of all students and readers, and to keep it fully supplied with the last publications of the old as well as of the new world, whether in art, science, or literature. To impart to the public the necessary knowledge of these acquisitions, several numbers of the Bulletin, of which the first issue was noticed in the last Report, have been printed. Both in the Bates and Lower Halls the work of caring for the old collections and of preparing for use and for putting into circulation the new books, has gone forward with more continuity of labor than the previous history of the library had witnessed. A satisfactory indication of the minute care with which all the operations of the Institution are watched and recorded, will be found in the documents accompanying this Report.

The first of these, in order, is the Report of the Examining Committee [Document A.], a Committee appointed annually under the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Ordinance, consisting of one member of the Board of Trustees, and five citizens selected at large. The Committee for the present year are Charles F. Bradford, Esq., the Rev. George L. Chaney, John S. Dwight, Esq., Samuel Eliot Esq., and Dr. J. S. Lombard, with Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the Board of Trustees, as Chairman. The questions discussed in their Report are of great importance, and will receive attentive consideration.

Whether the Library service can be continued year after year in an institution of this magnitude without any temporary cessation for examination or repairs, is an experiment never yet attempted with a collection of books so largely subject to popular wear and its consequent deterioration. It is possible that the plan suggested, or some other that may occur, may secure that periodical oversight of the books required for cleanliness, order, and safety. The proposal will have the early examination of the Board.

The conclusions of the Committee relative to the opening and lighting of the Bates Hall in the evening, will be found to be judicious. If any reasonable demand for the use of the books contained in the Bates Hall should hereafter arise, outside of the present arrangements for supply, there will be no difficulty in meeting the emergency.

Both these questions have been discussed in successive Boards for a series of years, with the desire to do everything for the public, consistent with the conscientious administration of the Trust. The other topics of interest brought forward by the Committee, will receive attentive perusal from the friends of the Institution. The annual inspection of its workings by intelligent and thoughtful men, fresh to its ramified details, should always prove useful in correcting misconceptions so inseparable from superficial observation, and in criticising

the various parts of a system which was framed as an experiment, and which has been modified and expanded as experience warranted.

Of the Report of the Superintendent of the Library [Document B.], the Trustees do not purpose to speak at length. It should be read by every one desirous of knowing how many books the Library contains, how many have been added during the past year, how much and how often they are used, how large are the library's requirements for the public service, in cataloguing, printing and distribution, what are its receipts and expenditures, and how the public that we serve, can help us. The information which he has gathered with such scrupulous exactness, from the routine, not only of our own Library, but also from that of kindred institutions in England and this country, will show a remarkable parallelism in the uses of books in widely separated communities, and a taste for works of imagination which has increased with the ability of authors and the press to supply them. A Public Library which does not furnish to its readers books which they want, may prove in the end only a reference library for scholars.

In the month of January last, within a few weeks after the publication of the last Report, Mr. Jewett, the accomplished Superintendent of the Library, died. The Trustees marked their sense of the loss by the passage of appropriate resolutions, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix to this Report. Few of his contemporaries possessed so large a number of the qualifications necessary to the guardian of a great library, as were his by nature and acquisition. Familiar with books from his youth, with a foreign experience, not only as a purchaser, but as an intelligent inspector of the various systems under which the larger collections in Europe were administered, he brought to the beginnings of a large popular Library, the sort of knowledge most needed for its proper and systematic development. In the preparation of lists of works to be obtained in the

various markets of Europe and in this country, his information was of wide extent and value. When the period arrived for communicating to the public, by means of printed catalogues, a knowledge of the books contained in the collection, his plan of arrangement produced volumes which have met with universal praise from experts, both at home and abroad. His relations to the Board of Trustees and to the numerous staff of assistants employed in the building, were invariably equable and pleasant. His name will always be associated with those earlier days of vigorous growth which have made the Library what it is at present.

The vacancy caused by his death was first filled by electing as his successor, Prof. William E. Jillson, formerly the Librarian of the Patent Office at Washington, and who had been more recently connected with our Library as General Assistant. Combining with the education of a bibliographer, an experience in the working detail of all processes in a library, and a remarkable executive ability, it was a source of deep regret, that ill health did not permit him to undertake the duties of the office. Under these circumstances, having in view the large work already in preparation for the year, and the necessity of a familiarity with all the parts of our system of labor, the Trustees selected for the position, Mr. Justin Winsor, at that time a Trustee of the Institution, who at once entered upon the service. His energetic administration of affairs, the order, promptness and accuracy with which the various work has been arranged and carried forward, and his earnest efforts to make the Library fulfil public expectation, have, each and all, fully justified the choice of the Trustees. His report, to which reference has already been made, will sufficiently indicate the zeal as well as the care with which he has gone over the large circle of his duties.

During the last spring there was presented to the city for perpetual deposit in the Public Library, a marble bust of Mr.

George Ticknor, its second President. As a work of art, and as a faithful likeness, it does great credit to the sculptor, Mr. Martin Milmore. The eminent citizens who made this gift, were aware of the great services which Mr. Ticknor had rendered to the Library from its earliest origin to the time when he resigned his position as Trustee. As the projector, substantially, of the free system of book circulation, — the peculiar characteristic of the Institution, — he gave to it from the beginning a far-reaching oversight, and contributed to its growth, not only by personal effort, but by large benefactions of his own. His connection with it should always be held in grateful remembrance by the community, for whose benefit his time and disinterested labor were so freely bestowed.

The present condition of the Library, as well as its work for the year, may thus be briefly stated. It contains 144,012 books, besides many thousand pamphlets. The 11,791 persons frequenting it last year, used 175,127 books, of which 33,874 were from the Bates Hall, and 141,853 from the Lower Hall, during the 279 days that the Library was open. The Reading Room was open 300 days, and was visited by 87,620 readers, and by 18,031 visitors not readers. The expenditures for the year ending September 30th, amounted to \$50,930.76, of which sum there was used for salaries \$23,285.43, fully one-third of which was paid for the clerical labor employed upon the catalogues. The books and periodicals cost \$13,143.70, and the binding \$4,067.29, the catalogues and other printing \$3,511.23, and the balance went to the payment of incidental expenses, fuel, gas, stationery and transportation. There have been printed during the year, five numbers of the Bulletin, comprising 78 pages in double column, uniform with the Indexes of the Bates Hall; a catalogue of the American portion of the Prince Library, in 84 pages; and two Finding Lists of the Lower Hall, containing 109 pages in treble column. Of the numbers of the Bulletin and the Finding Lists, 3,000 copies

have been latterly printed, as a smaller number was found insufficient to supply the demand.

As a natural result of the first year of a new registration, the circulation of the whole library has diminished, although it has largely increased in the Bates Hall. From the probable inaccuracy of the figures given in the last two Annual Reports, it is impossible now to state exactly the percentage of decrease, but the present use of books is known to be largely in advance of the circulation among the same number of borrowers in former years. For the last two years, the Library has had the advantage of its present system of recording loans, and in connection with the more careful oversight of the applicants for cards, its losses have sensibly diminished. The last Report contained an account of the disappearance of books from the Lower Hall, which if continued in the same ratio, without re-supply, would at no distant day, have emptied its shelves. As stated by the Trustees, it was not expected by them that the new plan of registration would relieve the Library from all losses, but they are happy to find that the losses of books charged to borrowers, have diminished in both Halls, from 231 in 1867, to 35 in 1868. How far this improvement may be due to the refusal, for satisfactory reasons, to issue cards for the Library to 233 out of the 12,057 applicants (including nearly 1,100 from Roxbury), is a question which cannot be answered. One result further is apparent; the Trustees have heard of no person entitled to the privileges of the Institution, who has been deprived of any right which he possessed, or who was unable to obtain the books which he needed. Its rules and regulations have been framed for the accommodation of the largest number of its users, and must sometimes be expected to conflict with individual convenience.

The Library now, so far as is known to the Trustees, is the freest library in the world. It will continue to hold that proud position, only so long as the inhabitants of the city, no less than

all persons visiting it, shall recognize it as a Trust immediately committed to their keeping. It throws open its doors to all. Every individual not debarred by uncleanness of person, or by drunkenness, or unseemly behaviour, can freely enter and obtain for perusal in the building, the books which he desires. All inhabitants who are willing to submit to the trifling annoyance of giving two satisfactory references without pecuniary responsibility, can take books for home use. A Reading Room, unequalled upon this continent, offers its attractions to those wishing to read the current periodical literature of Europe and this country. An opportunity is extended to all seekers after knowledge, to obtain books needed by them, which are not already on the shelves of the Library. Special arrangements have been made to purchase promptly the new books of value and interest published not only in our own country, but also in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy. It is the aim of the Trustees, that the Institution shall not only meet all reasonable requirements, but that it shall, so far as is practicable, become a living library, containing as little lumber as can be avoided, and no book beyond the reach of the reader or student to whom it can be useful. It should follow, as the necessary result of these liberal arrangements, that the use of the Institution will be more widely extended as its advantages are more widely known.

In placing this Report in the hands of the City Government, the Trustees should not omit to recall to its notice, the imperfections as well as the wants of the Building. Its deficiency in ventilation, the want of light in its alcoves, the absence of suitable accommodation outside of the alcoves, for the various processes of the library, the narrowness of its room in certain departments, especially in the space devoted to the invaluable English Patent Specifications, — these, and other minor difficulties, are not new to the City Council. A portion of these may be overcome by the extension of the present

building, but others can only be corrected at so large a cost as would be entirely inexpedient. It will be prudent to give early consideration to the prospective requirements of the Institution for light and shelf-room, no less than for the convenience of the people who frequent its halls.

In conclusion, the Trustees cannot but hope that the Public Library will continue to merit for the future, as it has received in the past, the generous and unfailing support of the City Council. No better use can be made of money than its devotion to the education of the community. No other institution can contribute so directly to inform and instruct so many persons of all ages and classes as is within the scope and aim of this free depository of all knowledge.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. GREENOUGH,
J. P. BIGELOW,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
WESTON LEWIS,
GEO. PUTNAM,
J. D. BRAMAN,
JAMES M. KEITH,
ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL A. GREEN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 24th Nov., 1868.

[A]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

THE City ordinance which established the Public Library requires an annual examination by a Committee of five citizens at large, with a member of the Board of Trustees to act as Chairman. It is expected that this Committee will examine the Library in detail, report on its condition, and offer such suggestions as may seem to them advisable for its successful administration. In accordance with this requirement and expectation, your Examining Committee for the year 1868, have the honor to submit the following

REPORT.

They have met at the Library, formally as a Committee and informally as individuals, as often as was necessary for the duties required of them. Following the custom of their predecessors, they have directed their inquiries to the Books, the Catalogues, the Building, and the Administration.

I. BOOKS.

The number of books in the Upper or Bates Hall, as reported on the 1st of August, is 117,406, classified as follows:—

Books placed on the shelves . . .	110,088
Books not then placed . . .	1,327
Duplicates for sale or exchange . . .	5,805
Duplicates in the Parker collection . . .	186

The number of books in the Lower Hall, reported at the same time, is 26,606, making a total of 144,012. The number of books added during the year is 8,608, of which 7,055 have been procured by purchase or exchange, and 1,553 by gift from 332 different persons who are known, and from a few who are unknown. Of the books bought, or received in exchange, 6,605 have been placed in the Bates Hall, and 2,003 in the Lower Hall. Those placed in the Lower Hall were classified as follows:—

Fiction and Juvenile Works	1,113	volumes.
Sciences, Arts, and Professions	195	“
Libraries, Collections, and Bound Periodicals	184	“
In Foreign Languages	132	“
Travels	105	“
Biography	103	“
Poetry, Drama, Oratory, and Rhetoric	86	“
Foreign History and Politics	42	“
American History and Politics	38	“
Books of Reference	5	“

It has been the policy of the Trustees to put the books of the greatest popularity and most likely to have the widest circulation into the Lower Hall. Such books comprise works of fiction and those that are read mostly by young folks. For this reason, the proportion of light reading to be found there is much greater than in the Upper Hall. By this arrangement, the convenience of the public is consulted, as the Lower Hall is more easy of access, and the number of persons who use it is much greater than the number of those who use the Upper Hall. The issues of books in the Lower Hall during the past year, amounted to 141,853, while the issues in the Upper Hall were 33,874. This takes in the volumes read in the Library, though it does not include the use made of the very full collection of works of reference, to which the public have free access.

Of the additions, it may seem that fiction forms a larger share than should belong to it. It has been a question of serious moment how far novels should make up the collection. While the public taste should be consulted, it is important that it should be directed aright and stimulated. In public libraries, the tendency is towards popular reading. To what extent this should be carried is a question that is important in all its bearings, and demands the strictest attention. On the whole, however, your Committee incline to the opinion that the tendency is not so bad as it seems at first. It is better that a book of moderate merit should be read than no book at all. Reading begets a taste for reading, and what satisfies the mind to-day will not be satisfactory to-morrow. Much may be gained from books that are far below standard works. For these reasons, a taste even for light reading should be encouraged, in the hope that it may lead to something better. Every inducement should be held out to draw people to the Library, by giving them, within reasonable limits, what they want and what they will use.

In the Bates Hall, the departments relating to the different professions are remarkably full. The books in Theology and Ecclesiastical History already constitute a very choice collection, and most of the standard works on Medicine are added as fast as they come from the press. The best collection of books on Surgery and Medicine, to be found in the city, is here thrown freely open to the physicians and medical students of the community. During the last summer more than four hundred and fifty volumes on Physiology and its kindred sciences, from the library of Professor Brown-Séguard, were added by purchase. The works on Law are neither so numerous nor so much used as the other special collections. It is intended that books in this department should rather supplement other law libraries than enter into any competition with them in furnishing those works which are to be found elsewhere.

The Trustees are equally careful to supply what is needed for the successful study of the various sciences and useful arts. Blanks are furnished to all applicants who wish to have any book bought for the Library that is not already there. Such applications are not confined to any particular studies, nor to any branch of literature. In addition to this, books thus applied for are kept five days from general circulation, and the applicant is informed of the fact. This is done so that, if he wishes, he can have the first reading of the book. During the past year more persons have availed themselves of this privilege than during any similar period in the history of the Library. As the existence of such opportunities becomes known, it is hoped that they will be used as freely as they are furnished. The value of books is never so great as when they are in use, and, other things being equal, it is better to buy those that are known to be wanted. It is understood, of course, that an application for a wicked or worthless book would not be considered, but practically such applications are not made, so that they may be disregarded in a general statement. A person who would use a public library has too much self-respect to ask for what is known to be bad, or even doubtful in its character, and such a person would not wish to commit himself in writing, as wanting anything of this description. Books are sometimes asked for that cannot be found in the market, and of course they cannot be bought; in these cases the applicant is informed of the result, if it be practicable to do so. In many instances it is necessary to send to Europe, and it may take months to find them, if they are out of print, as is frequently the case.

It is the desire of the Trustees to get every book that represents the earnest and honest thought of any sect or party, and is considered a fair exponent of the views that it is intended to represent; to get every book that relates to the arts, sciences, or literature, or that embraces any subject that is useful to

mankind. It is not expected that all these will be obtained; but they come within the scope of the Library. The only recognized limit is the ability to buy. The symmetrical development of the different branches of literature in a library comes with time. A library grows by successive accretions, and is not made up at once. A large collection of books on any subject will not spring into existence at the bidding, but it must be waited for and bought as opportunity offers. Some of the departments, however, in the City Library, show a fulness that is gratifying.

A special effort has been made to collect everything of an historical character that bears upon the Great Rebellion. It is important to have every printed history of a regiment, brigade, or division, that took part in the war. Such a collection should not be confined to the literature of one side only, but should embrace rebel as well as loyal publications. In all parts of the country, funeral sermons have been published, commemorating the valor and virtues of brave soldiers, known but little beyond their native districts; and all such are wanted for the library. Accounts of campaigns, records of personal experiences, these, too, should be collected. Much has already been done in this direction, and much remains to be done. It is with the aid of these materials that the future history of the war is to be written. It will require time to temper the statements of enthusiastic and interested writers, but eventually the truth will be told, and it will be found by sifting the accounts taken from these various sources.

Since the last annual report, the printing of the catalogue of the Prince Library has been begun,—the American portion having been issued. This collection, so rich in the early history of our country, deserves more than a passing notice. It was made by the Rev. Thomas Prince, who began early in the last century to collect books and pamphlets that related in any way to New England History. At that period, the number of per-

sons interested in this subject was very small. For this reason his competitors were few; and his position as a clergyman gave him many opportunities for forming a library, the value of which at the present time is inestimable. The collection comprises nearly 2,000 volumes. Some of these include several works, where different pamphlets are bound together and form a single volume. About one-third of these volumes bear, directly or indirectly, on American History. The remainder of this collection is made up of the Theology and Literature that formed, invariably, the large proportion of the libraries of the clergymen and scholars in the first half of the last century. These books were bequeathed by Mr. Prince to the Old South Church, of which he was the pastor at the time of his death; and they have recently been deposited by its pastors and deacons, under certain conditions, in the Public Library. This collection was made "from a public view, and with a desire that the memory of many important transactions might be preserved, which otherwise would be lost." Such was the reason given by Mr. Prince when he left it to the church. Keeping in view his motive, it is certain that his wishes are more fully carried out by this action of the pastors and deacons than they would be, if the Library were kept in any inconvenient place. Among the volumes of bibliographical note and value in the collection may be mentioned the "Bay Psalm Book," being the first book printed in British America; also, a copy of each edition of the Indian Bible, a monument of the learning and patience of John Eliot; besides many pamphlets of great rarity and interest, written by the early founders of New England. There are also seven bound volumes of valuable manuscripts, which have lately been printed under the auspices of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The pamphlets of the Public Library are beginning to assume the proportions commensurate with their importance. During the past few months they have been arranged, and many of them

bound or prepared for binding. They constitute a feature of a library now recognized everywhere as of great importance. It is not many years since they were thrown aside by most persons as not worth the trouble of keeping, and they found their final resting-place in the garret or the waste-basket.

All pamphlets are not equally valuable, nor is every pamphlet now valuable; but, as a whole, they form a collection by all means worth saving, particularly in a large library of reference. It is impossible to discriminate between them so as to throw out what will not be wanted at some future day. The best way, therefore, is to take them all. The pamphlet literature of a political character, published between 1765 and 1775, furnishes an important element in the history of our country. No person can be conversant with the primary causes of the American Revolution without knowing the facts that have been preserved only in this precarious way. There ought to be in the Library, sets of the printed reports of all the societies and associations of this city and neighborhood; and as fast as a set is completed, it ought to be bound. It may be of no particular credit to have a pamphlet, but it is a discredit not to have it. This remark will apply to books that are to a certain extent, superseded by later publications. What is written now on some branches of science will not suffice a short time hence, on account of further investigations in those branches. But such books should be kept, not because they are old, but because they may be wanted in tracing the history of the science.

Many duplicate volumes in the Public Library have been exchanged with other libraries, and such exchanges work to mutual advantage. The duplicates took up valuable room, and required care and attention. The books received in return for them have been credited to the givers of those duplicates. By doing this, no injustice is done, and the intention of all parties is carried out.

The number of periodical works received at the reading-

room, is probably the largest in the country. The number of reviews, magazines, and serial publications there to be found, is two hundred and ninety-one; in which are included the prominent publications of America and Europe. It is a gratifying fact, that never has the reading-room been so much used as it now is. The present plan of keeping the periodicals behind a counter and giving them out by an attendant when called for, works satisfactorily. It saves much time, and is of great convenience to the readers. When they were exposed on the tables, some copies would get misplaced, and it would take time to find them. Now this does not happen. It is rare, also, that any are stolen or defaced, as was formerly the case. An applicant leaves his name and address with the attendant in charge, which serves as a check against such irregularities.

During the past year, a marble bust of Mr. George Ticknor has been given to the city, by some of its most distinguished citizens, and has been placed in one of the rooms of the building, where it is to be kept in acknowledgment of his eminent services to the Library. As a faithful and beautiful piece of workmanship, it reflects much credit upon the artist, Mr. Martin Milmore.

II. CATALOGUES.

A catalogue for a library is what an index is to a book, and it is more indispensable. Not to know where a book is to be found is the same as not to have it. The card system now in use is satisfactory, and answers all the uses to be expected of an unprinted catalogue. It may be considered the result of the experience of our large libraries. The custom of publishing a periodical bulletin, giving a list of the accessions available for use, is continued, and is no longer an experiment. It has proved successful, and cannot well be dispensed with. It is sold at a

small price, and editions of three thousand copies are necessary. By means of it, the public are kept informed of the books added for reference or circulation.

III. THE BUILDING.

Your committee would touch briefly upon the main defects of the building, as they have been already so often pointed out.

The lower alcoves of the Bates Hall are so poorly lighted, that it is often impossible in a dark day to read the back-titles of the books as they stand on the shelves. This is a source of much annoyance to those whose duty it is to run for the books, and at the same time it increases the chances of mistakes in putting them back in their places. An experiment was made with a view to correct this defect, by placing a reflector so that the light would be sent into the dark corners, but unfortunately, this did not succeed. It will probably be necessary in some of the alcoves to have a small gas-burner, which may be used in cloudy weather, to obviate this difficulty. The ventilation of the delivery-room of the Lower Hall is inadequate, and the best way of remedying the defect is not very clear. When the room is crowded, as it is at certain hours of the day, the air is positively bad.

The want of space is felt by those who are engaged in the various kinds of work incidental to a large library, and an inseparable condition of its management. Much inconvenience is experienced in this way, and it is hoped that an enlargement of the building will take place before many years, as it will soon become necessary.

IV. CIRCULATION.

It has been the custom of all large libraries to shut their doors to the public for a limited season, in order to make an annual examination, and this Library has been no exception to

the rule. For this purpose a few weeks have been taken in the summer months, when the Library is least used. During this period the books are taken down and dusted, the shelf-lists verified and the building cleaned. This work can be done with greater convenience to the persons charged with doing it, and more readily, while the building is closed. The question then naturally arises whether the public do not have such rights as to require a modification of this custom. If any method can be devised by which this inconvenience may be avoided, your Committee think that it is the duty of the Trustees to adopt it. It is certainly necessary that an examination be made for ascertaining whether the books are in their proper places, as well as for the general cleaning and dusting; but the public should not be debarred from their eustomary privileges while this annual examination is going on. The number of persons who would use the Library during the short period when it is closed is not great, but for these the deprivation is a hardship. It would seem possible to make this annual examination, not at once as is now done, but by sections of the Library, and extending, if necessary, through the year. The Library might be divided into twelve sections, and one of these examined each month by a person whose particular duty it should be to attend to that business. In this way the whole Library might be gone over during the twelve months. The principal objection to this plan is the expense, which would be greater than it now is, as it would be necessary to have one or two persons in each Hall, in addition to the present force. Yet if the public can be better served in this manner, their convenience should be considered rather than the cost, if it be moderate. Money would be well spent in this way, and would not be grudged by the City. Great care should of course be used against an undue expenditure of money, but this does not seem to come under that head. The privileges of the Library should be extended as freely as is consistent with the safety of books and a due regard to economy. For these reasons your

Committee would recommend that a trial be made of keeping the Library open during the whole year, without closing for the annual examination. This can be tried, and then it can be seen whether or not it would succeed. Another reason for the change might be stated, though it is not one of great force. There are three distinct years connected with the present system and recognized in its administration. First, the organization year, corresponding nearly with the municipal year of the city and beginning in January; secondly, the financial year, beginning in May; and, thirdly, the statistical year, which has hitherto begun in September, or immediately after the annual examination. If the plan recommended should be adopted, it will do away with the present statistical year, which can be made to conform to one of the other two years. Under the present arrangement, it can be known what books are missing at the beginning of the statistical year, though not necessarily the exact date of their disappearance. Under the proposed plan it would be known only what books were missing during a year.

It has sometimes been asked why the Bates Hall cannot be thrown open to the public in the evening. This is a question of great importance, and has been very carefully considered by your Committee. The great objection to this proposition is the expense. It is estimated that the annual cost for gas necessary for the purpose would amount to more than \$2,000. This may seem a large estimate, but, when it is considered that all the alcoves would require lighting, it does not seem too great. It would be a more judicious expenditure to buy books with this money, and at the same time be of greater service to a larger number of persons. The greatest good to the greatest number, is the principle on which the Library should be conducted. Already the appropriations of the City for it are liberal, and your Committee would hesitate before recommending a plan that would involve an expenditure of money for the larger number of attendants that would be necessary, as well as for the increased

expense of lighting. Furthermore, it would require a main gas pipe from the street into the building larger than the present one. The advantages resulting from this outlay would not be in proportion to the cost. Apart from the financial aspect of the question, the risk from fire would be considerably increased.

A complaint on the part of certain persons has reached the ears of your Committee, that the Administration of the Library is too strict. It is said that not enough freedom of the alcoves in Bates Hall is given to the public, and that too many books are kept from general circulation by being "starred." It sometimes happens with an applicant for books that he does not know exactly what he wants, but would like to go behind the railing and select for himself. It must be remembered that the Library is not in any sense a class institution, and the privileges granted to one person should be open to all. In each case like the one cited, it would be impossible to spare a special attendant to accompany the applicant, as each attendant has regular and necessary duties to perform. There is a catalogue of all the books in the Hall, which is accessible to anybody who will take the trouble to consult it, and to this catalogue the new books are added as fast as they come in. With these liberal facilities, there is no good ground for finding fault on the score of too much restraint in the building. It is considered by some a hardship that certain books are not allowed to circulate, though they may be used in the Hall. This restriction applies principally to works of reference, files of bound newspapers, and books of such rarity that if once lost, they cannot be easily replaced. All such works are too important to the public to be monopolized for a fortnight by any one person at home. It must be remembered, too, that many of these books were given and accepted on the condition of being used only in the building. Then again, it is considered by others a hardship that a reference to two citizens is required, before cards on which books are lent are issued, though such reference carries with it no pecuniary responsibility on the part of the

citizens. It is simply a guarantee that there is such a person as the applicant living in the city. It was found by experience that certain dishonest people would give fictitious names and false residences, and when books were not returned that were charged to such persons, it was impossible to trace them. In this way many books were lost. The subject received a great deal of attention more than a year ago, when the present plan of requiring a reference was adopted. Now their statements have to be verified, and when found correct, every privilege of the Library is open to them. To a person who really wants to use the Library, this is no hardship. The proof of the expediency of this rule is found in the fact that only one seventh part of the number of books, that was formerly lost, is lost now. The Trustees would be derelict in their duty if they neglected any wise measure for the safety of the property of the City. The money spent on books should be considered an investment rather than an expenditure, and such property should be guarded with religious care, as it is intended for posterity as well as for ourselves. Some of your Committee entered upon the examination of the Library in partial sympathy with the criticisms that have been made on its Administration, but since they have seen the practical working of the present system and compared it with the old plan, they are convinced that it is the part of wisdom to ask for the references now required.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the City on having a Library so complete in its details, and so much used by its citizens. It cannot fail to leave its mark permanently on the character of the community, and is a grand supplement to the system of public schools. The plan of universal education culminates fitly in an institution of this kind. Let the school-children be taught that their education does not stop when they leave their teachers, but is a duty which lasts through life, and that in doing this duty they will find great help by using the Public Library. If this fact be fixed in their minds,

it will rebound to the learning and morality of the next generation.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Chairman*,
CHAS. F. BRADFORD,
GEO. L. CHANEY,
JOHN S. DWIGHT,
SAM'L ELIOT,
J. S. LOMBARD.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, November 11th, 1868.

[B]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE TRUSTEES:—

GENTLEMEN: The great loss which befell this Library and the science of Bibliography in the death of my predecessor in January last, makes it devolve upon me to report the affairs of the institution for the whole year, though my administration has extended through only half of it. It was our further misfortune to find in our unexpected straits that the health of Professor Jillson, the General Assistant of the Library, was not sufficiently established to warrant his acceptance of the superintendency to which he was unanimously called.

I beg leave to put upon permanent record a notice of the death of Professor Jewett, which was printed in the Bulletin of the Library, issued next after that sad event, and which forms the Appendix of this Report, marked A.

THE BUILDING.

A closer intimacy with the details of the Library service has served to strengthen in my own mind the convictions expressed by the Examining Committee of last year, that this building fails to meet the requirements.

Of the experiments which have recently been made to give more light to the lower alcoves of the Bates Hall, and to the corner alcoves of the galleries, the introduction of a gas-jet seems alone to have succeeded. We were, upon several afternoons of the past winter, obliged to suspend the delivery of

books in the Bates Hall, because the runners could not see their numbers at the shelves; but latterly they have been provided with dark lanterns, to which there are of course manifest objections; and there does not seem any way in which we can so practicably solve this vexed question, as by the introduction into all the alcoves of a gas-jet similar to the one experimented with.

The arrival of books in large invoices at the same time (as happened just after Mr. Jewett's death), and any sudden accumulation of donations, exchanges, or other matters demanding much detail, render it almost impossible, in the present cramped quarters for such work, to do it with positive accuracy and expedition. It is always a matter of gratulation with me, that no more errors arise than really do. One scene of confusion and untidiness has been cleared up by the removal of the *library bindery* from one of the alcoves to an extemporized room in the basement. The arrears of pamphlet binding and repairs are now disappearing, and experiments are making to ascertain by gradual expansion, how far it is practicable in an economic sense to do all binding work within the building.

Under the new arrangements made in May last, foreign books, with the exception of periodicals and continuations of serial publications, will hereafter be received in a bound condition. Heretofore, such of our Continental purchases as were bought between the annual invoices, had to be bound after their reception. With the new system operating, we shall have considerably fewer new books to bind; and the work can be more easily done in the building. Our repairs to books must necessarily increase year by year, as well as the miscellaneous work of his trade, which a single workman can attend to; and unless from the results of the experiments now in progress, it shall be found advantageous to employ additional hands, it seems hardly possible that we can expect entirely to dispense with the assist-

ance of outside binderies. Meanwhile, our basement seems very well adapted for what uses of this nature we may require of it.

The arrangement of the pamphlets has also demonstrated the insufficiency of space. It is possible, I think, if no better accommodation is ever provided for the (estimated) 30,000 duplicate pamphlets, and 6,000 duplicate volumes which we now possess (a number likely to increase), that another of the basement apartments now used as a lumber room, can be fitted to receive them, whenever it is thought necessary for the sake of better ventilation to remove the present false ceiling of the Lower Hall Delivery Room (which forms the floor of the present pamphlet room); and whenever the increase of the collection proper demands the whole of the upper galleries of the Bates Hall.

This leaves our collection of *shelf-pamphlets* to be provided for, and they consist of two classes:

I. Those received in a bound state, but without classification by author or subject, of which we have now about five hundred and fifty volumes. But few of these volumes are sufficiently specific in their composite nature to warrant their being placed in the general classes of books by subjects. This kind of volume will only grow by gifts, as a heterogeneous binding together of pamphlets can hardly meet with the approval of librarians. But in such a way the number will grow, and definite shelf-room must in time be assigned them. They have no fixed location at present.

II. Some 20,000 unbound pamphlets, which number will probably increase to over 25,000 before they get that completeness, which will warrant binding them by subject or author; and to this increase we are now paying special attention. As fast as bound they will find their appropriate place on the shelves, according to the general classifications of the Library. Meanwhile the incomplete series must be kept in boxes, which can be located as books. Still there will be a con-

siderable number so miscellaneous, that they will need to be put temporarily at least, with the bound heterogeneous pamphlets. Low cases, backed against the iron rail in the Bowditch gallery, would hold all such, and if we had the cases, that would seem to be the most convenient disposition to be made of them. Corresponding cases will have to be placed in due time in the gallery over the Bowditch, to accommodate the increase of the British Parliamentary Documents. We shall need some additional shelf-room during the coming year for the *Specifications of the British Patents*. All the available space in the present room which can be assigned to the folios, is more than occupied. Temporary accommodation, pending a more spacious apartment, which we may hope to have hereafter, can best be secured, I think, by similar low cases backed against the rail in the gallery devoted to the American Congressional Documents.

With the shelving recently done in certain alcoves, all spaces are now occupied, which were intended originally to be devoted to shelves. It may become necessary later to give to this purpose certain places, where the shelving will somewhat mar the architectural symmetry of alcove and gallery.

We are already locating large works of plates, etc., in imaginary cabinets, in anticipation of some cases of this kind being placed in the alcoves of the first gallery, where they are much needed in certain classifications.

We have now no suitable accommodations for *bound newspapers*, and our collection is fast increasing by exchange, and by gift, induced by the list of our deficiencies printed in the *Bulletins*. The volumes are kept wherever sufficient shelf altitude permits. If no provision is made for this department by an extension of our building, we may be obliged to devote one of the lumber-rooms of the basement to this end.

Our classifications of American history and literature, and of periodicals have already outgrown considerably the space allotted them.

THE BOOKS.

EXTENT OF THE ENTIRE COLLECTION. (See Appendix B.)
The Library contained, August 1, 1868, over 144,000 volumes; and about 20,000 pamphlets, destined to make, say, 2,000 bound volumes; beside, say, 30,000 pamphlets, which are duplicates.

This enumeration puts us for extent, second in the list of American Libraries, and gives us a respectable standing among the lesser of what may be called the great libraries of the world. The Library of Congress has 175,000 volumes, and from 50,000 to 70,000 pamphlets, and takes the first place in this country, and must keep it, while it and our own library retain respectively their present rate of increase. It secures under the copyright act a copy of every American book, without cost; and Congress now appropriates \$10,000 for foreign books, no part of which is taken for binding, except it be done abroad; all home work of this kind being effected at the Government bindery. It also expends \$1,500, per year for Periodicals. Our present income for all such purposes is about \$17,500, which must pay for American books as well as for foreign, and a part of which is further chargeable to binding.

The other large libraries of this continent come after our own in the following order, and their present condition is rather favorable to the belief that the gap between this and such others will be widened rather than contracted.

Astor Library, N. Y.	138,000 vols.	
Gore Hall (Harvard College)	118,000	“ 100,000 pphs.
Boston Athenæum	100,000	“ 70,000 “
New York Mercantile Library	98,000	“
Philadelphia Library Company	85,000	“
Library of Parliament, Ottawa	60,000	“
Yale College Library	50,000	“ 20,000 “
American Antiquarian Society	50,000	“

The Libraries in Boston having over 10,000 volumes are as follows:

Public Library . . .	144,000
Athenæum . . .	100,000
State Library . . .	28,500
Mercantile Library . . .	20,000
Boston Library . . .	19,000
Mass. Historical Society .	18,500
Natural History Society .	12,000

Our library is the only one among the large libraries of the country supported in the main by municipal grants. Only two other of the *public* libraries of this country have as yet assumed any considerable proportions, namely that of

New Bedford . . .	21,000 vols.
Cincinnati . . .	20,000 “

The largest of the *public* libraries of England established under the Parliamentary acts, which allow a penny in the pound valuation, to be assessed for the support of such libraries, are those of

Liverpool . . .	84,000 vols.
Manchester . . .	84,000 “
Birmingham . . .	50,000 “

EXTENT OF THE BATES HALL COLLECTION. (See Appendix B.)
A comparison of this year and last is shown by the following statement:

	1867.	1868.
The General Library	87,658	93,953
Bowditch Library	2,542	2,542
Parker Library	11,721	11,721
“ Duplicates (not for sale) . . .	186	186
Prince Library	1,952	1,952

	1867.	1868.
Books not located August 1	1,678	1,327
Duplicates and odd volumes (for sale)	5,146	5,805
	<u>110,881</u>	<u>117,486</u>
Deduct loss since 1861	99	80
	<u>110,782</u>	<u>117,406</u>

It will be observed that this year's report represents fewer lost from the opening of this hall than were last year accounted in that category. Although six are unaccounted for this year which were on the shelves last year, twenty-five are on the shelves this year which were reported, correctly or otherwise, missing last year.

EXTENT OF THE LOWER HALL COLLECTION. (See Appendix B.)

The number of volumes on the shelves,

August 1, 1867	25,199
Added to August 1, 1868	2,003
	<u>27,202</u>
Deduct transfers of books to Bates Hall	339
Condemned during the year	257
	<u>596</u>
In the Lower Hall, August 1, 1868,	26,606

The above transfers were all in the Department of Travels and Biography, and were such books as would find more use in the upper library. In the printing of new Finding Lists, and in the revision of the old, it is likely that during the coming year, a considerable number of other transfers will be made.

TOTAL INCREASE FOR THE YEAR. (See Appendix B.) Nearly 8,300 volumes have been added during the year, — a larger gain than ever before made, except when the great Bates gift and the Parker bequest were received; and it is considerably above the average yearly gain otherwise, which for the past ten years has been 6,379.

Except the Library of Congress (which has had the exceptional yearly gain for the past three years of over 28,000 volumes, owing to its absorption of other collections), there is but one other library in the country showing equal increase. The New York Mercantile Library has added for the last three years, an average of 9,821 volumes; but it should be remarked, that it buys duplicates by the hundred, and sells them off, when their circulation slackens, at a large discount upon cost, so that this increase is not the measure of the permanent enlargement of the library. Some deduction for ephemeral duplicates must also be made from our own increase, before comparing with libraries which buy few or no duplicates. The average increase for the past three years has been as follows, of the libraries under named:—

Philadelphia Mercantile Library	5,500 vols.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore (exceptional),	4,132 “
Boston Athenæum	2,500 “
Cincinnati Mercantile Library	2,315 “
Gore Hall (Harvard College)	2,250 “
State Library, (Albany)	2,200 “
Astor Library	2,100 “
San Francisco Mercantile Library	2,000 “
Yale College (exceptional)	1,950 “

INCREASE OF THE BATES HALL. (See Appendix B.)

Gain in located books for the year	6,297 vols.
Of these not located at last report (1867)	1,678 “
	<hr/>
Added and located	4,619 “
Added and not located August 1	1,327 “
Net increase of duplicates	659 “
	<hr/>
Bates Hall gain for the year	6,605 “
Deduct volumes transferred to B. H.	339 “
	<hr/>
Net gain for the year	6,266 “

INCREASE OF THE LOWER HALL. (See Appendix B.)

Added during the year	2,003 vols.
Less transfers and condemned books	596 “
Net gain of L. H.	<u>1,407 “</u>

INCREASE FROM NEW BOOKS. New publications have made nearly forty-three per cent of the additions to both halls during the year, and more than last year, as follows :

	1867.	1868.
English Books with British imprint	635	708 vols.
English Books with American imprint	1,154	1,445 “
English Books with Continental imprint	104	100 “
Foreign Books	539	673 “
Duplicates of either class	97	
	<u>2,529</u>	<u>2,826 “</u>

The duplicates this year are included in the divisionary items.

DONATIONS. (See List of Donors in Appendix E.) Excluding anonymous donors, the average number of persons who have given books to the Library during the nine years before this last, was two hundred and fifty-six each year; and I have to record for the year now closed, the larger number of three hundred and forty-two. It will be seen by Appendix B that the number of books given, 1,554, is in excess of any year since the Parker Library was received; while the pamphlets given, 2,513, constitute a fair average.

As the collection stands to-day, nearly one-half of its 144,000 volumes have been added by direct gift, while of the remainder a very large proportion, and nearly all of its costly works and books of permanent value, have been bought with the income of funds, established by private munificence. The collection of pamphlets has been almost wholly given.

This gratifying feature was dwelt upon in the Report of the Examining Committee for last year. There is some force in the rejoinder that donations to public libraries are very apt to be of the refuse lumber of private collections. The nucleus of our present library, which was stored for some years in the old "City Hall" — a collection of some two or three thousand volumes — had doubtless little of much value. The beginnings of all libraries, started on a common impulse in a community to accumulate at once, is very likely to show similar results. Of the 3,200 volumes given to start the Free Library of Manchester, England, over 2,000 were reckoned of little value.

Of the 70,000 volumes, which in round numbers may be said to be the extent of our growth from this cause, there can be no doubt about the great value of the nearly 25,000 given by Mr. Bates, the nearly 12,000 bequeathed by Mr. Parker, the 2,500 volumes of the Bowditch collection, and the several thousands given each by Mr. Ticknor and Mr. Everett; making, say 50,000 volumes of unquestionable value. Of the remaining 20,000 a considerable portion were useful, and a large part doubtless duplicates of previous acquisitions, which have served in exchanges, and will continue to do so.

By far the larger part of the books given find their location in the Bates Hall, because not suited for popular circulation. If sometimes of little market value, they are entitled to preservation with a care that perennial books, because often reprinted, do not so emphatically demand. They are quite as likely to be hereafter the foundation of history as better books are. That Library which seems securely permanent and regardful of carefully preserving its treasures, invites donations with an urgency of its own, and it behooves those who thoughtlessly complain of our diligence in guarding to a reasonable degree the books, which friends of the community have intrusted to the City for the use of those who come after them, to remember that we shall alienate our benefactors, and those intending to be such, if we

are unmindful of the *trust* that is committed to us. But for the assurance of permanency, which we are bound to make good, we should hardly have been cared for by private benefactions to the extent we have.

Libraries which are subject to the caprices of associations, and may be voted asunder, seldom secure the favors of benefactors. The Mercantile Libraries of the country, which are generally flourishing institutions, find few additions from donations. The Mercantile Library of New York makes its large annual addition almost wholly from purchases.

Our donations during the last three years have been nearly a quarter as many as our purchases, taking the whole library, but the proportion is far larger for the Bates Hall alone, which must be considered in comparison with the great libraries of the country, which have but to small extent, the equivalent of our lower department. At the Astor Library, out of a yearly increase of 2,100 volumes, only 300 come from gifts.

SHELF DUPLICATES. Located duplicates are not found in the Bates Hall, in large numbers; but the accession of entire libraries like the Parker, Bowditch, and Princee, has necessarily increased such duplicates, so far as they contained counterparts of the General Collection and of each other. There seems to have been an unfortunate omission in the printed supplemental catalogue of the Bates Hall, inasmuch as such titles in the Parker Collection, and some others, as were duplicates of books already designated in the first volume, were not repeated. There being no printed reference to these duplicates, the use of them is cut off, when it might be desirable, while the other copy may be in the hands of a borrower.

It is a matter deserving some thought how far the Lower Hall should be duplicated in the Bates Hall. During the past year this has been done in the accessions more freely than usual, and to it, I assign in part the cause of the greater use made of the

Bates Hall. Every book suited for a popular recognition at once, and likely also to maintain its value, except it be in the class of fiction, seems naturally to be demanded for each hall, as answering the ends of each. It is hardly practicable, however, if more than two copies of a book are needed, that the third and subsequent copies should be placed otherwise than in the Lower Hall, where provision for many duplicates is alone made. With this view measures have been taken to provide the Bates Hall with copies of the standard though popular histories, which have been heretofore confined to the Lower Hall. Copies of Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, and Thackeray have also been put in the Bates Hall *for reference only*, and on the same ground Dickens and Bulwer will be, when they are no longer living. In judging of the eligibility of contemporary novelists and *popular* belle-lettrists of the higher class, it has been deemed best to exclude them during their lives, except in some cases perhaps when writing in foreign tongues, and not to admit them generally for home use, as they can be obtained for that object from the Lower Hall.

The untidy condition, into which popular books suffered to go into the hands of a promiscuous clientage, must necessarily fall, naturally gives some a distaste for frequenting the Lower Department; but it is obvious that such persons cannot be supplied with cleaner copies of the same books in the Upper Hall without the risk of inviting those to use them who would soon obliterate the distinctions of cleanliness between the two Halls. This duplication of other books than fiction, when not merely ephemeral, can, I think, go on without the same, and perhaps with scarcely any risk, where more than one copy is desirable.

When our records show that 35,000 new paper covers were put upon books in the Lower Hall during the past year, it would indicate that considerable assiduity is experienced to keep the outside of the books presentable. A large number have had their bindings repaired or renewed; and two hundred and

fifty-seven volumes have been condemned. After the thorough examination which Mr. Jillson gave this lower collection a year ago, and the discarding of a large number of volumes as worn beyond repair, it seems probable that, for the past year, its 26,000 volumes have been in a better condition than for a long time previous.

These discarded volumes consisted of books defective in themselves or belonging to broken sets. The latter are now among our odd volumes, held for exchange; while the others were divided between the Insane Hospital at South Boston and the City Hospital, where they have had a new run of usefulness.

Shelf duplicates constitute one-quarter of the entire Lower Hall collection. They make one half of the volumes in the alcoves of Fiction and Juveniles, and one-quarter of those of Biography. The new system of recording loans by slips has enabled us constantly to test the circulation on our number of copies, and we have bought duplicates with more freedom, when we could do it with so much greater knowledge of what was required.

SALE DUPLICATES AND ODD VOLUMES. (See Appendix B.)

	1867.	1868.
Number at beginning of year	4,955	5,146 vols.
Added during the year, those for 1868 including 214 odd vol- umes from the L. H.	714	1,004 "
	<u>5,669</u>	<u>6150</u> "
Disposed of	523	345 "
Total, not including Parker Duplicates	<u>5,146</u>	<u>5,805</u> "

We have thus over five hundred more duplicates, after excluding the odd volumes, than we ever before possessed. Our Bulletin advertisements and the completion of our pamphlet sets are now affording additional facilities for exchanges, over what we have before possessed.

Our duplicates for exchange are exceeded in number by those of the Library of Congress, 9,000 volumes, and those of the New York Mercantile Library, 8,000; but the latter's are chiefly popular books of the day, whose circulation has fallen below the demand existing, when they bought them in duplicate by the hundreds. There are a great many books of considerable value among our duplicates. There is no other library in the country which has over 2,000.

Yale College Library has	1,500
New York State Library	1,500
Cincinnati Public Library	500
American Congregational Library	500
Peabody Institute, Baltimore	400
Astor Library	400
Natural History Society, Boston	3—400
Massachusetts Historical Society	250
Boston Athenæum	100

PAMPHLETS. (See Appendix B.) A more satisfactory report can now be made of this department than ever before.

Owing to the large number bequeathed by Mr. Parker, and given by Mr. Wm. Everett, our average gain in pamphlets has been about 3,000 a year; throwing out those large gifts, the average would be about 2,000; and something like 2,800 have been added during the year past.

If we add those worth preserving, of several thousand book-catalogues (of sales and booksellers' stocks, etc.) which have not always been counted as accessions, we may say that in round numbers nearly 60,000 pamphlets have been added to the Library from the beginning; and of these about 2,500 have alone been bought. Excluding those which now are in binding and count as books or parts of books, we may reckon that there are 50,000 remaining unbound, and that over one-half of these are duplicates. These last need to be arranged, so that any pamphlet can be found,

thereby facilitating exchanges. The others are now all subdivided, and among them there are nearly 8,000 of a miscellaneous kind, which I hope to dispose of in large part as bound books, arranged in groups or singly, by authors as far as possible, and secondarily by subjects. These I also hope to increase materially by application to their authors, to supply our deficiencies in their issues of this kind. We are now by this sort of application and by exchanges with other libraries, extensively increasing, preparatory to binding, the class of documents of cities, towns, etc., and Reports of Corporations, Societies, etc., which on the 1st of August numbered over 5,000. The four hundred then reported, of Rail Road reports will doubtless be swelled materially as our efforts succeed in completing broken sets. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of library and book catalogues are already in large part assorted and bound as need be. Between one hundred and two hundred odd numbers of Almanacs have had, since the enumeration, the broken sets of the principal ones among them partially or wholly filled up, and are likewise now prepared for the shelves, either bound or in boxes. Nearly 1,200 Documents of the United States Government are doubtless duplicates of others in our set of Congressional Papers, — now esteemed the completest in existence, since the one hundred volumes given by the heirs of Josiah Quincy have filled in an important gap in the set originally formed by Mr. Everett. The other divisions consist of odd serial numbers of books, catalogues of Fine Arts Exhibitions, Guide books and odd numbers of Periodicals. (of which we have no sets).

I am in hopes before another year to report considerable progress in the cataloguing, arranging in boxes, or binding of all these, and perhaps in the assortment of the duplicates.

Three other libraries have larger collections than ours, as is shown by the following list :

Harvard College . . .	100,000	catalogued.
Boston Athenæum . . .	70,000	mostly catalogued.
Library of Congress . . .	50-70,000	two-thirds catalog'd.
American Congregational Library	30,000	arranged.
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000	catalogued.
Brown University . . .	20,000	in vols., catalogued.
N. Y. Mercantile Library . . .	12,000	small part catalog'd.

C I R C U L A T I O N .

THE REGISTRATION OF BOOK-TAKERS. (See Appendix F.) Last year's Report stated the grounds for a new registration to have been a plundering of the institution by book-takers to an extent which had outgrown the increasing circulation in a tenfold ratio. It may have been done by two or three in a hundred; but this small number of the unfaithful could not be restrained unless by some system, under which the faithful would act in concert with us, and submit to some check themselves, though it need be but slight. If the books had been stolen from our shelves, a system of espionage in the building, at a cost of five or six hundred dollars a year, might have left the faithful to their old ways; and a system of espionage upon the habit of giving *aliases* and wrong residences (means by which the evil practices were carried on), could scarce be less offensively established than by the method decided upon. There was the additional duty incumbent on the institution of not continuing a system which was demoralizing rapidly the youths frequenting the library, by offering the chance of depredation with impunity, and which further permitted, with little chance of detection, the practice of securing several cards under assumed names.

The notice stated that the names of two *responsible* citizens would be required; but in practice the names of anybody were taken, and cards were given, if the investigation proved satisfactory. It was apparent that in a public institution we must require this of *everybody*, and it was hoped no umbrage would

be taken at so reasonable a course, which was the only way in which the library could escape the imputation of granting class-privileges. It is not known that the asking of these two names has kept away a single person who *could not* give them, but some who *would not* have foregone its privileges rather than do this penance for the public good. It must be remembered that the founders of the library contemplated much more stringent measures than these. The preliminary Report of 1852 recommended pecuniary guarantees from persons not personally or reputably known, and it was this report that induced Mr. Bates to do what he did. Because the Trustees subsequently thought to try the freer experiment it is not binding upon their successors to fail to be governed by the results of the experiment.

It is a fact that all libraries of any considerable size find it necessary to go farther than we now go in the matter of guarantees. Libraries of colleges are secured by the bonds given by their students. Corporated libraries have the stock and assessments of their shareholders to depend upon. Libraries of Congress and States have prior claims upon the pay of legislators. Ought not public libraries, throwing open their collections to all, to have some protection? There are nearly sixty free public libraries in the towns and lesser cities of Massachusetts, and the practice is usual with them (where the chances of knowing personally the applicants is much greater than in a city like Boston), to demand vouchers, particularly for minors. The Public Library of Cincinnati demands a deposit of three dollars from its citizens who wish to use its books.

It seems puerile, but for some misjudgments in the community, to re-iterate the necessity of protecting property reasonably, which is committed to persons in trust. The city pledges its faith in accepting donations, whether a single pamphlet or of such value as the gifts of Mr. Bates, that diligent care shall be exercised to preserve them, not only for the citizen of to-day but of all time. Without this implied assurance, the Library must lose

its hold upon the sympathies of those who have or may become its benefactors. Those who care always to find a book they wish, will suffer less deprivation from a preventive system than from another which renders their chances uncertain. The managers of the Library are under the joint obligation to preserve what is committed to their charge, and to extend the use of it as far as can be done with a reasonable reconciliation of the two duties; and it would be, without permitting license, difficult to devise a more liberal construction of this requirement than the present scheme of registration allows.

Our Library is in practice open to anybody who wishes to consult a book within the building. We take the applicant's name and address, and have not suffered from relying upon his good faith while he uses the book under the eye of the library attendants; but the case is far different when the applicant takes the book away. They are equally generous at the Astor Library, and in 1859 their Trustees were warranted in saying, "It is made accessible to the whole community more freely than was ever found practicable in any similar institution before established." Since that year this Library in its Bates Hall collection, does not allow the Astor to stand alone in such good work; but it must be remembered it does the additional work of circulating its books, which Dr. Cogswell of that Library thought when it was founded, an utterly impracticable thing, for New York City.

Purely reference libraries are not however exempt from very serious depredations, without some restrictive system. In 1865 they lost at the Imperial Library in Paris, five hundred and twenty-three books from unfaithful readers; and this led to the adoption of the following manner of securing themselves from such losses in future.

The visitor receives on entering a *white* blank, having the rules printed on it, on which he writes his name, address, and the book wanted. He goes to a desk and on a *yellow* slip repeats this,

and this slip is used in finding the book, and he claims it, when brought, with the white slip, which has the word *Rendu* stamped in red on it against the titles, when he returns the book to the desk. The slip thus stamped must be shown to the janitor in passing out. If a package is taken into the library, it is examined before allowed to go out. The system was vigorously attacked in the public prints; but the Directors satisfactorily rejoined, and when shortly after one of these public writers died, it is said that twenty five volumes with the stamp of the library on them, were found in his apartments!

The considerable diminution of the number of registrations, which it was thought would at first follow, has not been experienced. At the year's end as many persons possessed cards for using the Library as held them the previous year when the old regulation ceased, and it was known that during that year 12,000 persons had used the Library. The new registration proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, 8,474 names being registered before the 1st of January, though less than 8,000 had been registered in a similar period, when the library was first opened in this building in 1859, and when new cards were given out in 1867. Three hundred and twenty-nine applications were received in one day, September 2d. During the year there were 12,057 applicants, and of this number Roxbury furnished 1,100, and if these be deducted, the number still left shows no material reduction from last year, and does not prove that the newly imposed safeguards have stood in the way of applicants.

Of these 12,057 applicants, 5,887 took cards for the Bates Hall, and 10,884 those for the Lower Hall; and while some of them are in both enumerations, a considerable number are in one only.

Of these 12,057 cases, there seemed no further verification necessary in 9,247 cases, than the Directory gave; and in the remaining 2,810 cases, the applications were given to the Police, who were instructed in each case to make the necessary in-

quiries at the applicant's alleged residence, if found, and if not satisfactorily answered there, of the referees. The officers were cautioned in each case that their errand was merely "a matter of inquiry, and implied no sort of suspicion with regard to any particular person," and he was requested "always to state at once the object of his call." This was in pursuit of the only safeguard we required, respectable character and a known residence. The Directory failing in the last particular, there was of course no other way of ascertaining the fact. The Franklin Society of Paris, which is doing so much to establish libraries throughout France, calls it a necessity that the users of books in these libraries should have a "known residence," and there would seem to be no question about the propriety of taking suitable measures to verify this.

Of the 2,810 cases given to the Police, such returns were made as warranted the issue of cards in all but two hundred and thirty-three cases, where there were discovered attempts at deceiving as to age and residence, and where the referees warned us against granting the privilege. If two hundred and thirty-three deceitful and irresponsible persons made attempts to get admitted and failed, we may well suppose that with no checks a much larger number would have tried and have succeeded. Of the cards granted during the year, thirty-three were reclaimed for good reasons.

Twelve thousand cards among a population of 250,000 may seem small, and give rise to the inference that the public is indifferent to such privileges; but two things must be borne in mind. The Athenæum Library, the old Boston Library, and numerous smaller collections, open to the public, and a large number of private libraries, prevent this Institution being the sole supplier of the people's wants. Further than this, a large city like Boston has not that homogeneous population conducive to a relatively large clientage, like smaller places. If we take places like Fall

River, Fitchburg, and New Bedford, and throw out of the comparison the want of rivals to their public libraries, in the measure that we experience them in Boston, we shall find that their similar institutions have from 1,000 to 1,500 users of their books to every 10,000 of their population, and that is twice to three times the proportion in Boston, which is roundly about five hundred out of every 10,000 inhabitants. The proportion at Manchester, England, cannot be over four hundred and fifty on the same ratio; and at Liverpool not far from two hundred, while at Birmingham it is less than three hundred; though three times as many use their Reference Library. It should not be forgotten that these English libraries offer superior advantages over Boston to invite a large number of users, in their system of branch libraries.

USE OF LOWER HALL. (See Appendix G.) Our count this year is of the slips, showing the number of books returned to the Library, which is nearly 142,000. Last year the count was gathered from the last consecutive number stamped by a *Numerator* on the slips. Early the past year suspicion was awakened as to the accuracy of this last tally, and the number stamped by this instrument on the slip last used was 154,702, or about 13,000 more than the counting of the slips showed. This seemed to prove the erratic character of the machine, induced perhaps by the disproportionate wear of the cog-wheels enumerating units and tens (where its errors were not so likely to come to notice when footing up a day's work, as if the trouble were in the higher places), and furthermore raised unfortunately a degree of suspicion about the results given by its returns in last year's enumerations. There seems no way, however, of verifying or rectifying last year's figures, and they must stand in our tables, with this uncertainty attached to them. The tendency of the machine, however, is plainly to exaggerate; nor can perfect reliance, I think, be placed on earlier figures in our tables, when

the tally was kept by dropping a pea in a box for each book delivered. It is to be hoped that our present method of counting each day's slips as the work goes on, will give us more trustworthy records.

The record of *Books Returned* for the year, stands thus by months:—

Sept., 1867,	3,916	April, 1868,	15,686
Oct., “	10,075	May, “	13,883
Nov., “	12,606	June, “	12,876
Dec., “	13,213	July, “	11,518
Jan., 1868,	14,497		<hr/>
Feb., “	16,526	Total,	141,853
March, “	17,057		

This total is nearly 42,000 below the total as given last year on the faith of the *Numerator*, and no full year, since the Library has been in the present building, has been reported as showing so small a number.

If this decrease is accounted real and not apparent, (and to a partial extent, for the reasons I shall give, I think it is real) it may be accepted as an instance of departure from a scale of accumulating benefit, to which all libraries seem subject. We have experienced a decline before, without so good a reason for it. Our daily average fell off eighty in 1860, but it was gained all back the next year. The issues of the Astor Library dropped from 59,516 in 1861 to 44,966 in 1866, and ascended to 54,314 again in 1867. The Reference Library, at Manchester, showed 160,496 issues in 1862, only 108,237 in 1864, and went up to 194,349 in 1867. If we look to some of our lesser institutions in Massachusetts we shall see the use of the Public Library at Fall River drop in five years from 31,000 to 24,500. That at Charlestown has shown a more rapid decline in three years from nearly 77,000 to 56,400 last year.

There may be local causes in these cases for a decline; and

notably in the instances last named, it may be the inability of the institution to purchase duplicates in sufficient numbers to lure the novel readers from the circulating libraries. There was probably sufficient reason in our own case for a considerable diminution, because of the slowness with which any new registration fills up its numbers to the average takers for a year. The increase of the Bates Hall circulation also gives rise to the hope that the decrease in one hall has caused the increase in the other. Another reason may exist in the more persistent efforts to follow up delinquents and to search for detained books, Mr. Ford having failed in only five per cent of the instances to be successful, whereas the Messenger Corps employed last year failed in thirty-one per cent. There are always some persons uneasy under compulsion however wholesome, who would give up the best privileges, if they could not enjoy them without being held to a strict accountability.

None of the reasons already alleged recognize any cause for the decline, in the nature of the new registration, for it does not seem to have diminished the number of card holders, and there must be other causes than any requirements of that registration, to operate detrimentally if the same number of persons fail to take out an equal number of books.

There were some influences at work, but for which the decrease would perhaps have been greater; such as the facilities afforded by the *Indicator*—the latest practical device with which the ingenuity of my predecessor advanced the library service,—and by the Bulletins, which have met with great demand; and by the very free and more satisfactory purchases of duplicates, as the slip system made known where they could be augmented with advantage.

If we have an equal number of card-holders with the previous year, it must be remembered their terms of using the library extended over widely varying portions of this year, while of a similar number during the preceding, not far from one-half held

over their right by renewal from the year before. In this I think lies the real secret of the falling off, which must be considerable, even if we do not measure its extent by the difference of the returns.

During the first year that the present building was occupied, 13,329 persons signed to use the Library, then a novelty, and they took 149,468 volumes, or an average of more than eleven to each. The past year 11,824 different persons held cards, and they took from the Library (both halls being now open) 158,873 volumes, or an average of between thirteen and fourteen each. In this view it would not seem that any depressing effect upon the use of books has arisen from our Janitor's efforts to keep delinquents aware of their obligations.

It does not follow that an increase of borrowers will augment the circulation in a like ratio. Manchester in 1867 increased its borrowers one hundred per cent; but the consequent increase of circulation was only fifty per cent.

The persons who used our Lower Hall the past year took on an average thirteen volumes for the year. It is not clearly discernible in the nature of the population of different places, why there is such a wide variation in the frequency with which the card-holders of libraries resort to them for books. The rule of averages seems to be at fault somewhere, in the following tables which show the average number of volumes taken in a year by the users of the several libraries; and it must be confessed the figures are rather curious than directly instructive. It will be seen there is a wide difference in the English libraries, and even in the separate leading branches of one institution, as the figures against Manchester indicate:—

Liverpool Lending Libraries	.	.	.	51 average.
Birmingham	"	.	.	27 "
Manchester	"	.	.	17, 18, 27, 27 each.

In the enumerations to follow, of some of the public libraries of Massachusetts, the great variations are to be accounted for, in part doubtless, by the fact that, in some of the smaller places, only the heads of families sign for the privilege, while the other members enjoy them; and in regard to the libraries of Associations, it must be remembered that more than one book may in some of them be taken at a time, as for example, at the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, from four to eight are issued; and that books are likewise delivered at houses.

Public Libraries in Massachusetts.

Lynn,	44	Fall River,	13
Dana, (Cambridge)	43	Leominster,	13
South Reading,	34	Northampton,	13
Weston,	30	Waltham,	12
Wayland,	27	Winchester,	12
Holton, (Brighton)	20	Brookline,	10
Fitchburg,	19	Concord,	10
New Bedford,	17	Newburyport,	9
Phillipston,	14	Beverly,	8
Taunton,	14	Westford,	6
Stoneham,	13		

Libraries of Associations.

Troy Young Men's Association	37
Detroit Young Men's Association	36
Cleveland Library Association	31
San Francisco Mercantile Library	28
Boston Mercantile Library	27
Brooklyn Mercantile Library	27
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	25
New York Mercantile Library	17

The extent of Libraries, and particularly the proportion of fiction and juveniles in their purchases, naturally affect both the number of users and issues. The tables, which I have educed

under this head, are rather suggestive, I am aware, than demonstrative of any definite conclusion, in the absence of thorough classifications of the libraries, and an analysis of the people using them.

Small libraries with their users close about them must necessarily have a circulation in larger proportion to their extent, than larger ones, with their users widely scattered. Thus it is that three of the branches at Manchester, whose aggregate volumes are but little more than our Lower Hall collection, have yet double the number of issues. The same principle holds among these Manchester branches, for that at Campfield, which has more than double the volumes of the Chorlton branch, had but little more than four-fifths as many issues.

Still if we compare our Lower Hall, which shows that every volume of its 26,000 went out on an average more than five times for the year, with the lesser public libraries of Massachusetts, we shall see we are not low in the scale; and moreover the instance of New Bedford will be given to prove how relatively small purchases of fiction for adults and youths, will lessen the proportion. I put in parentheses the extent of their purchases of such books.

Charlestown (60 per cent)	. . . . .	6—
Boston (55 per cent)	. . . . .	5+
Lynn (60 per cent)	. . . . .	5—
Brighton (33-50 per cent)	. . . . .	4+
Newport (50 per cent)	. . . . .	4
New Bedford (8-9 per cent)	. . . . .	1+

As a general thing libraries of Associations do not re-duplicate their extent in their issues so greatly as free libraries, as for example:—

Hartford Young Men's Institute	. . . . .	3
Pittsburg Mercantile Library	. . . . .	2½+

New York Mercantile Library (50 per cent)	2½
San Francisco Mercantile Library (33-50 per cent)	2¼
Cincinnati Mercantile Library	1+

This same difference was remarked in England in 1857, when the experiment of Free Libraries had been tried for five years, and it was made an argument for the greater usefulness of the Public Library, as these two columns show:—

<i>Free.</i>		<i>Associated.</i>	
Sheffield,	17—	Leeds' Mech's Inst.,	4½
Liverpool,	12—	Carlisle “	3¼
Kidderminster,	10½	Manchester Y. M. Ch. Asso.	2¾
Salford,	7¼	Manchester Mech's Inst.,	2¼
Oxford,	6	Manchester Athenæum,	2
Cambridge,	6	Pendleton Mech's Inst.,	2
Bolton,	5¼	Salford Mech's Inst.,	1¼
Manchester,	5	Liverpool Mech's Inst.,	1+

USE OF BATES HALL. (See Appendix G.) As a collection grows, and particularly when it has supplied, as ours has, its shelves with the classes of books most commonly deemed standard in various departments, it must draw in a larger proportion of out-of-the-way works, which, while they add value to the library, do not invite use. An undue tendency to this kind of accumulation in our higher department is studiously avoided, for our policy is eminently one calculated to supply positive rather than possible wants. Our foreign agencies were so arranged in May last, that we have since then been receiving invoices every fortnight from London, Paris and Leipsic, a good part of which has been made up of the best current issues, transmitted immediately upon publication, without loss of time in ordering; and our Bulletins and Daily manuscript lists have made them promptly known. A large proportion of these naturally go into the Bates Hall, and the same may be said of those books, which are added on the recom-

mentation of citizens; for in books of the popular character of the Lower Hall, our own free purchases nearly preclude the chances for such recommendation. This system of buying at once the best *new* books and meeting individual preferences, must remove from the library any imputation of not being alive to the wants of its frequenters.

Our record of "books asked for" is often shown to strangers interested in library management, and they are struck with the general good character of the recommendations. Adults have too much of the proper feeling to ask for worthless books, and the books asked for by youths, are usually duplicate copies of popular books. Each of these latter applications is always investigated, and when additional copies are warranted, they are bought; but a record of duplicates forms no part of the system now under consideration. The increased use of this privilege is more than commensurate with the increased use of this hall. The total of these applications for last year was 1,120, being double that of the year previous, which was much in excess of any former record, and these records, be it remembered, are by *titles* not *volumes*. In one hundred and eighty-three of these instances the book already belonged to the Library; of the remaining, about six were too vaguely described to order, and one or two of such cost that the outlay was not deemed wise at the time; so that about nine hundred and thirty orders went out during the year, and four hundred and twenty-three had been answered at the close of it, beside some which had been sent in years previous. We may say then that perhaps a thousand volumes (not duplicates and going chiefly into the Bates Hall) of the more than 8,000 added to the Library during the year, were nearly sure of one perusal before going upon the shelves. (See Appendix H.)

Fortunately the figures of the use of the Bates Hall last year were based upon an actual count, so that I feel certain of the great increase of use which the figures show, notwithstanding the drawbacks incident to any new registration.

The *home use* is twenty-five per cent in excess of last year, and one hundred and forty per cent more than the smallest annual use heretofore. Hardly any, perhaps not another, large library of the valuable character and public nature of our Bates Hall collection, in the world, permits or experiences so extensive home use of its books. At the Imperial Library in Paris, only authors domiciled in that city, who have published books of repute, and have made special applications, and strangers for whom their country's ambassador will become responsible, can take books away, in number not more than five works, to be kept not over three months. The privileged borrowers of the Royal Library at Berlin take away only 30,000 volumes a year of its 700,000.

The *hall use* shows more than equal gain. Practically, every person of decent exterior, whether known or not, is given books to use in the hall, on the sole guaranty of his signature and address.

There is a considerable share of hall use with us, that fails to appear in our returns, but is made a part of the figures in some other libraries (the Reference Departments of the three principal English libraries particularly), and consequently precludes any just comparison. I refer to the Reference books about the desk, to protracted investigations in alcoves, which are almost daily of considerable extent among the Patent Reports and Specifications of America, France, and Great Britain. The use of these last has risen fifty per cent. (See Appendix H.)

The daily average use, both home and hall, is thirty per cent, or one hundred and twenty-one volumes more than last year. This number is nearly doubled when we take the daily average of the busiest week in the year, and the two hundred and twenty-eight volumes then used per day is sixty-five per cent more than a similar average for last year.

BATES HALL READING. (See Appendix J.) By reference to the Table it will be seen that books under the heading of

America have had a use more nearly approaching to those relating to England, than ever before. Those in the rather miscellaneous class headed by Theology, are regaining their old standing. It is probably owing to the non-circulation of their books, that the kinds of book most in demand for reference at the Astor Library do not exactly correspond with ours. There Theology shares with the Patents the pre-eminence of *alcove* use; the Fine Arts department has about one-half of the respective demands of those just named, and at the same time it is in two or three times the request of any of the other classes. In 1854 the last department was thought to head the list at the Astor, in all use. In the latest enumeration I have seen of the Astor issues, books under the head of *America* were in demand compared with those of England, as ten to twenty-one; with us the past year it has been as twelve to seventeen.

LOWER HALL READING. (See Appendix K.) In examining the Table, it should be known that the figures of last year, subdividing the alleged total of 183,714, were approximately deduced from proportionate measurement of the compressed slips recording the loans. The return this year is from absolute count of each day's work by departments.

The table will show a slight relative increase of the issues (a gain of one per cent on the whole) in the departments of Science and History; in every other case a considerable decline, which accounts for the material increase of six per cent in the circulation of fiction. This advance was anticipated from the action of the *Indicator*, which applies to that class of books only. The novelty of the instrument and the expedition it insures has naturally tended to augment the call for this kind of book. During the early weeks of the year, the ratio ran as high as seventy-nine per cent, and for weeks it never fell below seventy-six per cent; but as the newness of the instrument wore off, the circulation began to show a sufficient decline to put the proportion for the

year at seventy-four per cent. The class called "Collections," etc., contains Bohn's libraries and some similar sets, which are in part composed of fiction; and the use of the class of foreign books is likewise largely fiction, so that it may be estimated that over three quarters of our issues are of this sort.

Fiction in English constitutes something over thirty per cent of our entire lower collection, and this, apparently by no pre-determination, coincides with what on an average seems to be judged best for the service of public libraries. From the kind responses to my inquiries, which have been made so generally by the librarians of the numerous public and other libraries in this State, and elsewhere, here and in Europe, I find that in Massachusetts it is just about the average percentage given by these libraries to fiction in their annual purchases, though the practices of individual libraries range from five per cent to sixty-six per cent; and for our library the past year fiction has constituted more than fifty per cent of its additions. Again comparing these same libraries in our lesser cities and towns, it will appear that these issues of fiction range from twenty-five per cent to eighty-three per cent, fixing an average at about fifty-five per cent. Furthermore the extent of their use of fiction is almost always in direct accordance with the extent of their purchases in this department. The library (Lynn) which buys most largely (sixty per cent) of fiction, has the largest proportion of such use (eighty-three per cent).

Taking ten of the most active associated libraries of the country, situated in our principal cities, I find that while on an average their purchase of fiction is just the same (thirty-two per cent), their use of it rises to seventy per cent; and singularly enough the one which has the largest use, ninety per cent, is one which makes only twenty-five per cent of its additions out of fiction, the Milwaukee Young Men's Association. At the New York Mercantile Library, where they supply duplicates on a liberal scale not elsewhere attempted, they follow this rule in

buying: "Of novels, if six fruitless calls are made daily for an old title, three or four additional copies are added. If from twenty-five to fifty such calls for a new novel are made daily, ten to fifteen new copies are ordered. Of books, not novels, a new copy is added for every two calls daily, which cannot be met."

This same preponderance prevails in England. At the public library at Oxford their purchases are thirty-three per cent; at Salford, fiction, forming fifty per cent of its lending libraries, makes ninety per cent of its issues; at Liverpool, seventy-one per cent; while at Sheffield it is only forty-seven per cent.

In France the proportion of fiction is fixed by the Franklin Society — an institution that ought to be copied among us — at much the same as with us. This Society, in founding and encouraging libraries throughout France, establishes for their guidance the principle that of every twenty volumes, seven should be fiction, five travels, four history, and four in science.

With us then for the past year, it appears that each volume of fiction has found thirteen readers, while all other books in this hall got less than two. If what Sir James Mackintosh held is true, that nothing popular can be frivolous, and that which influences multitudes must be important, then these results cannot be wholly undeserving of kindly consideration, while the impulse is so powerful to give them a bad significance. To be sure in viewing the favorable side we are prone to take possible advantages for probable ones. When we find men like Bacon and Mackintosh accounting fiction a grand instrument in moral education; Stuart Mill judging it to be a mentor that ennobles the mind; Talfourd calling the best novelist the truest benefactor; Robertson, of Brighton, confessing that he found his spirit's refreshment in *Waverley* and the rest; and our own Dewey comparing with the pulpit battery, the flying artillery of the satire of Thackeray, that scales inaccessible points and strikes at folly, — when we regard such testimonials we may not be apt to remember that each is recounting the influence of the

best fiction on uncommon perceptions, which is a very different thing from the measure of popular advantage, where so few have these finer susceptibilities.

But it does not follow that certain advantages may not accrue to the average reader. When Whately affirmed that the mind, like the stomach, did not thrive on concentrated food, but needed bulk of matter as well as nutriment, it was a proposition very closely touching this question. Most novels show some good purpose or give some fractional information, which would be disregarded if concentrated into moral pith or educational precept. A hand-book of "Good Manners" or "Etiquette" will not make many gentlemen, and many novels have a far more effective influence to that end. "I often see," says Mr. Emerson, and no doubt truly, "traits of the Scotch and the French novel in the courtesy and brilliancy of young midshipmen, collegians, and clerks."

But whether for good or evil, or for a mixed influence, the astounding increase of works and readers of fiction seems to render it certain that the time for eradicating this greed is very far distant, and that the well-being of communities is better served by regulating the supply than by denying it altogether. The increase is moreover a natural result of the advantage gained by story-tellers since Richardson's day, in becoming of more influence for good or evil, than the writers of all other departments of literature combined; and of all literatures, our own in the judgment of Mackintosh, has the most to lose, if we undervalue this species of composition. Whether it be out of the love of popularity or the necessity for gain, nearly all the strong writers of our day are herding into fiction. In part they follow and in part they lead the popular appreciation. The writer craves a large auditory, and seeking it with what a large auditory can comprehend, he allures the selecter classes to follow after by virtue of his own personality. Kingsley could not have so effectually with the many defended the necessity of Christianity to success in life, had he not given his judgments the shape they took in

"Alton Locke" and "Hypatia." Godwin fought his philosophical battles more noticeably in his novels than elsewhere. Dr. Holmes has turned to more angles his theories of psychological mysteries in "Elsie Venner" and the "Guardian Angel," than he could have found a patient public for in disquisitionary form. Dickens has given social abuses more effectual stabs than the prosy moralists. It is the food in bulk with appetizing condiments that does the duty.

The experience of public libraries shows that this craving is not one of low minds alone. It is a sort of Carlylian ostentation to say that the reading of Marryat induces a vacuity of thought, worth while as giving a fresh start for new advances in intellectual labor; but Dr. Jacob Bigelow seems to have told us in his "Limits of Education," the plain fact: "The world is not content with history. It requires the supplementary aid of fiction, which finds facts not in testimony, but in probability." Here I think is where it invites the great mob of readers. People like to gauge matters by their own experience. It requires labor to test and understand historical or scientific facts; but everybody has notions of what is probable in human action. The small span of years of the youth who come to our Lower Hall is verge enough to establish their own mental criteria of probabilities, and they seek what will give these accomplishments activity. If our Lower Hall collection did not circulate, forcing readers to hall use alone, there would doubtless be a less percentage of fiction read, for novel reading is particularly home-reading; but still a large use of fiction does prevail in reference libraries that furnish it. Even at such a library as the Astor, the librarians keep on tables close at hand a good part of what fiction they have, to have it ready, for the use of it they know to be inevitable. At the library of Parliament in Ottawa, of the books used by other than members, one half are fiction, though they buy but twenty or thirty volumes a year in that department. The Librarian of Congress, at Washington, estimates that in his

library, fifteen per cent of its use is novels. If we look at the reference departments of the English libraries, we find recorded of Liverpool that thirty-four per cent of their issues is fiction; at Oxford, the class of "light literature" is forty-two per cent; and at Salford, ten years ago, when their reference library had but one-thirty-fourth part fiction, the issues were to fiction readers, from one-quarter to one-third.

The question of the kind of people using our Library is one closely touching the inquiry before us. Observation would point to the conclusion that one-half of the frequenters of our Lower Hall are minors. Exact statistics on this point have not been ascertained; but this proportion is borne out by the precise records of the English libraries. At Birmingham, last year, nearly one-half were under twenty, and two-thirds were under twenty-five. An inquiry has been made into the conditions of the first two thousand who applied for cards last year, so far as their occupations show them; and throwing out one hundred and eighteen males and six hundred females who gave no occupation, I find among the remaining 1,280 people these classes most numerously represented:—

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Clerks	330
Teachers (male twelve, female fifty-five)	67
Pupils (forty-five male, female twenty)	65
Students	63
Merchants	50
Printers	42
Physicians	35
Lawyers	28
Machinists	28
Office or shop boys	20

I think, if we had the means of comparison with the early years of the Library in this respect, that the increase of readers would be found to be at the lower end of the social scale. I

think this is the experience of public libraries, though there may be exceptions. There is a fondness in those connected with such libraries for imagining the character of the reading is improving. It was held so in the early reports of this Library. I read it in the reports of other fresh and eager librarians. At the Philadelphia Mercantile Library they claim that the proportion of fiction called for is diminishing; but I conjecture that in most cases of diminution, it is because the taste for it is not as lavishly catered to as formerly.

The educated classes, in cities above all, read fewer books perhaps than formerly, though they may buy more; but the working classes read vastly more. This doubtless tells upon the use of fiction in libraries; but the frequency of private collections among the class capable of buying books, tells quite as much in the same way. Books that this class hesitate to buy for their ephemeral character, they flock to libraries to devour. The small percentage of standard literature used from our Lower Hall is not called for by the better classes, but by the poorer, simply because that kind of reading the former class have on their own shelves. Other librarians tell me the same thing. There is another result of the same cause. Public libraries at the start are much frequented by the better classes, who drop away and surrender their places to others lower in the social scale. This arises from the latter body being eager for a book, not a particular book. The comparatively few duplicates of the last popular book do not render it possible that more than a small part of those who frequent the Library for such books, can get them; and, wearying of futile applications, the craver of the latest novelty deserts the public, for the nearest circulating library. A very large proportion of the 1,100 signers for Roxbury last year were of the higher classes; but I do not look for their retention on our list, unless they are lured by the attractions of the Bates Hall; but as they leave us to go back to Loring's, we shall see their places filled up from the lower ranks.

It was said in the preliminary report of 1852, "that no population of 150,000 souls, lying so compactly together as to be able with tolerable convenience to resort to one Library, was ever before so well-fitted to become a reading, self-cultivating population as our own." It is to be hoped this is true; but with the vast facilities of inter-communication going on, and the cosmopolitanizing of the world, we are daily being reduced to the common level of other less favored communities. Accepting this tendency, we must expect its symptoms. The change in our public which renders such a percentage of fiction-using possible is by no means peculiar to us. The greed for such reading has long been growing. It was thought grievous more than a long lifetime ago, and moralists of the last century mourned over it. Thirty years ago when in a decade they were re-printing more standard literature, than ever before, the alarm was still frantically sounding.

In our day we have seen religious magazines seek to increase their buyers by printing secular novels, as "Good Words" did those of Alexander Smith. Even the venerable Sylvanus Urban has metamorphosed himself into an editor of stories. In Great Britain last year, about a quarter of the total 4,000 books published, were novels and juveniles.

The career of the "London Journal" — a paper perhaps few in this country know anything about, and not many of the educated class in England ever see — precisely illustrates the powerfulness of sensational and mediocre fiction. It was started in 1845 on the flood tide. G. W. Reynolds and Eugene Sue wrote continuous stories in it, and giving it a circulation surprising for those days, 80,000. In 1845, Mr. J. F. Smith's stories run its list up to between 300,000 and 400,000. In 1854, one of his stories gave it half a million circulation. The sequel is instructive. A man of real genius took hold, and Charles Reade's "White Lies" caused a rapid decline. They resorted to re-printing Scott's novels — it dropped fifty per cent. The

question for the sociologist is whether with Smith's novels a regulated use could do more for good, than an abandonment in large part of all influence by an attempt to raise the literary standard.

There is in the masses an impatience of such denial of their tastes. I know not how our community would relish such a rule as prevails at the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, where novels and romances are only issued upon special application to the Director; or even at Cincinnati, where fiction-use does not exceed fifty per cent, because it is confined almost entirely to adults, since they do not issue novels to minors except on a written order from their parents.

There was a time in the history of this Library when the runners were instructed to deliver the non-fiction rather than fiction, if numbers representing both classes of books were on the cards; and it may have worked to diminish the preponderance of fiction; but it may also have discouraged applicants, who came to the Library for the chance of getting now and then a novel.

There is perhaps not a better way of understanding what the great masses do read, or what they frequent a public library for, than by examining the tables of the circulation of certain authors and books which form Appendix L.

These statistics however, are to be used cautiously in drawing conclusions. A book's circulation will depend largely upon the number of copies; and the number of copies, stated in the appendix, pertained to the book at the year's close, and may not have been on the shelves all through the year. New books, too, offer returns for only the part of the year transpiring since their publication. The relative popularity of authors is also not to be hastily deduced from these figures. If large numbers did not own Dickens and Scott, their use would doubtless be proportionally greater.

READING ROOM. (See Appendix M.) The tables in the

appendix show a considerable increase in the number of periodicals taken, mostly in English as to language, and in the literary class. The following figures will show that we have the finest collection of the periodical literature of the world, accessible at one place, in this country. A news-room, our hall was not intended to be, and we offer no comparison with other reading rooms in that respect.

	Magazines.	Newspapers.
Boston Public Library	287	4 (foreign only.)
Cooper Union, N. Y.	215	55
N. Y. Mercantile Library	150	200
Library of Congress	123	58
Boston Athenæum	115	82
Natural History Society	100	
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	100	200
San Francisco Mercantile Library	80	300
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	64	236
—————		
Manchester Reference Library	91	15

Duplicates are taken of twenty-four different periodicals, as eleven of Harper's, five of the Atlantic, etc.

The use of the room increases gradually from September till March, when it is most used, and each month shows thereafter a decrease till August.

The table shows a gain of 14,000 in the total number of readers. There is a decrease in the number of reference readers, the tally of which is kept solely by observation, and is therefore uncertain. There is however, a gain of 20,000 in the readers of periodicals, which is an actual count of slips.

The continued increase of readers is the best answer to the complaints of the delivering of the periodicals on slips, which also renders almost certain, a perfect collation of the magazines for binding at the year's end. This is in great contrast to our

experience under the old system of exposure on tables. We have now unfit to bind, and consequently kept from the public, over 200 volumes of periodicals which are deficient in from one to a dozen numbers; and that, after repeated efforts heretofore to repair the damage done in the eight years of license which prevailed antecedent to the last two years. Depredations made during that time not only injured the public then, but have continued and will continue to injure them till our broken sets can be completed. It is worthy of remark that at Manchester their experience forced them into just the system of delivery that we have; and their librarian writes to me, that it entirely prevents loss as it does with us.

LOSSES AND DELINQUENTS. (See Appendix N.) The table in the appendix will show the results, which were anticipated from the new registration. I am unable to find among last year's statistics the exact correspondences of those I present this year. Enough is presented in the parallels however to establish the fact that a larger proportion (by six per cent) of the books finable were returned without requiring a messenger; that against sixteen per cent of the messenger books, whose takers could not be found at their addresses last year, we have less than seven per cent this year; and that the total loss of the year from unfaithful takers is thirty-five this year against two hundred and thirty-one last year.

This loss of thirty-five out of 158,873 books which were taken from the building, is the equivalent of one in every 4,540. I believe this immunity from loss in some part owing to the exclusion in a large degree of irresponsible persons; but still in a greater degree to the persistency with which delinquents have been followed. This enforcement is doubtless annoying to some who fancy they are asking equal privileges in demanding special ones. There would seem to be no question of the propriety of holding the public to a strict accountability. I learn from the

reports of the Franklin Society in Paris, that those libraries, which it has nurtured throughout France, have all failed in which there was laxity in this respect. The officers of the law can call upon citizens to help preserve the peace; and can we not expect from our frequenters — at even a little inconvenience to themselves — that they will help us by conforming to wholesome rules, in the work of preservation and discipline which we have to do? Where the individual suffers, the community gains. We deal here with a large proportion of the youth of the city. If they find they can abuse with impunity the public treasures here kept, they may learn to believe that public possessions of other kinds are accumulated for individual cupidity. It is a question more often put to me than any other by strangers, what protection do you have in lending a book? When it is remembered that the institution opens its doors very wide to all the inhabitants of a large city, all that are not confused in their notions of liberty and license must see that this question of strangers is a natural one, and that there may be grave misgivings with such, at the risk of such freedom as we accord. But the fact that our experience is no worse than it is, must not mislead us into ignoring what it actually is. Our early reports show that it was felt our immunity from abuse was surprising, but the abuse crept in, as it always will with familiarity and trial of impunity. They are now going through the same phase of gratulatory experience at Worcester, where their library numbers less now than our yearly accessions. "The experiment" says their last report, "as it was deemed at first, of great freedom without guaranty, can now be set down a success." The danger of increasing wontedness to the library is well illustrated in the flourishing institution at Charlestown. Last year their loss was double what it was three years before, although their circulation had diminished one-quarter.

The loss in libraries depends largely upon the efficiency of such disciplinary measures with the takers. The following

list is cited as showing a comparative statement of losses in several libraries, of differing grades, sizes, or degrees of exact management. The first column of figures shows the loss their circulation should have borne to be relative to ours. The second column is what they actually did lose.

	Vols.	Vols.
Beverly Public Library . . .	2 to 3	10 to 15
Holton (Brighton) Library . .	10 to 12	10 to 12
Stoneham Public Library . . .	3 to 4	25
Charlestown Public Library . .	12 to 13	14
Lynn Public Library . . .	10 to 11	62
Northampton Public Library . .	2 to 3	12
New Bedford Public Library . .	8	35
Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library .	7	13
New York Mercantile Library . .	51	300
San Francisco Mercantile Library .	15	125
Providence Athenæum . . .	4 to 5	12 to 20

The returns of the five leading libraries at Manchester show conclusively how the exaction of positive security, almost entirely protects them in a circulation of nearly half a million. Of the ninety-two volumes lost (which is about the ratio of our losses) all but four were replaced by the losers (fifty-eight) or the guarantors (thirty).

Our loss from the Bates Hall, notwithstanding our circulation of books in that department, has hardly equalled that of the Astor Library, which has lost three hundred volumes in twenty years, while our loss has been eighty in seven years.

CAN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY BE SATISFACTORILY EXTENDED? — I refer to several heads:

I. *By more duplicates in fiction.* This would enlarge our circulation; but at the expense of accumulating ephemeral books to a burdensome degree. The policy followed, and there is

ground for believing it the wisest, is to provide as nearly as may be that number of copies, which after the wear and tear of the first demand, will leave in serviceable condition about the requisite number for the slackened call.

II *By opening the Bates Hall in the evening.* This would necessitate an additional charge for gas of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year, with \$1,000 and perhaps more for attendants, beside a preparatory outlay of considerable extent upon the gas pipes. Dr. Cogswell, in 1854, when disappointment was expressed that the Astor Library was not open evenings, said, "If it were practicable I should be glad to see the experiment tried, to convince those who entertain such an opinion of their mistake. The expense of maintaining a library would be doubled, and the numbers availing themselves of the accommodation very few." I do not feel at all sure of the result of such an experiment as regards the numbers who would come to the Hall, while the experiment would be a costly one. A statement published in England, in 1857, went to show that when a free popular library was only opened in the daytime, its issues for the year were less than its number of volumes; while they increased to five and even to seventeen times that number, when opened in the evening. Should a collection like the Bates Hall show such an increase—which from its character may be deemed very doubtful—my figures for attendance already given are very far too low.

III. *By dispensing with the vacation.* I am not aware that any considerable library, used with frequency, ever omits the annual vacation. This Library certainly never has, and the tendency has not been to lengthen the interval in proportion to the increase of the collection. We took this year twenty-two working days to clean and examine over 140,000 volumes. At Manchester they give three days each quarter, twelve in the year to this work upon their reference library of 40,000; and eight days each to their five lending libraries, having an aggregate of 45,000, or twenty days to a total of 84,000 volumes. I have

selected the returns of this work as given by the librarians of a few of our different classes of libraries:—

Boston Athenæum	14 days
Cincinnati Public Library	14 “
Library of Congress	August
Cincinnati Mercantile Library	3 weeks
Charlestown Public Library	1 month
Astor Library	August
Philadelphia Library	3 weeks
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	2 “
Boston Mercantile Library	2 “
Baltimore Mercantile Library	2 “

It is utterly impracticable to carry out an examination (and no one familiar with library economy will deny the necessity of an examination) with fresh assistants, called in for the purpose, while the circulation is going on. It would inevitably happen that undrilled hands would make confusion worse confounded. It *must* be done with regular drilled assistants, and their number can be kept at the lowest by providing a way to go over the Library by instalments. A special attendant charged with the care of the shelf lists—and one perhaps, would be necessary for each hall—with a young person to assist, might I think accomplish the task, with no farther withdrawing of the books from circulation than perhaps half the novels at one time, when that department may be under survey in the Lower Hall.

The *gain* would be a use of the Library at a time, when its daily issues would probably be half the average daily use of the year; a more direct personal responsibility where there is now a divided one, inducing lapses common to such divisions; a more systematic preparation and care of the shelf lists and conduct of the examination from the uninterrupted attention of particular attendants; and the ability to make our Library and fiscal years correspond.

The *disadvantages* would be an increase of our pay-roll about \$1,500, and perhaps more, without possibly an increase of circulation warranting it; and our inability to know the exact status of the Library at one particular time, not essential perhaps to our proper conduct of its affairs. At the same time it must be confessed the departure from the established rule, based upon experience the world over, will be made with misgivings, and with no certainty of success in the practical working of what seems clear in theory. The necessary details of the work done in this way will hardly be as simple, and may prove too complex with the ordinary use going on, to be thorough and effectual in their working.

CATALOGUES.

I look for the printing of the third volume of the Bates Hall Catalogue, during the coming year.

To hasten the printing of the first volume, which was delayed nearly three years after this building was occupied, large classes of cross-references were thrown out, which materially lessens the value of the volume, great as it is. The second volume followed the same plan; but it seems now desirable that these omissions should be embodied in the third,—namely, cross references under “subjects” from all collected works of authors, serial works (not periodicals), and pamphlets. Cross references under “subjects” are now given to monographic works only, and not to these if in pamphlet form, or of less than a hundred pages—a poor test of course of the value of a production, and particularly so in science. These omissions make our present printed catalogues very unsafe guides under the head of subjects, as it will be seen no reference is made to three large classes of productions. This matter to be printed is all contained in the card catalogues, but our experience shows that this card catalogue is of little value to anybody but the officers, and it is consulted by the public with the utmost infrequency,—not

five or six times a year. The labor which has been bestowed on the preparation of these cross references is well nigh lost, unless they are put in print. They will increase the bulk of the third volume materially it is true; but it seems futile to amass a large library without preserving the most perfect guide to its contents. Such a system would add infinitely to the value of great libraries in Europe; but it must grow with the library if it is ever done.

In order to render duplicate shelf copies available, their shelf-numbers should be always inserted with those of the original copies. This has not invariably been done, and a large number of such books belonging to the Parker collection, found no record in our Supplement, because their titles had appeared in the first volume.

Of the Lower Hall *Finding Lists*, it is probable that all will be printed before another report. That for "Fiction" has already required a third edition, each time augmented. It will be a question to be decided when the work is all done, whether the needs of our Lower Hall are not better served by frequent editions of these class lists, and more economically, than by a bibliographical volume of one alphabet, like that of 1858. If we begin a third volume of the Bates Hall catalogue, there seems no alternative but depending upon these Finding Lists until the completion of that work.

Our printed *Bulletins* have been a success. They have been eagerly welcomed by our frequenters; greatly valued by other institutions; and I have received very laudatory opinions of them from accomplished librarians in Europe.

The daily manuscript Bulletins of accessions have been kept up for each hall. Every thing is inserted, except duplicates, in that for the Lower Hall; but in that for the Bates Hall, only such American books as have been published within a year, and foreign books of not over three years' standing. This last was

begun on the 1st of October, 1867, and to the 22d of July, 1868, there had been 1,810 titles entered.

The *Indicator* has given continued satisfaction, and the libraries at Lynn, Newport, and perhaps others, have adopted its fundamental principles. They have an instrument for the same purpose at Syracuse. A photograph of ours sent to Manchester, England, elicited the fact that they had had a similar contrivance in use there for eight years. The common experience of this library and theirs, seems to have driven the two to similar practices, not only in this matter, but in others. Our instrument has been verified three times during the year, and the variations from the shelves has been found each time, to be only between six and twelve.

FINANCE.

The table (Appendix O.), shows our expenditures for our library — not our fiscal — year.

The means and facilities of the Library of Congress exceed ours. The income of the New York Mercantile Library, is about equal to ours (\$57,000). The other of the libraries of the country, having large resources, follow in this order.

Philadelphia Mercantile Library	\$31,600
Boston Athenæum	22,000
San Francisco Mercantile Library	20,000
Astor Library	15,000

The Library at Liverpool has granted it by rates, £8,000. The act of Parliament establishing the English public libraries, allowed a levy of a half-penny in the pound sterling, according to the act of 1850; but the rate was raised to a penny in 1855. Sheffield levies three farthings.

FINE ARTS.

The Library has been fortunate during the past year in receiving from the hands of certain gentlemen, (who knew the extreme value of the services rendered by Mr. George Ticknor, during his long connection with it,) a bust of that gentleman, executed with admirable skill by Mr. Martin Milmore.

Respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN WINSOR,
Superintendent.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1868.

APPENDIXES
TO
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

1868.

APPENDIX [A].

DEATH OF MR. JEWETT.

Since the publication of the last Bulletin, the Library and the community have experienced an irreparable loss in the death of Charles C. Jewett, the late Superintendent. He was attacked by apoplexy about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th of January, 1868, while at his post in the Library, and, in a state of partial paralysis, was a few hours later conveyed to his home at Braintree. He became unconscious on the way, and after lingering through the early part of the night, died an hour after midnight, in the fifty-second year of his age. When the sad intelligence reached the city, through the press and in public and private circles, the loss was mourned with a more extensive recognition of his worth than often follows upon the death of a citizen.

On the 10th, a special meeting of the Trustees was held, when they were addressed by their President, W. W. Greenough, Esq., as follows :

“GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

“I have asked you to come together to-day for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Mr. Charles Coffin Jewett, late Superintendent of this institution. Mr. Jewett had early given his attention to the formation, arrangement and cataloguing of libraries. He had possessed himself, by study at home and abroad, of an amount of general accomplishment in this specialty, probably unequalled by any other person in this country. In the year 1855, when it first became evident that the Public Library of the City of Boston was, through the generosity of Mr. Bates, to become one of the great libraries of the country, the ne-

cessity of securing the best bibliographic skill made itself evident to the Board of Trustees. Fortunately, at this time Mr. Jewett had given up his connection with the Smithsonian Institution, and was ready for a new engagement. His services were secured, and he entered upon his new duties in the autumn of that year, temporarily at the library of Mr. Ticknor, until a house in Boylston Place, leased by the Trustees, was ready for the books given by Mr. Bates. He continued his work there until the present building was ready for the deposit of the whole library. He was then, in the year 1858, elected as Superintendent by the City Council, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Trustees, and from that time to the present has been its recognized head. The extent and variety of his labors can only be known to those who have watched over his work during its progress. The noble catalogues of the Bates and Lower Halls owe to him the system, arrangement and completeness which have made them not only indispensable to every one using the Library, but also valuable as text-books of universal knowledge. He was in himself a library of useful information, and the result of its application to our institution has been the creation of a system which future experience will find it hard to improve. I cannot close this brief sketch without a reference to the personal qualities which made him so agreeable an associate, not only to those with whom he was officially connected, but to all who consulted him in reference to their wants or their studies. His kindness of manner was based upon real kindness of heart. In the various complicated and perplexing duties which he was called upon to fulfil, no one ever questioned the conscientiousness as well as the kindness of their discharge. With this brief introduction, I submit the matter to your consideration, with the desire that there shall be placed upon our records a suitable memorial of the services which he has rendered to the Library, and of our appreciation of his qualities as a man."

The following preambles and resolutions were then passed by a unanimous vote, all present rising as a mark of respect: —

"Whereas, We have been suddenly called upon to recognize the hand of Divine Providence, laid in token of His will to receive

him, upon the head of one who was connected with us by both official and friendly ties ; and

“Whereas, In the loss of our endeared Superintendent we feel no common sorrow, and experience unwonted bewilderment ; therefore be it

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Charles Coffin Jewett this Library is deprived of a steadfast friend, and an officer of such ingenious mind and such rare knowledge apposite to his duty, that we hardly know where to find his equal.

“*Resolved*, That during the years that he has borne official relations to this Board and its predecessors, he has been found to have unvarying courtesy, Christian kindness, prudence in counsel, a skilful readiness in practical devices, and untiring forethought, destined to inure to the benefit of this institution.

“*Resolved*, That the President be requested to close the Library on the day set apart for his funeral.

“*Resolved*, That we testify our most sincere attachment to our departed friend by attending in a body the ceremonies of his burial.

“*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the deceased endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, we know we anticipate the wishes of the past Trustees, and present and past attendants of the Library in inviting them to join with us in the last solemnities of respect.

“*Resolved*, That these proceedings be entered upon the records of this Board.

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Mr. Jewett, with the assurance of our entire sympathy for them in the loss of a husband and a father who was as conspicuous in those relations as he was efficient in others, more particularly within our cognizance.

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to His Honor the Mayor, for the information of the City Council.”

The funeral ceremonies took place at Trinity Church, in this city, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at noon ; and were conducted by Bishop Eastburn, assisted by the Rev. Henry Burroughs, Jr., of

Christ Church, Quincy. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers : —

Hon. George S. Hillard.

Hon. Charles R. Train.

Charles Folsom, Esq.

Dr. John Appleton, Librarian of the Historical Society.

Dr. Samuel C. Jackson, of the State Library.

Hon. Edward Avery, of the Senate.

Wm. F. Poole, Esq., of the Boston Athenæum.

Prof. Wm. E. Jillson, General Assistant of the Public Library.

A large congregation was present, consisting of the family of the deceased, the present and past Trustees and attendants of the Library, and many men of prominent station and name. The remains were deposited beneath the church.

APPENDIX [B].

EXTENT AND INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY.

Years.	VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY.				YEARLY INCREASE.							
	Volumes added from the beginning.	Pamphlets added from the beginning.	Rates, including Dupli- cates.	Lower Hall.	Salv- aged Vol- umes.	Increase. (Year after 1861.)	Donations.		Purchases, in- cluding those charged to funds.		Donor's exclud- ing anony- mous.	
1851-52	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
1852-53	9,688	961	••••	••••	••••	9,688	961	4,000	961	5,688	••	75
1853-54	16,221	3,950	••••	••••	••••	6,533	2,989	2,152	2,989	4,381	••	106
1854-55	22,617	6,407	••••	••••	••••	6,306	2,667	2,663	2,468	3,733	89	153
1855-56	28,080	12,386	••••	••••	••••	5,463	5,879	1,865	5,330	3,598	549	196
1856-57	34,866	16,053	••••	••••	••••	6,816	3,697	1,686	3,646	5,130	21	132
1857-58	70,861	17,938	••••	••••	••••	33,955	1,886	30,214	1,885	5,741	••	381
1858-59	78,043	19,255	60,420	••••	••••	7,192	1,317	3,406	1,317	3,787	••	247
1859-60	85,032	20,707	66,228	17,000	1,804	6,989	1,452	3,744	1,452	3,245	••	207
1860-61	97,386	27,381	75,217	19,161	3,008	16,948	6,674	12,299	6,656	4,640	18	242
1861-62	105,034	28,574	84,133	20,881	4,734	1,391	1,463	1,274	1,463	6,117	••	234
1862-63	110,563	31,043	88,068	22,525	5,277	5,529	2,169	829	1,958	4,700	212	194
1863-64	116,531	31,837	93,342	23,592	5,116	6,225	2,939	1,081	2,772	5,145	167	219
1864-65	123,016	32,533	98,156	24,890	4,084	6,082	1,516	804	1,956	5,178	490	328
1865-66	130,678	38,566	105,312	25,306	5,141	7,662	4,013	1,476	3,342	6,286	671	336
1866-67	135,981	44,443	110,782	25,199	5,146	5,303	7,877	1,465	7,769	7,732	108	300
1867-68	144,012	47,254	117,406	26,606	5,805	7,673	2,811	1,554	2,513	6,396	298	312

NOTE.—To account for discrepancies noticeable in the above table, compiled from the Annual Reports, it should be stated that, prior to the Report of 1861, the annual statement of the whole number of volumes was obtained by adding the accessions of the year to the previous aggregates; and although the numbers in both Halls are now obtained by actually counting the books upon the shelf-lists, there still remain several sources of unavoidable discrepancies, such as the following: Works reported at first as containing a certain number of volumes, afterwards for good reasons bound in a different number; works reported as duplicates subsequently exchanged for works in a different number of volumes; pamphlets bound separately and counted as books; also volumes lost or worn out, but for some reason not replaced, which disappear in the aggregates, but remain as originally reported among the accessions.

APPENDIX [C].

BATES HALL CLASSIFICATIONS,

Not including the Parker, Bowditch and Prince Libraries, nor the sale duplicates.

CLASSES.	Added 1860-67.	August 1, 1867.	Added 1867-8.	Percentage of additions.	August 1, 1868.	Percentage of total.
Cyclopædias, etc.	24	1,054	86	.014	1,140	.012
Bibliography and Literary History	170	2,585	231	.037	2,816	.03
General History and Geography	170	3,070	140	.022	3,210	.034
American History and Polite Literature	515	9,339	1,168	.186	10,507	.112
English " " "	493	11,049	762	.121	11,811	.126
French " " "	188	5,983	335	.053	6,318	.067
Italian " " "	87	4,679	229	.036	4,908	.052
German " " "	228	3,486	159	.025	3,645	.039
Greek, Latin, and Philology	190	3,072	100	.016	3,172	.034
Other History and Literature	214	2,707	216	.034	2,923	.031
Periodicals and Transactions	314	10,458	341	.054	10,799	.115
Theology, Ecclesiastical History, etc.	968	7,962	595	.095	8,557	.081
Metaphysics and Social Sciences	185	2,820	343	.054	3,163	.033
Jurisprudence	145	2,014	161	.026	2,175	.023
Political Economy	79	671	66	.001	737	.008
Medical Science	370	4,405	556	.088	4,961	.053
Natural History	155	3,925	170	.027	4,095	.044
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	312	4,556	318	.051	4,874	.052
Useful Arts	96	877	116	.018	993	.011
Fine Arts	197	2,557	205	.033	2,762	.039
Bound Miscellaneous Pamphlets . . . . .	. . .	387	. . .	. . .	387	.004
Totals	5,100	87,656	6,297	. . .	93,953	. . .

APPENDIX [D].

LOWER HALL CLASSIFICATIONS.

CLASSES.	Total, Aug. 1, 1867.	Added 1867-'8.	Transferred to B. II., 1867-'8.	Total, Aug. 1, 1868.
Theology, Moral and Intellectual Science, etc.	1,488	84	. .	1,572
Jurisprudence and Political Science	270	7	. .	277
Medicine, Mathematics, Physics, Natural Sciences	1,705	74	. .	1,779
Useful and Fine Arts, Military and Naval Science	599	30	. .	629
American History and Politics	1,023	38	2	1,059
Foreign History and Politics	1,333	42	. .	1,375
Poetry, Drama, Oratory, Rhetoric	2,268	86	. .	2,354
Fiction and Juveniles	7,165	1,113	. .	8,278
Biography	2,342	103	216	2,229
Travels	1,897	105	121	1,881
Libraries, Collections, Periodicals, etc.	2,621	184	. .	2,805
German Books	1,137	69	. .	1,206
Italian Books	221	. .	. .	221
French Books	1,043	63	. .	1,106
Books of Reference	87	5	. .	92
	25,199	2,003	339	26,863*

* The two hundred and fifty-seven condemned books for the year have not been excluded from this count.

APPENDIX [E].

LIST OF DONORS, 1867-8.

Bates, Joshua, London, interest on the fund of	.	.	\$50,000
Bigelow, Hon. John P.,	"	"	1,000
Franklin Club,	"	"	1,000
Lawrence, Hon. Abbott,	"	"	10,000
Phillips, Hon. Jonathan,	"	"	30,000
Townsend, Mary P.,	"	"	4,000
			<u> </u>
			\$96,000

The interest of these donations, with the exception of that of the Townsend Fund (which is invested in a mortgage at six per cent), has been paid in gold, at the rate of five per cent, per annum.

A bust, in marble, of Mr. Ticknor, by Martin Milmore, presented by several gentlemen.

The donation of Mr. Ticknor, in the following list, is of particular interest, as it constitutes what we may hope will prove the nucleus of a department of embossed books for the Blind.

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Abbeville. Société impériale d'émulation,	1	
Adams & Co.,	1	
Adler, G. J., <i>A. M.</i> ,		2
Albany. Young Men's Association,		1
Alcott, A. B.,		1
American Academy of Arts and Sciences,	2	
American Baptist Missionary Union,	1	
American Bible Society,		3
American B'd of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,		2
American Tract Society,	1	
American Unitarian Association,	3	1
Andover. Theological Seminary,	1	1
Anonymous, 1 Broadside, 1 map,	37	68
Appleton, William S.,	1	
Atwood, Gilbert,	4	
Austin, Samuel, <i>Providence</i> ,	4	
Babcock, W. G.,		1
Baker, Nathaniel B., <i>Adjutant General of Iowa</i> ,	1	
Baker, Nelson M., <i>Lafayette, N. Y.</i> ,	1	
Balfour, David M.,	2	
Ballard, Joseph,	1	
Baltimore. Peabody Institute,	1	
Barnard, Henry, <i>LL.D.</i> ,	1	2
Barnard, James M.,	1	
Bates, Samuel R.,		1
Benedict, <i>Lieut. George G.</i> ,	1	
Bickmore, Albert S.,		2
Bigelow, <i>Dr. George F.</i> ,		1
Bill, Ledyard, <i>New York</i> ,	2	
Bird, F. W., <i>East Walpole</i> ,		1
Blunt, <i>Hon. Orison, N. Y.</i> ,	2	
Bogart, William H., <i>Albany, N. Y.</i> ,	9	30
Boston. City of,	23	
—— Board of Trade,	11	416
—— Discharged Soldiers' Home,		2
—— Free Religious Association,		1
—— Gas Light Co.,	5	
—— General Theological Library,		3
—— New England Conservatory of Music,		1
—— Provident Association,		4
—— Society of Natural History,	1	1
—— Theological Seminary,		1
—— Young Men's Christian Association,		1
Both, <i>Dr. Carl</i> ,		2
Boutwell, <i>Hon. George S., Groton</i> ,	1	

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Bowditch, Henry I., <i>M. D.</i> ,	3	43
Bowles, Leonard C.,	1	
Bradford, Charles T.,	1	
Bradlee, <i>Rev.</i> Caleb Davis, 1 map, 1 plan,	11	138
Brigham, Charles B.,	1	
Brigham, William T.,	1	
Brighton. Town of,		6
——— Holton Library,		3
Brown, George W., <i>Baltimore</i> ,		1
Brown, S. G., <i>D.D.</i>		1
Bullock, <i>His Excellency</i> Alexander H.,		1
Burnham, <i>Capt.</i> F. A., <i>North Hanson</i> ,	4	
Burnham, T. O. H. P.,	3	
Burrongs, <i>Rev.</i> Henry, <i>Jr.</i> ,	1	
Cambridge. Harvard College,		2
——— ——— Astronomical Observatory,	2	
Canada, House of Commons,		1
Capen, John,		1
Carrillo, <i>Rev.</i> Crescencio, by <i>Dr.</i> H. Berends,	1	
Cartier, <i>Hon.</i> G. E., of <i>Canada</i> ,	4	2
Chambers, George E., <i>Registrar of Philadelphia</i> ,		1
Charlestown,		2
Cheever, David W., <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Cheney, <i>Hon.</i> R. H.,	3	
Chicago Historical Society,	2	
Christian Inquirer, <i>Publishers</i> ,	1	
Christian Register, <i>Publishers</i> ,	2	
Christern, F. W., <i>New York</i> ,	17	4
Cincinnati. Ohio Mechanics' Institute,		1
——— Public Library,		1
——— Theological and Religious Library Association,		1
——— Young Men's Mercantile Library Association,		2
Clapp, David, & Son,	3	
Clarke, Edward H., <i>M. D.</i> ,	1	
Cleveland, <i>Rev.</i> Charles,	3	
Cook, George, <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Cutter, Charles A.,	3	2
Dalton, Edward B., <i>M. D.</i> ,	1	
Dana, Edmund T.,	1	
Deane, Charles, <i>Cambridge</i> ,		1
Derby, George, <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Des Moines Library Association,		1
Dexter, Franklin B., <i>New Haven</i> ,	1	52
Dexter, George, <i>Cambridge</i> ,	4	2
Dexter, Julius, <i>Cincinnati</i> ,	8	3

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Divoll, Ira, <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i> ,	1	
Drowne, <i>Rev. T. S.</i> ,		1
Dunham, <i>Rev. Samuel, West Brookfield,</i>	1	
Dunlap, <i>S. F.</i> ,	2	
Duren, <i>E. F., Bangor,</i>	1	
Ellis, <i>Charles M.</i> ,		1
Ezoquiel de Elia, <i>Sr. Don</i> , by <i>E. Ritchie Dorr,</i>	1	
Evansville, <i>Indiana.</i> Board of Trade,	1	
Everett, <i>H. S., New York,</i>	1	
Everett, <i>William,</i>	13	3
Felton, <i>Franklin E.</i> ,		1
Fernald, <i>Woodbury M.</i> ,	1	
Ferris, <i>John A.</i> ,	2	
Fisher, <i>A. E.</i> ,		1
Foley, <i>William J.</i> ,	1	
French, <i>Jonathan, Odd Numbers of Newspapers,</i>	238	224
Galitzen, <i>Prince Michel A.</i> ,	1	
Gannett, <i>Ezra S., D. D.</i> ,		2
Gerhard, <i>Fr., New York,</i>		2
Godkin & Co.,	1	
Goldsmith, <i>Seth,</i>	1	
Graham, <i>Theodore,</i>	1	
Gray, <i>Horace,</i>	2	
Great Britain. Commissioners of Patents,	63	
——— Schools Inquiry Commission,	1	
——— Royal Astronomical Society,	3	
Green, <i>Samuel A., M. D.</i> , 2 maps,	6	350
Greenough, <i>William W.</i> ,	9	1
Griscom, <i>John H., M. D.</i> ,	1	
Haliburton, <i>R. G., M. A.</i> ,		1
Harris, <i>Samuel, D. D.</i> ,		1
Haskins, <i>Rev. G. F.</i> ,		1
Haynes, <i>Prof. Henry W.</i> ,	1	
Heinzen, <i>Karl,</i>	4	1
Henchman, <i>Daniel,</i>		1
Hewes, <i>George W., Philadelphia,</i>		7
Hewitt, <i>Girart, St. Paul, Minnesota,</i>		1
Heywood, <i>J. C., New York,</i>	1	
Hill, <i>Hamilton A.</i> ,		64
Hill, <i>Hiram,</i>	1	
Holton, <i>Isaac F.</i> ,	1	
Hooper, <i>Hon. Samuel,</i>	7	2
Huggins, <i>Samuel, England.</i>	1	
Iowa, <i>State of,</i>	1	
Jackson, <i>Miss E. C.</i> ,	15	

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Jay, John,	1	
Jeffries, <i>Drs.</i> J. and B. J.,	130	
Jillson, <i>Prof.</i> William E.,	3	
Johnson, Elizabeth,	4	
Kingsbury, William B.,	3	
Kirk, Edward N., <i>D. D.</i> ,	1	
Kleeberg, —, <i>Washington, D. C.</i> ,	1	
Kroeger, A. E., <i>St. Louis</i> ,		7
Lawrence, Abbott,	117	38
Leonard, Joseph,	2	12
Lewis, <i>Hon.</i> George,	1	
Lewis, Weston,	1	
Lewis, Winslow, <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Liberal Christian, <i>Publishers</i> ,	1	
Lincoln, Henry W.,	1	
Lincoln, Hosea H.,		1
Lippincott & Co.,		4
Litchfield, Simeon,	2	
Little, T. A., <i>Janesville, Wisconsin</i> ,		1
Liverpool. Free Public Library,		7
Lloyd, Samuel H.,	2	
Lombard, <i>Dr.</i> Josiah S ,		5
London. Corporation of,		1
—— Institution of Civil Engineers,	1	
—— Royal Geographical Society,	2	
—— Royal Society,	1	
Long Island Historical Society,		1
Loring, James S.,	31	24
Lowell, City of,	1	
McCammon, D. C., <i>Philadelphia</i> ,	1	2
McDougall, <i>Hon.</i> William, <i>Ottawa, Canada</i> ,	1	
McLellan, George W.,	1	
Madison, <i>Wis.</i> Historical Society,		2
Magill, Edward H.,	2	
Manchester, <i>Eng.</i> , City of,		2
—— Public Library,		1
Mansfield, M. B., <i>Salem</i> ,	2	
Marv'n Selden E., <i>Adjutant General of New York</i> ,		1
Marvin, Theophilus R.,	1	
Massachusetts. State of,	6	1
—— Historical Society,	1	
—— Home Missionary Society,		1
—— Horticultural Society,	1	1
May, <i>Miss</i> Abby W.,	1	
Miles, <i>Dr.</i> C. E.,		2

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Miller, Wood & Co.,	2	
Milwaukee. Young Men's Association,	1	
Missouri, State of,	1	
Mitchell, Edward L.,	1	
Moore, Charles W.,	1	
Morgan, Horace H., <i>St. Louis,</i>	1	
Morgan & Co.,	1	
Morse, Godfrey,	1	
Motte, E. L.,	3	
Muller, Frederick,		2
Munseil, Joel, <i>Albany,</i>	1	8
Napoleon III, <i>Emperor of the French,</i>	2	
Nash, Nathaniel C.,		1
Neely, Edward B.,		1
New Bedford. Free Public Library,		4
New Haven. Merchants' Exchange,		1
——— Yale College,		2
New York. Chamber of Commerce,	1	
——— Globe Mutual Insurance Co.,		1
——— Mercantile Library Association,		1
——— Union League Club,		2
——— State of,	1	
Newport. Redwood Library and Athenæum,		1
Nichols, William, <i>Jr.,</i>		2
Nichols, W. R.,	2	
Norcross, John E.,		1
Ohio. State Library,		1
Oliver, F. E., <i>M. D.,</i>		1
Onderdonk, Henry, <i>Jr., Jamaica, L. I.,</i>		3
Osgood, <i>Rev. Samuel,</i>		1
Otis, <i>Miss Mary,</i>	1	
Padrick & Co., <i>Cincinnati,</i>	8	
Paige, James W.,	232	138
Paine, <i>Prof. Martyn, M. D.,</i>	1	
Palfrey, William,	1	
Parker, Henry T., <i>London,</i>	3	
Parker, John W.,		18
Patterson, Robert,	1	8
Peabody Institute, <i>South Danvers,</i>		1
Pepper, <i>Rev. George W., Raleigh, N. C.,</i>		2
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,		1
Perry, <i>Rev. John B.,</i>		2
Perry, <i>Rev. W. S.,</i>		6
Phelps, <i>Hon. Charles A.,</i>	1	

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Philadelphia. Dental College,		1
Philadelphia. Philadelphia Library Co.,		1
——— Mercantile Library Co.,		2
——— Presbyterian Historical Society,	2	
Pittsburg. Young Men's Mercantile Library Association,		1
Poughkeepsie. Vassar College,	1	
Preble, <i>Capt.</i> George H.,	1	
Presbury, B. F.,	1	
Preston, Joshua P.,	18	
Providence. City of,	1	1
——— Athenæum,		1
——— Butler Hospital for the Insane,		1
Punchard, <i>Rev.</i> George,	3	1
Putnam, <i>Mrs.</i> E.,	1	
Putnam, George, <i>D. D.</i> ,	2	
Putnam, James O.,		1
Quincy, Edmund,	1	
Quincy, <i>Misses</i> Eliza and Susan,		1
Quincy, <i>Hon.</i> Josiah,		86
Rankin, <i>Rev.</i> Jeremiah E., <i>Charlestown</i> ,	1	
Redhead and Wellslager, <i>Publishers, Des Moines</i> ,	1	
Rhees, William J., <i>Washington</i> ,	1	
Rhode Island Numismatic Association,		1
Rice, <i>Hon.</i> Alexander H.,	3	
Robbins, <i>Hon.</i> James M.,	1	
Ropes, Joseph S.,		1
Sabine, John D., <i>Washington</i> ,		19
St. Louis. Mercantile Library Association,		1
——— Public School Library,		1
Salter, Richard H., <i>M. D.</i> ,	7	93
San Francisco. Mercantile Library Association,		2
——— Odd Fellows' Library Association,		1
Seaverns, Joel, <i>M. D.</i> ,	2	
Seidensticker, James G.,	3	15
Shaw, Benjamin S., <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Simson, James, <i>New York</i> ,	1	
Slack, Charles W.,	7	
Smith, C. C.,		2
Smith, Dexter,	1	
Smith, Freeman A.,	1	
Snow, Edwin M., <i>M. D.</i> ,	1	2
Somerville. Tufts College,		2
Spooner, The Misses,	69	33
Spooner, Lysander,		3

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Stevens, Benjamin F.,	1	
Stimpson, Frederic H.,	10	
Stokes, J. W.,	1	
Stone, <i>Rev.</i> Edwin M.,		1
Storer, David Humphreys, <i>M. D.</i> ,	1	
Storer, <i>Prof.</i> Frank H.,		3
Storer, Horatio R., <i>M. D.</i> ,		2
Sumner, <i>Hon.</i> Charles,	28	51
Sunday Times, <i>Publishers</i> ,	2	
Talbot, I. Tisdale, <i>M. D.</i> ,	1	4
Taunton. Public Library,		1
Terwilliger, James, <i>New York</i> ,	1	
Thayer, <i>Miss</i> Charlotte, <i>Dorchester</i> ,	1	
Thorndike, John H.,		3
Ticknor, <i>Miss</i> Anna,	19	
Ticknor, George,	8	
Tiffany, W. G.,		2
Tooley, <i>Prof.</i> J. H. W.,		3
Townsend, Solomon D., <i>M. D.</i> ,	27	26
Tracy, <i>Rev.</i> Joseph,	2	
Troy. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,		1
Trumbull, <i>Hon.</i> J. Hammond, <i>Hartford</i> ,		1
Union Republican Committee,	1	
United States, Department of the Interior,	67	
——— Department of the Navy,	5	1
——— Bureau of Navigation,	1	1
——— Naval Academy at Annapolis,		1
——— Naval Observatory,	1	
——— Department of the Post Office, 1 map,		
——— Department of State,	1	
——— Dep. of the Treasury, Bureau of Statistics,		11
——— Department of War, Bureau of Refugees for Freedmen, etc.,	1	4
——— Corps of Engineers, 30 maps,	5	2
——— Quartermaster-General's Office,	3	2
——— Surgeon-General's Office,	3	1
——— Library of Congress,		4
——— Sanitary Commission, Executive Committee of Boston Associates,		1
Venice. Istituto Veneto,	1	3
Vermont. Colonization Society,		1
——— University of,		3
Vienna. K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt,	1	
Voss, M. L., <i>Leipzig</i> ,	1	
Walch, John T., <i>Newbern, N. C.</i> ,		2

DONORS.	Vols.	Pam.
Walley, <i>Hon.</i> Samuel H.,		1
Waltham, Town of,		1
Walton, George A., <i>Lawrence</i> ,	1 broadside,	7
Ward, Joseph W.,		2
Washington. Smithsonian Institution,		1
Webber, Samuel G., <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Wells, <i>Rev.</i> E. M. P.,		1
West Point Military Academy,		2
Weston. <i>Rev.</i> David, <i>Worcester</i> ,		1
Wheatland, <i>Dr.</i> Henry, <i>Salem</i> ,		8
Wheeler, William A.,		2
Wheelwright, William, <i>Buenos Ayres</i> , 1 photograph, 3 maps. 3 broadsides,		9 7
Whipple, Charles K.,		8
White, Samuel S., <i>Philadelphia</i> ,		1
Whitmore, William H.,		4
Whitney, <i>Rev.</i> Frederic A., <i>Brighton</i> ,		1 3
Whitney J. D., <i>Northampton</i> ,		1
Wilson, <i>Hon.</i> Henry,		5
Winchell, Rensselaer,		2
Winsor, Justin,		3
Winthrop, <i>Hon.</i> Robert C.,		1
Wood, <i>Rev.</i> Horatio, <i>Lowell</i> ,		1
Woodman, Cyrus, <i>Cambridge</i> ,		1
Woodward, H. E.,		4
Worcester. City of.		2
—— American Antiquarian Society,		3
—— Free Public Library,		1
Worthington and Flanders,		1
Wright and Potter,		66
Wyman, Jeffries, <i>M. D.</i> ,		1
Wyman, Morrill, <i>M. D.</i> ,		1

PERIODICALS.

Complete Files for the Year from the Publishers.

- Advocate of Peace.
 American Baptist Missionary Union. Missionary Magazine.
 American Unitarian Association. Monthly Magazine.
 Boston Daily Evening Traveller.
 Boston Musical Times.
 Bostoner Intelligenz-Blatt.
 Commonwealth, The
 Edinburgh. Royal Society.
 Freemason's Monthly Magazine.
 Hall's Journal of Health.
 Herald of Health.
 Herald of Peace.
 Journal of the Society of Arts.
 London. Royal Astronomical Society. Monthly Notices.
 ——— Royal Geographical Society. Proceedings.
 Masonic Monthly.
 Nation, The. New York.
 New England Farmer.
 Notes and Queries on China and Japan.
 Orpheus, The.
 Radical, The.
 Salem. Essex Institute. Historical Collections.
 ——— ——— Proceedings.
 Saturday Express.
 Student and Schoolmate.
 Sunday Times.
 Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record.
 Vienna. K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt. Jahrbuch.
 Weekly Standard. Buenos Ayrcs.

APPENDIX [F].

REGISTRATION.

Years.	Names.	Applications sent to Police.	Cards Refused.	Cards for- feited.	Cards issued for B. H.	Cards issued for L. H.	Persons using Cards.
1854-8	17,066						
1859-67	52,859						
1868	12,057	2,810	233	33	10,884	5,887	11,791

APPENDIX [G].

CIRCULATION.

Year.	No. of Days Opch.	TOTAL CIRCULATION.				DATES HALL.						LOWER HALL.		
		Issues.	Daily Aver. age.	Largest No. in one Day.	Date.	Home Issues.	Hall Issues.	Total Issues.	Daily Aver. age.	Largest Daily Use.	In Hall Issues.	In Home Issues.	Issues.	Daily Aver. age.	Largest Daily Use.
1854..	142	35,589	250	535	Sep. 16,	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,589	250	535
1855..	286	81,281	284	606	Feb. 10,	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,281	284	606
1856..	294	82,661	291	647	Feb. 23,	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,661	291	647
1857..	288	89,423	310	730	Jan. 24,	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,423	310	730
1858..	197	75,570	383	693	Feb. 27,	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,570	383	693
1859..	254	149,468	588	1,325	Mar. 5,	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,468	588	1,325
1860..	297	151,020	508	1,632	Feb. 4,	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,020	508	1,632
1861..	274	160,877	587	1,303	Feb. 23,	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,877	587	1,303
1862..	288	180,302	626	1,517	Mar. 1,	7,400	10,263	17,663	61	..	..	162,639	565	..
1863..	215	138,027	644	1,534	Feb. 7,	5,222	7,124	12,346	57	..	..	125,681	585	..
1864..	280	184,035	664	1,424	Feb. 27,	7,468	11,957	18,525	66	..	..	165,510	591	..
1865..	275	194,627	708	1,464	Nov. 19,	10,371	13,090	23,461	85	..	..	171,166	622	..
1866..	278	193,802	732	1,589	Feb. 10,	9,763	10,438	20,201	73	..	..	173,661	635	..
1867..	277	208,963	754	1,815	Feb. 23,	13,696	11,553	25,249	92	..	157	183,714	602	..
1868..	279	175,727	630	1,323	Feb. 1,	17,020	16,854	33,874	121	332	161	141,853	508	1,050

APPENDIX [H].

BOOKS ASKED FOR, AND BRITISH PATENTS.

BOOKS ASKED FOR.				USE OF BRITISH PATENTS.	
Years.	Total asked for.	Had already.	Received since.	Persons.	Hours' use.
1854 . . .	123	. .	. .	. .	. .
1855 . . .	221	. .	. .	. .	. .
1856 . . .	121	. .	. .	. .	. .
1857 . . .	18	. .	. .	. .	. .
1858 . . .	85	. .	. .	. .	. .
1859 . . .	178	. .	. .	. .	. .
1860 . . .	91	. .	. .	. .	. .
1861 . . .	115	. .	. .	. .	. .
1862 . . .	204	. .	. .	. .	. .
1863 . . .	135	. .	. .	. .	. .
1864 . . .	56	. .	. .	. .	. .
1865 . . .	58	. .	. .	182	243
1866 . . .	306	. .	. .	187	248
1867 . . .	546	95	260	197	248
1868 . . .	1,120	183	423	269	367

APPENDIX [J].

BATES HALL READING.

CLASSIFICATIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF USE.					
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
English History, Topography, and General Literature	17.5	16	13	18	20	17
American (Northern and Southern) History, Topography, and General Literature	6	8.5	10	8	12	12
French History, Topography, and General Literature	5	7.5	6	6	7	4
German History, Topography, and General Literature	2.5	2	2.5	2	4	3
Italian History, Topography, and General Literature	4	2.5	2	3	3	2
Other History, Topography, and General Literature	3.5	3.5	2.5	4	4	5
General and Epochal History	4.5	4.25	3	3	3	3
Greek, Latin, and Philology	3	3.5	3	3	3	2
Bibliography	2.5	3	3	3	1	2
Transactions	3	1.5	2.3	5	7	5
Periodicals	7	6	6	11	7	8
Useful and Fine Arts	9	12	16.5	8	5	8
Natural History	4	4	4.6	3	3	4
Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Ethics, Education, etc.	11	11	8.5	4	4	8
Medicine	7	5	4.6	8	6	6
Law, Government, and Political Economy	1.5	2	2	2	2	2
Mathematics and Physics, etc.	5.5	5.5	7.5	7	8	7
Miscellaneous Pamphlets, bound	2	.75	.75	2	1	2

APPENDIX [K].

LOWER HALL READING.

ALCOVES.	CLASSES.	1867.		1868.	
		Loans.	Per cent.	Loans.	Per cent.
I. XI and 8, 9, 10 of X. XX. }	Sciences, Arts, Professions . . .	12,250	6.6	10,522	7.4
II. XII . . . }	American History and Politics . . .	5,425	2.9	2,533	1.8
IX. XIX . . . }	Foreign History and Politics . . .			3,030	2.1
III. XIII . . .	Collections, Periodicals, etc. . . .	11,480	6.2	5,941	4.2
IV. XIV . . . }	Fiction for adults and youths . . .	124,663	68.2	105,227	74.2
VII. XVII. . . }					
V. XV . . .	Biography	7,245	3.9	3,641	2.6
VI. XVI . . .	Travels, Voyages, etc.	8,837	4.8	3,289	2.3
VIII. XVIII. . .	Poetry, Drama, Rhetoric, etc. . . .	8,750	4.7	3,692	2.6
X. XX . . .	French, German, and Italian Books . .	5,064	2.7	3,978	2.8
		183,714	. .	141,853	. .

APPENDIX [L].

LOWER HALL.

CIRCULATION OF PARTICULAR BOOKS AND AUTHORS,

1868.

NOTE.—Figures in the first column represent *copies*, when the work is bound in one volume; and *volumes*, when in more than one.

	Copies, or vols.	Circulation in vols.
NOVELS, ETC., IN ENGLISH.		
AUSTEN, JANE, <i>total</i> ,	40	267
Edition of Novels,	5	34
Emma,	6	41
Mansfield Park,	7	47
Northanger Abbey,	1	12
Persuasion,	1	12
Pride and Prejudice,	10	82
Sense and Sensibility,	10	39
BRADDON, M. E., <i>total</i> ,	56	948
Aurora Floyd,	18	175
Doctor's Wife,	3	74
Eleanor's Victory,	3	63
John Marchmont's Legacy,	4	78
Lady Audley's Secret,	3	62
Lady's Mile,	3	73
Sir Jasper,	3	41
<i>Others</i> ,	19	382
BRONTË, C., <i>total</i> ,	28	382
Jane Eyre,	10	85
Professor,	9	68
Shirley,	4	112
Villette,	5	117
BULWER, <i>total</i> ,	171	1560
Alice,	5	72
Caxtons,	11	73
Devereux,	4	28
Disowned,	6	97
Ernest Maltravers,	15	122
Eugene Aram,	17	74
Eva,	2	35
Falkland,	1	12
Godolphin,	8	45

	Copies, or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Godolphin and Falkland,	2	10
Harold,	4	44
Pompeii,	7	110
Barons,	3	19
Leila,	5	74
Lost Tales of Miletus,	2	16
Lucretia,	6	68
My Novel,	25	145
Night and Morning,	6	57
Oxonians,	1	25
Paul Clifford,	7	157
Pelham,	10	81
Pilgrims of the Rhine,	3	14
Rienzi,	3	48
Strange Story,	7	82
What will he do with it?	8	121
Zanoni,	3	41
CHARLES, MRS., <i>total</i> ,	54	514
Draytons, etc.,	8	44
Kitty Trevelyán,	6	93
Schönberg-Cotta Family,	22	98
<i>Others</i> ,	18	279
COOPER, <i>total</i> ,	273	4417
Afloat and Ashore,	6	233
Bravo,	10	213
Deerslayer,	16	295
Last of the Mohicans,	16	245
Lionel Lincoln,	9	29
Miles Wallingford,	10	147
Pathfinder,	20	160
Pilot,	11	159
Pioneers,	14	225
Prairie,	11	149
Red Rover,	13	276
Spy,	8	217
Stories of the Sea, (Selections),	9	209
Stories of the Woods, “	11	238
<i>Others</i> ,	109	1662
CUMMINS, Miss, <i>total</i> ,	30	446
El Fureidis,	11	73
Haunted Hearts,	5	110
Lampighter,	5	77
Mabel Vaughan,	9	186
DICKENS, <i>total</i> ,	381	4777
American Notes,	7	113

	Copies, or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Barnaby Rudge,	17	164
Bleak House,	14	158
Christmas Books and Short Stories,	41	776
David Copperfield,	29	298
Dombey and Son,	27	460
Great Expectations,	17	144
Hard Times,	12	99
Little Dorrit,	30	220
Master Humphrey's Clock,	17	195
Martin Chuzzlewit,	21	338
Nicolas Nickleby,	38	383
Old Curiosity Shop,	3	60
Oliver Twist,	17	382
Our Mutual Friend,	22	254
Pickwick,	26	416
Pictures of Italy,	3	30
Sketches,	6	76
Tale of Two Cities,	11	122
Uncommercial Traveller,	1	18
Child Pictures from Dickens,	5	24
Readings,	1	2
EDGEWORTH, MISS,	110	193
Edition of Tales, etc.,	98	81
<i>Separate Novels, etc.,</i>	12	112
ELIOT, GEO. (Mrs. Lewes),	34	188
Adam Bede,	9	34
Felix Holt,	7	69
Mill on the Floss,	7	49
Romula,	2	14
Scenes of Clerical Life,	2	8
Silas Marner,	7	14
FIELDING.		
Joseph Andrews,	1	8
Tom Jones,	5	75
Amelia,	1	9
GREY, MRS., <i>total</i> ,	43	812
HAWTHORNE,	74	355
Blithdale Romance,	7	76
House of the Seven Gables,	9	89
Marble Faun,	12	60
Old Manse,	15	51
Scarlet Letter,	10	19
Twice Told Tales,	17	43
<i>Others,</i>	4	177
HENTZ, MRS., <i>total</i> ,	113	2678

	Copies, or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Earnest Linwood,	15	259
Planter's Northern Bride,	15	323
Rena,	10	209
<i>Others,</i>	73	1887
HOOD, TOM,		
Tales,	2	40
Tylney Hall,	5	17
HUGHES, TOM, <i>total,</i>	47	521
School Days at Rugby,	10	212
Oxford,	30	215
White Horse,	7	94
JAMES, G. P. R., <i>total,</i>	178	1855
Richelieu,	3	56
LEVER, <i>total,</i>	153	1953
Charles O'Malley,	17	281
Tom Burke of "Ours,"	16	209
LONGFELLOW.		
Hyperion,	8	30
Kavanagh,	5	17
MARRYAT, FRED., <i>total,</i>	148	2845
Midshipman Easy,	21	327
Privateersman,	7	143
MITCHELL, D. G.		
Doctor Johns,	4	53
Dream Life,	5	31
Fudge Doings,	2	11
Lorgnette,	4	3
Reveries, etc.,	7	89
MUEHLBACH, C. (Mrs. Mundt), <i>total,</i>	130	2270
Andreas Hofer,	5	38
Berlin, etc.,	8	142
Daughter of an Empress,	12	235
Empress Josephine,	10	101
Frederick the Great,	11	242
Frederick and his Family,	5	88
Henry VIII,	9	125
Joseph II,	10	209
Katharine Parr,	2	96
Louisa of Prussia,	7	144
Marie Antoinette,	10	305
Merchant of Berlin,	11	278
Napoleon in Germany,	20	181
Germany in Storm and Stress,	10	86
MULOCK, MISS (Mrs. Craik), <i>total,</i>	110	1601
John Halifax,	13	196

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
OPIE, MRS., <i>total</i> ,	37	451
READE, CHAS., <i>total</i> ,	67	588
Cloister and the Hearth,	10	53
Clouds and Sunshine,	5	81
Foul Play,	10	26
Griffith Gaunt,	1	14
It is never too late to Mend,	16	111
Love me little, love me long.	4	64
Peg Woffington,	3	65
<i>Others</i> ,	18	174
SCOTT, <i>total</i> ,	321	1677
Edition in 27 vols.,	221	598
Abbot, (8 copies add'l in above ed.),	5	27
Antiquary (5 ditto),	7	49
Betrothed and Talisman (7 ditto),	1	22
Black Dwarf (7 ditto),	3	67
Bride of Lammermoor (11 ditto),	4	19
Fortunes of Nigel (10 ditto),	3	40
Guy Mannering (10 ditto),	6	76
Heart of Mid-Lothian (19 ditto),	2	47
Ivanhoe (20 ditto),	3	44
Kenilworth (8 ditto),	5	79
Monastery (9 ditto),	5	75
Old Mortality (7 ditto),	2	27
Peveril of the Peak (6 ditto),	4	45
Pirate (12 ditto),	2	65
Quentin Durward (11 ditto),	6	107
Redgauntlet (6 ditto),	2	53
Rob Roy (13 ditto),	2	81
St. Ronan's Well (7 ditto),	1	20
Tales of a Grandfather (30 ditto),	5	46
Waverley (3 ditto),	8	51
Waverley Anecdotes,	3	39
Woodstock (6 in above ed.),		
Chronicles of Canongate (14 ditto),		
Anne of Gierstein (5 ditto),		
Count Robert of Paris (4 ditto),		
SIMMS, W. G., <i>total</i> ,	110	1726
STEPHENS, MRS., <i>total</i> ,	37	893
STOWE, MRS.,		
Agnes of Sorrento,	6	145
Dred,	30	122
Little Foxes,	1	20
May Flower,	2	24
Minister's Wooing,	4	105

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Our Charley,	1	92
Pearl of Orrs Island,	10	200
Queer Little People,	1	22
Uncle Tom,	12	
THACKERAY, <i>total</i> ,	115	927
English Humorists,	2	22
Newcomes,	10	86
Pendennis,	18	121
Vanity Fair,	6	121
TROWBRIDGE J. T.		
Neighbor Jackwood,	13	
Cudjo's Cave,	7	143
WINTHROP, THEO., <i>total</i> ,	22	197
Canoe and Saddle,	2	53
Cecil Dreeme,	9	63
Edwin Brothertoft,	2	26
John Brent,	9	55
YONGE, Miss, <i>total</i> ,	192	1123
Heir of Redcliffe,	22	159
ESTABLISHED FICTION.		
Children of the Abbey (Roche),	9	48
Don Quixote,	7	145
Gil Blas,	3	73
Gulliver's Travels,	5	97
Paul and Virginia,	1	27
Picciola,	2	15
Sam Slick (Haliburton),	1	28
Sanford and Merton (Day),	3	37
Tristram Shandy,	2	27
Vicar of Wakefield,	5	79
Undine,	4	53
BOOKS RECENTLY POPULAR, BUT NO LONGER FRESH.		
Amber Gods,	1	24
Alton Locke,	4	31
Artemus Ward,	4	82
Charles Auchester,	4	41
Coningsby,	4	29
Dunn Browne,	1	22
Elsie Venner,	16	250
Kennedy's (J. P.) tales,	11	191
Lavengro,	2	22
New Priest (Lowell),	5	14

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Naomi,	2	30
Pique,	7	115
Potiphar Papers,	1	13
Vivian Grey,	3	48
Ware, (Win.) tales,	16	58
Typee,	3	36
Verdant Green,	3	46
JUVENILES.		
Mayne Reid's books,	199	4784
Andersen's books,	20	386
Grimm's Tales,	11	238
Oliver Optic's books,	113	3668
Ballantyne's books,	61	1436
Kingston's (W. H. G.) books,	41	852
Winning his Way (Carleton),	6	146
Every Boy's Book,	2	9
Boy's Own Book,	3	30
Swiss Family Robinson,	4	108
Robinson Crusoe,	4	85
Tanglewood Tales (Hawthorne),	2	65
POETRY.		
Byron,	28	57
Burns,	35	35
Browning, Robert,	6	18
Browning, Mrs.,	7	43
Bryant,	3	14
Clough,	1	2
Campbell,	5	20
Holmes, O. W.,	6	35
Holland (Kathrina),	3	25
Hood,	26	46
Longfellow,	44	122
Lowell,	3	24
Milton,	26	65
Moore,	16	13
Meredith Owen,	3	12
Pope,	11	35
Shakespeare, poems,	4	22
" plays,	45	128
Saxe,	3	8
Scott,	48	118
Swinburne, Song of Italy,	1	2
Tennyson,	13	88

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
Tupper,	4	12
Taylor, Bayard,	6	14
Whittier,	7	43
Wordsworth,	12	18
HISTORY, ETC.		
Abbott's Histories,	15	168
Adams' (John) Works,	10	9
Alison's Europe,	7	38
Bancroft,	81	187
Benton's Thirty Years,	4	22
Bunsen's Egypt,	5	15
Carlyle's French Revolution,	4	22
Calhoun's Works,	6	2
Catlin's Indians,	2	12
Drake's Indians,	1	9
Froude's England,	40	276
Franklin's Works,	10	9
Headley's Histories,	7	16
Hume's England (with continuations),	42	107
Motley's Histories,	50	246
Macaulay,	43	127
Michelet's France,	4	20
Napoleon III's Cæsar,	2	14
Prescott,	74	154
Parkman's Pontiac,	2	8
Parkman's Pioneers,	1	3
Robertson,	12	18
Squier's Central America,	3	4
Washington's Works,	12	6
Webster's Works,	12	29
ON THE REBELLION.		
Barnard's Peninsular Campaign,	1	7
Coffin's Four Years' Fighting,	2	20
Greeley's American Conflict,	2	27
Miles O'Reilly,	2	28
Mosby and his Men,	1	10
Nichols' Great March,	1	3
Richardson's Secret Service,	1	14
Semmes's Cruise,	2	31
Sherman's March,	1	1
With General Sheridan,	1	14
Youth's History of the Rebellion,	8	11

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
LOCAL HISTORY.		
Barry's Massachusetts,	3	6
Drake's Boston,	3	37
Frothingham's Siege of Boston,	7	21
Wells's Sam. Adams,	3	
Loring's Boston Orators,	2	5
BIOGRAPHY.		
Boswell's Johnson,	2	6
Byron, by Moore,	3	2
Carson (Kit), Life of,	4	25
Choate's Works,	10	7
Davis, Jeff, Life and Imprisonment of,	1	3
Forster's Goldsmith,	1	2
Franklin, <i>various lives of</i> ,	25	65
Grant, <i>various lives of</i> ,	11	45
Lessing, by Stahr,	2	2
Lincoln, <i>various lives of</i> ,	10	18
McClellan, <i>various lives of</i> ,	5	7
Parton's Famous Americans,	1	9
" Burr,	14	20
" Franklin,	15	25
" Jackson,	7	19
Quincy's Life of Josiah Quincy,	3	36
Washington, <i>various lives of</i> ,	48	103
TRAVEL.		
Agassiz's Brazil,	7	84
Baker's Albert Nyanza, etc.,	2	16
Burton's Travels,	9	6
Du Chaillu,	7	26
Eöthen,	2	4
Hayes's Open Polar Sea,	4	37
Hillard's Italy,	4	14
Howell's Italian Journeys,	3	11
Kane's Arctic Explorations,	20	32
Livingston's Africa,	12	32
Speke's Africa,	5	5
Taylor's (Bayard) Travels,	41	94

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
SCIENCES, ARTS, PROFESSIONS.		
Agassiz's books,	8	26
Allen's Grape Culture,	3	9
Arago's books,	2	5
Blot's Cookery,	2	15
Beecher's (H. W.) books,	9	38
Copeland's Landscape Gardening,	2	14
Downing's Landscape Gardening,	4	9
Paraday's books,	7	19
Guyot's Earth and Man,	1	9
Halleck's Military Art,	1	
How I managed my Children,	4	5
How to get a Farm,	2	10
How to Farm Profitably,	1	6
Inquire Within,	3	24
Mackenzie's Receipts,	6	34
Miller, Hugh,	14	51
Napoleon III's Works,	2	8
Putnam's (Mrs.) Cook-book,	2	13
Powell's Plurality of Worlds,	2	2
Rand's Parlor Gardener,	3	11
Ruskin's books,	21	128
" Modern Painters,	16	37
Six Hundred a Year,	1	7
Ten Acres Enough,	2	20
Walton's Complete Angler,	2	8
Whewell's Plurality of Worlds,	4	3
THEOLOGICAL, ETC.		
Channing's Works,	6	13
Ecce Homo,	4	41
Ecce Deus,	4	43
Essays and Reviews,	1	2
— Reply to,	1	1
Ingraham's Pillar of Fire,	1	5
Ingraham's House of David,	2	13
Pilgrim's Progress,	5	15
Renan's Jesus,	4	22
Robertson's (F. W.), Life,	12	4
" Sermons,	5	23
Spurgeon's books,	2	19
Comte's Positive Philosophy,	1	10

	Copies or vols.	Circulation in vols.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.		
About,	7	33
Auerbach,	36	139
Dante,	5	2
Dudevant (Geo. Sand),	26	57
Goethe,	55	78
Goldoni,	4	4
Hugo, V.,	19	58
Heine,	12	19
Kotzebue,	40	260
Lessing,	10	33
Molière,	6	17
Petrarch,	2	1
Racine,	1	4
Richter,	35	30
Rousseau,	20	19
Schiller,	36	101
Scribe,	5	20

APPENDIX [M].

READING ROOM.

<i>Periodicals divided by Languages.</i>		1867.	1868.
English		141	175
French		39	46
German		27	31
Italian		1	2
Total		208	254
Kept in Bates Hall			37
Total in the Library			291
 <i>By Classes.</i>			
Scientific		86	98
Literary		68	96
Religious		18	17
Illustrated and foreign newspapers		12	17
Commercial		9	9
Fashion		6	6
Illustrated comic magazines		3	3
Juveniles		3	4
Fine arts		3	4
		208	254
 <i>Statistics of Use.</i>			
Number of days open		289	300
Readers of periodicals, males		50,846	70,452
Readers of periodicals, females		4,438	4,427
Readers of reference books, males		14,339	7,724
Readers of reference books, females		3,955	3,004
Readers non-resident			2,013
Total readers		73,558	87,620
Daily average readers		254	292
Magazines read, total		81,783	88,034
Magazines read, daily average		283	293
Visitors not reading		17,623	18,031
Visitors not reading, daily average		61	60

APPENDIX [N].

LOSSES AND DELINQUENTS.

CLASS No.	CLASSES.	1867.			1868.		
		B. H.	L. H.	Total.	B. H.	L. H.	Total.
1	Books finable . . . . .	..	..	15,652	2,408	9,903	11,911
2	Books returned after notice . . . . .	..	..	14,203	1,925	8,554	11,479
3	Books sent for by messenger . . . . .	..	..	1,449	83	349	432
4	Books recovered by messenger . . . . .	..	..	..	81	322	403
5	Books not recovered . . . . .	..	..	..	2	27	29
6	Takers of Class 5, not to be found	20	..	237	1	21	22
7	Books (beside Class 5) out, August 1, . . . . .	..	..	315	3	73	79
8	Books of Class 7, since recovered or accounted for . . . . .	..	..	..	3	67	70
9	Books of Class 7, unrecovered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	6
10	Books lost for the year, Classes 5 and 9	21	210	231	2	33	35
11	Books condemned . . . . .	..	420	420	..	257	257
12	Books covered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	35,241	35,241
13	Persons finable, not paying . . . . .	..	..	..	..	86	..
14	Fines collected by messenger . . . . .	..	..	..	\$19.12	\$93.61	\$85.73
15	Fines uncollected . . . . .	..	..	..	\$7.06	\$12.29	\$19.25
16	Cost of car tickets for messenger . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	\$11.96
17	Cost of notices through the post, say five cents each . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	\$365.55
18	Residences known to have been changed without notice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	58

APPENDIX [O].

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURES FROM 1 OCTOBER, 1867, TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Binding	\$ 4,067 29
Books	11,476 75
Catalogues	2,004 16
Expense	1,348 02
Fuel	193 50
Furniture	1,934 81
Gas	1,644 46
Periodicals	1,665 95
Printing	1,507 07
Salaries	23,285 47
Stationery	1,172 14
Transportation	633 14
	<hr/>
	\$50,932 76

* The main items for fuel this year did not go into our accounts till after October, 1868.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the completion of this report, the Library has suffered a great loss in the death of its General Assistant, Professor Wm. E. Jillson, who died at his house in Jamaica Plain, November 27, 1868, in the forty-fifth year of his age. A native of Cumberland, R. I., he pursued his studies at Day's Academy, Wrentham, Mass., and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1841, and, being obliged to leave his studies during one year on account of feeble health, did not graduate till 1846. He then taught in the High School at Providence, and was subsequently at the head of a similar institution at Bristol, R. I. In 1850, he went abroad and remained several years, chiefly in the north of Europe, studying its languages, and the principles of library economy in the large libraries under the advice of the late Superintendent Professor Jewett. Returning, he became instructor of French and German at Brown University, and subsequently accepted the Professorship of Rhetoric and the modern Languages in Columbian College, Washington, where he taught successfully for more than five years. He was next called to the Librarianship of the Patent Office, where he had a field for his remarkably combined executive and bibliographical abilities. During his summer vacations, meanwhile, he rendered the late Superintendent of this Library efficient assistance in the preparation of the first volume of the Bates Hall Catalogue in 1858 and 1859: and later in the summer of 1865, he was again temporarily employed on the proofs of the Supplemental Catalogue. The Trustees then thought so well of his talents, that he was invited to fill the office of General Assistant, which position he accepted in October of that year. In April, 1867, he was attacked in the library by bleeding of the lungs; and the premo-

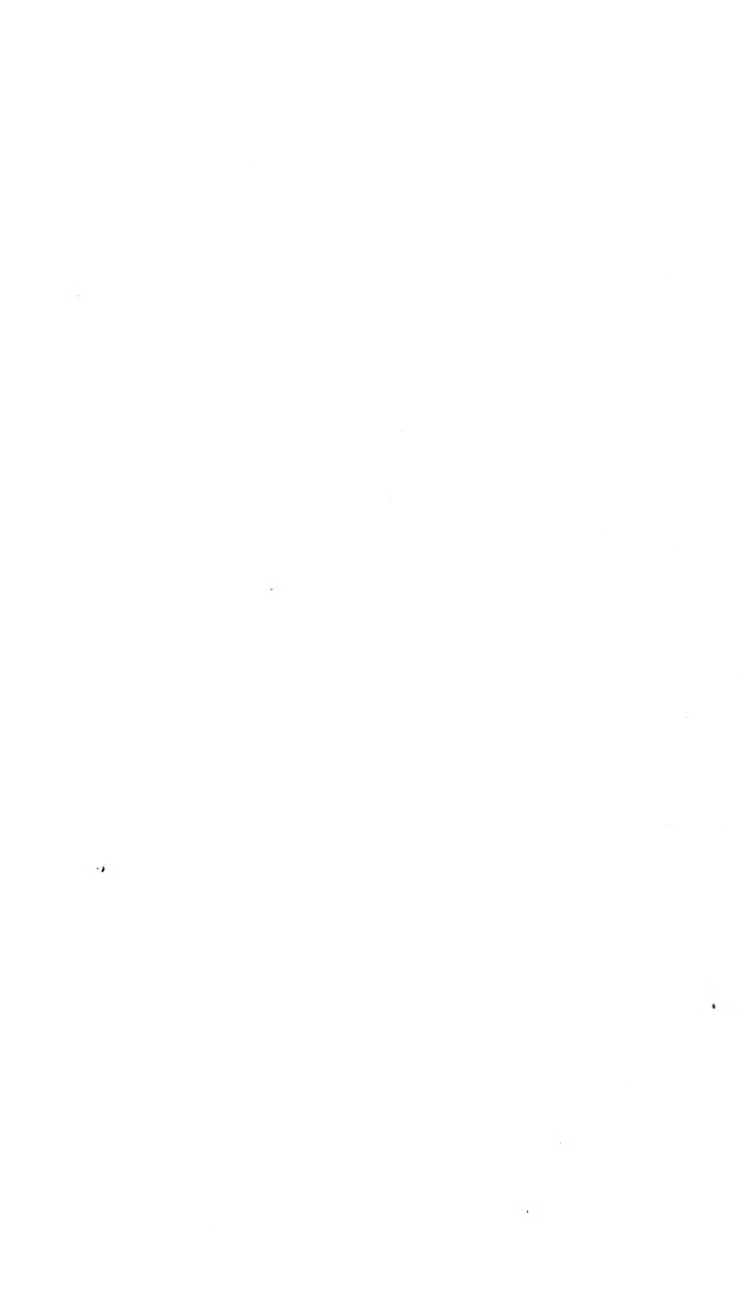
nitions of his disease prevented his acceptance of the Superintendency as mentioned in the Report.

At a meeting of the Trustees held Dec. 1st, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. Everett Jillson, General Assistant of this Library, the institution has lost an officer of rare attainments, practised efficiency, and discriminating talents; the public a servant alive to their interests in the administration of its affairs, and this Board an agent in whom they had unvarying confidence, and for whose character they entertained great respect.

Resolved, That this Board offers to his bereaved family the assurance of their deep sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Board, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the lamented dead.



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