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3

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TOGETHER WITH

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AND OF THE RESPECTIVE PLACES OF DEPOSIT OF THEIR
SURVIVING COLLECTIONS.

By EDWARD EDWARDS.

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(G. U. 1830.)

59-149
3

P R E F A C E.

THE primary purpose of this Volume is to serve as a Handbook for Promoters and Managers of Free Town Libraries; especially of such Libraries as may hereafter be established under the 'Libraries Acts.' Its secondary purpose is to compare British experience in that matter with Foreign, and particularly with American, experience.

Eighteen years have now passed since the enactment of the first Libraries Act of the United Kingdom. Under that Act, and its followers, more than thirty Free Town Libraries have already been successfully established. They have been formed under circumstances of much diversity. Probably, the experience of each of them has something or other which may be usefully applied to the working of like institutions in other places.

In many European countries Free Libraries, under municipal control, are much older institutions than Town Libraries, of any kind, are in Britain. Sometimes, the Continental Town Libraries of early foundation have fallen into a state of comparative neglect and inefficiency,—arising from inadequate means of maintenance, and from minor causes. But there is still much, both in their history and in their methods of working, which may be found highly

instructive. This volume will be seen to contain conclusive evidence, on the other hand, that knowledge of what has been done, of late years, in the matter of increasing the number and improving the management of Popular Libraries, both in Britain and in America, has been already turned to good account in several countries of Continental Europe.

It may also deserve remark, that the circumstance which more immediately attracted Continental attention to recent British and American legislation about Popular Libraries was the request made through the British Foreign Office, in 1849, for information (to be laid before Parliament,) concerning the history and management of Public Libraries generally, in various foreign States. There is evidence that the information so obtained—between the years 1849 and 1852—was eventually productive of good to the givers, as well as to the receivers.

Those Returns of 1849-52 contain, as respects several countries of Europe, the latest *official* and general accounts of Foreign Libraries which have been anywhere published, in any language. No book of reference, as yet published,—in any language,—gives from year to year systematic information on that subject. Inquirers have to seek it by a multitude of indirect channels, and the search is attended by much needless difficulty.

In relation to matters of trade, the Foreign Office, it is well known, has conferred an inestimable benefit on the Public at large by instituting, and publishing, the periodical reports of our Secretaries of Legation. Perhaps, it may not be thought an unreasonable presumption to hope that, some day or other, a public boon which has widely diffused knowledge about the growth, from year to year, of Foreign Trade and trading establishments, may be so enlarged as

also to communicate knowledge about the progress of Foreign Libraries, Museums, and other establishments of an educational sort.

Meanwhile, writers who are necessarily devoid of official facilities,—however willing they may be to incur unremitting toil for the furtherance of their inquiries,—can, in some cases, give only approximations to full and exact knowledge, in lieu of such knowledge itself. Claiming credit for an earnest endeavour to attain to precise accuracy, they must also ask indulgence for occasional and inevitable shortcomings.

In what concerns the extension of the benefits of Free Public Libraries, supported by rates, to rural districts as well as to large towns, both the United States of America and the British American Provinces are, it is believed, much in advance of any European country whatever. Under the influence of that belief,—but also in the earnest hope that ere long its grounds may be taken away,—some notices of the character and results of recent American and Canadian legislation about Township and District Libraries have been included in this volume, and they have been drawn up with considerable fulness of detail.

For a preliminary remark or two upon the 'Brief Notices of Collectors,' the Reader is referred to the closing paragraphs of Book III.

CORRECTIONS.

PAGE 15, *Omit* the note in margin.

„ 119, } *For* 'First Liverpool Consulting Library,' *read* 'Liverpool
and 120, } Free Libraries.'

PAGE 151, line 8 from bottom, *for* 'ever' *read* 'even.'

[For Corrections to the 'NOTICES OF COLLECTORS,' see page 363.]

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FROM the days of English feudal barons and of English cloistered monks, we have instances,—here and there,—of a strong love of books and of the pleasing toils of collectorship, combined with a generous desire to diffuse that love far and wide, and to extend a collector's pleasures, at least in some measure, to persons whose path in life debarred them from all share in his willing toils. It would not be difficult to cite certain conspicuous instances, even in the so-called 'Dark Ages,' of a liberal zeal of this sort, which looked beneath as well as around. A few such are to be found among the barons; many such among the monks.

BOOK I.
Chapter I.
1418—1866.

INTRODUCTORY
PREFACE.

In the '*Scriptorium*' the monk of noble blood, and the monk of peasant blood, toiled side by side; and it was not always the man of lowly origin who was first to think of contrivances by which something of the stores of knowledge laid up in books might be made to spread even into the cottage of the labourer. But in those days such far-looking and onward-looking cares were, necessarily, exceptional. They were so amongst those to whom literature was already becoming a profession; as well as amongst those to whom it was, and could be, nothing more than a relaxation.

If from castle and convent we turn aside to glance at what was going on amidst the burghers of the growing towns,—keeping still within the mediæval times,—we meet but very sparsely with examples of the establishment of libraries, having any wider aim than a merely professional one. Both in the fifteenth and in the fourteenth centuries we have many instances in which parish-priests founded libraries expressly for the use of their successors in the cure of souls; and sometimes with the help of the ancillary benefactions of nobles and also of burghers. Even the thirteenth century affords one or two such examples. But instances of the foundation of libraries, for the use of the townsmen generally, are very rare in any country until we come down to the days of the Reformation. Henry NEIDHART'S public collection at Ulm (about 1435), Conrad KUHNHÖFER'S public collection at Nuremberg (1445), Lewis VON MARBURG'S public collection at Frankfort (1484), are notable among those of the exceptions to this rule which occur in Germany, but the earliest of them is, of the fifteenth century. The Town Library of Aix is a still more notable exception in France. It is of the same century, indeed, but earlier by many years than any of the

EARLY TOWN
LIBRARIES
OF GER-
MANY.

See under
these names
severally, in
Pt. iv of this
volume.

AND OF
FRANCE,

German Town Libraries ; having been established in 1418, and that not by the beneficence of any individual townsman but by the corporate action of the Town Council itself. Italy possessed noble libraries at an earlier date than either Germany or France, but they are usually *State Libraries*—whether regal or republican—rather than Town Libraries ; or else they are (1) University Libraries, founded more especially for the use of the Professors ; or (2) Cathedral Libraries, used only by the members of the Chapter, and, permissively, by others of the Clergy. Among the rare exceptions—as far, at least, as regards the founder's intention, though not, it seems, as regards the practical fact—the choice collection of books formed by GUARNERIO, pastor of the little town of St. Daniel in the Friuli ought perhaps to be reckoned. His MS. library, in its entirety, was so noble an one that BESSARION (himself a prince amongst the *renaissance* collectors) calls it “the finest in Italy, if not in the world ;” and this in the days of THOMAS of Sarzana (Pope NICHOLAS V), of FREDERICK, Duke of Urbino, and of MATTHIAS CORVINUS, King of Hungary. It appears to have been the liberal founder's purpose to make this treasure a library for his townsmen at large, although in practice (and by gross neglect) it remained for several generations only a buried treasure in the Church of St. Michael.

AND OF
ITALY.
GUARNERIO
AND BESSA
RION.

England, at this period—as at periods long subsequent—had very little to boast of, in respect to Libraries of any kind. There had been some good beginnings. Eminent among the beginners were Richard D'AUNGERVILLE, Bishop of Durham* (1333-1345) and HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, Duke of Gloucester (1414-1446),† but the seed

EARLY
FOUNDERS
OF LIBRA-
RIES IN
ENGLAND.

* See *Memoirs of Libraries*, Vol. I, pp. 377—384.

† *Ibid.*, p. 588, and MACRAY, *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, Introd.

had been sown in a field destined soon to be overrun by conflicting armies, engaged in civil and almost interminable wars.

Nearly contemporaneous with the benefactions of Humphrey PLANTAGENET to the University of Oxford, was a smaller but pregnant gift of books made by John CARPENTER, a famous Town Clerk of London; and, in several ways, a public benefactor to his fellow-citizens. And here we have the first distinct expression of the wish of an Englishman that the books from which he had derived mental culture and enjoyment in his lifetime should be made to promote the education of the "common people" after his death. But this was, for the most part, to be done indirectly and, as it were, at second-hand. "I direct," says CARPENTER, in his last Will, "that if any good or rare books should be found among the residue of my goods, which, by the discretion of Masters William LICHFIELD and Reginald PEACOCK,* may seem necessary for the *Common Library* at Guildhall, for the profit of the students there, and [of] those discoursing to the *Common People*, I will and bequeath that those books be [there] placed by my Executors."

THE TOWN
LIBRARY AT
GUILDHALL
(1431—60).

MS. (trans-
cript). Guild-
hall Library.

The reader perceives that two pre-existing facts are, or seem to be, implied by these remarkable words. It is plain that there was already a 'Common' or 'Town Library.' It is probable that, in connection with this Library, addresses or lectures were wont to be delivered "to the Common People." If this last-named fact, or probable fact, be really so, Sir Thomas GRESHAM's noble but unfortunate institution of the next century was not so much a novel experiment as it was the revival of an ancient foun-

* Afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and author of the famous pre-reformation work *The Repressor of the Clergy*.

THE ANCIENT LIBRARY AT GUILDHALL, LONDON. 5

dation. The virtual ruin of GRESHAM'S College is one of the many stains which rest upon the fame of the London Corporation,—as far as concerns not alone its relations with learning, but also the fidelity of its trusteeship to departed benefactors. The reproach belongs, more especially, to the City Corporators of the last century. It is possible that they were only treading—too accurately—in the steps of their fifteenth century predecessors.

Be that as it may, the 'Common Library' at Guildhall, to which JOHN CARPENTER was a benefactor, has a curious history. Its history begins with a name which was once on the tongues of all Londoners, and it ends with a name which was once a household word—either for love or for hate—to nearly all Englishmen. Both names are well-remembered still. Each of them is, in its degree, typical of a social revolution. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Lord Mayor of London, rose from a very lowly origin to an influence on the State affairs of England, by dint of a far-extended foreign trade. EDWARD SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, fell from a more than vice-regal throne to a scaffold, by dint of that o'er-vaulting ambition which, in his case, marred a great cause as well as an eminent man. SOMERSET, in 1550, destroyed the library which WHITTINGTON, in 1420, had founded. There is great obscurity over the minor circumstances both of the foundation and of the destruction; but none at all over the main facts.*

Sir RICHARD WHITTINGTON had committed the oversight—possibly the trusteeship—of his Public Library to Franciscan Monks. There is an obvious probability that this arrangement contributed to its ruin. The Lord Protector SOMERSET'S ideas of reformation were not unlike those

DESTRUCTION OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY AT
GUILDHALL
BY THE PROTECTOR
SOMERSET.

* Comp. the additions, by Stevens, to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi, p. 1520; and Strype's edition of Stowe's *Survey*, vol. i, p. 43, and p. 130.

which have obtained among some very modern reformers (now, it may perhaps be thought, miscalled 'liberals') in relation, more particularly, to Church affairs. He, and they, set about removing the neglects and abuses, which, in some measure or other, the efflux of time is quite sure to bring with it in the best of institutions, by destroying the institution altogether. SOMERSET effected both the dis-establishment and the disendowment of the Guildhall Library, in a speedy fashion, such as no modern 'liberal' could surpass. He sent to the Guildhall four waggons, to carry off its books; just as he had, only a little while before, sent forty waggons to carry off the stones and timber of the time-honoured Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, in order to promote the Reformation,—and to employ the stones and timber in building Somerset House.

As far as relates to the immediate interests of learning, it may be said, with entire accuracy, that SOMERSET'S dealings with the Guildhall Library are but a fair sample of what was done in respect to Libraries throughout the length and breadth of England, by his co-workers, and also by his followers, during no short period of time. The German Reformers did far otherwise. In Germany, many good Libraries—such as have been active civilising agents for more than three centuries, and are so still—date their origin expressly from the Reformation movement. Concerning the substantial benefits and blessings which, by many channels, have accrued to both countries from that great uprising comparatively few Englishmen stand, in these days, in any doubt. But that is no reason for blinking the truth about its drawbacks. The most prominent among the secular leaders of the English Reformation, as well as a few among clerical leaders, were far more notable

for greed than for godliness. Many times, and in many places, they pulled down more of good than they destroyed of evil. The trail they left, over a large breadth of the land, was the trail of the spoiler. Literature owes very little to the best among the Tudor sovereigns, or the Tudor statesmen. It owes very much to institutions and to men that, to the best of Tudor power and influence, were trodden down by all of them. For both the neglect of literature and the enmity to the Church of England—glorious as being alike, for many centuries, the great patron and the main well-spring of our learning—which marked the policy of HENRY marked also that of ELIZABETH. The suppression of the Monasteries offered a splendid opportunity for the establishment, at small cost, and with a noble ground-work, of free Public Libraries in every English county. Not one such was established, in any one county or town, by any Tudor prince or statesman. Nor can the omission be ascribed to the lack of admonition or entreaty. The measure was urged again and again, as one pregnant with good for the times to come. It was advocated by Church dignitaries, and by laic antiquaries. It was urged upon HENRY, upon EDWARD, and upon ELIZABETH; and always urged in vain.*

At one moment, indeed, a small germ seemed to have been set, out of which, under due nursing, Parish Libraries would have grown. When, at length, the deep-rooted opposition of Henry VIII to the dissemination of the Bible in English seemed (for the moment) to have been torn up, by the vigorous and successive tugs of CRANMER and of Thomas CROMWELL, an enactment was made which might have had great social results. In September, 1537, an injunction (not a Statute, as has been said, but having

EARLY AT-
TEMPT AT
PARISH LI-
BRARIES.

* See *Memoirs of Libraries*, Vol. I, p. 756.

force of law), was made for the providing of Bibles in every parish church—to be freely accessible to all parishioners—throughout England; and other injunctions followed for the like provision of certain other books. *And the charges were to be borne by a Parish book-rate.* But the fluctuations of the Tudor policy destroyed the germ, whilst yet undeveloped. Nothing had come of it—when a few years had passed over—but a few tattered Bibles, held together by rusty chains. The people had flocked to read, and to hear readings, in such numbers that the books (even of sixteenth century paper) were rapidly outworn.

When, after the lapse of well-nigh two centuries, legislative attention was again turned towards Libraries—for a passing moment or two—the results were little better. This occurred in 1709. And the first influential mover in the matter was Dr. Thomas BRAY, a Shropshire man, and the founder of the excellent ‘Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.’

THOS. BRAY
AND HIS
MOVEMENT
FOR CHURCH
LIBRARIES.

Thomas BRAY was a man who united with great versatility of practical faculty, a steady power of work, and considerable force of character. In early life, he had had experience of the cure of souls in several parts of England, and sometimes amidst many difficulties. He had seen much of his fellow-labourers in the vineyard. He had often noticed that amongst the many trials of the poorer clergy—of those of them, at least, who put their hearts into their work—not the smallest was the difficulty of obtaining books; and he thought much about the means by which that sore aggravation of poverty might be removed. When his own zealous labours had won for him the offer of valuable preferment, under circumstances which made the patrons anxious that their offer should not be refused, he

made his acceptance conditional on his being, first of all, assisted in his efforts to establish 'Parochial Libraries' for the especial use of his struggling brethren. And he obtained the help he sought.

Unwisely, as I venture to think, Dr. BRAY framed his scheme with too exclusive a reference to the clergy. His express object would have been,—in the long run,—far more extensively attained, had he given, under due limits, a direct interest in the Libraries about to be founded to *all* the inhabitants of the several parishes in which they were to be placed. Instead of this, whilst calling them 'Parochial,' he made them merely 'Clerical.'

This worthy man lived long enough to found, or to enlarge, sixty-one Church Libraries in England and Wales, besides several in the Colonies; and to provide means for the carrying on of his work, after his own death. His '*Associates*' are still a corporation in full activity, but their efforts are turned to the maintenance of colonial schools, rather than of Libraries.

In the year 1709, Dr. Bray's exertions, aided by those of Sir Peter King (afterwards Lord High Chancellor), procured the passing of an Act of Parliament entitled '*An Act for the better Preservation of Parochial Libraries in that part of Great Britain called England.*'

By this statute it is enacted that every Incumbent of a parish in which a 'Parochial Library' shall have been theretofore formed, or of a parish in which any such Library shall thereafter be formed, shall give security, according to a prescribed form, for the due preservation of the collection, and for its transmittal to his successor; and that he shall make, or cause to be made, an accurate catalogue of its contents. The Act also gives powers for the recovery of books belonging to any such Library, in cases

THE 'PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES ACT'
(7 Q. Anne, c. 14). 1709.

wherein they may have been removed or withheld. But it provides no means of increase. It makes no provision, whatever, for parochial use or accessibility.

A few more Libraries were placed in Church Vestries and in Parsonages, generally by, or with the aid of, the '*Associates of Dr. Bray*,' in the period immediately following his own death (Feb. 1730). Such Libraries came, of course, within the purview of the Act of Anne. But, in regard to most of them, its provisions for security and cataloguing soon became, and, in many places, have ever continued to be, a dead letter. Not a few of these Libraries, however, still exist. I have visited some of them. Where there has chanced to be a *succession* of thoughtful and conscientious incumbents, they have been well cared for, even if little used. But everything, in these cases, depends on the disposition and energy, or want of energy, of the parish priest. Last year (1867) I noticed with regret that in the instance of a rural parish in Hampshire* its valuable Library (one of those founded by BRAY) was turned out of doors,—without inventory and without super-

NEGLECTED
STATE OF
MANY
CHURCH
LIBRARIES
FOUNDED BY
DR. BRAY.

* Whitchurch, near Andover. In this instance, the lay-impropriator, not the Rector of the Parish, had had the main control of the rebuilding. What is afterwards mentioned as occurring in its progress was done expressly against directions contained in the specification of the architect, and (of course) without any faculty from the Bishop of Winchester. In like manner, gravestones had been wantonly broken; and great heaps of rubbish lay in piles over tombs, although a large space of vacant and parochial ground lay very near at hand. I may here add, for the antiquary, that the workmen found, built up or buried within a wall of the nave of the church a carved sepulchral monument of pre-Norman times. It was four feet eleven inches in length—all over—eight and a half inches in breadth, and ten in thickness. Within a niche (16 inches by 14) was a monumental figure. The inscription read thus: “+ *Hic corpus Eric . . . Burgave requiescit in pace sepultum.*” The material was free-stone. The monument bore conspicuous weather stains. It was obvious that, in the more ancient church which had preceded that recently pulled down, this monument had been exposed to sun and wind.

vision,—on occasion of the rebuilding of the church. The schoolmaster had to take charge of the books and to remove them to his home, at a distance; although the Rectory House was close to the old Church, and in no danger of being, like it, pulled down, rather to gratify novelty-loving eyes than for any real parochial need. Of these books a full and elaborate catalogue had been made so recently as in 1850. But the neglect of books excited no surprise, when the eye of the visitor glanced at the church-yard, and then was led to scrutinise a little farther. *There*, was to be seen the most disgraceful neglect, and most open contempt, of the sacredness of the dead. A vault had even been broken into (in the darkness of night), by the workmen, and the remains of the dead carried away from the place which either by themselves, or by their survivors, had been purchased for (as it was vainly hoped) their final repose. The visitor ceased to ponder over the calculus of probabilities whether Dr. BRAY'S Library would survive, to return to the Church Vestry, or would fall the victim of some accidental fire, at the other end of the village,—such as just before had destroyed some cottages not far from its temporary abode.

↑ To this same parish there had been an earlier benefaction of books, which had formed part of the Library of the family of BROOKE* of Freefolk. What remained of these

* Of this Brooke family—the donors of the books,—an interesting tomb, erected in 1603, stood (until 1867) in the Chancel of the Church. It bore an inscription too long for insertion, but of which some lines may be quoted. Their writer entertained King Charles I, when he passed by Whitchurch, immediately before the second battle of Newbury.

“PIETATIS OPUS.

“This grave (oh greife!) hath swallow'd up, with wide and open mouth,
The body of good Richard Brooke, of Whitchurch, Hampton, south;”

and so on, in very doggrel verse. It ends thus:

Brooke books—amongst which I noticed the remains of a noble copy of the *Workes of Sir Thomas More*, in the excessively rare edition of 1557—had also been catalogued, with the BRAY Library, in 1850. It was evident that, at some period, the books of the BROOKES had helped either to warm the churchwardens, or to air the surplices.

The notes which lie before me would make it easy to illustrate the inefficiency of the Act of 1709—still, it is to be remembered, having the force of law in 1868—for the protection of such of the Parochial Libraries as came within its scope. But the Whitchurch case may suffice. It must be added, however, that many of these clerical libraries were also public ones; not, indeed, by virtue of the legislation of 1709; but in pursuance either, first, of the directions of earlier testators or benefactors; or secondly (and often), in consequence of the goodwill of incumbents. However many, in the efflux of time, the cases of neglect, those of a liberal regard to the public and to posterity are likewise numerous. And it must also be borne in mind that, of necessity, the Bray Libraries were commonly the adjuncts of poor livings; often—as at Whitchurch—the adjuncts of livings which had been made poor by measures which helped to make lay-impropriators rich;—rich with the spoils alike of the pastor and of the flock. To the Clergy of the Church of the United Kingdom, learning, and all the institutes of learning, owe an inestimable debt. At no period of time have they, as a body, belonged to that

“This toome-stone with the plate thereon, first graven faire and large,
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest son, make of his proper charge;” &c.

This tomb, in like manner, was so wantonly broken (in 1867) that it will not be possible to restore it integrally. Robert Brooke was one of the donors of books, and, I believe, was in other ways a benefactor to the parish. But, for benefactors, lay-impropriators have often very little respect. Whitchurch does not stand alone in such experiences.

RECENT LEGISLATION ABOUT ENGLISH LIBRARIES. 13

large-class of men who show their unworthiness to inherit the good gifts of past ages, by their lack of will to bequeath, in their turn, good gifts to the ages to come.

In the way of contributing, in its due measure, towards the diffusion of books over the length and breadth of England, legislation did nothing really effectual, until the middle of the nineteenth century. Repeated efforts were then made to arouse parliamentary as well as public attention to the truth that, proud as Britons rightly are of the might which lies in the combinations of merely private and voluntary effort, in respect to all the agencies of civilisation and true progress; the STATE also has duties with regard to all those agencies which are no less binding upon it, as a body corporate, than the duties of its individual members are binding upon each one of them severally.

To a distant observer, it might well have seemed that when once a Member of Parliament had taken upon himself to urge upon his fellow-legislators an *inquiry* (in the time-honoured form of a Parliamentary Committee) into the best means of encouraging and promoting both the formation of more Libraries, and the increased public usefulness of the existing ones, the sole obstacle in his path would, at worst, be apathy. Such an observer would feel no surprise at some slowness and slackness of co-operation. He would even evince no perplexity on seeing the prevalence of a general opinion amongst the guardians of existing Libraries that their management was already almost, if not absolutely, perfect. But when he saw that a proposal, so modestly couched, was met, not with cold and unsympathising assent, but with active, ardent, and even bitter opposition, he may well have felt some little shock, so to speak, of momentary astonishment. Such a reception,

INTRODUC-
TION OF RE-
CENT LEGIS-
LATION FOR
LIBRARIES.

however, it was which awaited Mr. William EWART's motion, made early in the year 1849, for the appointment of a "Select Committee on the existing Public Libraries in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the best means of *extending the establishment of Libraries freely open to the public, especially in large towns.*" Of the opposition which this motion excited; of the remarkable share in that opposition taken by Sir George GREY, then one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State; of the removal of this and of other obstructions to the proposed inquiry; of the course of the inquiry, and of its results, I have heretofore given an account; and to that account (*Memoirs of Libraries*, vol. i, pp. 777-792) I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer the reader. In the present volume a glance at the results is all that seems needful. The new matter is far too abundant to permit of more than very brief retrospective glances.

The inquiry of 1849-50 established, most conclusively, these four facts: (1) That the provision, within the United Kingdom, of Libraries publicly accessible was in extreme disproportion to its wealth and to its resources; (2) That on the part of the public at large there was a wide-spread and growing conviction that more Public Libraries were needed, and would be largely used; and that no such provision was likely to be made unless some new facilities and new machinery were provided by the Legislature; (3) That an employment, for the custody, control, and general administration of new Town Libraries, of the existing municipal or quasi-municipal bodies seemed to offer the best machinery for the purpose which could then be proposed to Parliament; (4) That the regulations of many existing Libraries stood in great need of revision, in order to make them more liberal, and the Libraries more widely useful; and also that amongst the Libraries whose regulations stood most

in need of such revision, were some, *a considerable part of whose funds was already provided by the Public* ;*—either, as to some of them, in the shape of grants from the Consolidated Fund, or, as to others, by the incidence of the Copy-Tax.

During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the last Report of the Public Libraries' Committee was placed before Parliament (1850), large results have flowed from its recommendations under the second and third heads above enumerated ; but little or no result from its recommendations under the fourth head. Some of the subsequent pages of this volume will show how truly—notwithstanding the lapse of those eighteen years—the regulations of many existing Libraries, receiving partial or considerable support from public sources, “stand in great need of revision.”

See Book III, *Relative Provision of Libraries, &c.*, c. 9., under ‘DUBLIN ;’ ‘ST. ANDREWS ;’ ‘LONDON.’

When action was taken in 1850 on the proposal to give to Municipal Corporations new powers in order to the establishment of new and Free Town Libraries the parliamentary mover in the matter had again to sustain persistent and energetic opposition, as well as to fight against the inert but stubborn force of careless indifference.

No Parliament-man has ever taken up a new question of *social*, as distinguished from merely political, reform, without soon perceiving that he has to fortify himself against the active resistance of prejudice, as well as against the passive resistance of apathy. The apathy is, in its measure, worthy of deference, and even of respect. It is one of our great safeguards against ignorant innovation. The prejudice deserves only to be combated outright. In

* *Report of the Committee on Public Libraries*, July, 1849 ; *Second Report*, 11th June, 1850.

* Daniel
Defoe.

the words of an old reformer,*—and one who contrived to beat down a fair share of prejudices, in his day and generation,—it has to be fought with, “after the fashion of the Poles, neither giving nor taking quarter.”

THE DIS-
CUSSIONS OF
1849—50.

Mr. WILLIAM EWART had been well inured to the hard contests of the social reformer. No man within the four walls of the House of Commons had been more frequently counted “in the minority.” But he has already lived to see several important social proposals of reform—in which his own ‘*Aye*’ had once so few supporters that its sound was almost lost amidst the vigorous shout of ‘*No*’—outlive their opponents. One or two other such propositions bid fair to pass, by-and-bye, from the side of defeat to that of success. When he proposed that British Municipalities should be empowered to build Libraries, as well as build sewers; and to levy a local rate for bringing books into the sitting-room of the handicraftsman or the tradesman, as well as one for bringing water into his kitchen, he found that the most promising path of successful effort was that of dealing piecemeal with the question. Little by little, the object, it was hoped, might be soon achieved. Were the proposal dealt with in a more complete, prevenient, and statesman-like fashion, its attainment,—however certain in the long run,—might, for several sessions, be postponed.

The aspect of the House of Commons on the evening of the second reading of the Bill by which it was proposed to create, for the first time in England, Permanent Town Libraries, having in view the educational † interests of the *whole* community,—not those of a mere section of the

† The word ‘educational’ is used advisedly. Education, in its truest sense, does not end at school or at college, but only begins there. And if Libraries are not educators,—in that sense of the term,—they have no claim whatever to *legislative* attention, howsoever serviceable in other respects.

THE LIBRARIES' BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. ·17

community,—was an instructive aspect. The attendance was very scanty. But there were many benches full of pre-announced opponents. Had it been a question of personal censure on the doings of some Secretary of Legation at the other end of Europe, or of some junior Lord of the Admiralty at home, there would have been three times as many members present; and much more than three times the amount of active interest and sympathy in the matter under debate would have been expressed physiognomically. The expression actually prevalent was, for the most part, that of gentlemanly indifference to the discussion of so dull and uninteresting a question.

The immediate proposal before the House was limited to the procuring of sites and the erecting or adapting of buildings for Town Libraries, and the provision from time to time of the expenses of maintenance, by means of a Library rate; and it was entirely a permissive measure. The provision of books was to be matter of future legislative arrangement, if of any. Meanwhile, a hope was expressed that although voluntary effort might be untrustworthy as to the edifice, it might be regarded (from the 'happy-go-lucky' point of view, we will imagine) with more cheerful confidence, as to the needful and indispensable contents of the edifice.

This very limited and dwarfened proposition was carried only by a small majority of votes. The division showed 101 *Noes* against 118 *Ayes*. In subsequent stages, the small measure of efficiency which the Bill contained (when it was committed upstairs) was, by the persistent exertion of its opponents, lessened in committee. When it returned to the House, it had yet another trial to pass. In the whole, it went through a dozen discussions, and six formal divisions, before the opposition ceased. When taken to

the Lords it was carried without any opposition whatever. In the Upper House, all that was said about it was in the way of furtherance, rather than of hindrance. And the reader of 'Hansard,'—as well as the frequenter of the Speaker's Gallery, or of the Lord Chancellor's,—knows that as much as this may be said, with strictest accuracy, of many measures pregnant with public good, besides that of Free Libraries; and of measures yet more important than it. To the Upper House, Englishmen (in the broadest sense of the word) owe a debt of gratitude which is not always honestly confessed—even by 'liberals.' Its inferiority in the talking part of legislative labour has, many more times than a few, been abundantly compensated, both by a plain superiority in the formative and enacting part of that labour, and by a superiority (more praiseworthy still) in the difficult art of restraining the outflow of that verbose oratory which impedes public business, under the pretence of promoting it. This small digression apropos of the Libraries' Act, and of the protracted discussions which impeded its passing, may perhaps be pardoned, were it only in consideration of the fact that what used in the House of Commons to be, at worst, but a very full stream of talk has, of late, become a wide-spreading inundation.

When the first Libraries Act received the Royal Assent—14th August, 1850—its main provisions stood thus :

THE FIRST
'PUBLIC
LIBRARIES
ACT' (1850).

1. Town councils were *permitted*—if they thought it meet so to do—to put to their constituent burghesses the question : " Will you have a Library-rate levied for providing a Town Library, under the enactments of 13 & 14 of Victoria, c. 65 ?" and to poll them on that question. . But the permission was made dependent on the existence, within the

THE FIRST 'PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT' (1850). 19

municipal limits, of a population of not less than 10,000 souls.

2. In the event of the burgesses deciding that question in the affirmative, the rate so to be levied was limited to a halfpenny in the pound on the rateable property.
3. The product of any rate so levied was to be applied, 1st, to the erection or adaptation of buildings, together with contingent expenses, if any, for the site; 2ndly, to current charges of management and maintenance.
4. Town councils were then empowered to borrow money on the security of the rates of any city or borough which shall have adopted the Act.

The Act of 1850, as the reader sees, made no provision for any places other than towns corporate. And it was confined to England.

13 and 14
Victorie,
c. 65.

In 1853, similar legislation was provided for Ireland and for Scotland, by the passing of the 16th & 17th of the Queen, c. 101; but as this Act of 1853 was repealed—in order to its amendment (in 1854, as far as concerned *Scotland*, and in 1855 as far as concerned *Ireland*)—there is no need to dwell upon it.

THE ACTS
OF 1853—55.

16 and 17
Victorie.
c. 101;

In the following session of 1855, the English Libraries Act of 1850 was similarly repealed. The interval was just sufficient to take our legislation respecting Libraries out of the letter of the incisive criticism on modern law-makers of the authors of *Guesses at Truth*, without taking it at all out of the spirit of their too well-grounded censure:—"One seldom expects that any law enacted during the last Session of Parliament will escape without either revision or repeal in the next." "It would be invidious,"

18 and 19
Victorie,
c. 95.

they add, "to ask how many members of our Legislature are wont to project their minds more onwardly."¹

¹ *Guesses at Truth*, vol. ii, p. 10.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF 1855;

The new Act received the Royal Assent on the 30th of July, 1855. It had been brought into the House of Commons during the preceding session of 1854, but its progress had then again been impeded. Already, in 1854, the evidence of what had been actually done in many towns under the Act of 1850, and the evidence, no less, of what the shortcomings of that Act had hindered from being done, in places where there was plenty of good will to the work, were superabundant. But in 1855 there was more evidence still on both points. There was active parliamentary opposition nevertheless. But it was significantly shorn of its old proportions. On the most material division taken upon the new Bill the Ayes were nearly three to one. What it was that brought about so great a change will be seen in the course of the historical summary which forms the subject of our fourth chapter.

The main provisions of the new law may be thus briefly indicated :

1. As regards Municipal Corporations, it reduced the population limit to *five* thousand souls, instead of ten.
2. It extended its purview (1) to *Districts* (having a like population), if provided with a 'Board of Improvement,' a 'Paving or Lighting Trust,' or any other local Board of like powers; (2) to *Parishes*, or Combinations of Parishes (the parish, or the united parishes, having a like population of 5000 souls), if governed by a Vestry, or by Vestries inclined to unite in order to propose to their respective ratepayers the question, Aye or No, of a Rate for a permanent Free Library.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF 1855 AND 1866. 21

3. It simplified the mode of operation by the enactments which are explained in the next chapter.
4. It raised the rate limit from One halfpenny to *One penny* in the pound.
5. It took away the restriction as to the applicability of the product of the rate, making the fund available as well for the acquisition of books, for a Library; of newspapers, for a News Room; of Specimens of Art and Science, for a Museum; as well as for the ordinary appliances of furniture, fuel, and light.

In 1866 the latest amendment of the former Acts was passed. By this Act (29 & 30 Vict., c. 114) it was further provided that the expenses of executing the Act in Boroughs should be paid out of the Borough Fund; and that any ten ratepayers might secure the due convening of a meeting to take into consideration the question whether or not the Act should be introduced. It reduced the needful majority for adoption from *two thirds* to one half, of the persons assembled. It removed the limit of population; making the former Act available, according to its other and unrepealed provisions irrespectively of population altogether; and it simplified—in the way described in the next chapter—the methods of procedure for the union of parishes not incorporated, in order to the creation of a Free Library. Finally it repealed that clause of the Scottish Act which still, in 1866, authorised the demand of a poll in addition to the convention of a Meeting.

AND OF THAT
OF 1866.

29 and 30
Vict., c. 114.

CHAPTER II.

TOWN COUNCILS, PAROCHIAL VESTRIES, AND OTHER LOCAL BOARDS; AND THEIR DUTIES IN TOWNS OR PARISHES IN WHICH A FREE LIBRARY IS PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE LIBRARIES' ACT.

Functions and Composition of Town Councils—Changes in the Legislation affecting Corporations—Preliminaries necessary to the adoption of one or other of the existing Libraries' Acts—The Public Meeting under the Act of 1866—Expediency or Inexpediency of endeavouring to establish a Free Library before Polling the Burgesses—Appointment of the Library Committee—Indirect Results of Recent Permissive Legislation—Choice and Qualifications of a Librarian—Expenditure—Levy of the Maximum Parliamentary Rate.

FUNCTION
AND COMPO-
SITION OF
TOWN COUN-
CILS.

In relation to matters intellectual and educational, there had existed, for a very long time, a social prepossession against extending the functions of Local Councils and Parish Vestries, and a social prejudgment that in the hands of town corporators and of parish vestrymen any powers of dealing with such matters would be pretty sure to be abused on the one hand, or to be neglected on the other.

Whether well or ill-founded, at any particular epoch of our municipal history, the fact that such a feeling has existed, and does still to some extent exist, is unquestionable. Nor is there any room to doubt that it had some share in that persistent opposition to the particular measure of legislation now under view, the course and consequence of which has just been narrated. It is, at this moment, one cause — amongst many — of difficulties which impede

thorough and imperial legislation about Schools. And the pregnant bearings of the actual history of rate-supported Libraries upon the prospective or possible creation of rate-supported Schools, whilst they add not a little to the intrinsic interest of the theme discussed in these pages, will also be found to have a tendency to enhance the interest of the questions 'Is the low but obviously the prevalent estimate of town Councillors and parish Vestrymen merely a prejudice? Is the present *average* composition of Councils and Vestries *fairly representative of their Constituents of all ranks?*'

Englishmen, as yet, possess no municipal history which would afford a thorough and exhaustive answer to the first question. But the strong contrast between many of the recorded doings of town Corporations *before* the Restoration of Charles the Second, and *after* it, supplies a partial answer, which is veracious as far as it reaches. Among other evil results of the mode of government which followed hard upon the first and palmy years of the Restoration, was a marked degradation of the municipalities. Men of a lower class than had theretofore been wont to fill the Councils were brought into them by governmental influence. Irresponsibility followed close upon irregular nomination, until at length—but after a long interval—there came to be an irresistible cry for municipal reform. Had the reform of 1833-35 been thorough, there would have been no room for putting the second question, as to the truly representative character of Councils and other local boards, as they are at present constituted.

No competently informed reader can have taken occasion to scrutinise the lists of town corporations or of parish vestrymen—no matter in what part of England—without seeing that they are very rarely, in any true sense

CHANGES
IN THE LE-
GISLATION
AFFECTING
MUNICIPAL
CORPORA-
TION.

of the word, impartially representative of *all* classes of the inhabitants. They are usually taken from one or two classes only. In a very large number of towns and parishes men of independent social position, professional men, and other men really 'educated,' are as little represented in the ordinary composition of the Town Councils and Vestries,* as are the handicraftsmen. In respect of not a few towns, it would be no exaggeration to say that the shopkeeping class very nearly monopolises the representation.

But whatever weight may fairly be assignable to this objection, it will be easy to show that it has no real validity whatever as an objection either to recent legislation about rate-supported Libraries, or even to possible future legislation about rate-supported Schools.

Admitting that, in some towns, it would not be easy to nominate a really befitting Library Committee *exclusively* from the town council or vestry itself, the Libraries Act has provided the remedy. It expressly empowers the Council of a Town, or the Vestry of a Parish, to strengthen its administration of the trusts which may have been recently conferred upon it under the Act, by delegating "their powers to a Committee the members whereof may, or may not be, members of such Council, Vestry, or

* *Exempli gratiâ*: "When we consider such a body as the Vestry of St. Marylebone, we are inclined to think that the middle classes [*rather, the shopkeeping classes?*] of London must be some degrees lower in intelligence than the working men of Liverpool. These last have never had any doubts as to the benefits of a Free Library; but when the proposition to establish one was made this year to the enlightened rulers of St. Marylebone, it was received with hisses and yells, and shouts of derision! The lamentable inefficiency and paltriness of spirit displayed by our parochial boards must be somehow remedied. London is certainly far behind Liverpool in these matters."—*Morning Herald*, 20th October, 1860.

Board." This provision cuts away the ground of the objection, whatever its true amount of validity, had no such provision been made.

Towns so diversely circumstanced as Oxford and Salford have alike profited by this clause; and have found advantage from it. Liverpool, the present Corporation of which stands notoriously in less need of outward help in the administration of such a trust than that either of Salford or of Oxford,—to say nothing about Metropolitan Vestries—has done the same thing.

The first step to be taken by such inhabitants of a town or parish as desire to see the Libraries' Act put in force within its limits, is to create sympathy of opinion, by the wide circulation of a brief and lucid exposition of the objects of the Act, and of the practical methods of working it. Such a statement should be sent to every man who has a voice in the decision. Since 1866, any *ten* ratepayers may obtain the convening of a public meeting. And if the circulation of the address *precede* any formal requisition to the Town Council or to the Parish Vestry, or other local board, the promoters will probably find their work to be all the easier in degree. Quite easy it will never be—save by an exception so rare, that no man who desires to work for his fellows, and for his successors, will lay his account for meeting with it. Nor is entire absence of difficulty of any kind in such a step a thing desirable.

The duty of convening a meeting of Burgesses within a Borough, or of Ratepayers within a District or Parish lies, in each case respectively, with the Mayor, the Local Commissioners, or the Overseers of the Poor. Ten days' notice must be given. A public meeting of the burgesses, or ratepayers of the district, has then the power of voting at

PRELIMINARIES NECESSARY TO THE ADOPTION OF THE EXISTING LIBRARIES ACT.

THE PUBLIC MEETING, UNDER THE ACTS OF 1866 & 1866

once upon the proposition, ‘*That the Libraries’ Act, 1855, be now adopted.*’ If the ‘Ayes’ number a simple majority of the persons *then assembled* and present, the proposition is carried, and the Act is, by that vote, introduced.

Should the majority of votes be *against* the question, then the space of one year at least must elapse before a new meeting can be called to reconsider it. All expenses contingent on the meeting—whether the Act be or be not adopted—may be paid out of the borough rate, or by a rate to be levied in like manner, and with like incidence and procedure, as the borough rate; and all subsequent expenses, when the Act shall have been adopted, may be defrayed in like manner; provided, always, that the whole amount so expended and so defrayed, within any one year, shall not exceed one penny in the pound upon the rateable value of the property liable to assessment.*

29 and 30
Vict., c. cxiv,
clause 8. (10
Aug., 1866.)
Ib., clause 2.

EXPEDIEN-
CY OR INEX-
PEDIENTCY OF
THE ENDEA-
VOUR TO ES-
TABLISH A
FREE LIBRA-
RY, BEFORE
POLLING THE
BURGESSES.

In certain cases, the question may possibly arise: ‘Is it expedient to take any active steps towards the formation of a Free Library, irrespectively, for the time, of the local corporation or other local board, and with the view of achieving the actual establishment of such a Library, to be afterwards transferred to the corporation, or board, as the case may be, under the provisions of the Libraries’ Act?’

This was the course adopted at Manchester, and adopted successfully. But it could prudently be taken only in towns where there is both a prospect of a large voluntary subscription, and also a tolerably safe assurance that the proposition to introduce the Library Act will be vigorously

* There is a special provision in this second clause of 29 and 30 Vict., c. 114, that nothing in the Act shall interfere with the operation, as respects a Library Rate for the City of Oxford (see hereafter, Chap. IV, § *Oxford*) of a Local Act passed in the preceding Session.

supported. Even in Manchester there was great difference of opinion on this point of procedure. Mr. BROTHERTON (for example) strongly advised the initiation of the Free Libraries by appealing at once to the burgesses. That intelligent representative of the suburban borough of Salford lent his zealous help in the early stages of the effort at Manchester, but he always laid great stress on the wisdom (having in view, more especially the terms and limitations of the *then* 'Libraries' Act' of 1850) of applying the whole of the public subscription (amounting to nearly £13,000), to the purchase of books; and to leave the whole of the other expenses—site, building, fittings, furniture, and arrangement—to be defrayed out of the product of the rate when levied. And, obviously—could that course have been followed,—the first Free Library established under the Act of 1850 might then have opened its doors with a collection of books almost three times as large, and much more than three times as valuable, as that with which it actually began its operations in 1852. Instead of putting at the disposal of the townspeople,—of all classes and of all social positions,—a Library of 21,000 volumes, it might then have presented for their use a Library of 58,000 volumes, to start with;* and—had the *maximum* rate of one penny in the pound on rateable value been levied from the outset—with a fund, for purchases alone, of £1500 a year. But there were difficulties in the path; whether removeable ones, or irremoveable ones, it boots not now to consider.

It may also be noticed, in connection with this part of the subject, that the course of founding a Library first, and *then* taking a vote of the burgesses on the question 'Rate, or no Rate?' afterwards, failed in the large Parish

* See hereafter, Chap. IV, § *Manchester*.

and Parliamentary Borough of St. Marylebone hardly less conspicuously than it had succeeded in the Borough of Manchester. The proposal was negatived by a combination composed of long-sighted publicans and of short-sighted shopkeepers and other tradesmen. And the Library which had been established in the hope of getting a Libraries Rate by-and-bye, first dwindled, and then died. Its decease was probably hastened by some considerable admixture of quackery in the treatment of the decline. But, be that as it may, the experiment which had prospered in Lancashire (under favorable conditions); when tried in Middlesex, came to grief.

On the whole, it will probably be a safe conclusion that the circumstances will be rare in which the Promoters of a Free Town Library ought to adopt any course other than that of at once proposing to the rate-payers the question of introducing, or refusing to introduce, the Libraries Act into their district.

**APPOINT-
MENT OF THE
LIBRARY
COMMITTEE.**

The first step after the adoption of the Act within any Borough, or other district, will be the appointment by the Town Council, or Local Board, of a 'Library Committee.' This will raise the question (already glanced at) of the expediency of strengthening the composition of such a Committee by appointing men of known acquirements, of known tastes for literature, and of known friendliness to its wide diffusion, as well from without the Council or other Board as from within it.

There can be little doubt that among the many ulterior effects of that recent legislation which, in many directions, has both enlarged and raised the functions of municipal corporations and of local boards will eventually be found the raising of the average qualification and average intelligence

of corporators and boardsmen themselves. The increased social importance of some of their new functions must needs increase the gravity of the interest which the constituents have in the well-choosing of their municipal representatives. This would seem to hold good in an especial degree in regard to the working of the *permissive* legislation of recent years. Under some of the Health Acts, for example, powers are given to such bodies, upon the use or abuse—the zealous promotion or the careless neglect—of which, it is no exaggeration to say that the well-being of the inhabitants of many districts absolutely hangs. If the new powers be well-administered, the result—under Divine Providence—will be the comparative healthiness of the district. If the new powers be neglected, or abused, the result will be increased mortality and (what is even much worse) increased human misery. The choice of those who have to deal with such matters becomes with every passing year an act of more serious and also of more obvious responsibility. It will not long answer to send men to sit at a ‘Board of Health’ expressly because, for example, they are known to be owners of ‘cellar-dwellings,’ and so, by property, active spreaders of disease; or to choose men as members of a ‘Local Improvement Board,’ for no other discoverable reason than that they are speculative house-block builders, and so, by vocation, hinderers of town improvement.

But the raising in character and intelligence of the corporators will be a question of time. It is sure to come. In the meanwhile, some of their new functions, under Permissive Acts of Parliament such as that relating to Town Libraries, will be best administered with aid from without. Many men may be found in most towns whose special qualifications fit them pre-eminently to be members

INDIRECT
RESULTS OF
THE ‘PER-
MISSIVE’ LE-
GISLATION OF
LATE YEARS.

of a Library Committee, but whose aims and pursuits in life make it unlikely that they will ever become Town-Councillors or Parish Vestrymen. Especially is this true of the Clergy. In many towns the Clergy have helped, most zealously and most ably, in promoting Free Libraries. And in this matter of Libraries there ought evidently to be no distinction, merely on the score of Denomination, where the fitness is otherwise evident.

CHOICE
AND QUALI-
FICATIONS
OF A LIBRA-
RIAN.

Next to the choice of the Library Committee in order of time, but even before it in intrinsic importance to the good working of the institution to be founded, stands the choice of the Librarian. The day will come when in Britain we shall have courses of bibliography and of bibliothecal-economy for the training of librarians, as well as courses of chemistry or of physiology for the training of physicians. But, as yet, there is no such training, even in London, or in Edinburgh,—though it is provided at Naples. When that day comes, the election of Librarians for a Free Library will be much simplified, and the requirement of a diploma from the candidate for a librarianship will be as much in the common order of things as the requirement of a degree from the applicant for a curacy. In the interval, the proof of adequate qualification will sometimes be difficult. But the two main things to be looked for in a librarian,—then as now,—will be these:—(1) A genuine love of books; (2) An indomitable passion for order. Neither quality will, of itself, suffice. There must be an union of the two. A book-loving man, with an organizing brain in him, will be pretty sure to learn all the technicalities of his calling speedily; whilst a mere scholar—even if he combined the working-power of a WHEWELL with the learning of a BENTLEY, but lacked

the organizing faculty,—would never master its difficulties, or acquire a real love for his work.

Among the minor duties of the Library Committee, that of acquiring as large an acquaintance as possible with the regulations and working of Free Libraries already established will not be the least essential. And that acquaintance will be materially facilitated, by establishing a systematic exchange of Reports and other documents amongst all the Libraries of like nature. Each may learn something from its fellow; and the experience of each should (uniformly, and not by mere chance,) be turned to the profit of all. It is hoped that these pages may, in their measure, help to promote such a result. But the main reliance must be placed on the regular interchange of documents from time to time. Such documents should be *clear and full on the point of Expenditure* as well as on the points of the circulation and of the increase of the collections to which they severally relate. In relation to expenditure, many reports which in regard to other matters are full, even to overflowing and superfluity, are much too reticent.

On the important question of the extent to which the rate-levying power shall be exerted a brief remark will suffice.

The working of several of the Free Libraries has been impeded, and their good results have been dwarfened, by a spirit of false 'economy' on the part of Town Councils. Mere saving is not economy. It is very often want of thrift, as well as want of foresight. Half-measures are always, in the long run, costly measures. Perhaps no bodies of men in the United Kingdom stand in more need than do *average* provincial municipalities of learning the

EXPENDI-
TURE.—
'SHALL THE
MAXIMUM OF
THE PARLIA-
MENTARY
RATE BE
LEVIED OR
ONLY A FRACTION
OF IT?'

lesson which is taught in the pregnant words of one of the greatest of British statesmen:—"Parsimony is not economy. Expense, and great expense, may be an essential part of true economy. . . . Economy consists in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no power of combination, no comparison, no judgment. . . . Economy demands a discriminating judgment; a firm, and a sagacious mind."*

No function of Town Councils has brought out the especial appositeness of BURKE'S weighty words in regard to them, than this recent legislation about Libraries. Should the reader have access to the finance accounts of one or two of the largest provincial towns in England he will be likely to find an instructive contrast in the juxtaposition (which he can effect for himself,) of two or three several items of municipal disbursement. Let him glance, for example, at the item "Parliamentary Expenses," and then turn to the item in the same accounts which is headed "Free Libraries and Museums." The comparison will probably prove both significant and suggestive.

In the smaller towns the maximum Library-rate under the Acts of 1855 and 1866 produces so trivial a sum—speaking comparatively—that less than the maximum can hardly be proposed by the most 'saving' of corporators. *His* only course, under the Act of 1850, or that of 1855, was to oppose the introduction of the statute into his town altogether. Men of the saving sort took that course occasionally as, for instance, in the town of Derby in 1856. There, the Town Councillors would not permit the question to go to the Ratepayers at all. They stopped it half-way on its road.† But under the Act of '66 the municipal

* Edmund Burke, *A Letter to a Noble Lord* (Works, vol. viii, p. 31).

† This was done in Derby notwithstanding the offer of the *gift* of an

bodies have no longer that impeding power. If, when duly called upon by requisition, they refuse to initiate the proposal by taking the sense of a meeting of ratepayers, any *ten* persons assessed, or liable to assessment, may themselves convene such a meeting, and its decision has the same force which it would have had if convened by the Mayor or other functionary of the Town in his official capacity.

Of the larger towns, few have yet levied for Free Libraries or Museums the whole sum that the Acts, under one or other of which they may have been established, permit them to levy.

In this point of view, as in many others, Liverpool offers a noble and exemplary exception. It is, at once, the town in which—in respect to Free Libraries—private liberality has set the most munificent of examples, and that in which the Corporation has, most wisely and most productively, exercised its own full powers. The Liverpool Town Councillors have both emulated and stimulated the

existing and valuable Museum, together, I think, with a small collection of books as the groundwork of the proposed Library and Museum under the Act. It was said on this occasion by the Editor of the ablest of the Derbyshire newspapers:—"We firmly believe that if the ratepayers were left to decide the matter they would . . . at once decide on accepting the offer of the Museum and on establishing it,—as a nucleus only of what would, at some future time, be sufficiently increased to become an honour to the town. The Ratepayers have a right to a voice in the matter, and have themselves a right to decide whether they will accept the offer, as a germ of a future 'Free Library and Museum,' or reject it from motives of policy or 'economy.' The Town Council have acted unwisely and wrongly in stepping in between the offer and the Burgesses; and, by deciding that no Meeting shall be called, and putting a veto on the question, they have committed a grievous injustice on the Ratepayers, whose interests they are elected to protect and promote." This proceeding of the Derby Corporators had its due share in causing the improvement of the first 'Libraries Act,' by the Statute of the 29th and 30th of the Queen, c. 114.

liberality of the Liverpool merchant princes. In both respects it stands above its near neighbour Manchester, and its remoter neighbour Birmingham; although, in the matter of Free Town Libraries both Manchester and Birmingham have done well, and have set a good example to most of the other corporate towns of the United Kingdom.

Had the *maximum* of the Library rate been applied in Manchester ever since the first introduction of the Act of 1850, the existing Libraries would have been very nearly doubled in extent. They would probably have been more than doubled in efficiency of working. Nor would the building in which the chief library of that rich and flourishing city is placed, long have presented so striking and so unfavorable a contrast to the library building which forms one of the many architectural beauties of Liverpool.

CHAPTER III.

*THE PLANNING, FORMING, ORGANIZING, AND WORKING,
OF A FREE TOWN LIBRARY.*

Buildings for a Free Town Library—Structural Requirements—Warmth and Ventilation—Shelving of Book Rooms—Purchase and Choice of Books—Internal Arrangements and Manipulation—Classification and Catalogues—Regulation of Public Access—Arrangements for Borrowing.

§ I. BUILDINGS.

THE striking contrast which has just been spoken of in the outward appearance of the two chief Libraries of the neighbour towns of Liverpool and Manchester sums up, so to speak, an important principle which underlies two distinct questions: It brings under the eye of the passer-by in the streets of those towns the best possible illustration of the wisdom of *forecast* in planning and building a Free Library which is intended to grow. It also brings vividly before his mind the wisdom—even when large funds are in question—of beginning with books, and of postponing buildings. Nor is that contrast without a pregnant meaning in relation to a third question,—and one of wider bearing than either of the others. For the building in '*William-Brown Street*' shows conclusively, on the one hand, that the Corporation of Liverpool has entered, from the first, into the true spirit of the Libraries Acts of 1850 and of 1855; while the building in '*Camp Field*' shows, on the other hand, that the Corporation of Manchester—even in 1868—and in spite of a large stroke of work which

I.
BUILDINGS
FOR A FREE
LIBRARY.

under the provisions of those Acts its members have already performed for their constituents, and which, on the whole, they have performed with much vigour, fidelity and success, has not yet fully entered into the spirit of the legislation initiated in 1850. For the Free Library at Liverpool tells, at a glance, that it is intended for the use and benefit of ALL CLASSES of the Community; whilst the Free Library at Manchester is not less plain in its intimation of the fact that—at least, in its inception—it was planned with far too narrow and one-sided a regard to one or two classes of the Community alone.

Rates for Free Libraries are justifiable on one ground, and on *one* ground only. Their advantages, indeed, are multifarious and far-spreading. But they have no solid footing of justice unless they benefit (directly as well as indirectly) every individual and inhabitant ratepayer who is assessed for their support. Of necessity, the largest proportion of direct benefit will accrue to the poorer class of ratepayers. For the man who has already access, and varied and ample access, to books, is in no need of going to a 'Free Library' to get books for his ordinary reading. The man with tastes for reading, but whose means of access to books have hitherto been little or none, will come eagerly to a Free Library, as soon as its doors are open to him. If he be a ratepayer, his use of the books will be sweetened by the consciousness that he helps, in his measure, to pay their cost. If he be not himself a ratepayer, he will commonly be the connection—by relationship or by 'service' (using that term in its broadest and its truest sense)—of those who are ratepayers, and so he will be profiting, if not by a personal right, yet by a relative right no whit less legitimate.

But a 'Free Town Library,' if worthy of the name, has other and not less important purposes than that of supply-

ing (whether to applicants in its reading-room or to borrowers from its circulating branch) current books for current reading. *That* is not more plainly one of its purposes than is the formation—to be actively begun from the first day of its existence—of a thorough collection of all printed information about the history, the antiquities, the trade, the statistics, the special products, the special pursuits, and the special social interests, of the Town and of the County in which it stands. And here there comes into play the direct subservience—on due occasion and need—by the new rate-supported library of the immediate personal interest, and of the contingent personal profit, of every individual contributor, rich or poor, by whose share of the rate the library is, in its due measure, supported. This, too, is a requirement which but few pre-existing libraries have ever supplied, even to the rich, in any adequate degree. Nor could the merely personal resources even of the wealthiest inhabitant of a town acquire the means of information here referred to, within any reasonable limits either of time or of painstaking.

Nor is it less true that Free Libraries will, in course of time, bring a direct return of another but cognate sort to each class, and to *all* classes, of the Ratepayers by whose contributions they are supported.

What may be termed the "Literature of public questions" is not the literature, nor has it ever yet been the literature, which is most easily accessible, even to those who have pressing and more than ordinary need of consulting it. The towns and the classes of men that have been foremost in advocating large political changes have not, at all times, been equally prominent,—either as communities or as individuals,—in collecting and making widely accessible the pre-existing sources of public information, either about

the old abuses they deprecate, or about the new measures they desire. It has not been an invariable fact that the man who has spent much of his time on the stump, in denouncing the "misgovernment of Canada" or "the infamous neglect, by ministers and by parliament, of the true interests of India," had previously been equally conspicuous for his careful gathering and laborious study of the best extant knowledge on Canadian affairs, or on Indian affairs, as the case might be. In this relation, Free Town Libraries may hereafter render vast service. They may, if they be wisely administered, by-and-bye—and by the quiet operation of years as they pass on—make it discreditable for a man to take a prominent share in agitating great questions, without having previously taken a prominent share in the study of them. And this, plainly enough, will be a service, of the directest sort, to every ratepayer, be his social position what it may. It will also, in course of time, entail an inestimable public saving, that, namely, of not a little fluent yet worthless speech.

The supplying of thorough means of information on national interests and on great public questions has never been made a conspicuous aim of Proprietary Libraries. Such a provision has not, ordinarily, been kept in view by their managers, any more than the systematic supply of it has been made, or could be made, the aim of a circulating library like 'Mudie's' or 'Hookham's.' It is very sure to become an important part of the aim of Free Town Libraries in the years to come, if those Libraries be rightly conducted.

If this be a truthful statement in relation to the proper purposes and objects of a Free Library, the statement has an obvious bearing on the question of Library BUILDINGS. It bears essentially both on the time *when*, and on the

manner *how*, a Library building should be constructed, where its construction is to be effected by a municipal corporation or other local board, under the provisions of the recent Acts of Parliament.

To *begin* by a costly building—even if the building be one thoroughly adapted to its object, and thoroughly efficient for the immediate requirements of the institution—can very rarely be a profitable or prudent course. The fund must be considerable which can fairly bear, at the same moment, the strain of a large expenditure for books and of a large expenditure for building. This will hold good as well of cases wherein liberal voluntary effort comes to the aid of the rate-money, as of cases in which the rate is the sole dependence of the promoters of the Library.

On the other hand, a large and liberal collection of books, if housed, for the time, in a mere rented warehouse—spacious in extent howsoever devoid of architectural pretension—becomes almost instantly available. It is already doing its work, whilst the fund for building is being stored and augmented. And the postponed building is likely to be better planned, with the advantage of experience to start with, on the points of requirement and methods of working. At Liverpool, the Free Library did much and good work in a common dwelling house in Dale Street, whilst time, thought, and means, were ripening for the magnificent building in William-Brown Street. At Manchester, more than £7,000 (out of a preliminary fund of £13,000) was expended in acquiring, adapting, and fitting up in the years 1851 and 1852, a very poor and very inadequate edifice. In the former case, the Library building presents, in the year 1868, ample means of enlargement, within its own area and within its own external walls, for the probable

requirements of a century to come, and the building is placed on an admirable site. In the latter case, the site is entirely unsuitable to the true purposes of the institution, and the building is worse than inadequate to the present requirements of 1868. The one is a conspicuous ornament : the other, anything rather than an ornament, to its town.

But the question of building, though it may well be made, under ordinary circumstances, a secondary question with the organizers of a Town Library about to be established under the 'Libraries Act,' will, in course of due time, become a primary one. What, then, does practical experience in the working, hitherto, of such libraries in other places suggest on the points of construction, of arrangement of plan, and of internal adaptation and fitting-up for readers ?

A personal inspection of many good Library Buildings—including some of the largest in size and of the most recent in construction ; and comprising merely parochial libraries no less than those of populous cities—leads to the following deductions, as points of requirement which are (for the most part) both suitable for, and (in a degree) attainable by, the promoters of new Free Libraries, whether situate in small towns or in large. The former may eventually be put in almost as good a condition as the latter, so far as regards the vital points of good construction, for storing books and for serving readers, if only a reserved fund be set apart, and be allowed to accumulate, in preference to speedy erection, with insufficient means. The premature builders, under such circumstances, are pretty sure to discover, in time, that they have, in their eagerness, wedded

“ Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay.”

1. The site must be dry, and it must admit (if possi-

- ble of entire, but in any case,) of at least the partial isolation of the sides of the new building from all adjacent buildings.
2. The building must be absolutely fire-proof. The materials of the structure should be restricted to brick, stone, iron, and roofing tile or slate. Whenever wooden floors have to be introduced, they should be embedded in stucco upon brick arches, or upon stone flagging.
 3. It ought not—unless for very special reasons—to exceed two stories in height, irrespectively of the vaulted basement.
 4. The windows should be more numerous, in proportion to the size of the edifice, than those of ordinary buildings and the arrangements for artificial light, so far as respects the halls or rooms containing books, should wholly exclude gas from the interior. If gas be used at all, it should be applied externally. The reading room should be lighted by side windows, not by skylights or glazed domes.
 5. The means of water-supply should include an ample provision for conveying it to the roof,—in view of the occurrence of fire to neighbouring buildings.
 6. If the building be an extensive one, the reading-room should be provided in a situation as central as possible to the halls, galleries, or other rooms containing the books of the main Library.
 7. The book-room for the Lending Department of the Library should be quite apart from all the other book-rooms, and the delivery room adjacent to it should be as remote from the ordinary reading room as the extent of the building will admit.
 8. Under like limitation, the book-rooms should be as

large (and therefore as few) and lofty as possible. They should be furnished with galleries (of perforated iron or other suitable fireproof material) accessible by small spiral stairs at the angles of the room or rooms. Every book should be within reach, without the use of ladders of any kind.

9. Even in a small library, a separate room or rooms, and suitable appliances, for the reception, registering, stamping, and cataloguing, of books, should be provided.
10. Rooms provided for the Librarian, and those provided for assistants or for servants, though contiguous to, should be isolated from, the main library building. Like it they should of course be fire-proof.
11. In the arrangements for warmth* and ventilation the health and comfort of the readers, and of the officers, should be considered as well as (and not less, in degree, than) the careful preservation from damp and other noxious influences of the books and other contents. If hot-water pipes are used for warming, they should be kept far apart *from the books*.

This last suggestion may seem a gratuitous one; the thing enforced being, it may be thought, so plainly self-evident. And the same objection may, perhaps, be made to the hint which I have ventured to offer as to a provident regard to the health of "*Readers*," in the construction of a Reading Room. But a thing may be very manifest and be, none the less, a thing often and flagrantly overlooked.

In the noble, and very costly, Reading Room of the

* There is a very strong and well-founded body of evidence in favour of properly constructed open fire-places as superior, *in point of safety*, to the best hot-water apparatus.

British Museum neither *moderate* ventilation, nor *adequate* warmth, has been secured, even by a remote approximation. At certain periods of the year, a reader sits there as if sitting in a 'Temple of the Winds.' At other periods, he might almost as well have his temporary abode in a 'Palace of Frost.' The only Readers who, at such times, could work with comfort would be the survivors of an Arctic Expedition. More than one valuable life is believed to have been already shortened by the grossly defective construction, in respect to the two essentials of air and heat, of what in other points of view is fairly to be regarded as a triumph of architectural skill.

In like manner, I have recently seen the very obvious propriety of keeping books and hot-water pipes *a little* apart from each other so entirely disregarded in the fitting-up of a large and expensive library, as to destroy books, and to necessitate re-construction of the warming apparatus. The pipes were, in that instance, ingeniously put exactly under the fronts of the books. And (in the same building), *fixed* shelves were provided in the presses, without the least attention to the relative proportions, in our modern libraries, of the folio books to the octavos, or of the once fashionable quarto to its humbler but more useful brother, the duodecimo.

On this matter of the *shelving* of libraries it is important to remember two points of ordinary requirement: (1) That book-presses should be of exactly uniform size; (2) That a portion, at least, of the book-shelves should be moveable; not fixed. In how great a degree attention to these minor incidents of the fitting-up of a library-building tends to facilitate the good internal arrangements of the library itself will appear presently.

There is probably no existing example of a Town Library building, better constructed or better fitted up, for its pur-

poses, than that which was erected at the cost of the Corporation of Boston, in Massachusetts, in the year 1857. It is almost superfluous to add that twelve years have not elapsed, without the discovery of minor errors and omissions that have had to be rectified or supplied at further cost ; since that is but ordinary experience. Sir William BROWN's fine building at Liverpool is, in some points of internal arrangement, even better than that at Boston. But, taken as a whole, the Boston building may fairly be looked upon as a model in its kind.

I am by no means sure that this remark applies to a peculiarity in the construction of the book-presses (or 'ranges,' as they are called at Boston,) which was devised by Dr. SHURTLIFF, a zealous member of the Committee. But the plan is distinctive, and merits a few words of description. The contriver himself shall supply them:—
 "The Library Hall is so contrived that it will have ten alcoves on each of its sides, and ten in each of its galleries ;—sixty in all. Each alcove will contain ten ranges of shelves, and each range ten shelves. . . . The shelves are so numbered that the figures in the place of hundreds denote the 'alcoves ;' the figures in the place of tens, the 'ranges ;' and the figures in the place of units the 'shelves.' . . . If a book is on the 2236th shelf, any one will know that it can be found on the *sixth* shelf of the *third* range of the *twenty-second* alcove."* At Boston all the shelves are fixed.

In furnishing a public Reading Room,—the tables for readers should, *invariably*, have hinged flaps for writing—to be raised or lowered at will. There should be standing desks for readers to work at, without the use of a chair, as well as tables for them to sit at. In the fitting-up of the latter the appliances for writing should *not* be so placed, relatively to the writer, as to invite the

* *Proceedings at the Dedication of the Public Library of Boston*, p. 169.

ink to fall (even in careful hands) upon the printed book, or the MS. from which he is transcribing. The tables (in a room frequented by real workers) should be so constructed as that sliding leaves could be drawn out from under them (whenever the needful books in hand exceed, as they often must exceed, the space fairly allotted to the user of them, and should be furnished with some moveable appliance (such as that which upholsterers call a 'Canterbury,' but of humbler material,) for the reception of books not immediately in hand. And, whatever the extent of the book-presses assigned, *in the Reading Room*, for the reception of that series of 'Books of Reference' which is provided for the free use of Readers (without the formality of application by tickets), space should be kept in reserve for the future *increase* of the collection, without diminishing the present tenants of the shelves. A collection of reference books which has no room or appliance for due increase,—save by taking away, with the right hand, whilst making additions with the left,—is but a deceptive sort of auxiliary to the service of a Public Reading Room.

§ II. PURCHASE AND CHOICE OF BOOKS.

The observation which has been made as to the comprehensiveness of aim—in respect to the *varied* classes of readers and students who must, ultimately, be provided for—which ought to characterise a widely administered Free Town Library, has its obvious bearing on the selection of books as well as on the erection of buildings. Its approximate application, in either case, will of course depend upon the available funds. Be the funds, however, what they

ORGANIZA-
TION OF FREE
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BRARIES:—

SELECTION
AND PUR-
CHASE OF
BOOKS.

may, it can never be other than an unwise procedure either (1) to count upon any *adequate* provision of books from donations, or (2) to expend the money applicable to purchases in the acquisition of any large proportion of the mere "light literature" of the day. Experience shows that donation will supply, under ordinary circumstances (and leaving wholly out of view gifts of money, to be laid out in books), very few of those sterling and standard books which should be the mainstay of a Town Library, both in its consulting and in its lending departments. It also shows that, in large towns especially, not a little of the more ephemeral and floating literature of the day and hour will be supplied, in course of time, by donation—often in no niggardly measure. By purchase, if not by gift, the books of easy perusal and of amusement must needs be furnished; and (in case the funds of a town are ample) ought not to be stinted, especially as regards the lending branches. For it must always be a special aim of the lending collections of Free Libraries to make those read who hitherto have not been readers. And those who begin with the less nutritive sort of mental food will, not infrequently, acquire by-and-bye an appetite for the more substantial and wholesome kinds. On the other hand, it has to be borne in mind by the formers and organisers of a Free Town Library that this slighter if more attractive kind of literature is precisely that which is apt to accumulate in the houses of well-to-do townfolk, and is likely, every now and then, to be willingly enough cleared out, for the benefit of a Free Lending Library. A study of the 'Lists of Donations' in the Free Library Reports of recent years is very suggestive on this head.

As donation of books can never be expected (under common circumstances) to accomplish much towards the formation of a good Consulting Library, purchase must be

the main resource. As a general rule, purchases will be more advantageously made from booksellers than at auction-sales. If the means to form a large library are forthcoming, the preparation and printing beforehand of classed lists of the books desired, and the wide circulation of such lists amongst booksellers, will soon more than save its cost. Such a step simplifies the labours of selection; cheapens the cost of purchases; and affords, if need be, a temporary catalogue of the Library, ready to hand at its outset.

Every Free Town Library having a tolerably fair fund for purchases might, with great advantage, take one or more leading classes of books as that in which it aims at being very thoroughly furnished; even if most of the other classes be but scantily filled up, in comparison. And such a selection of one or two leading divisions of literature as the chief objects of care should be *additional* to that other selection already spoken of, which contemplates the acquisition of all the extant and attainable information about the history and affairs (of all kinds) of the particular town, district, and county in which the Library stands.

A Consulting Library having—in addition to a merely common series of the ordinary books—a real *collection* of standard books if upon but one main topic—say on *British History*; or on *Political Economy*; or on *Zoology* and the kindred branches of Natural Science, has at once a definite character. It tends, by its very catalogue and by the aspect of its shelves, to turn some of the mere readers into students and workers. And howsoever certain it may be that the inconsecutive readers for pastime will always greatly outnumber the persistent readers with a definite purpose, or with an educational object in view, it ought none the less to be the aim of a Free Library to turn pastime into profit; idle reading into study; by offering

all the inducements to enter, and all the appliances to smoothen, the better path, which can possibly be gathered.

But glances at real experience in the purchase and cost of books for Town Libraries will be more useful than many words about it; just as the study of the plans of a real library building which has been subjected already to the tests of public requirement is more instructive than the formal discussion of structural necessities. On this head, therefore, I refer the reader to the "Tabular view of purchases and expenditure" which I have abstracted from the Reports of existing Free Libraries, and which is printed on the folding leaf, placed at the end of the next Chapter.

§ III. INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MANIPULATIONS OF A TOWN LIBRARY.

§ III.
INTERNAL
ARRANGE-
MENTS.

It has been said that (next after a genuine and thorough love of books) a faculty of order and organisation is the prime requisite in a Librarian. It is a far more important one than merely technical learning. If a librarian is heard to say—as may really have chanced—that he saw no need either to class books upon the shelves, or to class them in the catalogue; and that it was quite sufficient to put the big books at the bottom of a press, and the small ones at top, the bystander had the fair measure, at once, of the speaker's fitness for librarianship. Classification—of some sort—is, in the working economy of a library, just what the main girders are in the construction of the building which is to contain it.

CLASSIFI-
CATION.

The *sort* of classification to be adopted opens some wide and thorny questions—were it at all necessary to have a

perfect sort. Happily, that is not necessary. The absolutely accurate divarication of human knowledge, under so many exhaustive headings and sub-headings, howsoever laudable an ambition for the philosopher, is no part of the business of a librarian. A great thinker has truly said: "Not only all common speech, but Science, Poetry itself, is no other—if thou consider it well—than a *right* Naming. Could I unfold *that*, I were a second and greater Trismegistus."* The librarian has, fortunately, no need to buckle to a task so terrible. Amidst the hundred and one systems of classification, he may very well content himself with weighing the relative advantages of some half-a-dozen, or even of fewer than that number: and leave all the others in peaceable repose. Here, too, I resort—for the sake of a brevity which is very needful in this volume—to the brief tabular comparison which will be found on the same folding-leaf that has just been referred to,† in connection with book-buying.

* Sartor
reartus, p.
58.

† Chap. IV;
at the end.

Whatever the number of 'classes' into which the books are divided on the shelves, the books of no one class should be mixed in the same press with the books of another class, merely to avoid the temporary unsightliness of empty shelves. Between the number of the *last* press containing books of Class I—say, by way of example, 'THEOLOGY'—and the number of the *first* press containing books of Class II—say, by way of example, 'HISTORY'—there should be a series of numbers omitted (in order to admit of the subsequent *intercalation* of presses, without breaking the consecutive order of the classes); and the successive shelves (moveable always) of each individual press should bear a symbol *in common*. In other words, the first shelf of press '20' should be (for example) 'A,' and the first shelf of press '21' should also be 'A.'

ARRANGEMENT OF
BOOK
PRESSES.

By this arrangement—the book-presses being made of uniform width throughout the library—the due order of sequence of the books need never be disturbed or broken by any probable amount of subsequent accessions. If, at starting, there be six presses full of theological books and eighteen presses full of historical books, the first group of presses may be marked I to VI; the second group may be marked XXI to XXXVIII. The additional books that may be acquired (after Press VI is full) in the class ‘Theology’ may be placed from time to time as they accrue in an unoccupied press (to be numbered VII,) at the further end of the Library. When that press is full, its contents can be moved to their proper place in the main library, after Press VI, and the other presses moved on—press by press—accordingly. As all the books of a library must needs be taken down, periodically, for cleansing, such a transfer involves no additional labour. The books are taken down for cleansing purposes, and are simply restored to the press next after that from whence they came, and so on throughout the library. All need for effacing and replacing the mark or symbol which, in each book, indicates its local position is thus avoided. A book in the Class ‘HISTORY’ once marked ‘XXI. A. 10,’ will always continue to be the tenth book on shelf A of Press XXI, although ‘Press XXI’ itself no longer stands exactly as it stood at first.

SHELF
LISTS AND
OTHER AP-
PLIANCES.

If a book be traced from its delivery, by the bookseller, to its first issue to a reader, it will be seen to have needed to pass through—in any carefully regulated library—several successive operations. They may be enumerated thus: (1) Collation, and examination with the bill of parcels ;*

* If the book be a gift, then the first step will be its entry in the ‘Donation-List;’ and the other arrangements will follow as in the text.

(2) Stamping with the library-stamp; (3) Cataloguing on a slip, to be put temporarily in the book itself; (4) Local placing in the Library (according to its subject), and reception of the appropriate 'press-mark,'—which has also to be entered on the Catalogue-slip; (5) Entry on the 'Shelf List'—the *briefest* form of entry that suffices to identify the book being here adopted*; (6) Entry, from the catalogue slip, into the 'Reading Room Catalogue,' whence by simply copying on a Reader's 'ticket-slip' *the pressmark alone*, the Reader may obtain its issue for his use.

§ IV. CATALOGUES.

The question of the *best* form of Catalogue for a Free Town Library is one on which it is very probable that the opinions, even of competently informed persons, will continue greatly to differ. A common practice would doubtless carry with it several contingent advantages,—were it possible to arrive at a general agreement on the point, not so much of the absolutely "best" form, as of a good, appropriate, and easily attainable, form of Catalogue.

§ IV. CA-
TALOGUES.

* The following is a brief example of a sufficient 'Shelf List' for the identification and periodical 'calling over'—at fixed times of closure—of the contents of every shelf in the Library:—

Date of Acquisition. [B. bought. G. given.]	PRESS XXV. HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Shelf C.—Octavo.					Remarks.
	No. on Shelf.	Short Title of Book or Name of Author.	Vol.	Place.	Date.	
1862						
Sep. 10. B.	1	Stanhope.	1	Lond.	1862	
" "	2	"	2	"	"	
" "	3	"	3	"	"	
" "	4	"	4	"	"	

CATA-
LOGUES,
CLASSED OR
ALPHABETI-
CAL?

The difficulties which attend the choice between the almost infinite varieties of systems of classification which have been proposed are many, but they have been commonly exaggerated. It is too little remembered that *any* really 'classified' catalogue—however defective and assailable its theoretical 'system'—cannot, in the nature of things, fail to assist and facilitate the researches of a really working reader and student, in a much greater degree and measure, than can the *best* conceivable catalogue arranged according to Authors' names. To know the *names* of all the consultable authors who have treated of a subject is to possess already much of the knowledge which the working student comes to the Library expressly in order to gather. He wants a Catalogue to tell him what authors to read. And he wants not a few books, the authors of which are now known to no mortal. Above all things else, he does *not* want to consult—if the Library be a large one—a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, volumes of catalogue; or to turn over and over—if it be but a small one—the eight hundred or a thousand pages which may intervene between the authors under 'A' and the authors under 'Z.' For an *Index*, on the other hand, the alphabetical arrangement of Authors' names is admirable. For a secondary and ancillary full catalogue—if accompanying another catalogue, of what nature or 'system' soever, provided it be really a Catalogue of the SUBJECTS treated of in books—it is an excellent help. But it is not, and cannot be, a good principle of construction for the sole and independent Catalogue of any Library which aims at an object in any degree higher than that of reading for mere pastime, or for the acquisition of the humblest rudiments of learning.

This would be a strictly true assertion even were the catalogue of AUTHORS kept—as it uniformly ought to be—

under a *separate* alphabetical order, wholly apart from the alphabetically (but severally) arranged HEADINGS of anonymous books and of polyonymous books. It can never help a searcher for the known book of a known author to have, in one alphabet of titles, a multitude of the 'headings' necessarily chosen for the entry of *anonymous* works jumbled up with the names of authors. For *other* searchers than those who are seeking for known books, the alphabet of authors is plainly an obstacle, not a help. The clumsiest and worst of all the existing systems of cataloguing books according to the nature and subject-matter of the book—were the compiler of a Catalogue so unfortunate as to select it from the rest—would, at the least, bring under the searcher's eye, at the sole cost and labour of consulting *one* volume instead of consulting a hundred volumes or a thousand pages—between A and Z—the titles of perhaps a hundred books, either treating of one and the same subject, or else relating to, and bearing upon, that subject, more or less closely. This advantage alone would far more than compensate the real toiler at a tough subject of inquiry for half a score of contingent but minor disadvantages,—did they really exist. And it is very far, indeed, from standing alone.

The very disadvantages and uncertainties (be they what they may in degree) alleged to attend upon Classified Catalogues involve, at every step, some *addition or other to previous knowledge*, on the part of the searcher. If he be led, by the occasionally doubtful partitions and severances of a subject, to turn, now and then, from one class, group, or section of such a Catalogue to another class, group, or section, he acquires, by the very process, some piece of knowledge which he had not before. Whilst all that a man acquires by having to lift perhaps a hundred volumes

of Catalogues—‘A,’ ‘B,’ ‘C,’ ‘D,’ &c.,—and to turn them over from page to page, is a wearied body and a jaded mind. Many a reader in a well-known Reading Room—otherwise, and in many points, a model of good arrangements—has shared in weariness of this sort, and has spent whole days in book-hunting which ought to have been spent in book-reading.

CLASSED
CATALOGUES
AND ALPHA-
BETICAL
ONES.

If, however, it should be thought that, on the whole, the *average* reader of a Free Town Library will find greater difficulties in the use of a *Classed* Catalogue, however carefully prepared, than he ought to be placed under, it will be quite practicable to supply him with an alphabetical catalogue of the easiest sort conceivable, in its use by the most inexperienced searcher, yet capable, at the same time, of going far towards meeting the requirements of that ‘student of a definite subject’ or pursuer of a definite educational purpose, whose case the remarks which precede had, more especially, in view.

This double object will be attained by making the Catalogue a truly ‘alphabetical’ one. By making it, I mean, a Catalogue in which *all* the books without exception—whether those of an avowed or otherwise known author, or those which are strictly anonymous—are entered, in a complete series, under their respective *subjects*; and to which an Index of Authors is subjoined.

Of the arrangement of such a Catalogue the reader will find an example on the folding-leaf which follows Chapter IV.

The ‘press-marks’ should be entered as well in the ‘Index of Authors’ as in the ‘Catalogue of Subjects.’ By this simple arrangement, the searcher has never to turn, needlessly, to several different parts of the Catalogue in

order to obtain an answer to one and the same point of inquiry. He who is seeking the one known book finds that book at once. He who is seeking to know what treatises the Library can supply him with on *Algebra*, or what books of history or of travel there may be upon its shelves, which treat of *Algiers*, turns, with like ease, to the heading 'ALGEBRA,' or to the heading 'ALGIERS,' as the case may be.

Finally, under this section of our subject it may be remarked—and the remark, it is hoped, will now read almost as a truism—that the Catalogue should become a printed Catalogue, and not merely a manuscript one, at the earliest possible period. The mere necessity of preparing it for press will be sure to make the Catalogue a better one than it would otherwise have been. In print, the Catalogue will both economise the time of readers, and simplify the labours of the Library staff, in the internal economy and manipulation. In print, it will also conduce to the supply of manifest deficiencies in the stock of books; and it will be made serviceable in the homes of the frequenters of the Library as well as in the Reading Room. None of these advantages pertain, in any degree, to a Catalogue which is suffered to remain in MS. And no rate-money will be spent more profitably and fruitfully than that which is spent in preparing and printing a good Catalogue, according to Subjects, and also a full and careful Index of the names of Authors. A rich Library will keep its Catalogue in stereotype, after a plan which provides for additions and intercalations, and issue new editions from time to time. A poor Library will have to content itself with the publication of occasional supplements.

§ V. REGULATION OF PUBLIC ACCESS.

(a) *Consulting Department.*

§ V. REGU-
LATIONS FOR
PUBLIC AC-
CESS.

It is the proud distinction of 'Free Libraries' established under Act of 1850-66 that their use by all—of whatever social position—who profit by them, is matter of right, and not matter of favour. Nor is it a less important distinction that, once established, their permanency is, by that single fact of establishment under the Act, effectually secured.

18 & 19
Vict. c. 70,
clause 25.
Ib., cl. 23.

"The admission to all Libraries and Museums established under this Act shall be open to the public *free of all charge.*" By this clause, entire freedom of access becomes imperative. "The Lands and Buildings so to be appropriated, purchased or rented, as aforesaid, and all other real and personal property whatever presented to, or purchased for, any Library or Museum . . . shall be vested—in the case of a Borough—in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; in the case of a District—in the Board; and in the case of a Parish or Parishes,—in the Commissioners." By this clause, as much of perpetuity for the Library or Museum is secured as is secured (by our ordinary legislation, written and unwritten) for perpetual succession in the Corporation of the Town,—or in the Local Board—of the District or Parish in which such institutions shall have been established.

The prohibition—under any circumstances—of the exaction of admission fees in order to an enjoyment of the advantages of any Library or Museum established under one or other of the 'Libraries Acts' is a provision which was adopted advisedly, and after mature consideration of its probable results.

Prior to the passing of the Act of 1855 the noble Lord who took charge of the Bill in the House of Lords—Lord STANLEY of Alderley—was strongly inclined to propose, when the Bill was brought up from the Lower House, the insertion of a new clause by which the Council or the Local Board should be permitted to establish, on *one* day only of the week, a small charge. Lord STANLEY was of opinion that a merely permissive power of that sort, to be used at the discretion of the Managers, and to be limited in its application to *one* day only, in every six days of public access, would work usefully.

In a correspondence which took place at that time, and which I have before me, Lord STANLEY writes thus:—“The practical operation of this admission, on certain days, at a small fee has been found to be very advantageous at Marlborough House” [the then temporary abode of what is now the ‘South Kensington Museum’]. Those persons who wish to avail themselves of the Museum, for purposes of *study*, do so on those days when they are not interfered with by the numerous attendance of the free days.”* And the experience, on this point, of the larger and more important collections of Art and Science at the British Museum is, it may be added, precisely similar.

As respects Libraries, at all events, the case is materially different. An additional and smaller Reading Room in the Free Libraries of large towns would better meet the peculiar wants of real workers. Such an arrangement would ‘class’ the readers in a way which is entirely unobjectionable. For the classing would simply be one of pursuit and requirement. Such Reading Room appliances as are some of those which have been mentioned in a preceding section of this chapter,† are needless for the ordinary

* Lord Stanley of Alderley to Mr. Ewart, M.P., 25 July, 1855.

† See “FITTINGS AND FURNITURE OF READING ROOMS,” § iv above.

frequenters of a Free Library ; but they are of the highest value to such of its exceptional frequenters as are already, or are in training to become by-and-bye, *students* ; as distinguished from readers for amusement, or for the acquiring of the mere rudiments of self-education.

Lord STANLEY (of Alderley), when he found that the contemplated cause, suggested for the Act of 1855, was found to be objectionable by the original promoters of legislation for Free Libraries, willingly abandoned his first opinion. He devoted to the carrying of the Commons' Bill, in its original form, his eminent abilities and deserved influence. But in some of the provincial towns which at various times have adopted the Act—whether that of 1850 or that of 1855—a strong hankering for the introduction of a small payment system under one form or other, has occasionally shown itself. Now and then effect has been given to this desire, notwithstanding the express language (to say nothing of the animating and manifest spirit) of either Act, and of both.

(b) LENDING DEPARTMENT.

In 'one or two of the smaller towns, for example, a payment for borrowers' '*tickets*' has been established. This, at best, is an evasion of the intention of the Legislature, even if it be granted that it may, technically, be regarded as just escaping the precise censure due to the open violation of an Act of Parliament.

In one or two others,—and in one or two of those which were among the earliest to levy a Library Rate,—a combination has been effected of a 'Subscription Library' with a 'Free Library.' At Bolton such a combination has subsisted for many years. It is less plainly and obviously an evasion of the spirit of the Libraries Act than is the practice

of claiming a shilling on the issue of a *ticket* for the use of the Circulating Department of a Free Town Library, but it partakes, undeniably, of the essential nature of such an evasion. It is a union of things which conflict as well as differ.

This union of the subscription principle with the rating principle as far as regards the Town Library of Bolton was so framed at the outset as to increase its objectionable character. The worst conceivable classification of men (under any circumstances whatever) in relation to mental culture, or to any appliance or appendage of that, is certainly the breeches'-pocket classification. Yet the framers of the subscription arrangement at Bolton were not content with divaricating the readers at the 'Free Library'—as far as concerns the Circulating branch of it,—into a 'First Class,' consisting of subscription paying borrowers, and a 'Second Class,' consisting of non-subscribers; they must needs have *three* classes, graduated entirely by the breeches'-pocket scale: namely, I. Borrowers of books, who could afford to pay a guinea a year; II. Borrowers of books who could afford to pay only ten shillings a year; III. Borrowers of books who could afford to pay—directly or indirectly—only their share of the Library Rate. The borrowing privileges of each class were made more or less ample, in proportion, exactly on the principle which gives to a First class railway traveller very soft cushions; to the Second class traveller very hard cushions; and to the Third class traveller no cushions at all.

It may be desirable, on this head, to quote textually the regulation as it was originally drawn (immediately after the opening of the Bolton Library under the Act of 1850): There was to be a First Class "subscribing one Guinea a year, to be expended in the purchase of books and periodi-

cal literature, which shall circulate among the subscribers only, for twelve months next after purchase, and shall then be transferred to and become the property of the Town Council, and be added to the Public Library, provided that each such subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of taking out, for perusal at home, one volume from the books of that portion of the Library known as the Reference Library which the Library Committee of the Town Council for the time being shall authorise to be put in circulation"; and then there was to be a Second Class "subscribing ten shillings a year, to be expended in the purchase of new publications in the Arts and Sciences to be selected by the Town Council Committee, and the right of reading them to be confined to the subscribers for a period of six months from the time of their purchase, after which they shall become the property of the Mayor and Corporation, and form that of the Public Library; in consideration of which the expense of circulating these books amongst the subscribers shall be defrayed out of the rate, and each subscriber shall have the privilege at all times of taking one volume from the *Reference* Library for perusal at home."

How this plan has worked, in practice, will be shown under the section headed '*Bolton*' of the chapter in which the History (up to nearly the close of the year 1868) of Free Libraries supported by rates is briefly told.

VOUCHERS
FOR BOR-
ROWING
BOOKS.

The exaction of written 'vouchers' from known rate-payers guaranteeing the due return,—or, upon loss or failure, the due replacement,—of the books lent, for removal from the Library to the houses of borrowers, is an essential condition of good working; infringes in no wise the sound principle of entire freedom of access; and has, in practice, been attended (during more than sixteen years of actual experience), with excellent results.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF FREE LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A LIBRARY RATE.

1850—1868.

The Free Libraries of Manchester and Salford and their Founders—The Liverpool Libraries and Sir William Brown—Birkenhead—Birmingham and its Libraries—The Bolton Library—The Free Town Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge—Southampton and the Hartley Library—Other Libraries, supported by Rate in the South and West of England—Causes of the Rejection of the Libraries' Act in certain Towns—General Results of the Acts of 1850-1866—Need of further Parliamentary and Administrative Encouragement.

§ 1. MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

THE first 'Free Library' established under the Act of 1850 was that of the then Borough, now the City, of Manchester. Had there been no Libraries Act there would have been, even for wealthy Manchester, no Free Library really worthy of the name or of the town. None the less, however, is the merit, both of plan and of actual formation, due to an individual townsman.

In the new and splendid building, the sight of which will by-and-bye almost repay, to a lover of architecture, the trouble of a journey into Lancashire, by presenting to his view the best model of a Town Hall to be found throughout the empire, the visitor will see a series of portraits which figure, in epitome, the municipal history of Manchester. That history is brief, but notable.

Manchester was in name a village, until the present

THE MAN-
CHESTER
FREE LI-
BRARY AND
ITS
FOUNDER.

century was considerably advanced. It had no municipal corporation for many years after the official recognition that it had really become a town. Until the end of 1838 it was still under the government of police commissioners.

In each of the first half-dozen of those full-length portraits of Mayors which decorate the Council Chamber, it will be noticed that the artist has introduced into his picture—in one fashion or other—an inscription, recording some public deed or public benefaction of the person who is represented. The first Mayor of Manchester, Sir Thomas POTTER, was the main promoter of the Charter of Incorporation. He was the means of more than doubling the efficiency of the ancient Grammar School founded by Bishop Oldham. He was, also, himself a liberal founder of schools and of reformatories. The sixth mayor, Sir John POTTER, gave to Manchester its Free Library.

The POTTERS came originally from Yorkshire. They had won celebrity, in the West Riding, as growers of turnips before they became famous on the Manchester Exchange as dealers in calicoes and fustians. It was with the savings which, during two generations, had been put by on the Yorkshire farm, and in a small draper's shop in the adjacent town of Tadcaster, that one of the chief mercantile houses of South Lancashire was established. The POTTERS had the good fortune to transplant themselves just at the right moment. In the closing years of the last century the inventions of ARKWRIGHT and of his predecessors and helpers had already given a marvellous impulse to the trade of Lancashire, but had not, as yet, overlaid the traders with competitors from all parts of the world.

Richard and Thomas POTTER began their business with the beginning of the new century. They took to the new field of enterprise almost as early as Nathan ROTHSCHILD

had betaken himself to it, and by his early successes at Manchester had laid, within five or six years, a solid foundation for the greatest commercial house in the world.

Sir John POTTER inherited from his father a *prestige* which would have gone far to cover, in Manchester, many shortcomings of his own, had there been need. The first mayor of that town had won for himself reverence and love, in at least as great a degree as he had won for his house of business commercial renown. For he added to the highest qualities which ensure prosperity in trade those nobler qualities which make the large gains of the man the foundation of large gifts to the community. With Sir Thomas POTTER public duty was never postponed to individual profit. Conspicuous as was his personal success in life, it might have been very much greater had personal success been his ruling aim.

THE
FOUNDER.

The Founder of the Free Library of Manchester did not possess, without some exception, *all* the good and eminent qualities which had marked the career, both public and private, of his father. He inherited not a few of them ; but had been trained under a less favourable because less severe youthful discipline. Probably, his valuable life would not so soon have been lost to the town for which, within a brief term, he did so much, had he, in early years, been forced to face the hard work and the frugal self-denial which his father had had to face, and to battle with those numerous obstacles which the ladder of life is sure to present to the men who ascend it as pioneers. But, as a townsman, Sir John POTTER possessed, in fair measure, the merits and good qualities of his father. And as a provincial politician he surpassed them. In the days of Sir Thomas, party strife ran very high, and it was hard for the most liberal-minded of men to raise himself quite above the narrowness

and exclusiveness of the partisan. It was the better fortune of Sir John POTTER to be a genuine liberal, and, at the same time, a steadfast opponent of the claims and dictations of a local coterie who sought to monopolise the credit of the name 'Reformer,' whilst trading upon 'Reform' for the gratification of merely personal ambitions and of party hatreds.

In the discharge of his functions as Mayor—an office to which he was thrice elected—Sir John POTTER was exemplary. He held the scales between contending parties with an equable and firm hand; but he never felt himself really at home in the House of Commons. He was, with some other disadvantages, under the special and serious disadvantage of failing health when returned to Parliament. He felt, and (to his friends) he said, that his seat in the House would hasten his path to the grave; but the simple fact of his return as Member for Manchester, in the critical year 1855, helped to convince Englishmen, all over the country, that the 'Manchester School' was, at that time, very far from teaching the lessons which most commended themselves to the more temperate and dispassionate part of that provincial community—under whatever political banner they might usually range themselves—the name of which had been so currently misapplied. It was (under the existing circumstances) a service to the town scarcely less honourable to the man who rendered it than had been his gift to it, four years earlier, of the Free Library. And it was in strict accordance with truth, not from any impulse of flattery, that when a Funeral Sermon, within less than two years after his election to the House of Commons, had to be preached for the Founder of the Free Library, the preacher took for his theme '*The Public Duty of the Citizen.*'

FOUNDATION OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY. 65

Sir John POTTER began his chief public labour (during the second year of his Mayoralty) by taking from his pocket, one day, on the Manchester Exchange, a Library begging-book. He repeated the experiment soon afterwards in a place where he was wont to feel himself more thoroughly at his ease than even on that Exchange where his name had been so long held in honour. At the head of a board well laden with the choicest of the good things of this life, and surrounded by faces beaming with testimony of the genial enjoyment of them, Sir John POTTER was always seen at his best. The enjoyment of the host seemed to increase with the number and the joyousness of the guests. Under such happy circumstances, the subscription list, opened on the Exchange, went round the table with the wine, and was rapidly and liberally filled up. The first *public* meeting was called together, in the place intended to be made into a library, on the 8th of January, 1851; but, before any appeal was made to the Public, the Founder had sent to the bankers a sum of four thousand three hundred pounds, gathered by his personal and sole exertions. Of this sum, £2600 came from the pockets of the first twenty-six subscribers to the fund.

As I have noticed elsewhere, there was, at this stage of the affair, some difference of opinion about the best methods of proceeding, and more especially about the building in which the Free Library should be placed. On that cold winter morning of '51, the building itself wore a very unattractive and gloomy look. And it was a building of ill-fame; for it had been for some years the head-quarters in Manchester of Owenistic Socialism. Being held during the Christmas holidays, the meeting was thinly attended; but those who were there—amongst them, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Manchester, many of the parochial

THE FOUN-
DATION OF
THE FREE
LIBRARY.

Clergy and of the Dissenting ministers of the town; with the Mayor of Salford and the Presidents of both Chambers of Commerce, and several eminent merchants—were much in earnest. The question about the building was at length regarded as a thing which had been settled; and the only question practically to be dealt with was felt to be that of increasing the fund, so as to improve and adapt the building in the best possible way, and to furnish it with as many and as good books as possible. Eventually, the original £4300 grew to nearly £13,000.* A Committee was appointed to help in the work.

Whilst the adaptation of the building was in active progress, the purchase of books was entrusted by the Committee to the joint care of a member of their body (the worthy and learned President of the Cheetham Society, Mr. James CROSSLEY), and of their intended Principal Librarian. 18,028 volumes were purchased. The expenditure for books was £4156. The larger portion of the purchases were effected within about three months; in the classes of English History and of Standard English Literature, they were made extensively prominent and systematic; and, in the course of making them, more than 100,000 volumes passed under careful examination.

In addition to the purchased books, 3292 volumes were presented by various donors. Of these more than three fourths were found to be better suited for a popular lending library than for a well- and carefully-furnished Consulting Library.

In relation to the obtainment, by gift, of books of one particular and important class,—those printed at public charge, and under the direction of one or other of the multifarious public departments of the kingdom—the Principal Librarian of the Manchester Library, in accord-

* Of this sum the Overseers of Manchester contributed £2000.

DONATION OF BOOKS PRINTED AT PUBLIC COST. 67

ance with his instructions, took unusual pains, with very unsatisfactory results. It appeared to the Committee which had the task of assisting the Founder in carrying out the plans, to be a most reasonable thing that when a local community was making large and costly efforts, from its own resources, to establish the first truly and thoroughly 'Free Library' in Britain, some furtherance from the national Government might fairly be looked for, if once it could be shown that the Administration of the day had legitimate and appropriate means actually in their hands of giving that furtherance, and of giving it unobjectionably.

About books printed at public cost three facts were already known: They were very numerous. They contained information, much of which was not in any other form accessible; and the spreading abroad of which was a natural and a momentous interest. Of very many of them there existed a large and available stock,—so large, in some cases, that it was at once an embarrassment to the warehouse-keepers who had the charge of it, and a subject of current as well as of past expenditure to the Public.

The movers in the matter ventured to think that a Public Library, placed in one of the great centres of population and of commerce, and about to be maintained by a voluntary and permanent rate, had a fair case for consideration with the custodians of Public Books. But many of these custodians thought otherwise.*

After a long and most onerous correspondence, diversified occasionally by personal effort, there ensued a very meager result. The desired books, in the aggregate, were counted

* There were several honourable exceptions, as, for instance, at the Colonial Office; at the office of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, and at that of the Registrar-General. Some of the obstacles in other quarters arose from the industry and the peculiar crotchets of the late Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

up by thousands. The obtained books—obtained with great pains, and with not a little incidental expenditure—could be counted with small difficulty. They numbered, in all, a hundred and forty-five.

COMMERCIAL
PART OF THE
MANCHESTER
CHIEF
LIBRARY.

In another department, painstaking was rewarded with better success. Those who had to deal with the first formation of the Free Library of Manchester had two things, more especially, at heart. They desired to lay the groundwork of the best attainable collection of books on Commerce, and on the literature of Politics and of Political and Social Economy, in all their branches. They also desired to set as good an example as possible to the future Free Libraries of other towns, in the way of gathering the best attainable series of books on the Local History and the Local affairs.

To attain the first object, little reliance could be placed on any source of acquisition other than that of purchase in the ordinary markets of the book-trade. Towards the attainment of the second, there was ground to hope that voluntary gifts would largely help.

Before the Free Library opened its doors to the Public it contained in the single class, "Legislation, Politics, and Commerce," about 7,100 distinct works—tracts and pamphlets included—comprised (when wholly bound) in about 3,000 volumes. It also contained more than five hundred works on the history, antiquities, the local concerns, and the particular industrial pursuits of Manchester and of Lancashire.

The political collection included sets of the Journals and Debates of Parliament; a nearly complete series of the *London Gazette* (extending over almost two hundred years*);

* Made, though with great difficulty, perfectly complete, by four successive purchases between 1852 and 1857.

more than three hundred works on the general history of Trade and Commerce, dating from the sixteenth century downwards; about a hundred and sixty works on that special branch of commercial literature—the trade between England and India; more than two hundred and twenty works on the History and Constitution of the British Parliament; and above six hundred and fifty several works—ranging, in date, from 1616 to 1850—on monetary and banking affairs, on taxation, and on the public funds.

The attainment, in so short a period, of so remarkable and so peculiar a collection—attained too by a very moderate outlay—would have been scarcely possible but for the circumstance that a Danish merchant, who had settled himself in London about a century and a half before the Free Libraries were planned, had chosen to diversify his accumulation of a large commercial fortune by the accumulation, at equal steps, of a large commercial library.

Nicholas MAGENS came to England with but a very few shillings in his pocket. From the humblest beginnings, he rose to great prosperity. And he had the enlightened desire to understand, thoroughly, the commerce on which his fortune was based. Soon after laying the foundation of the well-known London banking-house of 'Dorrien, Magens and Company' (well known, under one variation or other, from the time of Queen Anne to that of Queen Victoria), he laid that of the curious collection of Trade Literature, now to be seen at Manchester. It had remained, by way of heir-loom, in the DORRIEN-MAGENS family until 1851.

THE MA-
GENS' COL-
LECTION.

The literature of 'HISTORY' presents less difficulty, in its collection, than does the literature of Commerce, provided

HISTORICAL
PART OF THE
MANCHESTER
LIBRARY.

always that there be one essential condition precedent, that of an ample fund for purchases. With a comparatively narrow fund, the acquisition of historical books for the new Manchester Library could be only slender, save in one particular section. The volumes in the class 'History,—at the time of opening—amounted to only 6,707; but, of these, more than 4,300 volumes related to the History and Biography of Britain and of the United States of America, including (in the number) works of travel in either country. The volumes of British and American biography, taken apart, amounted to 1,313. But those of British topography—a department more than tenfold costlier—were, and still are (in 1868), in comparison, very few; excepting always those relating to Lancashire and to districts nearly adjacent.

ITS
OPENING.

The Library, of which the foundation had thus been laid, by vigorous and voluntary efforts, was opened for public use on Thursday, the 2nd of September, 1852. Just a fortnight before this ceremony, a poll of the Burgesses was taken on the question:—'*Shall a Library Rate be levied?*' for its future increase and maintenance.

In 1852 the registered burgesses of Manchester were 12,542. Of this number, 4,002 cast their votes. Of the 4,002 voters 3,962 were in favour of the rate; forty voters only were against it. The 'ayes' were nearly as one hundred to one 'no.' The supporters were (allowing for deaths and departures since the framing of the Register) somewhat more than one third of the whole number of ratepayers. The opponents were $\frac{1}{313}$ th of the whole.

But even this statement of the matter does not fully represent the real predominance of feeling in the Town.

Adopting that test of feeling which—in the well-known

story—is called ‘the Quaker’s test (‘Friend, *How much* dost thou feel for this good cause?’), it deserves to be remembered that whilst six and twenty helpers had ‘felt for it’ in hundred-pound notes, and three hundred and eighty other helpers in notes from five pounds to fifty; more than *twenty thousand* hard-working clerks and artisans (of all kinds) felt for it, not a whit less earnestly, in half-sovereigns, shillings, and pence. If we reckon contributions of this sort after the scale which is laid down in Our Lord’s Parable, the one thousand pounds (or very nearly that) which was given out of “wages” will seem even more notable than the twelve thousands which were given out of rents, revenues, and profits of trade.

VARIETY OF
THE HELP-
ERS IN THE
WORK.

It is pleasant to note, whilst recording this far-extending combination for a public object, and for one which—in several points of view—was *new* in Britain, that the casting of gifts into the ‘common’ treasury of *all* classes spread far beyond the limits of Manchester itself, or those of its district. At home, the second person in the Realm shared in it by a most liberal and princely contribution. Abroad, interest in the Free Library movement was testified by a generous gift which came from the United States of America.

The Prince Consort’s gift consisted of eighteen volumes of splendid books. They were chosen with the enlightened judgment and fine taste which always characterised the man whose loss was so soon to become the cause of grief to a nation.*

* Prince ALBERT, in the letter which he desired Col. Phipps to write, on his behalf, upon occasion of this gift, took the opportunity to express his earnest approval of the ‘Libraries’ Act,’ and especially of the principle of supporting Town Libraries by local rates. “That important Act,” he says, “has recognised, for the first time, the supply of food for the

OPENING OF
THE MAN-
CHESTER LI-
BRARY (SEP.
1852).

The meeting for inauguration was honoured by the presence of the Earls of SHAFTESBURY, and of WILTON, as well as by that of most of those early promoters whom I have mentioned as taking part in the preliminary meeting of January, 1851. But its crowning honour was the presence of three masters in literature—Charles DICKENS, William THACKERAY, and Lord LYTON. Each of these eminent writers expressed himself very characteristically. THACKERAY—who could utter such brilliant and incisive sayings across the social dinner-table—was never at his case in speechifying at a public meeting. And on this occasion the sight of twenty thousand volumes of books seemed to appal him much more than the sight of the few hundreds of auditors. The surrounding books appeared to excite such a crowd of thoughts in his mind that their very number and hurry impeded their outlet. Enough was heard to make one feel that what he had to say was excellent, yet he could not say it. He sat down in great emotion, and with an unfinished sentence on his lips. His nearest rival in the realm of fiction was, on the other hand, perfectly at his ease. He caused a roar of laughter by a pathetic account of the toils he had encountered in striving, during several years, to understand the meaning of the current phrase, ‘the Manchester School.’ He had run up and down, imploring explanation. Some people assured him it was ‘all cant;’ others were equally confident that it was

mind,’ as ranking among those absolutely *necessary* provisions, which are to be “amply and beneficially supplied to the Community by Rates in the different localities and voluntarily imposed.” The Prince added his hope that the example, “thus nobly set by Manchester, will be extensively followed throughout the country.” The hope is in a very fair way to be realized, although the lamented Prince who expressed it was to be called away from us too soon to allow of his witnessing any considerable fruition.

'all cotton.' But in that room his doubts were suddenly dispelled. The 'Manchester School' he now saw was a Library of Books, as open to the poorest as to the richest. May the time soon come, said Mr. DICKENS, when all our towns and cities shall possess as good a seminary.

But no speech, uttered at that meeting, contained words better worth remembering and pondering, than those of Lord LYTTON. He told his audience what had been said to him, a few days before, by the American Ambassador, when questioned about the amount and incidence of taxation in the States: "Our largest rate of all" (said Mr. EVERETT to Sir Bulwer LYTTON) "is our Education Rate. We never grumble at its amount, because it is in education that we find the principle of our national safety." But, added Lord LYTTON, with the keenness of thought and the true eloquence which characterise his best speeches, as well as his best books: "A Library is not only a school, it is an arsenal, and an armoury. Books are weapons; either for war or for self-defence. And the principles of chivalry are as applicable to the student now, as they ever were to the knight of old. To defend the weak; to resist the oppressor; *to add to courage humility*; to give to man the service, and to God the glory; is the student's duty *now*; as it was once the duty of the knight." No truer, few more pregnant, words were ever spoken at any public meeting within the four seas. And they had their special aptness for the ears to which they were uttered.

Some men, full of energy and of that practical ability which is nowhere more largely to be met with than in Manchester, are wont sometimes to say—with a spice of boasting which is very natural, and by no means unpardonable: "The Lancashire of to-day is the England of the future."

LORD LYTTON'S
SPEECH AT
MAN-
CHESTER.

Most undoubtedly, the supremacy of the Lancashire of *to-day* [namely, of November, 1868,] would be a much happier thing for England than the supremacy—were such a thing ever possible—of the Lancashire of 1848, which the present writer well remembers, and which *some* among the utterers of the saying would fain bring back,—if they could.

But no real student of history will believe that the too boastful prediction will ever be entirely realised. It contains nevertheless a very important element of truth, and towards its appreciation, at its real, and no more than its real value, there is good help in the words used by Lord LYTTON at the Manchester Free Library meeting.

The 'Lancashire of to-day' presents a most striking picture of the results, under Providence, of a wonderfully energetic pursuit of commercial success, combined with great openness of purse, and great freedom of mental sympathy, towards commercial, municipal, and educational institutions of all kinds. Such a combination is a truly noble constituent in the greatness of a nation; but it is only a constituent. It has taken much more to build up Britain than the most marvellously successful industry, backed by all that power of the purse which flows thence. The England of the Crusaders, and the England of the Tudors, have had a good deal more to do with shaping the Britain yet to come, than the influence which lies, actually and potentially, in the special enterprise of Lancashire, even were it possible to expand the cotton factories and the bonding-warehouses from Liverpool and Manchester down to the Scottish border. The more of well-furnished Free Libraries we open, the wider shall we spread the conviction, in the minds of those who really profit by their contents, that it is not in unity, but in great diversity of aim, pursuit,

ISSUES OF BOOKS DURING FIRST FIVE YEARS. 75

enterprise, and power, that the true bases of our national greatness will continue to be laid, as in the bygone times.

Four days after the opening meeting, the rooms of the Free Library were thronged with readers. The long months which had been spent in adapting the building to its new purposes, and in the collection and arrangements of the books, had served rather to increase than to lessen the interest of all classes in the new institution.

Within the first year of its working it had issued to readers in the Consulting Department, 61,080 volumes; and, from the Lending Department, 77,232 volumes; making a total issue, within twelvemonths, of 138,312 volumes.

Issues of
Books during
first year.

The Consulting Library, at the time of its being opened to the Public, contained 16,013 volumes. They were increased, by the end of the year, to 18,104. The Circulating or Lending Branch contained, at the time of opening, 5,305 volumes. They were increased, by the end of the year, to 7195. But, out of the first-named number, about 2300 volumes—being as yet unbound—were not available for present use. The aggregate number of available books was therefore, in round numbers, 23,000 volumes. It follows that, upon an average, each volume of the Library was either consulted, or borrowed, by readers six times within the first year of the working of the new Library.

Five years after the public opening, the issues of a single year had increased in the Consulting Department to 101,991 volumes, and, in the Lending Department, to 96,117; making an aggregate total issue of 198,108 volumes. Meanwhile, the contents of the Consulting Library had been increased by the close of the year 1857 to 21,818 volumes, and the contents of the Lending Department to

Issues of
Books during
first five
years.

8873 volumes. The mean amount of available books during the year 1856-7 may be taken at 28,000 volumes. It follows that during the *fifth* year of the working of the Library every volume, on an average, was issued or consulted *seven* times over.

The reader will have borne in mind that the Consulting Library was open to everybody, without introduction or recommendation of any kind; and the Lending Library, also open to everybody, on the one condition that the applicant, upon his first appearance, should produce a 'voucher' signed by any two burgesses—either of Manchester or of Salford—who were willing to become his sureties or 'guarantors,' for the due return, or due replacement, of books lent. The system was absolutely new in England. No Lending Library had ever before made its books equally accessible. No rate-purchased books¹ had ever before been placed in a Library, either for borrowing, or for consultation within the walls. This fact of entire novelty seemed to make it desirable that the Library Statistics, also, should have greater fullness of record, and be kept with more minuteness of detail than had theretofore been either customary or needful. On this ground, the Principal Librarian at Manchester classified both the issues and the readers; although that system entailed (on his staff, as well as on himself,) a large amount of additional labour. In the sequel, the record—dry as it must needs be—proved to have its interest; its details were copied into some scores of newspapers and literary journals; and the practice came to be nearly universal amongst the Free Libraries.

¹ The Manchester Corporation had obtained from Parliament—by a clause inserted in a Local Act—exceptional powers to buy books out of the Rate-money, prior to the Amendment of the first 'Libraries Act.'

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS ISSUED. 77

The classified issues at Manchester—as regards the Consulting Library—during the first five years were as follows :—

Books in the Class.	Aggregate No. of Volumes issued in five years.
THEOLOGY.	8,297
PHILOSOPHY	6,791
HISTORY	100,963
POLITICS and COMMERCE	40,595
SCIENCES and ARTS	46,266
LITERATURE and POLYGRAPHY	161,768
Total	364,680

Classification of the Books issued.

Many persons, very friendly to the extension of Popular Libraries, were yet of opinion—at the outset of the Free Library movement—that in order to induce people who had been wont to read very little to read more, and to read habitually, you must provide, in a very large measure, the merely ephemeral literature of the day. Such persons were naturally surprised on the publication of this Table of Issues.

The last-named class in the table—‘LITERATURE and POLYGRAPHY’—is necessarily a very wide and comprehensive class. It includes the collective works of a SHAKESPEARE, a MILTON, a BACON, and a RALEGH, as well as the amusing but very ephemeral productions of AINSWORTH or of G. P. R. JAMES. In filling the shelves allotted to this class of books a liberal but by no means a predominant proportion of the Literature of Fiction was provided. Originally (and speaking only of the Consulting Department), there were in the Library little more than 500 volumes of ‘Novels, Tales, and Romances,’—including in that number those popular periodicals of whose contents

Prose Fiction, in some form or other, is the staple. This, therefore, was but a thirty-sixth part of the whole Library. And the books of 'POETRY' were three times more numerous than the Prose Tales; whilst the 'HISTORY' books were *thirteen* times more numerous. There was, however, a large attendance of youthful readers, and the 500 volumes of tales came to be in much request. At first, nearly one third of the issues in 'LITERATURE and POLYGRAPHY' were works of fiction. But they have never, I believe, exceeded one third; and have often fallen below it. For every volume, therefore, of 'Novels, Tales, and Romances,' issued to readers within the walls, two volumes of books of an historical sort have been issued.

But no similar statement can be made with reference to the Lending Department of the Manchester Free Library. It was foreseen that in this section a good provision of Prose Fiction must needs be made. Of the original¹ 7195 volumes provided for borrowers, nearly a fifth were 'Novels, Tales, and Romances.' The proportion borne by works of that sort to the whole of the works comprised within the class 'LITERATURE and POLYGRAPHY' was somewhat more than one third.

¹ I. e., the number of volumes at the close of the first year.

Contrasts between the Classified Issues in the Consulting and Lending Departments.

The issues, on the other hand, to Borrowers, stood somewhat in this proportion: Three fourths of the whole issues were of books in the Class 'LITERATURE and POLYGRAPHY.' And of the issues within that class, about four-fifths were books of Prose Fiction. The proportion borne by the 'Novels, Tales, and Romances,' circulated during the fourth year of the working of the Library to the books of 'HISTORY,' of 'THEOLOGY,' and of 'LITERATURE' (other than Fiction), so circulated, was nearly as five to three. In other words, the circulation of works of Prose Fiction was nearly

five eighths of the whole circulation of that year in all classes.

The books of Fiction so provided and so used are (it is almost needless to say,) among the best of their class. They comprise the standard masterpieces of our British Novelists, both dead and living. They also comprise many books of which the utmost that can be said is that they are very amusing. When it is stated that they range from the works of SCOTT, DEFOE, LYTTON, and DICKENS, down to those of Alexander DUMAS, the Provisional Committee,—and those who assisted the Committee in the task of selection—will hardly be thought wanting in Catholicity of taste. Nor was there any omission to provide many then recent books, whose authors were but in course of winning their fame by new productions, some of which are pretty sure hereafter to take rank as classics in their kind. As we all know, Prose Fiction has become, in larger measure than ever it was before, the occasional vehicle of some of the best thoughts of our best thinkers. Nor—despite glaring and scandalous exceptions, here and there—was it, at any time heretofore, if taken on the whole, characterised by so much general purity of tone, or by so much honesty of purpose and aim. Very obviously, it is no less needful to the reader who would gain for himself a true knowledge of the social aspects, sympathies, and aspirations of the day to read some of the tales of the day, than it is for the student of mediæval times to read the romances of chivalry, or for the student of French history and manners under the reign of Lewis XIV, to read the *Clélie*, or the *Grand Cyrus*. But it remains true, none the less, that novel-reading, in the main, is reading for recreation or for pastime; not for intellectual growth.

If the question be asked, *Why* have the Lending Departments of the Free Libraries visibly done so much less for mental culture and improvement than their Consulting Departments have manifestly done, the answer is not far to seek. The present writer, during many years, carefully observed and noted both what was the course of reading, and what the character and aptitudes of readers, in several of the Free Libraries of Lancashire; and, by correspondence as well as by occasional visits, learnt also what had been the experience of similar institutions in many other parts of England. It soon became his conviction that the due working of Free *Lending* Libraries was, and is, much impeded by the plain insufficiency of that amount of command over the tools and implements of self-education which is taught in our popular schools. At Manchester and at Liverpool—as well as elsewhere—a notable proportion of the borrowers of books have always been youths who were still attending schools of one kind or other, or who had very recently left them. It was obvious, in many cases, that such persons as these possessed only a bare ability to read, and that imperfectly. They had acquired none of that training of the faculties, without which the power of reading cannot be turned to profit. It was observed that many of those youths found an attraction in the titles—as they stood in the Catalogue—of books of an instructive sort, and they applied for them. Sometimes the books so asked for were such as combine clearness and charm of style with intrinsic value. But, in not a few cases, the books came back, long before they could have been read. And those who returned them made no further inquiry for books of a like kind. They turned to the novels and tales. The inference seemed inevitable. The amount of ‘schooling’—wherever obtained—had failed to

Character of
the Readers
in the Lending
Libraries.

impart the habit of mental application. It had failed to inspire any love for pursuing knowledge under difficulties. It had not even created that moderately discriminating mental appetite to which perpetual novel-reading would become nauseous, just as surely as a table spread every day with confectionery, and with nothing more solid, would pall upon the healthy appetite for daily bread.

After all due allowance on this score, however, the first Lending Library established in England under 'Ewart's Act,'—like the first Consulting Library,—did good work and produced very satisfactory results. Presently two additional Lending Libraries were provided in remote parts of the town. They were placed under the management of the same Library Committee, and of the same Principal Librarian, as the original Libraries established in Camp Field. The first of the new Libraries was placed in Hulme, and the second in Ancoats;—both of them very populous suburbs of Manchester.

As a preliminary to the establishment of these Branch Libraries, the Committee directed its Principal Librarian to prepare a Report, (1) Of the grounds on which their establishment was proposed; and (2) Of the probable expenses which they would entail. It may not be without its future use in other towns, if the Report so prepared be here inserted. It was approved of by the Library Committee of the Manchester Corporation, in April 1857, and was submitted to and adopted by the City Council in the following month:—

“ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCH LENDING LIBRARIES.

Librarian's
Report on the
erection of
Branch Li-
braries.

“The Free Library Committee request the favourable attention of the Council to the following report and recommendations :—

“Your Committee have, for some time past, been conscious of the inadequacy of the present Library to meet the requirements of the Public, partly from the insufficient supply of books, and, in a great measure, from the circumstance that the locality of the Library places it at a very inconvenient distance from large numbers of those for whom especially its advantages were benevolently designed.

“The Council will be aware, that at the period of the transference of the Free Library to the care and custody of the Corporation, the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 65, required ‘that the whole amount of rate levied for the purposes of this Act do not in any one year amount to more than one halfpenny in the pound on the annual value of the property in the borough rateable to the borough rate.’ As nearly the whole of the amount so produced is required for the efficient working of the present Library, it becomes necessary that your Committee should obtain the sanction of the Council to avail themselves of the larger powers conferred by a subsequent and amended Act, the 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 70, which empowers the levying of a rate ‘not exceeding the sum of one penny in the pound,’ and which, on the present assessment of the borough, will produce an annual sum of about £4,000.

“Before proceeding to specify the manner in which the Committee propose to carry out the increased powers (should the Council see fit to accord them), they beg to state, that they do not intend to alter any of the conditions under which the present Library is placed. It will be observed, that it is Lending Libraries which they recommend to be formed, as they are convinced that it would be inexpedient to establish others for purposes of reference; not only from their greater relative cost, but from a belief that one well-stocked Reference Library will be more serviceable than several which were necessarily less complete, and inferior. Neither can any large proportion of the books comprising the existing Lending Library be removed; though undoubtedly the pressure upon its circulation will be rendered less severe when the new branches come into operation. As the Central Lending Library, too, it is desirable that the number of its volumes shall be larger than may be required for the branch establishments.

REPORT ON ERECTION OF BRANCH LIBRARIES. 83

" Your Committee, therefore, submit the following recommendations and estimates :—

- " 1.—That three Branch Lending Libraries be established.
- " 2.—That to each Library a News and Reading Room be attached.
- " 3.—That the Libraries be placed in the following localities, viz.,—
 - " (a) One in Ancoats, as near as practicable to New Cross, —thus supplying the dense masses of population in Ancoats, St. George's and Oldham Roads, and the districts between and on each side of these great thoroughfares, Collyhurst, Red Bank, and other parts of Cheetham.
 - " (b) One in Hulme, situated near the site of the old work-house,—to supply those parts of the township lying beyond Stretford New Road, Greenheys, Moss Side, and Chorlton.
 - " (c) One in Ardwick, near Ardwick Green,—to supply that township, the districts of London Road, Garratt, the extreme end of Ancoats, Ashton Old Road, and Beswick.

* * * * *

" [APPENDIX A.]

**" ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES IN ESTABLISHING THREE BRANCH
" LENDING LIBRARIES.**

<i>" For each Branch.</i>		
	£	s. d.
" Books—say 2,500 volumes, at 2s. 6d. per vol.....	320	0 0
Fittings and Furniture, &c.—say.....	130	0 0
	<u>£450</u>	<u>0 0</u>

For the three Branches, say..... £1,350 0s. 0d.*

* *Proceedings of the City Council of Manchester, for the year 1857-58.*

" [APPENDIX B.]

Estimate of
the cost of
Branch Li-
braries.

" ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL WORKING EXPENSES. " For each Branch.		£	s.	d.
Rent of premises		50	0	0
Furniture, and repairs		15	0	0
Lighting, Warming, and Cleaning		50	0	0
Salaries—Branch Under-Librarian, £80; Assistant, £26; Errand-boy, £8.....		114	0	0
Replacement of Books—say 400 vols. at 2s. 6d.		50	0	0
Binding—say 500 vols. at 1s. 3d., £31; Printing and Stationery, £20.....		51	0	0
Incidental Expenses, £10; Repairs and Press-marking of Books, £15		25	0	0
Newspapers and Periodicals		30	0	0
Sundries.....		15	0	0
		<u>£400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total expense annually of three Branches.....		£1,300 0s. 0d.		

The Manchester Council approved of the erection, at once, of *three* Branch Lending Libraries; but, on further consideration, it was found desirable to proceed, at first, with two only of the three; leaving the other to be established a year or two later. Houses in Hulme and Ancoats were obtained, and were so altered as to adapt them to the new purpose. But the Committee was speedily convinced that, in all such cases, specially erected buildings would prove, not only more efficient for the object in view, but also in the long run much cheaper. The Hulme Branch was opened in November, 1857; and the Ancoats Branch in December.

On the 7th of July, 1858, the City Council passed this additional Resolution on the subject of the Branch Libraries:—

"That the Free Library Committee be, and they are

hereby, authorised and empowered to expend the sum of £1,000, in the erection of buildings for a Branch Lending Library in Livesey Street, Rochdale Road; and [also] to purchase, on chief-rent or otherwise, the land necessary for such purpose."* The plan of the new Libraries was both a careful and a provident plan; and the Resolution of the City Council was, in all respects, liberally carried out. Previously there had been not a little dissatisfaction amongst the ratepayers in some of the *suburbs* of Manchester at the remoteness, relatively to them, of the one Lending Library first established under the rate. They had repeatedly pressed their representatives in the Council on this point. And, in consequence, there came to be a ready disposition amongst the Councillors to promote the establishment of new branches, and to provide, on a generous scale, for their expenses. In regard to the central and Consulting Library the feeling (speaking generally) was not, at that period, quite so liberal. And for this fact there were more reasons than one.

Manchester
Branch
Libraries.

It has been shown that only forty ratepayers could be got to the poll to record their votes against the levy of the proposed Library Rate, in August 1852. But there was a certain amount of strenuous opposition to the proposal, nevertheless; and the leaders of it were, at that time, Town Councillors. Sir John POTTER expressed—more than once—to the present writer, his resentment of the manner in which some leading men in the Manchester Council had tried repeatedly to put obstacles in his way,

In 1852, ten thousand copies of a plain and popular address about the objects and the scope of the Libraries Act, and about the incidence of the Rate, had been circulated. They were sent, by post, to every inhabitant rate-

* *Proceedings of the City Council of Manchester, for the year 1857-58.*

payer. The address was reprinted in every local newspaper. Its arguments were reinforced by numerous editorial articles. Tory papers vied with Radical papers in endorsing the proposition. The dissentient Councillors soon perceived that they had no chance of victory at the poll. But the old leaven was still, for several years to come, in ferment here and there. In 1858, it found a vent in the following Resolution of the Council (won, I think, upon a division by a somewhat slender majority):—

“Resolved,—That it be an Instruction to the Free Libraries Committee to prepare, and submit to the Council, an analysis of the number of Readers in the several Libraries, with their occupations AND PECUNIARY RESOURCES (so far as may be found practicable).”*

On the receipt, by the Committee, of this Instruction, their Principal Librarian was directed to prepare a Report about it. When subsequently presenting it to the Council the Committee prefixed to the Report these words: “Your Committee have received the following Report from the Principal Librarian, upon the subject of the Resolution adopted by the Council on the 9th day of June last, which they now submit, for the information of the Council.”—

“Mr. EDWARDS reports that he has given his best attention to the preparation of such a Return on the working of the Free Lending Libraries in Camp Field, Ancoats, and Hulme, as will furnish the nearest approximation that can be afforded towards the particulars required by the resolution of the Council of the 9th ultimo.

“In submitting this return it may be right to pre-

* *Proceedings of the City Council of Manchester, 9 June, 1858.*

mise that no rule was ever established, either by the Provisional Committee or by the Committee of the City Council, requiring from Applicants any statement of their respective occupation, profession, or social position. Whatever statements on this head are now available have been made, optionally, by the Borrowers upon the suggestion supplied by the form of 'Signature Book' which Mr. EDWARDS adopted (on his own responsibility) in September, 1852, in carrying out the instructions of the Provisional Committee, and with a view to the preparation of such additions to the strictly official portion of the annual Reports as might probably possess a degree of interest for some of their readers. This fact will explain the item in the return headed, 'Persons entirely undescribed.'

"On an inspection of the several 'Signature Books,' it appeared that the Borrowers at Camp Field had largely filled up the column headed, 'Occupation, Profession,' &c. ; that those at Ancoats had done so to a smaller, yet to a considerable extent; and that at Hulme the column had been by oversight omitted. This last-named defect has been remedied, partially, by courteous inquiry on the subject, from all the borrowers who have taken out books during the last fortnight. The result would have been in a larger measure satisfactory but for the circumstance that the present week is that of the quarterly closing of the Hulme Branch, which always occasions great diminution in the previous issues.

"The total number of distinct Borrowers taking out books at one period (based on an examination of the 'Register Books' at Camp Field during one month of the winter quarter, and at the two branches during

three months respectively), as nearly as the same can be calculated, appears to be as follows:—

	Borrowers.
At Camp Field	3170
At Ancoats Branch	1732
At Hulme Branch	1911
	<hr/>
Total	6813
	<hr/>

Camp Field
Library.

“The classification of the Borrowers in point of ‘occupation or profession,’ &c., as nearly as the same can be stated, is, as far as respects Camp Field Library, and with reference to those only who have been newly admitted to borrow during the last six months, as follows:—

	Borrowers.
1. Artisans and Mechanics	250
2. Artists, Designers, Draughtsmen, &c. . . .	10
3. Clergymen, Surgeons, and other professional men	11
4. Clerks, Salesmen, and Commercial Travellers	121
5. Errand and Office Boys	74
6. Labourers, Porters, &c. . . .	29
7. Merchants, Agents, &c. . . .	8
8. Milliners	10
9. Persons expressly described as of no calling or profession	9
10. Police and Railway Officers, rate collectors, &c. . . .	11
11. School pupils	97
12. Schoolmasters and Teachers	15
13. Shopkeepers and Assistants in shops	45

	Borrowers.
14. Spinners, Weavers, Dyers, and other workers in Factories, &c.	68
15. Warehousemen, Packers, &c.	. 104
	<hr/> 862
Add persons entirely undescribed (the majority of whom probably are women and children) . . .	. 82
	<hr/>
Total number of persons newly admitted <i>during six months</i> .	<u>. 944</u>

“As will be seen by a comparison of these figures with those which precede them, the proportion borne by the number of Borrowers newly admitted during the last six months, to the whole number of Borrowers estimated to be using the Library at one and the same period (but in the winter quarter of the year), is somewhat less than one third.

“A similar classification for Ancoats Branch, but embracing the whole number of persons admitted to that Branch from its opening to the end of May, will read thus:—

Ancoats
Library.

	Borrowers.
1. Artisans and Mechanics . . .	. 536
2. Artists, Designers, and Draughtsmen	5
3. Clergymen, Surgeons, and other professional men . . .	. 4
4. Clerks, Salesmen, and Commercial Travellers . . .	. 123
5. Errand and office boys . . .	. 54
6. Labourers, Porters, &c. . .	. 79
7. Merchants, Agents, &c. . .	. 9

	Borrowers.
8. Police and Railway Officers, Rate Collectors, &c.	26
9. School pupils	18
10. Schoolmasters and Teachers	16
11. Shopkeepers and Assistants	130
12. Spinners, Weavers, Dyers, and other Factory-workers	238
13. Warehousemen, Packers, &c.	<u>180</u>
Add persons entirely undescribed, of whom probably a majority are women and children	<u>621</u>
Total	<u>2039</u>

Hulme
Library.

“As respects the Hulme Branch, the classification must be more general in its items, and must be limited to little more than one third of the persons actually borrowing (from the circumstance already indicated).

“The Borrowers who have replied to the questions put to them are those of at most about eight ordinary days of issue, and are in number 716, thus classed :—

	Borrowers.
Artisans and mechanics	164
In commercial pursuits and employments	252
Professional men	24
Schoolmasters, school pupils, and teachers	<u>116</u>
	556
Add persons without any distinctive description	160
Total	<u>716</u>

“Finally, Mr. Edwards begs leave to report, as respects the Reference Library, that it is used by persons of every grade of society in Manchester. Clergymen, Professional men, persons engaged in all departments of mercantile pursuits, Clerks, Mechanics, persons out of work, boys in all positions of life, resort to it habitually. But there are no means whatever of stating their relative proportions in tabular form; nor does it consist with careful observation of the working of the ticket-system by which books are obtained in that department, to believe that the exaction from Readers of any additional statement as to occupation or position would work satisfactorily. All his experience in the office of Principal Librarian since the opening of the Library, leads Mr. Edwards to the conviction that any additional formality of this kind could not fail to create delay in the service, and to impede that free use of the Library by ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY which in Manchester has so signally justified both the policy of the Legislature in passing the ‘Libraries Act,’ and the wise discretion of the citizens in adopting that Act by the affirmative votes of 3,964 Ratepayers.

Classification
of the Readers
in the Refer-
ence Library,
at Man-
chester.

“EDWARD EDWARDS, P.L.

“*Manchester, July 1st, 1858.*”

In truth, it needed so little argument, from the writer of this Report, to point out to the Council how entirely their ‘Instruction’ was in conflict with the whole intent and spirit of the Libraries Act, that their own Committee—some of whom were naturally anxious to spare the framer of the Instruction from a public rebuke—added to the Librarian’s report these suggestive words:—

“With respect to the latter portion of the resolution of the Council, asking for a return of the **PECUNIARY RESOURCES** of Readers, your Committee respectfully suggest,—what must be obvious on the slightest reflection,—that they have no authority or power to make any such inquisitorial demands from the frequentors of the Libraries.”

Contrast between Resolutions of the Public Meeting and of the City Council.

But the sternest rebuke to Mr. Alderman **RUMNEY**'s motion lay in the words of formal Resolutions which had been passed, unanimously, by that Public Meeting (composed, in large measure, of the Contributors of the £13,000 of foundation money, raised in 1851-2), whose Chairman, in September, 1852, had handed over to the Mayor of Manchester the building and all its contents, in trust for the Public. “In the Free Reference Library,” says the Resolution, “this Meeting hails with great pleasure, a provision for the wants of **THE SCHOLAR AND THE STUDENT, OF EVERY CLASS**; and a provision in most branches of Literature, Science, and Art. It records its firm expectation that, by a continuance of liberal aid, this department of the Institution will long be a centre of intellectual information and improvement. In transferring to the Corporation of Manchester their free-will offering, embodied in the Free Library, the Contributors express their fullest confidence that the trust reposed in the Municipal Body will be fulfilled so as to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Founders.” The first of these Resolutions had been moved by the then Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, Sir James **STEPHEN**, now lost to us. It had been seconded by a man who had diversified long and laborious public service in the House of Commons, by adding most graceful verse to the stores of English Poetry. Lord **HOUGHTON**

(then Mr. R. Monckton MILNES) knew something of the History of the first Libraries Act, and of the objects and aims of those who had worked—in season and out of season—to prepare for and to receive its enactment. He knew that it was not the artisan, *only*, who stood in need of greater and more free access to the instruction which lies in books, or in need of a larger measure of that refining and elevating influence which flows from mental culture. No man was more convinced than was Lord HOUGHTON that the breeches-pocket test of social position is one of the foolishest tests of all. “These books,” said Lord Houghton,—when he seconded the Resolution I have already quoted, and pointed to the walls around him,—“are to be enjoyed by *all* the Inhabitants of this place in full community. . . : they will be shared equally by the wealthiest and most intelligent among you, and by the poorest and the simplest.” He also knew to what purposes the Hall in Camp Field had formerly been applied. “It is what lies in these books,” he added, “that makes all the difference between the wildest socialism that ever passed into the mind of any man in this Hall and the deductions and careful processes of the mind of the future student who will sit at these tables, and who will learn *humility* by seeing what others have done and taught before him ; who will gain, from sympathy with past ages, intelligence and sense for himself.”

Lord Houghton's Speech at Manchester.

I very well remember the cheers with which the crowded audience of 1852 received these words, just as they had previously received very similar and even more expressive words from the lips of Lord LYTON. And the best apology that can be offered for the framer of the Instruction of the 9th of June, 1858, is that, in all probability, he was no among their hearers. I cannot remember that he graced the solemnity—for a solemnity it was, and a memorable

one to all who witnessed it—by his presence. After 1858, he gained, to use Lord HOUGHTON'S words, more "intelligence and sense for himself," and in recent years he has rendered useful service in the management, both of the Central Library and of its many branches. But, here and there, in some other quarters, the old fallacy of regarding Rate-supporting Libraries as institutions founded for the poorer classes *alone* has reasserted itself, in Manchester, many years after 1858. No fallacy can possibly be more obstructive to the efficient and thorough working of the Acts of 1852-66; none more opposed to the views and purposes of those who promoted their enactment.

The blunders of 1858, and what accompanied and ensued upon them, led, in the end, to much wider views, and to a much wiser management of the Free Libraries in this great town. There has been no repetition of them. And, of late years, the Manchester Council has worked the institutions entrusted to its charge in a liberal, effective, and generous spirit. With, perhaps, one exception (and that in the same county), none of the Free Libraries in all England have been better administered, or made to do their work more effectually, or (in the true sense) more economically.

The *fourth* of the Branch Lending Libraries was publicly opened in June, 1866, and the *fifth* was publicly opened in October, 1866. In the course of the same year a new building was erected for the Hulme Branch Library, established in 1857. Having been erected—unlike the Central Library—expressly for its purpose—each of these buildings is admirably suited for the facilitation of the work which has to be done within its walls. Their aggregate cost was about £12,000. Their total contents, at the time of public

opening of each, amounted to more than 14,000 volumes. Their aggregate issues to Borrowers, during the first two years of the working of each of them, amounted to 480,243 volumes. The aggregate issues of all the Lending Libraries, from the beginning, now amount to 3,768,896 volumes.

Meanwhile, many and great improvements have been introduced, by degrees, into the management of the Central Consulting Library in Camp Field. A Juvenile and Educational Department was soon added to it, containing books especially adapted to the use of youthful readers, and also books on educational subjects, likely to promote the studies of instructors. A provision of embossed books—and, more particularly, of embossed Bibles and portions of the Bible—was then added for the special use of the blind. Eventually—after a long delay, and after the abandonment of two catalogues, of each of which a portion had been printed—an elaborate and complete Catalogue of the Consulting books was published. Its compiler was the present Principal Librarian, Dr. CRESTADORO. The preparation of his Catalogue (including that of a considerable portion of previously-existing *material*, which the new Editor worked up into it), occupied more than eight years. It cost, in the aggregate—including the expense of the material above mentioned, compiled before 1859, and also that of the classed Catalogue partly prepared and printed, under the direction of Mr. R. W. SMILES, in 1859 and 1860, but abandoned in 1861—between £2000 and £3000. It was published in 1864, and contained a description of no less than 26,534 distinct works, comprised in somewhat more than 30,000 volumes.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS
AT MANCHESTER.

Some of these various improvements were made under the Chairmanship of Mr. Councillor KING, who for a long series of years had taken a very keen and earnest interest

in the enlargement and well-being of the Library. Others of them have been effected under the energetic rule of the present Chairman, Mr. Councillor BAKER. To Mr. BAKER the Branch Libraries are especially indebted; not alone for his personal exertions in their good management and working, but for the zeal with which the interests of all of them—as well as those of the Central Library—have been by him represented and urged in the City Council. On the zeal and intelligence of the Chairmen of Committees the prosperity of Free Town Libraries will always, in a large degree, depend. And it is due also to the present able Librarian, to quote Mr. BAKER'S words about the ability and energy with which his own personal exertions have been seconded. "I ought not," said the Chairman, publicly in 1866, "to allow this opportunity to pass without bearing my humble testimony to the zeal, the ability, and the unpretending demeanour, of that gentleman. If our Libraries have been successful, Mr. CRESTADORO deserves to share the credit of the success equally with the Free Libraries' Committee."

The like zeal and aptitude for labour have been abundantly shown by the present Manchester Librarian in his Catalogue; but it is impossible for his warmest friends to praise its *plan*. Without endorsing all the sharp objections and criticisms with which its publication was received in the columns of one or two of those journals by whose editors or writers it was reviewed, no competent critic can fail to see that while the honest and unsparing labour bestowed upon it is worthy of the highest praise, its unsystematic, confused, and awkward construction largely impedes its usefulness to readers. It is not a classed catalogue in any sense. It is not a really alphabetical catalogue. It combines all those disadvantages, some or other of which

seem necessarily attendant (in their degree) upon either plan, when strictly compared with the best points of the opposite plan; but it fails to realize that full measure of advantage, whether of Classification or of Alphabetical order, which accrues whenever the one or the other has been absolutely and unwaveringly adhered to, in the working out.* In a word, it illustrates the truth of the homely proverbs about incongruous mixtures, and about falling between two stools.

The one good characteristic of the Catalogue of 1864—a work of nearly one thousand pages in the imperial 8vo. size—is that it shows, conclusively, the ability of the Compiler to make a really serviceable and satisfactory Catalogue,—given but a better scheme or system of construction for him to work upon. And nothing can be more unassailable than CARLYLE'S saying about Library Catalogues, “A big collection of books, without a good Catalogue, is a Polyphemus with *no* eye in his head.”

Two points of Library detail—those of Expenditure and of the extent and character of the recent Issues of Books—

* But it is only fair to add of Dr. CRESTADORO'S compilation that, whatever may be truthfully said against its clumsy and unsystematic plan, its careful and laborious *execution* renders it superior (in comparative utility to students) to some Catalogues that are described as ‘classified.’ I have seen a Catalogue of that name, printed less than a hundred miles from Manchester itself, and published as recently as in the year 1856, in which, if the reader wished to see the entries, for example, of all the books about *birds*, contained in the Catalogue, it was necessary for him to turn, successively, to the following ‘classes’:—(1) ‘*Polite Literature*,’ (2) ‘*Sciences and Arts*,’ (3) ‘*Transactions of Societies*,’ (4) ‘*Periodical Publications*,’ and (5) ‘*Pamphlets*.’ When he had accomplished that task, he would be likely, still, to feel somewhat doubtful—from the glances he would occasionally have cast, as he went on with the process, at *other* ‘classes’ in the Catalogue—whether or not he had bagged all his game.

yet remain to be noticed, before the reader's attention is turned to the nearly contemporary Free Library of the neighbouring suburb of Salford. Both, I think, will be found to be instructive points of consideration, and of comparison, in regard to the working of other Town Libraries.

I. EXPENDITURE AT MANCHESTER FROM 1851 TO 1858, INCLUSIVE.—			
Expenditure of the Free Libraries at Manchester.	FROM THE FOUNDATION FUND:— 1851-58. (Prior to the Opening.)	FROM THE RATE. 1852-58. (Six years.)	TOTAL (Up to 1858.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Books and Binding	4,296 : 0 : 0	4,326 : 7 : 6	8,622 : 7 : 6
2. Salaries and Wages (Central Library and Branches) .	665 : 0 : 0	3,266 : 13 : 0	3,931 : 13 : 0
3. Repairs, Fittings, and Furniture .	4,866 : 0 : 0	966 : 11 : 8	5,832 : 11 : 8
4. Printing and Stationery .	357 : 0 : 0	619 : 7 : 2	976 : 7 : 2
5. Coals, Gas, and Water .	[See Petty Expenses.]	500 : 0 : 7	500 : 0 : 7
6. Catalogues; Insurance Charges, and Petty Expenses .	433 : 0 : 0	676 : 11 : 8	1,109 : 11 : 8
7. Purchase of Site and Buildings for Central Library .	2,147 : 0 : 0	. . .	2,147 : 0 : 0
Totals . . .	12,764 : 0 : 0	10,355 : 11 : 7	23,119 : 11 : 7
Average ANNUAL Expenditure from 1852 to 1858 .			1,725 : 18 : 7

II. PRESENT ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AT MANCHESTER, 1868:—	
On the Library, and its Branches	£4,897
On the Museum (in Queen's Park)	400
Aggregate ANNUAL Expenditure, 1868	£5,297

The Reader will hardly need to have his attention called to the striking change in the scale of expenditure, from the

TABULATED VIEW OF ISSUES OF LAST FIVE YEARS. 99

Municipal funds, between the years 1858 and 1868. But there may very well be need to afford a word of explanation as to its main and most operative cause. It lay—in a large measure—in the change of the Chairmanship of the City Council Committee. The energetic development of the Free Libraries of Manchester, and the lifting of their resources up to some approximate level with the work they have to do, dates from the election by the Committee, to its chair, of Mr. Councillor KING; and the improvement began by him, has been steadily continued, and, in some points, carried still further by his successor.

III. ISSUES OF BOOKS FROM THE CENTRAL CONSULTING LIBRARY AT MANCHESTER, AND FROM THE FOUR LENDING LIBRARIES DURING THE FIVE YEARS, 1863-4 TO 1867-8 INCLUSIVE :—						
CONSULTING LIBRARY (Camp Field)		LENDING LIBRARIES AT MANCHESTER.				AGGREGATE ANNUAL ISSUES: 1863-8.
		CAMP FIELD.	HULME.	ANCOATS.	ROCHDALE ROAD.	
Year.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.
1863-1864 .	84,939	92,762	88,988	56,091	68,794	399,574
1864-1865 .	83,846	91,432	95,687	54,335	69,595	394,895
1865-1866 .	80,832	80,209	91,075	45,508	69,324	366,948
1866-1867 .	107,805	88,675	155,555	41,936	88,602	482,573
1867-1868 .	122,384	95,308	167,349	56,246	94,445	535,732
Totals of five years } 479,826		448,386	598,654	254,116	390,760	2,179,722

Tabular
view of the
Issues of
the last
five years.

IV. COMPARATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ISSUES FROM THE MANCHESTER CONSULTING LIBRARIES IN THE FIVE YEARS ENDING IN SEPTEMBER, 1857; AND IN THE FIVE YEARS ENDING IN SEPTEMBER, 1868:—				
Classification of the Issues of Books.	FIVE YEARS: 1852-57.		FIVE YEARS: 1863-69.	
	Class.	Volumes.		Volumes.
	I. Theology	8,297	. . . . .	14,303
	II. Philosophy	6,791	. . . . .	4,506
	III. History	100,963	. . . . .	84,816
	IV. Politics and Com- merce	40,595	[Exclusive of the Specifications of Patents]	40,573
	V. Sciences and Arts . .	46,266	. . . . .	66,401
	VI. Literature and Poly- graphy	161,768	. . . . .	269,226
	Totals	364,680	. . . . .	479,825

No working year, of the sixteen years which have now elapsed since the opening of the Free Libraries of Manchester, has been so markedly successful as has been the year which has closed since these pages were in preparation for the press. The current statistics show not only an increase in the aggregate circulation, but also a striking improvement in the character of the books which, in the reference department, are in chief demand.

The aggregate issues have increased from 107,805 volumes, in 1866-7, to 122,384 volumes, in 1867-8.

The issues in the classes THEOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY have increased from 3828 volumes in 1866-7 to 5150 volumes in 1867-8. Those in the classes HISTORY, COMMERCE, and POLITICS (exclusive, as before, of the Specifications of Patents), have increased from 29,707 volumes, in the former year, to 32,550 volumes, in the latter. Those in the class SCIENCES AND ARTS have increased from 14,043 in the last year (1866-7), to 18,656 in the present year (1867-8). Finally, the issue of *Specifications of Patents*

has increased from 86,554 (1866-7) to 140,062 (1867-8). Such issues from one Library, within one year, may well be regarded as worthy of record.

It may also deserve special remark that these issues from the Free Library of Manchester illustrate, in a somewhat salient manner, the good results which may be expected to arise from a change, eventually, in the existing mode of nursing up—in the printers' warehouses—our Governmental and Administrative publications, instead of *freely* circulating a part of the respective impressions of them, amongst such of our Public Libraries as are really Public and Free Libraries. To the readers of these pages there is little need of formal argument that such Libraries as those of Manchester are both civilizing institutions, and institutions as necessary to the national as they are to the local well-being. To circulate information about imperial matters throughout the length and breadth of the realm is at once an educational benefit, and an *administrative* agency. Men who habitually study topics of political importance from the fountain-head of political information are little likely to be Reform-Leaguers, or, in equivalent words, park-pale breakers. A little less of economy (falsely so-called) at Her Majesty's Printing Office might—now and then, perhaps,—conduce, in its measure, to a very true and real economy at Her Majesty's Office of Works.

It may be added, with strictest accuracy, that no books published within the Empire are so badly circulated as are many of those for which the Public pay large printing bills. Both their number and their topical range are now very great. Apart altogether from the varied contents of those of them which are distinctly 'parliamentary,'—and known so familiarly to all of us as 'the blue books,'—their range of subjects is quite encyclopædical. They include impor-

tant treatises on matters medical, astronomical, and mathematical. They comprise alike the richest and the most truthful of the materials of our History; and, occasionally, masterpieces of detailed historical writing—such, for example, as those introductions which Dr. STUBBS (of Oxford) has prefixed to many volumes of the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain*. They also comprise modern narratives of voyage and travel into remote countries,—of a sort which have an enchaining interest even for common readers,—as well as the best original records of the inception and early growth of our maritime enterprise and commerce. They show the rise and progress of our national achievements in engineering skill; in manufacturing industry; and in that wide range of experiment and of the heroic pursuit of knowledge ‘under difficulties,’ by indomitable persistence in which our inventors have gradually succeeded in enlisting the sublimest discoveries of philosophical science into the service of our staple trades, and of the innumerable arts and appliances of our daily life. Yet very many of these varied publications are—at this moment—less widely known to the mass of readers than are some of the obscure productions of some petty press, working in Cornwall or in Cumberland.

The Commissioners of Patents have the credit of breaking through, for once, the barriers both of official routine and of the interests (or fancied interests) of the publishing trade. Both of these pedantries—working together, in brotherly harmony—succeeded, several years ago, in hampering Lord ROMILLY’s plans for a much wider diffusion of the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain* than has yet been attained. They succeeded in doing the same thing in regard to many of the admirable books printed by

the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.* But they have, as yet, failed to hinder a very wide diffusion of the invaluable publications of the Great Seal Patent Office. The *Specifications, Abstracts of Specifications*, and the other books of the Patent Commissioners, are now given—free of all charge—to more than fifty libraries throughout the Empire and Colonies. What has been the result?

This question will best be answered in the unassuming and compendious form of another table of figures. That which follows shows to what extent the publications of the Patents Office have been read and studied at Manchester. It would be very easy, from the materials which now lie before me, to show results, not a whit less striking, from twenty other towns.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ISSUES, TO READERS IN THE MANCHESTER FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY, OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS, 1856 to 1868 INCLUSIVE:—

Year.	No. of Publications issued to Readers.
1856-57	20,877
1857-58	27,856
1858-59	36,972
1859-60	29,241
1860-61	31,103
1861-62	36,660
1862-63	22,893
1863-64	32,227
1864-65	28,180
1865-66	52,244
1866-67	86,544
1867-68	140,062
Total number issued in twelve years	544,859

* To give one example only:—By the joint influence of the late Comptroller of the Stationery Office, Mr. J. R. McCulloch, and of

If the reader of this Table will but take the trouble to call to mind what he may previously have read about the fortunes, and the misfortunes, of some of our most productive and now famous inventors—and of the most famous not a few have been notoriously, the least fortunate—he will not be likely to think that I have exaggerated the importance of this free access to the documentary history of scientific and mechanical invention. If he also bethinks himself how often poor men have become poorer in laborious and long-continued efforts to re-discover previous discoveries (abandoned, because found unprofitable; or else superseded by modifications which, in some cases, had been made for the express purpose of defeating the fair claims of the first discoverer), he will easily perceive that, within the walls of our Free Libraries, the liberal course taken by the Patent Commissioners will have, for one of its results, the rescuing of many a valuable life from disappointment and misery. If he further bethink himself on what slight hints grand and fruitful inventions have sometimes depended, he will feel equally assured that within the same walls the seed of great national benefits, for all time to come, will occasionally germinate.

The Free Library of SALFORD BOROUGH was established,

Mr. McCulloch's own private publishers—the eminent house of Longmans and Co.—the price of the 'Rolls Series' of historical works was raised, in a material degree, after the Treasury had approved and ratified a lower scale of charge. Few men have been more skilful than Mr. McCulloch was in transmuting public documents into personal profit (and that, no doubt, with great benefit to students); but still fewer have been so zealous as he was in putting obstacles in the way of their free dissemination and public use. In conversation he was even wont to abuse as 'dry,' 'dull,' 'wearisome,' and 'unprofitable' reading, the very same books out of which he and his hard-working employés, and publishers, were coining gold.

originally, as the mere adjunct of a valuable and well-managed Public Museum of Natural History. The Museum was founded early in 1850,—under the provision of EWART'S Museums Act of 1845. Its founder was Joseph BROTHERTON, long M.P. for Salford. Mr. BROTHERTON'S most zealous helper in the work—and next after the Founder the best friend the Salford Museum has had,—was Mr. Edward Rylcy LANGWORTHY. For several years after its establishment the small Library was limited to the use of readers within its walls. In 1851, the collection was much improved, as a Consulting Library, by systematic purchases, made mainly at Mr. LANGWORTHY'S cost. In 1854, a Lending Department was opened.

The Free
Borough Li-
brary of Sal-
ford and its
Founder.

The Founder of the Salford Free Library was the first representative who ever sat in Parliament for that borough, and he retained his seat until his death. He was made of the stuff which wins respect from political opponents as well as from political friends. That respect was due to no brilliancy of talent, or range of acquirements, but to sheer force of character and of consistency. It was to the laborious exertions of Mr. BROTHERTON (began as early as in the January of 1831) that Salford mainly owed its insertion in the schedule of boroughs to be enfranchised, under the Act of 1832. He had been an energetic supporter of the Anti-Corn-Law League, when its proper work was being done. He was none the less a conscientious opponent of that fag-end of the League which sought, long after the completed achievement of Peel and of Cobden, to dominate over Manchester and its suburbs, in the interest of extreme and exaggerated liberalism; and which tried to turn a finished public work into permanent party-capital. Mr. BROTHERTON had in him a spirit of wise conservatism, as well as a spirit of wise reform; and, in his later years, he had, upon that

score, some experiences, not altogether dissimilar from those of his life-long friend, and his fellow Library-founder, John POTTER.

In 1849, Mr. BROTHERTON sat beside Mr. William EWART in the 'Select Committee on Public Libraries.' He attended the sittings of that Committee with great sedulousness. Not himself a man of books, but always an earnest promoter of public education and of social reform, he listened, attentively, to evidence which urged upon that Committee the ripeness of England for Public Libraries of a new class. His judgment was soon convinced. His sympathies were presently excited. As he listened, he thought within himself, "Whilst I am helping my friend EWART, during the Session, with his Libraries' Bill in the House, I might also be working, during the recess, at actually providing a Public Library for Salford. It is true we cannot yet assess the Burgesses for a Library, but we can—under the Museums' Act of 1845—assess them at once for a Museum; and we will smuggle in a small Library, by way of a beginning." He was a man whose habit it was to go straight to his work, directly it came within reach. He went down to Salford; talked the matter over with Mr. LANGWORTHY, then its Mayor; and found other helpers in the plan. In 1849,—whilst the Library Act was yet pending,—the Museum and Library of Salford was in active preparation. In April, 1850, it was opened.

As I have said, the Library was small; but the number of readers was large. All the friends of Education, both in Salford and in Manchester, were speedily convinced that it would be thoroughly successful. The first and present Librarian and Curator, Mr. John PLANT, was, personally, more devoted to natural history than to literature, but from the first he showed himself to be a man of real ability, in

THE FOUNDER OF THE SALFORD LIBRARY. 107

both departments. Much of the success is due to the exertions of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. William FOYSTER, of Manchester. In the first year of the working, there were 22,000 issues from a Library of less than 7,000 volumes. To the Museum 160,000 visits were paid within the year. The institution had visibly become, whilst yet in its infancy, a public Educator.

Issues from
the Salford
Library.

During the seventeen years which have since elapsed, the 7,000 consulting volumes have been more than trebled. A lending department, now containing about eleven thousand volumes, has been added ; so that the total number of books now exceeds thirty-two thousand. The 22,000 issues of 1850-51 have, in 1867-8, increased to more than 245,000 issues. During late years there has been—says the report of 1867—“ a decreasing demand for Novels and [other] works of Fiction ; and the Reading Room is attended by a regular and diligent class of daily Readers.” The issues of the works of the Commissioners of Patents (included within the aggregate issues above mentioned) amounted, during the year 1866-7, to 80,492.

Salford Re-
port of 1867,
p. 7.

In a word, whilst—in seventeen years—the provision of books has increased not quite five-fold, the issues of books have increased more than *eleven-fold*, and the character of the books in current demand has also steadily improved.

The Founder of the Salford Library did not live long enough to see the full fruition of his work. The writer of these pages had much conversation with him, from time to time, about its progress ; in talking of which he took great delight,—but a delight entirely free from personal vanity. Simplicity of character, and single-mindedness, were, indeed, Mr. BROTHERTON'S special characteristics. He had certain personal peculiarities, such as are commonly called crotchets. He was a water-drinker, a vegetarian, and a local lay-preacher

The Founder
of the Sal-
ford Library.

as well as a successful merchant ; a most laborious member of the House of Commons ; and an excellent but always honest tactician in the management of the ' Private Bill ' business of that House,—of the burden of which, for many years, he had a large share. But he was everywhere the same man. Whether you talked with him in the Library of the House ; in the Mayor's Parlour at Salford ; amidst the primitive surroundings of his little house at Broughton ; or at the gorgeously-decorated table of some wealthy Manchester merchant, that union of quick intelligence with imperturbable placidity ; of strong political views with entire fairness, moderation, and charity, towards their opponents ; was the uniform impression which his conversation left. And so it was, too, with his treatment of subjects of graver import in the pulpit of the quiet meeting-place in Salford, where for many years he ministered. However small one's sympathy with his special tenets and his notions of Church-Discipline, an impartial listener could hardly hear him without deepened respect. During the recess of Parliament, he would expound a knotty chapter of the Old Testament in the same quietly impressive and placidly earnest manner with which he was wont to bring a Bill into Parliament. The observer might find neither the exposition, nor the Bill, to be at all to his own liking. But he would go away with the conviction that, alike in the House and in the Chapel, Mr. BROTHERTON was seeking truth, and following duty, according to his convictions, without aiming at any indirect or by-ends of his own.

The public sense of his services to the Salford Borough Library, and to many other local institutions, as well as of his more conspicuous labours in Parliament, was marked at his death by a public funeral—of unwonted solemnity—in which men of all parties, and of very varied social rank

took part. Among the foremost mourners who took their parting look as the coffin was lowered, were two other Founders of Free Libraries for the People,—Sir John POTTER and Sir William BROWN. Within about five years, both of them had been carried—amidst similar demonstrations of more than usual public respect—to the like quiet resting-place.

§ 2. THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LIVERPOOL, AND THEIR CHIEF FOUNDER, SIR WILLIAM BROWN.

Each of those three men—called hence at very different ages—had done varied work in the world. The work of the last named of them, in particular, may even be said to have been world-wide. For it tended, both in conscious aim and in result, to strengthen true union between Britain and America, and to broaden the interests—material and moral—of both in the maintenance of Peace, when based on justice. But no part of the labour of any one of the three is more sure of permanence than is their several share in this special work of Library-founding. The three men who mainly built up the great Free Libraries of Lancashire are already in their graves. But the institutions they raised, and also those raised by other men, in honourable rivalry with them, are constantly striking new roots. They grow and spread with every passing year. To Sir William BROWN's work, at Liverpool, the reader's attention is now to be directed.

The Three
Founders.

William BROWN was born at Ballymena, in Antrimshire, in 1784. His father was a merchant who had thriven with the then thriving linen trade of Ulster, but who was quick to see, towards the close of the century, the signs of

§ 2.
Liverpool
Free Libra-
ries and the
Chief Foun-
der.

The Mercan-
tile career
of Sir Wm.
Brown.

the coming supremacy of cotton over flax. Alexander BROWN betook himself to Baltimore, where he founded the mercantile house now known, the world over, as 'Brown, Shipley, and Co.' His son William was left, for a short time, at school in Yorkshire. But he, too, crossed the seas in 1800, and within half a dozen years, became a partner—and by and by the most energetic partner—in the American firm. In 1809 he returned to Europe, on a twofold errand. He married an unforgotten sweetheart at Ballymena. He established a new mercantile house at Liverpool. His affections were now at rest, and all his energies found ample scope in two broad channels. To spread the mercantile transactions, and the honourable name, of 'Alexander Brown and Sons,' not alone throughout Britain and America, but throughout India and China—in spite alike of the obstacles of Leadenhall Street, and of the obstacles of Peking—was one of his aims, and it was thoroughly effected. To contribute to the local improvement and elevation of Liverpool,—his usual place of abode,—was the other. For this last-named purpose, every path of philanthropic effort was followed in turn. Sanitary reforms; schools; early closing of shops; concerts, pure as well as cheap; new docks, new Hospitals, and new Churches, found in William BROWN a conscientious, open-handed, and unostentatious supporter. He had early learnt the secret of making a promise do the work of a bond. His energy was equalled only by an uprightness which scorned to profit by any, the most plausible, of those cunning shifts of commerce which are so prone to dress themselves in fine words. And he had the happy fortune to head the trade of Liverpool before the days when 'limited liability' came (with such marvellous quickness) to mean, very often, 'limited honesty.'

Mr. BROWN's first conspicuous appearance in public life

occurred in the stirring days of the first Parliamentary Reform Bill, but it was occasioned by local not imperial politics. He fought hard for a responsible government of the Liverpool Docks. What had once been a great public improvement had come to be, in large measure, a private and ill-managed monopoly. The leader in the reform of dock affairs received the thanks of his fellow-townsmen, but when the reform was won, those who had reluctantly succumbed in the strife found strength enough to thrust the main reformer out of the Dock Committee. The check was—after his manner—turned to the profit of the Public. The Bank of Liverpool and the Packet Service of the Atlantic shared, between them, that amount of time and energy which had before been absorbed in Dock matters. Liverpool banking—in BROWN'S time—and Liverpool packets, became models in their kind. They were, indeed, whilst under his hands, little distinguished for eloquent prospectuses, but they made some amends for the lack of literature by an abundance of integrity.

Meanwhile, the firm of 'Brown, Shipley, and Company' grew, on a gigantic scale. It is said by local and competent testimony that the transactions which passed through the hands of the leading partner of that house amounted, in the one year, 1836, to nearly ten millions sterling. A reaction, however, and a very natural one—came over American commerce in the course of the very next year. Many American merchants had traded with Brown and Company, greatly to their own profit, but with very little emulation of the spirit in which the Liverpool house had always carried on its business. Enormous American speculations had been propped by fallacious American credits. In 1837, there came back, to this one English firm, protested bills amounting to about three quarters of a million. The Bank

of England offered to William BROWN a loan of two millions. He borrowed one million; repaid it, with interest, within six months; and received, from the Governor and Directors, a letter in which they said that the books of the Bank of England recorded no transaction more satisfactory to its managers than had been the transaction of 1837.

William BROWN became an early promoter of the Anti-Corn-Law League. He was not a free-trader after the pattern of certain well-known Lancashire leaguers and paper-makers, who say: "In the name of our common Humanity, let us have entire free-trade with all the world—except in paper." For he had given able and weighty evidence in favour of the opening of the China trade, when 'Brown, Shipley, and Company' possessed a very large stake in the private monopoly of that trade. Such was his course throughout. Like Joseph BROTHERTON and John POTTER he was at once a true Reformer, and the avowed enemy of Lancashire radicalism, as we all knew it, twenty years ago. "Let us stick to our text," he said, in the autumn of 1843. "Men of all political parties have a real interest in the repeal of the Corn Laws. Let us impugn no man's motives; but give to other men that same 'right of private judgment' which we claim to use ourselves."* His contest for a seat in the House of Commons, as member for South Lancashire, failed in 1844. In 1846, it succeeded. He was too late to share in fighting the free-trade battle in Parliament. But he has helped to pave the way for an important reform—yet to be fulfilled—in our Coinage. And, in 1856, he rendered (not alone to Britain, but to the world,) a service such as History tells us that only a very few individual men have, in any or in all ages, been in a position to render. When, in order to win the applause of 'Buncombe,' and to increase the influence in the States of angry ignorance over educated

* See the
Liverpool
Mercury of
Oct 13, 1860.

Parliamentary
Career
of Sir Wm.
Brown.

opinion, President PIERCE had dismissed Mr. CRAMPTON—on the flimsiest of conceivable pretexts—and Lord PALMERSTON had reluctantly attained a conviction (in which he was backed by men of all political creeds at home) that duty to England placed his Cabinet under the necessity of dismissing Mr. DALLAS, and of directing an instant augmentation in the activity and production of our arsenals and shipbuilding yards, Mr. BROWN intervened. He urged on Lord PALMERSTON, and he also urged on certain American statesmen (men who stood aloof from PIERCE, and foresaw his collapse,) the wisdom of suspending the claims of strict justice, on the one hand, and of excited national feeling on the other, until a brief season of reflection had been afforded to both countries. Of this act of personal intervention between two governments it was said, by an American then in England—and by a famous one, the author of *The House of Seven Gables* and of *The Scarlet Letter*,—"Mr. Brown grasps England with his right hand, and America with his left."

With this single exception, the crowning act of Sir William BROWN's whole life was the erection of the Free Library of Liverpool. A small foundation had been laid as early as in 1850. BROWN had been a helper in that, as in almost every good work undertaken in the town and county during his day. In 1853, he had offered £6,000 towards making the new institution worthy of Liverpool. In 1856, he doubled the offer, on condition of some auxiliary effort by the Corporation. Certain difficulties still impeded the work. The benefactor was now seventy-two years old. He wished to watch the application of his bounty, and hoped to enjoy some foretaste of the fruit. He took, in 1857, the whole burden of a noble Library and Museum upon his

Foundation
of Sir Wm.
Brown's New
Library.

own shoulders. He waived all conditions and all help. He went to the work with the same energy which he had bestowed, in 1809, on the foundation of his firm; in the Spring of 1838, on the return to the Bank of England of the borrowed million, with its interest; or, in 1856, on the staving-off of a war between Britain and her offspring. And, by the blessing of God, he lived long enough to see his Library thriving vigorously, as well as his descendants of the third generation. He also lived to see the distant country which had always shared with Britain in his love, much more ready to vie with Britain in the erection of Free Libraries, than America has ever yet showed herself to rival her progenitrix in extending the benefits of Free Trade to the world at large; or, in better words, in doing, to other Nations, as she would fain wish them to do to her.

Origin of the
Free Library
Movement
at Liverpool.

It has been seen that when, in the Recess of 1849, Mr. BROTHERTON went down to Salford, after his share in the sittings of the 'Select Committee on Public Libraries,' and went instantly to work by way of practically applying what he had heard in the Committee Room, the consequent proceedings in that borough very speedily attracted attention in other parts of Lancashire. Mr. James A. PICTON was at work in Liverpool, almost as soon as Sir John POTTER was busied with his Free Library Subscription-Book at Manchester,—if, indeed, he had not began to work even a few days sooner.*

Mr. PICTON's first step was to obtain a Committee of the Town Council to inquire into, and report upon, the propriety of establishing a Free Public Library in the town

* The writer of these pages had the satisfaction both of correspondence with Mr. PICTON on the subject of a Free Town Library in Liverpool, and of personal conference with him about it, as early as April, 1850.

of Liverpool. The Committee reported in May, 1850. It suggested (1) that the Library should be formed by public subscription ; (2) that both the proposed Library and a Museum should be maintained, under the powers of a Local Act, by the Town Council, and be augmented from time to time, as need and opportunity arose, out of the corporate funds.

Report of the
Liverpool
Committee,
May, 1860.

Under the 'Museums' Act' of 1845 a halfpenny Museum rate had been already levied in Liverpool, as at Salford, and elsewhere. At the time of Mr. PICTON'S motion in the Town Council that rate produced, in Liverpool, £2,000 a year. £1,300 out of this annual sum was allowed to accumulate. No Museum, as yet, had been established. But the remaining £700 was annually applied to the maintenance of a Public Botanic Garden.

At Liverpool, therefore, as at Salford, the earliest movement was for a Natural History Museum, simply. In May, 1850, a small library had also been provided at Salford, and was already at work. In Liverpool, both Museum and Library were then prospective ; only a Botanic Garden was in actual operation. Both the actual powers (under Local Statutes), and the current revenues, of the Corporation of Liverpool were already upon an unusual scale. It was, at this time, thought a doubtful question, by the promoters of the Library movement in that town, whether or not it would be for the moment advisable to levy a 'Library Rate,' additional to the existing 'Museum Rate.' To any poll of the Ratepayers as the condition precedent of such an assessment they were decidedly and strongly opposed. It was even thought that, in Liverpool, such a poll would present an 'insuperable obstacle' to the establishment of a Free and rate-supported Library.*

A Committee was then formed, of which Mr. Thomas

* See, for the authority of this statement, the foot-note on the last page.

B. HORSFALL became Chairman. Subscriptions were raised, but they amounted only to £1,389. In addition, however, to the money, about 4,000 volumes of books were given. The Town Council purchased (from its accumulated 'Museum Rate' and other funds, but under the powers of a Special Act of Parliament*), a building in Duke Street, which had been previously known as the 'Union News Room.' The working arrangements and organization of the Manchester Free Library—then in active progress of formation—were carefully studied during many weeks. On the 18th of October, 1852—within six weeks after the public inauguration of the Manchester institution—the Liverpool Library was publicly opened. It was instantly and conspicuously successful. The sight of the rooms crowded, even to inconvenient pressure, by eager and diligent readers, was a thing to remember.

Nor was the opening, a few months later, of the noble Museum, which the late munificent Earl of DERBY had bequeathed, to Liverpool, a ceremony likely to pass from the memory of those who (in common with the writer) were privileged to witness it. There were many special circumstances which heightened the interest of the occasion. The day chosen (8th March, 1853) was the centenary of the birth of William Roscoe, the historian of *Lorenzo the Magnificent*, and a benefactor, in many ways, to his native town.

As the old adage tells us, there is no royal—no aristocratic—road to learning. In some memorable instances, the very obstacles which come across the path, when it chances to be more than usually rugged, have notably contributed both to the completeness, and to the duration, of the eventual triumph to which it led. But cases of that sort will always be exceptional. In ordinary ones, needless

* The
'Liverpool
Library and
Museum Act'
of 1852.

William
Roscoe and
the Free
Library of
Liverpool.

OPENING OF THE NEW LIVERPOOL LIBRARY. 117

impediments, like excess of friction in machinery, involve waste of power. Had the son of the Liverpool tavern-keeper been privileged by *early* access to such a Library as the munificence of Sir William BROWN, and the persistent and almost daily exertions of Mr. PICTON and his colleagues of the Liverpool Council, have now secured for that town, for all time to come, the man of whom Liverpool is so justly proud would probably have removed certain blemishes from his excellent books, and would also (it may well be supposed) have added to their number some others of even higher scope.

The necessity of obtaining a new and central site necessitated also a new Local Act. It was obtained in the Session of 1855, and is known as the '*Liverpool Improvement Act.*'

The site chosen for the Library was on 'Shaw's Brow.' It faces the northern end of St. George's Hall, and it affords large space for future extension. The first stone of the building was laid on the 15th of April, 1857. The Lord Bishop of CHESTER, Lord STANLEY, Sir John PAKINGTON, the Rev. Thomas BINNEY, and Mr. William EWART, were amongst those who took part in the proceedings. On this occasion Mr. BROWN spoke as follows: "When I proposed building the Library and Museum, I considered that I was only performing an act of public duty which Divine Providence had placed within my power, and which deserved very little thanks." And, afterwards,—touching on a point which has occupied the thoughts of many minds in reference to the Free Library movement—and in France even more notably than in England,—“ I would not exclude from Free Libraries any works but such as Ministers of Religion consider decidedly *immoral*. To both sides of a question

readers ought to have access. Place before them the bane, and the antidote."

Opening of
the new
Liverpool
Library.

The erection occupied more than three years. The Library was inaugurated with great and befitting ceremony on the 18th of October, 1860—nine years after the opening of the small original Library in Duke Street. The cost to Mr. Brown is understood to have exceeded £40,000. The building—it is perhaps superfluous to say—is admirably fitted for all its purposes. It repays in fact a journey into Lancashire to look at it.

Lord
Brougham's
Speech at the
Liverpool
Library.

Amongst the guests who honoured the opening ceremony in 1860 by their presence were the Bishop of CHESTER, Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. EWART, Mr. Algernon EGERTON, and Sir John BOWRING, of Chinese fame. Nearly 400,000 people, it was estimated by observers, saw some portion or other of the proceedings by which the day, and the night, were marked. Their course—notwithstanding the enormous crowd in the streets—was marred by no accident. Liverpool had seen no such day before it. Lord BROUGHAM, speaking of one of the most remarkable sights which his varied and crowded life had presented to him, said: "What I then witnessed did not at all exceed the grand spectacle I have now the happiness and wonder of seeing here. . . . This is an example in the history of human munificence; not only in the amount, but in the perfect judgment, the thorough wisdom, which has directed Mr. BROWN'S generosity. . . . This building is raised for a Library, to contain the stores of ancient and modern knowledge; and for a Museum, whercin the works of the Creator shall be shown forth in the accumulated monuments of His bounty, skill, and wisdom."

The original Consulting Library, of 1852, had contained

EXTENT AND ISSUES OF LIVERPOOL LIBRARIES. 119

about 12,000 volumes. The issues from it in the first year of working were 128,628 volumes. In the fifth year the Collection had grown to 24,000 volumes, and the issues had increased to 166,346 volumes.

Original
Extent and
Issues of the
Liverpool
Library,

The two Lending Branch Libraries were established in 1853, with but about 2000 volumes in both, collectively. Their issues in the first year were 35,978 volumes. In the fourth year of their operation, the two Lending Libraries had increased to an aggregate of 17,000 volumes; and their issues had increased to 308,200 volumes. The reader will observe the notable ratio of increase from the borrowing branches, as compared with that from the Consulting Library.

and of the
Lending
Branches.

The tables which follow will show, as respects the Library in Duke Street and its branches, the detailed classification both of books and of issues :—

TABLE I.—FIRST LIVERPOOL CONSULTING LIBRARY: CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS:—

Classes.	REFERENCE LIBRARY. Volumes.	LENDING LIBRARIES. Volumes.	AGGREGATE NUMBER. Volumes.
I. Theology and Philosophy	1,538	750	2,288
II. History	6,902	4,435	11,337
III. Politics	2,439	207	2,646
IV. Sciences and Arts	3,411	1,064	4,475
V. Literature and Polygraphy	9,698	10,546	20,244
Totals	23,988	17,002	40,990

Classes.	REFERENCE LIBRARY. (One year.)	LENDING LIBRARY. (One year.)	AGGREGATE ISSUE OF VOLUMES. (One year.)
	Volumes issued	Volumes issued	
I. Theology and Philosophy	6,581	8,723	15,304
II. History	22,240	48,561	70,801
III. Politics	1,923	1,416	3,339
IV. Sciences and Arts	15,889	13,244	29,133
V. Literature and Polygraphy	119,713	236,256	355,969
Totals	166,346	308,200	474,546

The next table shows the existing strength, and also the classification, of the Free Consulting Library, in December, 1868.

Classes.	Volumes.
I. Theology and Philosophy	3,832
II. History	12,167
III. Politics and Commerce	4,548
IV. Sciences and Arts	8,767
V. Literature and Polygraphy	18,327
Total (December, 1868)	47,641

Classification
of the Books
in Liverpool
Free Library,
Dec., 1868.

The rate of increase is now about 2000 volumes annually. The issues of the one year ending 31st August, 1868, amount to 565,344 volumes, being, on the average, 1982 volumes daily, the year round.

The Classification of these issues during the year which has just closed is as follows:—

ISSUES OF LIVERPOOL LENDING LIBRARIES. 121

TABLE IV.—PRESENT LIVERPOOL CONSULTING LIBRARY: EXTENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL ISSUE, 1868:—

Classes.	Volumes.
I. Theology and Philosophy	16,860
II. History	80,031
III. Politics and Commerce	8,412
IV. Sciences and Arts	58,006
V. Literature and Polygraphy	402,035
Total	565,344

Classification of the Issues to Readers at Liverpool Library in 1868.

The aggregate number of volumes in the two Lending Branches which—as we have seen—was about 2000 in 1853, has increased to 39,292 volumes, in 1868. The issues of books from them have increased from 35,978 in the first year (1853-4) to 423,547 in the *fourteenth* year (1867-8). Their details are as follows:—

Extent of the Liverpool Lending Libraries, Dec., 1868, and annual issues therefrom.

BOOKS ISSUED FROM THE LIVERPOOL LENDING LIBRARIES, IN THE YEAR ENDING AUG. 31ST, 1868.		
MONTH.	NORTH BRANCH.	SOUTH BRANCH.
1867.	Volumes.	Volumes.
September	16,320	17,310
October	17,293	18,861
November	18,070	19,268
December	17,433	19,037
1868.		
January	17,775	19,468
February	17,927	19,318
March	19,564	20,796
April	17,940	19,529
May	17,457	18,589
June	17,116	17,536
July	6,423	17,286
August	16,069	17,162
Total	199,387	224,160
North Lending Branch	199,387	
South Lending Branch		224,160
Total	423,547	

Contrasts in
the Classes
of Books
issued at
Manchester
and Liverpool
respectively.

If the Reader should be inclined to *compare* the classification of issues at Liverpool with that which has been previously placed before him in regard to the fellow-institution at Manchester, he will find a very remarkable contrast. With larger aggregate issues the Liverpool Library is very much less consulted for studious and definite reading. In 1868 the annual issues of the Manchester Consulting Library are much less than the one half of those of the Liverpool Consulting Library, nevertheless, for every one book on Science, or Art, or on the Literature of Commerce, issued by the Liverpool Library, the Manchester Library issues nearly three such books. Out of an aggregate issue, at Liverpool, of 565,344 volumes, the issues of books scientific, artistic, or commercial, are, together, 66,418. Out of an aggregate issue, at Manchester, of but 262,446 volumes, the issues of books scientific, artistic, or commercial, are, together, 158,718.

On the other hand, the issues of 'Novels, Tales, and Romances,' (to readers, be it borne in mind, in the Consulting Library alone,) amount, at Liverpool, to 189,841 volumes; over and above an enormous issue of 'periodical publications,' of which Prose Fiction is the staple; whereas, at Manchester, the collective issues of books in that one class of Prose Fiction,—whether printed in separate works or in popular magazines,—are less than 30,000 volumes. In other words, for every reader in the Manchester Consulting Library who is exclusively or mainly a novel-reader, the Liverpool Library has at least ten such readers. What can be the reason of so curious a contrast?

Something, doubtless, is due to the very different characteristics of the constituents of Population in the two towns. That, however, though it may well be an operative, is but a minor, cause. The main cause is not far to seek. For

every novel provided on the shelves of the Consulting Library at Manchester, Liverpool provides at least ten. This over-large provision of literature merely ephemeral (taking it as a whole, and always recognising the brilliant exceptions to the rule) is a heavy temptation to merely ephemeral reading. As I have ventured to say already, Fiction is a noble branch of our literature—as it is of the literature of most, though not of all, other great nations—and it forms an admirable *part* of any Free Town Library ; always provided that it keeps its place, in due subordination to parts more admirable still. Surely, this section is a little overdone at Liverpool?

When the Liverpool Free Libraries and Museum were first established (1853) a penny rate produced little more than £3,500 a year. It now (December, 1868) produces more than £7,500 a year. At Manchester, at the former date, the like assessment produced about £4,000 a year ; it now produces about £6,500.

The relative Library and Museum expenditure of the two towns may be collated thus :—

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND PUBLIC GARDENS, AT LIVERPOOL, AND AT MANCHESTER, DECEMBER, 1868.			
<i>Liverpool.</i>		<i>Manchester.</i>	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. LIBRARIES:—			
CONSULTING DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries and Wages . . .	610 : 8 : 0	810 : 16 : 10	
Books and Binding . . .	} 370 : 0 : 0	{ 720 : 7 : 3	
Miscellaneous Expenses . . .		{ 377 : 9 : 8	
LENDING BRANCHES:			
Salaries and Wages		613 : 19 : 10	
Books and Binding		1,184 : 12 : 9	
Miscellaneous expenses		751 : 7 : 4	
Interest on Loan		372 : 8 : 3	
Total of Branches	1,238 : 0 : 0		
II. MUSEUM	3,214 : 0 : 0	359 : 1 : 0	
III. PUBLIC PARKS, GARDENS, &c., about	3,000 : 0 : 0	1,805 : 1 : 1	
Totals	£8,432 : 8 : 0	£6,995 : 4 : 0	

§ 3. Birkenhead Free Library.

§ 3. BIRKENHEAD FREE LIBRARY.

The Birkenhead Free Library was founded in the year 1857. In their second Report (published towards the close of the year 1858), the Committee had to mention that the small amount of funds placed at their disposal had compelled them, very reluctantly, to relinquish the idea of then establishing a Reference Library. During the past year, however, the books which had been collected towards the formation of that department had been somewhat increased, "254 works having been added."

The Free Lending Library of Birkenhead at that time comprised 3,515 volumes, arranged under the following classification:—

ISSUES, ETC., OF BIRKENHEAD LENDING LIBRARY. 125

LENDING LIBRARY OF BIRKENHEAD.	
Theology and Metaphysics	188
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.	64
Natural History	59
Arts and Sciences	57
History and Biography	674
Topography and Antiquities	28
Geography, Voyages, &c.	346
Miscellaneous Literature	553
Jurisprudence, Law, &c.	19
Commerce	13
Education	40
Poetry, Drama	158
Novels, &c.	1,316
Total	3,515

Contents of
Lending
Library in
1858.

The following Table shows the Monthly Issues and Classification of Issues of books in the Lending Library of Birkenhead during the second year of its operations:—

	Volumes.
1867.	
June	3,647
July	3,510
August	3,373
September	3,480
October	3,890
November	3,857
December . . . . .	...
1868.	
January	3,721
February	3,617
March	4,685
April	3,900
May	3,620
Total	41,300

Issues
and their
Classification
Birkenhead
Library.
(Second year
of working.)

126 LIBRARY EXPENDITURE AT BIRKENHEAD.

This table shows a total of 41,300 works lent during that year, or, on the average, of 3,754 works, monthly; and an increase over the average of the first year of 1,063 works monthly. 835 Tickets empowering borrowers to take Books out of the Lending Library were granted during the same year.

The number of works read in the Reference Library has been 2,775, or an average of 252 monthly (also showing a considerable increase as compared with the first year).

The expenses were as follows. I quote them in detail, as showing the small sum which sufficed for the commencement of a Library which has gradually increased to a position of considerable utility.

EXPENSES, &c.			
	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	83	3	6
Repairing and binding books	35	3	3
Removing books, &c.	3	11	6
Advertising and Catalogues	42	15	3
Rent and Taxes	99	17	3
Gas, Water	33	4	11
Insurance	1	7	1
Newspapers	29	14	9
Interest on Loan	47	10	8
Instalment on Loan Account	50	0	0
Current Expenses	24	7	7
Bookcases, Shelves, &c.	53	9	3
Furnishing and Petty Expenses, &c.	57	3	1
Books	153	7	8
Periodicals and Magazines	14	6	7
		<u>167</u>	<u>14</u> : 3
Total	£729	2	4

The very small collection—of which these are the statistics as they stood in 1858—has grown, in 1868, to upwards of 13,000 volumes. Relatively to the population it is a larger provision of books, for free popular use, than that which obtains in its great neighbour town, Liverpool. For Liverpool contains in its Free Libraries only about *eighteen* volumes to each hundred of the population; Birkenhead about *twenty-four*,—which is very nearly identical with the provision (so calculated) in Manchester.

The annual issues from the small Lending Library of Birkenhead have increased from an aggregate of 41,300 volumes in 1858 to an aggregate of 61,121 volumes in 1867-8. In the latter year there were also 10,285 issues from a Reference collection (containing but 1500 volumes) which was added about the year 1860. On the whole, each volume in the Library has been issued six times over—taking an average—during the last year. “Evidence has been given,” say the Committee in one of their Reports, “that the Public appreciate the numerous advantages that the Library and Reading Room [which is also well supplied with Newspapers] are capable of affording.”

§ 4. THE FREE LIBRARIES OF SHEFFIELD.

When the proposal to levy a Borough-rate on the inhabitants of Sheffield, for the support of a Free Town Library, was first taken to a Poll, the ‘Noes’ carried the question, by a majority of 190. This was in 1851. When the motion was renewed, in 1853, the ‘Noes’ were 232, and the ‘Ayes’ 838. The Library was established, at first, on a very small scale,—scarcely exceeding that at Birkenhead,—but it soon grew to a respectable, although

not, for many years, to any conspicuous degree of public utility.

The following Tables will show the book-issues of the early years of working, and will serve as a basis of comparison with those of the last and present years. At the date of the first of them the Lending volumes numbered 6853 ; the Consulting volumes, 1235.

SHEFFIELD CONSULTING LIBRARY: RETURNS OF ISSUES, 1856-58 INCLUSIVE:—								
	CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCEL- LANIES.	TOTAL ISSUES.
1857-58	1,456	3,836	857	36	614	774	5,083	12,656
1856-57	1,467	3,084	863	61	515	792	2,606	9,388

The total issues from the Reference Department, it will be seen, had (in 1857-8) increased nearly 34 per cent. above those of the preceding year. In 'History' (including Biography and Travels) there had been a slight decrease ; in 'Arts and Sciences' an increase of 24½ per cent. ; in 'Theology and Philosophy' a slight decrease ; in 'Politics' a decrease of 42 per cent. ; in 'Poetry' an increase of 19 per cent. ; in 'Fiction' a decrease of near 2½ per cent. ; and in 'Miscellanies' an increase of 95 per cent.

The issues from the Lending Department during the same year, as compared with the issues of the previous year, were as follows:—

	CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCEL- LANIES.	TOTAL ISSUES.
1857-58	35,648	11,187	3,767	1,262	5,582	39,905	25,418	122,449
1856-57	30,202	10,307	3,681	1,174	5,861	33,314	20,743	104,887

NATURE AND COST OF PURCHASES AT SHEFFIELD. 129

These returns show an increase of $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the total issues from the Lending Department; and, of these, $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were in 'History, Biography, and Travels;' $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 'Arts and Sciences;' $22\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 'Theology and Philosophy;' 7 per cent. in 'Politics;' 19 per cent. in 'Fiction;' and $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 'Miscellanies.'

The additions made to the Library during that year consisted of 850 volumes to the Lending Department, and 54 volumes to the Reference Department, making a total of 904 volumes; 824 of which were purchased by the Committee, and 80 presented by various donors. These are classed as below :—

	CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION	CLASS. MISCEL- LANIES.	TOTAL.
By do- nation	7	9	11	6	4	17	26	80
By pur- chase.	245	98	43	13	28	185	212	824

The cost of the 824 volumes purchased by the Committee was £229 18s. 1d., or nearly 5s. 7d. per volume. This average was considerably higher than the average of those purchased up to the time of first opening the Library. The difference, say the Committee, in their Report, "will be explained by observing the large proportion of new works added during the year in the classes, 'History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels,' and 'Arts and Sciences,' and by bearing in mind that in establishing the Library nearly 1100 volumes of *Jardine's Naturalist's Library*, the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, *Murray's Family Library*, the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, &c., were purchased, at a general average of about 1s. 10d. per volume."

Nature and
Cost of the
Purchases at
Sheffield.

The total number of volumes which were in the Library, in 1859, was 8088. Of these 6853 were in the Lending Department, and 1235 in the Reference Department. The whole were classed as follows :—

CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCELLA- NEOUS.	TOTAL ISSUES.
2,467	1,416	407	475	362	1,328	1,633	8,088

The average number of the Male readers had been, in the year 1859, about 130 daily ; that of Female readers about 45. The readers using the Lending Department then numbered 11,700 ; a number larger by 45 per cent. than the number of books in both Departments. The loss of books during the then past twelve months, in both Departments collectively, had been 21 volumes, the value of which was computed at £1 17s.

The abstract of the accounts audited under the Public Libraries' Act, showed a balance on the 1st of September, 1858, of £490 15s. 5d. to the credit of the Library. This balance had been, at the date of the Report of 1859, reduced to £120 6s. 5d.

The total issues of books to Readers during the year 1859 were as follows :—From the Reference Department, 11,838 volumes ; from the Lending Department, 118,717 volumes ; making a total of 125,555 volumes.

ISSUES FROM THE SHEFFIELD REFERENCE DEPARTMENT: 1859.								
	CLASS, HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCEL- LANEAS.	TOTAL ISSUES.
1858-59	1,182	3,489	895	62	625	767	4,818	11,838
1857-58	1,456	3,836	857	36	614	774	5,083	12,656

These figures show that during the third year of the working of the Library there was a *decrease*, as compared with 1857-8, of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the total issues from the Consulting Department. The decrease in 'History, Biography, and Travels' was nearly 19 per cent.; that in 'Arts and Sciences,' 9 per cent.; that in 'Fiction,' nearly 1 per cent.; and that in 'Miscellanies' nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. There was an increase in 'Theology and Philosophy' of above 4 per cent.; in 'Politics' of above 70 per cent.; and in 'Poetry' of above $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. It appeared that of the issues from the Reference Department, about 10 per cent. were books in the class 'History, Biography, and Travels;' $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 'Arts and Sciences;' nearly $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 'Theology and Philosophy;' above $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 'Politics;' above $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 'Poetry;' nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 'Prose Fiction;' and nearly $40\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 'Literary Miscellanies.'

ISSUES FROM THE SHEFFIELD FREE LENDING LIBRARY,
YEAR 1858-59.

	CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCEL- LANIES.	TOTAL ISSUES.
1858-59	29,866	10,045	3,586	1,012	4,732	40,766	23,710	113,717
1857-58	35,548	11,187	3,767	1,262	5,582	39,705	25,418	122,469

The additions to the Library during the year 1858-9 amounted to 1031 volumes; of which number 731 were acquired by purchase, at a cost of £151 ls. 3d., or an average of 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per volume; 180 volumes (periodicals) at a cost of £49 14s. 7d., or an average of 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per volume; 53 volumes by presentation from private donors; and 67 volumes by donation from the Patents Office. Of the whole, thirty volumes were placed in the Reference

132 FREE LIBRARY OPERATIONS AT SHEFFIELD.

or Consulting Library, and 1001 in the Lending Library.
The classification is as follows :—

	CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCEL- LANIES.	TOTAL ISSUES.
By purchase, including <i>Pe- riodicals</i>	204	88	21	19	63	229	287	911
By donation, including Pa- tents Office Publications	18	70	5	10	5	5	7	120

The total number of volumes in both Libraries, at the close of the year now referred to, was 9,119; classed as follows :—

CLASS. HISTORY, &c.	CLASS. ARTS, &c.	CLASS. THEOLOGY, &c.	CLASS. POLITICS.	CLASS. POETRY.	CLASS. FICTION.	CLASS. MISCELA- NEA	TOTAL ISSUES.
2,689	1,574	433	504	430	1,562	1,927	9,119

Of these, 1,265 volumes were in the Reference Library, and 7,854 in the Lending Library.

There had been, in the year 1858-9, an aggregate of 13,702 tickets given to persons desirous to use the Lending Library, since its opening. Of these, 2,002 had been issued during that year. The average daily number of Readers during the year had been slightly in excess of the last year's daily average.

The loss of books had been 37 volumes, valued at £2 9s. In respect of some of these, part of the loss was recovered.

The sale of Library Catalogues up to this date had produced more than £40.

On the whole subject of the working of the Sheffield

RECENT ISSUES FROM SHEFFIELD LIBRARIES. 133

Libraries, the Committee thus reported, in the year 1859:—

General working of the Sheffield Library up to 1859.

“Your Committee cannot but express their earnest hope that a consideration of the great advantages which the Free Libraries have already conferred upon the inhabitants of this Borough, and the desire that they should quickly become institutions in every way worthy of this rapidly increasing community, will induce the Town Council to levy regularly, in future, for the service of the Libraries, the *maximum rate* of one penny in the pound.”

The recent issues from the Sheffield Libraries—both Consulting and Lending—show a considerable increase. But in this town the former has never been developed in any degree which at all corresponds with the growth of similar institutions, for example, in Lancashire. On this point there appears, on the pages of a recent Report, an allusion which is doubtless significant: “Should the Town Council,” say the Committee, in their *Eleventh Annual Report*, “find the progress of the Reference Library too slow, there is still a reserved rating-power of one farthing in the pound.” In other words, the Council, as yet, have levied only three-fourths of the sum which the law empowers them to levy for the support of their Free Libraries. Yet recent events have shown, very unmistakeably, the special need in Sheffield of the utmost exertion in every path of educational endeavour which can be put forth.

ISSUES OF BOOKS FROM THE SHEFFIELD LIBRARIES, 1865-67.

	1865-66. Volumes.	1866-67. Volumes.	TOTAL. Volumes.
From the Consulting Library . . .	12,155	13,184	25,339
From the Lending Library . . .	134,307	149,389	283,696
Aggregate Issues, 1865-67 . . .	146,462	162,573	309,035

Recent Issues from the Sheffield Libraries, 1865-67.

134 CLASSIFICATION OF CONSULTING ISSUES.

The classification of these issues shows a result, in regard to the character of the chief demand in the Consulting Library, which is eminently creditable.

Classification
of the Issues
1866-67.
Consulting
Library.

CLASSIFICATION OF ISSUES FOR THE SHEFFIELD FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY, 1865-67.			
Classes.	1865-66. Volumes.	1866-67. Volumes.	TOTAL OF TWO YEARS.
I. Theology and Philosophy	822	963	1,785
II. History	1,881	2,103	3,984
III. Politics and Commerce	319	477	796
IV. Sciences and Arts	3,287	3,283	6,570
V. Literature and Poly- graphy:	{ Poetry 522 { Prose Fiction 861 { Miscellanies 4,463	{ Poetry 733 { Prose Fiction 817 { Miscellanies 4,808	} 12,204
Aggregate Issues (from Consulting Library) in two years	12,155	13,184	25,339

As in all like cases, the circulation of books amongst borrowers for fireside reading, shows a large predominance of the lighter literature of the day. But even in Sheffield it is, in degree, less predominant, by far, than at Liverpool. And for a similar reason, no doubt, to that which has been shown to be the main operative cause for the striking contrast which obtains between the classification of the books which are in chief demand,—by borrowers, as well as by readers in the Reference Library,—at Manchester, and at Liverpool, respectively.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE AGGREGATE ISSUES. 135

CLASSIFICATION OF ISSUES FROM THE SHEFFIELD FREE LENDING LIBRARY, 1865-67.			
Classes.	1865-66. Volumes.	1866-67. Volumes.	TOTAL OF TWO YEARS.
I. Theology and Philosophy	3,480	4,064	7,544
II. History	26,367	27,766	54,133
III. Politics and Commerce	777	895	1,672
IV. Sciences and Arts	10,592	11,484	22,076
V. Literature and Poly- graphy:	{ Poetry Prose Fiction Miscellanies	{ 5,107 71,799 28,652	} 198,271
Aggregate Issues (from Lending Library) in two years.	134,307	149,389		283,696

Classification
of the Issues
1865-67.
Lending
Library.

Finally, the aggregate issues from *both* of the Sheffield Free Libraries, since their first opening to the Public, in 1856, amount to 1,496,869 volumes, and may be classified thus:—

CLASSIFICATION OF AGGREGATE ISSUES FROM SHEFFIELD LIBRARIES, 1856-1867.	
Classes.	Volumes.
I. Theology and Philosophy	46,100
II. History	337,695
III. Politics and Commerce	11,240
IV. Science and Arts	154,495
V. Literature and Polygraphy { Poetry	57,808
{ Prose Fiction	558,449
{ Miscellanies	331,082
Total Aggregate Issues, 1856-67	1,496,869

Classification
of the Aggre-
gate Issues
from Sheffield
Libraries.

The issues of Theological books from the *Consulting* Library were, in the earliest years of working, about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the aggregate issues. They are now (1868) about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Those of Scientific and Artistic books were, at first, 31 per cent., and are now only 25 per cent.

of the whole issue. Those of Political books, which at first were scarcely half per cent. of the total, are now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In other words, they have multiplied sevenfold. Those in Prose Fiction were $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and are now 6 per cent., of the entire issue. The issues of Historical books were, in the first year of working, but $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the aggregate issues; they are now 16 per cent. of the same.

In the Lending department, on the other hand, the issues of Historical books are but $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the aggregate issues, whereas, at the opening they were $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; whilst the relative issues of works of Prose Fiction have increased from 38 per cent. of the whole to 48 per cent.

This comparison enhances the importance of a point to which the Library Committee at Sheffield requested the attention of their Town Council in 1867. There are, it should be premised, two Reading Rooms in the Chief Library, one of which is appropriated to the fairer portion of the town population.

“The Reading Room for women,” say the Committee, —“capable of accommodating some thirty-five persons,— is about adequate to the demands made upon it. The Reading Room . . . used by men is far too small for the accommodation of those seeking its advantages. It will not accommodate more than one hundred and twenty persons, and *during the evenings, throughout the year, it is crowded to inconvenience.* The Reference Library, though not extensive, contains many rare and costly works not accessible elsewhere in the Borough. It appears lamentable to your Committee, that those who desire to consult, study, or copy from them, should not be enabled to do so in ease and comfort. If the establishment of ‘Branch Lending Libraries,’ with Reading Rooms, should withdraw from

the Reading Room of the Central Library those who frequent it only for the purpose of reading the current periodicals, some slight temporary relief may be experienced. But, as the Reference Library grows in value, so it should grow in use. Your Committee consider it neither likely nor desirable that here, where Inventors, Designers, Artists, and Students, OF ALL CLASSES, meet to profit by works out of the reach of ordinary private fortunes, a space barely sufficient to accommodate one hundred and twenty persons should meet the requirements of the large and rapidly increasing population of the Borough."

This careful and suggestive Report of 1867 was drawn up by Mr. Alderman FISHER, Chairman of the Library Committee, and a Corporator to whose energetic exertion the institution has been deeply indebted. He has always taken a strong interest in its prosperity and growth, and—as the quotations above will serve to show—he takes a view of the true scope and purpose of the 'Libraries Act' which is in strictest harmony with the aims and intentions of its framers and promoters.

At Sheffield, as at Manchester, the present Principal Librarian has ably seconded the exertions of an energetic Chairman. Mr. Walter PARSONSON has managed the Sheffield Free Libraries from their formation, and has won the respect both of their frequenters and of the Town Council which has the government of them; and he has prepared a serviceable Catalogue of both Libraries.

The Library Building at Sheffield was purchased with a loan, effected on security of the rate. The Library, and all that belongs to it, have had at Sheffield—as, in early years, at Manchester—to struggle with thinly-veiled dislikes, and with grudging 'economies,' falsely so called.

The attempt to convert the Free Library Building at Sheffield into a Town Hall.

The malcontents, unable to make head openly against the principle of the Act (to which, in the Town Council, *they* had given effect half-heartedly and reluctantly), have not, indeed, ventured, as yet, to call for a return of the 'pecuniary resources' of the readers and borrowers of books. But they have done something more ingenious still. They have tried to wrest a part of the product of the Library Rate from its true purpose, by appropriating it to the reduction, indirectly, of the ordinary expenditure and ordinary liabilities of the Corporation. The following passage from Mr. Alderman FISHBURN'S excellent Report of 1867 will explain this clever invention very sufficiently:—

"Your Committee report that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Borough, applicable to the purposes of the Free Library, which, on the 1st September, 1866, amounted to £2,431 19s. 4d., has been reduced to the sum of £741 16s. 1d., chiefly by the repayment to the Superannuation Fund of £2,000 in reduction of the loan effected to purchase the Free Library Building. Your Committee would remind the Town Council that hitherto that building has been treated, financially, as belonging to the Free Library. The rents of the Lecture Hall have been paid to the Library Account, whilst the rates and taxes on the building, the Interest of the borrowed money, and part of the principal sum, have been paid out of the Library Fund. Your Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing deep regret at a resolution of the Council to divert from the purposes of the Free Library so large a portion of the building which contains it, as is intended to be devoted to the use of the Town Council; inasmuch as the building was purchased, under the sanction of the Home Secretary, with special reference to the wants of the Free Library. It has been partly paid for out of the rate imposed upon the

FORMATION OF FREE LIBRARY AT BIRMINGHAM. 139

citizens for Free Library purposes, and, in the judgment of your Committee, the whole is necessary for the fair development of one of the most useful Institutions in the town.”*

§ 5. THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF BIRMINGHAM.

The history of the operation of the ‘Libraries Act’ at Birmingham resembles the like history at Sheffield, in this one particular : the vote of the Burgesses which resulted in the adoption of the Act, in 1860, had been preceded by a poll of Burgesses, in which the same proposition had previously been negatived. In 1852 there was a decision against the motion to introduce the Act into the Borough. In 1860 more than two-thirds of those who attended the public meeting, convened by the Mayor, applauded the proposal with hearty good will. In the interval the question had been well ventilated.

There is a further resemblance, in the cases of these two towns, so far as respects the striking success of the Libraries established under the Act. But there is no resemblance, whatever, in regard to that grudging spirit of niggardliness which has ventured to show itself in the doings of the Sheffield Council. At Birmingham, the Town Council has done itself honour by adding a generous zeal to a wise prudence, in working out of the purposes of the ‘Libraries Act.’

The first Free Library at Birmingham was opened to the Public in April, 1861. It began on a very modest scale ; containing, at that date, but 3,915 volumes. Four years later the collection had nearly tripled. After other four years, it had increased more than twelvefold. The 3,915

Formation of
the first Free
Library at
Birmingham.

* *Borough of Sheffield: Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library* (28 October, 1867,) p. 11.

140 FORMATION OF FREE LIBRARIES AT BIRMINGHAM.

volumes have now become more than 50,000 volumes. In addition to a Central Lending Library, and a Consulting or Reference Department, built and furnished at a cost of more than £20,000, four several Branch Lending Libraries have been established, in localities so situated as to carry the advantages of the Act to every district, and to every class of the population. These Lending Libraries now contain more than 29,000 volumes, in the aggregate. The total contents of all the Birmingham Free Libraries exceeds 50,000 volumes, although, as yet, less than eight years have passed since the opening of the first of them.

Possibly, the rapid formation and increase of the branch libraries may have checked the thoroughly efficient development of the Central Consulting Library ; but they have been formed in compliance with urgent demands from the townfolk. Birmingham is a town of rapid growth. Its population is eager to profit by the rate-supported Libraries. And there exists, naturally enough, a certain jealousy in the inhabitants of the less central wards of the town, until, by due pressure on their representatives in the Council, they too get books brought within easy distances of their own doors.

The tables which follow show both the present composition of the several Free Libraries which have thus been established within the Borough of Birmingham, and the classified Issues of Books from each of them, during the year 1866-7,—the sixth year since the opening to the Public of the first Free Library in this district :—

FREE LIBRARY ISSUES AT BIRMINGHAM. 141

I. NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARIES.

	THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.	LAW, POLITICS, AND COMMERCE.	ARTS AND SCIENCES.	LITERATURE AND POLYGRAPHY.	JUVENILE BOOKS.	AGGREGATE.
Reference Library	1,884	5,623	3,472	3,982	6,187		21,148
Central Lending Library . . .	333	2,315	94	756	7,866	298	11,662
Constitution Hill Branch Lending Library . . .	112	1,900	117	724	3,920		6,773
Deritend Branch Lending Library . . .	137	1,455	39	272	2,495	43	4,441
Gosta Green Branch Lending Library . . .	248	975	36	385	2,203	115	3,962
Adderley Park Branch Lending Library . . .	148	465	22	128	1,551		2,314
Totals . . .	2,862	12,733	3,780	6,247	24,222	456	50,300

Number and Classification of the Books in each of the Birmingham Free Libraries, January, 1869.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE ISSUES OF BOOKS FROM THE BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARIES, 1868.

	THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY.	LAW, POLITICS, AND COMMERCE.	ARTS AND SCIENCES.	LITERATURE AND POLYGRAPHY.	JUVENILE BOOKS.	AGGREGATE ISSUES.
Reference Library	4,472	9,425	7,737	7,976	15,023		44,633
Central Lending Library . . .	2,581	15,738	477	5,680	124,911	7,146	156,533
Constitution Hill Branch Lending Library . . .	352	4,802	170	1,100	34,440		40,864
Deritend Branch Lending Library . . .	1,082	7,874	198	1,666	45,098	1,715	57,633
Adderley Park Branch Lending Library . . .	87	752	54	107	6,104		7,104
Totals . . .	8,574	38,591	8,636	16,529	225,576	8,861	306,767

Classification of the Issues from the Birmingham Free Libraries.

These issues fully justify both the anticipations of the founders of the Birmingham Libraries, and the great

liberality which the Town Council has evinced in their administration and enlargement.

In regard to the Consulting Department, more especially, Birmingham presents points both of resemblance and of contrast, with the kindred institutions at Liverpool. In both towns very valuable and very costly books are liberally provided for Readers within the building. In the range and scope of their best contents these Consulting Libraries have much in common. In both of them standard books, and especially standard foreign books, would be found, which would be sought for, vainly, at Manchester. But in one point the management at Birmingham contrasts strongly with that which obtains at Liverpool:—there is a very slender provision of ordinary novels and tales.

On this interesting point of detail the following passage occurs in the Birmingham Report—ably drawn up by Mr. J. D. MULLINS, the Principal Librarian—for the year 1867. It is terse, and needs no comment. “Withdrawals from the Reference Library; chiefly [in books of Prose] Fiction *which it was found desirable to send to the Lending Libraries*, 491 volumes.”*

* Mullins,
*Sixth Annual
Report*, p. 9.

At Manchester, the provision (within the Consulting Library) of the lighter literature of the day, has *always* maintained that character of contrast with the Liverpool practice, in the like particular, of which I have spoken on a preceding page, and I hope the matter will so continue. But, as regards the Lending Libraries—both Central and Branches—a liberal provision of good Prose Fiction continues to be made, just as it was made by the Founders, prior to the transfer of the Free Libraries to the custody of the Corporation.

In the summer of 1867 the point came under the immediate notice of the Manchester Council; and there was a

ISSUES, COMPARED WITH THOSE AT MANCHESTER. 143

small debate on the topic of popular light literature. That discussion led, in the July of the same year, to a report (from the pen of the Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. BAKER) which the readers of these pages will, I think, find to be worthy of perusal. It runs thus :—

“The character of the light literature in the Free Libraries having been spoken of unfavourably at a recent meeting of the Council, by a member of your Committee, it has been deemed desirable to present a report to the Council on the subject, and which report your Committee ventures to think will be quite satisfactory. As expenders of money contributed by Ratepayers of different grades and opinions, and of various acquirements in education, the responsibility of selection is great, and we infer that your Committee are required to aim at the most general provision of literature consistent with pure taste and a moral tone;—the province of a public representative body seeming to be that of providing liberally for all proper demands, while refraining from all restrictions not absolutely imperative.

Special Report on the Reading at Manchester.

“ We believe that this is the spirit in which your Committee have selected books for the Lending Library and its Branches, and as the demand for what is called ‘Light Literature’ is in excess of that for any other class of books, it has been necessary from time to time to make large purchases of books of that character; as well as of new popular books on Biography, Travels, and general literature, in order to maintain the interest of an increasing and improving body of readers.

“ In these purchases your Committee have kept in view the duty of judicious selection, avoiding what could fairly be termed ‘trash,’ and a too nice preference for such books

only as would suit a highly cultured class of readers. The proof of this may easily be established, by members of the Council generally, if they inspect the Libraries and their operations. Such an inspection would no doubt afford much gratification to your Committee, and in conjunction with a careful examination of the respective Catalogues, would show that the Libraries are most creditable to the Corporation.

“An abstract of the operations of the Rochdale Road Branch for the month of May last has been laid before your Committee, and, taking it as an epitome of the more extensive issues of books from Camp Field and other Branches, we fail to discover any reason for disparaging comment. In that month, at Rochdale Road, 5,246 volumes were issued. Of these, 4,249 volumes consisted of poetry, magazines, and novels. We do not find in the list of issues one work that could be termed objectionable ; while we have the gratification to perceive that the best writers are chiefly in request, for in poetry Shakespeare is most popular ; of the magazines, ‘ *Once a Week*,’ ‘ *Chambers’s Journal*,’ and ‘ *The Leisure Hour*,’ are most issued ; and of novelists, Sir Walter Scott and Dickens are in greatest demand. Your Committee desire to carry on the management of the Free Library on the broadest and most comprehensive principles, for the benefit of the partially instructed and industrial classes, *equally* with those more fully educated ; that advantage may accrue *to the whole community*.”

Popular
Reading in
the Free
Libraries.

If the statements made in this interesting paper be compared with those which occur in Mr. MULLINS’ report on the working of the Birmingham Libraries, the argument of the Manchester Committee will, in some degree, be confirmed. But there will also result from the comparison this important fact : In proportion as all the Free Libraries

—Lending as well as Consulting Libraries—are made to fulfil their true work, by being made serviceable in their due measure to every class of the population, without exception, the character of the reading will be raised. At Birmingham this result has already been attained in a somewhat larger degree, I believe, than elsewhere. And it reflects honour both on the Committee (a mixed Committee, including Clergy and men of letters, as well as members of the Town Council) and on their Managing Librarian.

In the use and frequentation of the Consulting Library at Birmingham the mixture of classes is especially conspicuous. Of some 30,500 readers of books, during 1867, 3,103 belong to the professional classes of society (viz., Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, Physicians, Surgeons, Solicitors, Artists, and Literary Men), whilst 3,638 are persons not dependent on any trade or occupation; so that a large proportion of that additional number may be taken to rank in point of *education* with the professional classes. How does this fact tell on the library statistics of the year?

Mr. MULLINS' Report, for 1867, thus answers the question: "Among the works most in request" [by Borrowers from the Lending Libraries as well as by Readers in the Consulting Library] "are the following:—

"Alford's *Greek Testament*; Colenso's *Pentateuch*; *Ecce Homo*; the *Commentaries* of Clarke, Henry, and Scott; the *Bampton Lectures*; Clark's *Foreign Theological Library*; Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*; Cobbett's *Protestant Reformation*; Noel's *Church and State*.

"Johnston's and M'Culloch's *Gazetteers*; Johnston's *Royal and Physical Atlases*; Phillips' *Classical Atlas*;

Works in
most demand
at the Bir-
mingham
Libraries.

I. CONSULT-
ING DEPART-
MENT.

Arrowsmith's *London Atlas*; *Despatch Atlas*; Cook's *Voyages*.

"Alison's *Europe*; *Beauties of England and Wales*; Lysons' *Magna Britannia*; Publications of the Camden and Chet- ham Societies; Froude's, Hume's, Knight's, and Macaulay's *Histories of England*; Lamartine's *French Revolution*; Wright's *France*; Russell's *Crimean War*; Wilkinson's *Egypt*; Baker's *Nile Basin*; Livingstone's *South Africa and Zambesi*; Howitt's *Australia*; Hursthouse's *New Zealand*; Dixon's *New America*.

"Dickens' *Life of Grimaldi*; Carlyle's *Speeches and Letters of Cromwell*; D'Aubigné's *Vindication of Cromwell*; Bos- well's *Johnson*; Smiles' *Lives of Boulton and Watt*; *Lives of Stephenson* and other Engineers; Rose's and the Imperial *Dictionaries of Biography*.

"Nichol's *Astronomy*; Loudon's Works on Botany; Lyell's and Murchison's Works on Geology; Blaine's *Rural Sports*; Wood's *Natural History*.

"Ruskin's *Elements of Drawing*; Jones' *Grammar of Or- nament*; Britton's *Architectural and Cathedral Antiquities*; Pugin's *Ornament*; Jeffery's *Costume*; Fairbairn's *Crests*; Burke's *Heraldry*; Guillim's *Heraldry*; Scott's *Engineers' Assistant*; Newland's *Carvenry*; *Birmingham and Midland Hardware District*.

"Blackstone's *Laws of England*; Cooke's *History of Party*; Creasy's *English Constitution*; *The Statutes*; *The Census Tables*.

"*Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; Johnson's, Webster's, and Worcester's *Dictionaries*. The *Poems* of Byron, Cook,¹ Hood, Longfellow, Moore, Tennyson; Anderson's, Johnson and Chalmers', and Nichol's Collections of *British Poets*. Shakespeare's *Plays*, and Works in illus- tration of them. The Works comprised in *Constable's*

¹ So in orig. Report.

Miscellany, Family Library, Lardner's Cyclopædia, and especially in Weale's Rudimentary and Educational Series. The Miscellaneous Works of Carlyle, De Foe, De Quincey, Disraeli, Macaulay, Mill, Whateley; English Translations of the Latin and Greek Classics; and the bound volumes of the Reviews and Periodicals.

“*Tabor's Teaching; Life in Heaven; Meet for Heaven; Landel's Woman's Sphere; Gesner's Death of Abel; Recreations of a Country Parson; Hillaus' Our Friends in Heaven; Bellew's Christ in Life, Life in Christ; Burton's World after the Flood; Davies' Estimate of the Human Mind; Bailey's Essays on Truth; Vidal's Jesus, God and Man; Guthrie's Way to Life; Guthrie's Speaking to the Heart.*

II. LENDING
DEPART-
MENT.

“*Chambers's History of the Rebellion, 1745-6; Beste's The Wabash; Davis's The Chinese; The Knights of the Frozen Sea; Du Chaillu's Equatorial Africa; Dickens' American Notes; Major Shakspeare's Wild Sports; Dickens' Life of Grimaldi; Levinge's Echoes from the Backwoods; Thompson's History of England; Hardman's Central America; Boyle's Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo; Sir J. E. Alexander's Life of the Duke of Wellington; MacGregor's One Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe; Livingstone's Expedition to the Zambesi; Great Battles of the British Army; Livingstone's Travels; Carlyle's French Revolution; Napier's Peninsular War; Dickens' Pictures from Italy.*

“*Mayhew's London Labour and the London Poor; Mill's Political Economy; Holdsworth's Law of Wills; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Mill's Liberty; Carlyle's Chartism, Past and Present; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, and Heroes and Hero-Worship; Some Habits of the Working Classes;*

Bright's *Speeches on Reform*; *Army Misrule*; Gladstone's *Speeches on Reform*.

"Pitman's *Phonography*; Griffin's *Chemical Recreations*; Brown's *Book of Butterflies*; Wilson's *Electricity*; Tait's *Electricity*; Brewster's *Natural Magic*; Jardine's *Ornithology*; Hullah's *Rudiments of Music*; Turle and Taylor's *Singing at Sight*; Lardner's *Common Things Explained*; Beeton's *Household Management*; Lardner's *Electric Telegraph*; *Geological Excursions in the Isle of Wight*.

"Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*; Spenser's *Faerie Queen*; Cervantes' *Don Quixote*; *Selections from Tennyson*; Wood's *The Channings*; Braddon's *Eleanor's Victory*; Wood's *Lord Oakburn's Daughters*; Lytton's *What will he do with it?*; Longfellow's *Poetical Works*; Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*; Thackeray's *Newcomes*; Dickens' *Great Expectations*; Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend*; Routledge's *Hodge Podge*; Hughes' *Tom Brown's School Days*; Trollope's *Can you Forgive Her?*; *Leisure Hour*; *Once a Week*; *Good Words*; Chambers' *Journal*; *All the Year Round*; *Sunday at Home*.

"Brock's *Margaret's Secret*; Adam's *Indian Boy*; Hall's *Union Jack*; Andersen's *Silver Shilling*; Lemon's *Tom Moody's Tales*; *Happy Stories for Happy Hearts*; McIntosh's *Evenings at Donaldson Manor*; Dickens' *A Child's History of England*; Routledge's *Handbook of Cricket*; *The Bible Hour*; Howitt's *The Two Apprentices*."

News Rooms
of Birmingham
and
Manchester.

In another particular, the experience of the Birmingham Free Libraries agrees, on the one hand, with that of the Libraries of Manchester, and contrasts, on the other hand, with the methods which have been followed in working those of Liverpool. The Birmingham News Rooms have been eminently useful and successful.

The general experience, in fact, of *all* the institutions which have been established, under one or other of the Libraries' Acts, confirms the wisdom of Parliament in permitting—advisedly, and after discussion—the maintenance of News Rooms in combination with Free Libraries. Intrinsically, both of them are public educators. Incidentally, the existence and the good furnishing of Public News Rooms check frivolous resort to, and occasional needless crowding of, the principal Reading Room, by facilitating a practical and unobjectionable classification of readers. For along with the supply of newspapers there is naturally a supply also of amusing periodicals, which are read, in the News Room, by those who do not as yet care for higher reading. There will also be, under wise management, a provision of the best periodicals, both literary and scientific—and as well foreign as British—so that the usual reader of merely entertaining magazines may occasionally be tempted to examine (at the same table) something better and deeper; may, now and then, find inclination to invigorate his mind as well as to amuse it. At Birmingham, a reader will find on the tables the *Revue des deux Mondes*, as well as *Punch*. He may turn, at pleasure, from the pages of *The Leisure Hour* to those of the *Philosophical Transactions*. By-and-bye, Liverpool will have to follow the example of Birmingham; where at times (during 1868), some four thousands of readers have profited by wholesome reading, in a single day; altogether apart from, and exclusive of, the daily thousands of readers and borrowers from the various Libraries supported out of the penny rate.

Another question, and one of some magnitude, claims attention, in regard to Birmingham. It is not yet ripe for decision; but it is gradually—there as elsewhere—coming

into view. Would it be expedient to unite the Central Free Library with the older Subscription Library of the Town?

‘The Birmingham Library’—to use its familiar and once distinctive title—was founded in 1779. It did good work in its day, although it has more than once narrowly escaped extinction—by famine. The want being a lack of readers, not of books.

Ninety years ago, Birmingham depended for its main supply of reading upon two or three small circulating libraries, the oldest of which had been founded (in 1750) by a man of some local fame in his time—William HUTTON, author of a *History of the Roman Wall*, long superseded by better books.

Two years after the foundation of the ‘Birmingham Library’ a curious advertisement about it was inserted in the local newspapers. “BIRMINGHAM LIBRARY.—A general meeting of the Subscribers to this institution is appointed to be held on Wednesday, the 13th of June, at the Castle Inn, in High Street, at three o’clock in the afternoon, when every subscriber is desired to attend, to consider of some laws relative to the government of the society. This Library is formed upon the plan of one that was first established at Liverpool, and which has been adopted at Manchester, Leeds, and many other considerable towns in this kingdom. The books are never to be sold or distributed; and, from the nature of the institution, the Library must increase till it contains all the most valuable publications in the English language; and, from the easy terms of admission (viz., one guinea for entrance, and six shillings annually), it will be a treasure of knowledge both to the present and succeeding ages. As all books are bought by a Committee, of persons annually chosen by a majority of the Subscribers, and every vote is

by ballot, this institution can never answer the purpose of any party, civil or religious, but, on the contrary, may be expected to promote a spirit of liberality and friendship among all classes of men without distinction. The Library in this town is at present in its very infancy, but it already contains a valuable collection of books, catalogues of which may always be seen at Messrs. Pearson and Rollason's; and when the Library Room (which is already engaged in the most central part of the town) shall be opened for the reception of it, and the constant accommodation of all the subscribers, the advantages arising from the institution will be greatly increased."¹

¹ Langford,
*A Century of
Birmingham
Life.*

About this time, Dr. Joseph PRIESTLEY came to reside in Birmingham. The infant library soon attracted a large share of his attention. In 1782 it still contained only about 500 volumes—a curiously contrasting figure when placed beside the figures which denote the present annual growth of our Free Libraries. Even seven years after its establishment (1786), the number of volumes had but increased to 1600. Then came a 'battle of the books,' which was waged with the fierceness which too usually characterises contests of opinion, and especially of opinions respecting Religion.

It was proposed, in 1787, to exclude from the shelves "publications on Polemical Divinity." PRIESTLEY (ever more eminent as a controversialist on the unorthodox side of theological strife than as a man of science, considerable as were also his acquirements in that path) naturally took the opposite view. Polemics were to him as the air in which he breathed most freely. But the majority of the Subscribers adopted the view that to exclude controversial books would tend to benefit their Institution. In 1793 the col-

lection had grown to nearly 5,000 volumes. A separate medical library was added to it by subscription ; and a new Library building was soon afterwards erected on the Tontine principle,—then in great vogue. The fabric cost £905, and the expense was defrayed by five-pound Tontine shares. Eventually about 65,000 volumes were collected. But, at the date of the foundation of the Free Library, its predecessor was in a declining condition. It even seemed to be in near prospect of extinction, from lack of buyers for shares. A vigorous reform, however, was introduced into the management. Within seven years (1867) 660 new subscribers had joined, in addition to 450 proprietors of shares. But it is still a probable opinion that the town at large would benefit, and the body of proprietors and subscribers be in nowise injured, by a broad and liberal scheme for the amalgamation of the old Library with the Free Consulting Library supported under the Act. For, within little more than forty years hence, the present building will have reverted to the representatives of the original owners of the site. And the money which it would cost to erect a new building would be a noble augmentation-fund for a Common Library, worthy of this great and growing town. Nor is it likely that much doubt would exist, after full enquiry, that a plan of union is feasible which would secure for the combined libraries a much wider sphere of usefulness than the aggregate of that attainable by both of them, in their severed condition.

Wisdom of
an Amalga-
mation of
both Libra-
ries.

The Book
Purchases at
Birmingham.

The good working of the Birmingham Free Libraries has been much facilitated by three special circumstances which have marked their formation and growth : (1) The Central Consulting Library has been selected by systematic purchases. It has not been left to the chances of casual dona-

tions; supplemented, now and then, by casual purchases. Too often, the books that are given to libraries (otherwise than by bequest) are the mere weedings of private collections. Sometimes, they are even such weedings as might bring to the mind of a close observer an inscription which, in these days, often meets the eye in the purlieus of our watering-places: '*Rubbish may be shot here.*' In order to a better result at Birmingham, the Town Council has devoted a large proportion of the rate-money to book-buying. The product now exceeds four thousand pounds a year. No considerable portion of this income has been at any time devoted to building; otherwise than by the payment of interest-money, and the creation of a Sinking Fund. Seven thousand pounds of rate-money have been already spent on books for the Central Consulting Library. At this early stage of the business, therefore, it is already really a 'library;' and not merely a heap of books. The Birmingham men, moreover, have done themselves enduring honour by recognising the fact that in Warwickshire there is a memory,—local as well as national,—the significance of which dwarfs, in the comparison, the wondrous doings of iron and steel. Under that recognition, they have made the literature of SHAKESPEARE the most conspicuous item in their fine library. They have devoted to it a special room. Nothing is to enter that room but editions of Shakespeare, and works illustrative of them, or of their author. Eleven hundred Shakespeare volumes are the foundation-stone of what will do, hereafter, for the memory of the Poet of England, what many years ago was done, by Italians, in honour of PETRARCH and of DANTE. It is something more than 'a feather in the cap' of the Libraries which have grown out of the Act of 1850, that the managers of one of their number have taken the initiative in a

The Shake-
speare Li-
brary.

step so honourable, and so sure to become an example and a seedplot in the future.

The Library
Buildings at
Birmingham.

Scarcely less deserving of praise is (2) the method which has been pursued at Birmingham in regard to the library buildings. For building purposes, a loan of £20,000 was effected, on security of the rate. Of this sum, £13,000—in addition to the purchase-money of site—was expended in the erection of a Central Library, expressly designed (by Messrs. Martin and Chamberlain) for its specific purpose. The principal library-room is semicircular on plan; measures sixty feet by fifty; is lighted from the roof; and is divided, by columns, into press-fitted ‘bays,’ the upper tiers of which are made as accessible as are those below, by means of a light and ornamental gallery. All the fittings of this principal room are of oak,—one of the immemorial glories of Warwickshire. The building is in Ratcliff Place, situate not far from the centre of the town. Its lower floor provides accommodation for the Consulting Library, and the upper floor for one of the five Lending Libraries. With the remainder of the loan money two other Lending Libraries have been built;—one at Deritend, and the other at Constitution Hill. The fourth owes its existence to the munificence of Mr. ADDERLEY, and is placed in the Park which formed a part of his gift to the people of Birmingham. A fifth Lending Library has recently been opened at Gosta Green.

The Compo-
sition of the
Managing
Committee.

A third favourable circumstance for the efficiency of the Birmingham Libraries has been the mixed character of the Committee of Management. They have greatly benefited by the co-operation of the Birmingham Clergy with the Birmingham Town Councillors. They have also benefited, in an especial manner, by the personal exertions, as well as by the liberal gifts, of Mr. Samuel TIMMINS, F.R.S.L., one

COMPOSITION OF THE BIRMINGHAM COMMITTEE. 155

of the unofficial members of the governing committee. And the labours of that Committee have been ably seconded by their Librarian, Mr. MULLINS. The following extract from the yet unpublished Report of 1869 will show that the large increase of the issues of the past year (tabulated above) has been followed by an increase still larger in those of the current year :—

	THEOLOGY, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS.	LAW, POLI- TICS, AND COMMERCE.	ARTS AND SCIENCES.	MISCEL- LANEOUS.	JUVENILE BOOKS.	SPECI- FICS OF PATENTS.	TOTAL ISSUES.
	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.
Consulting Li- brary . . .	6,068	11,772	1,468	12,474	20,830	...	3,855	56,457
Central Lend- ing Library .	8,009	18,135	625	6,781	139,675	7,779	...	176,004
Constitution Hill Branch Lending Li- brary . . .	319	5,057	165	1,519	26,954	...	...	34,014
Deritend ditto	809	7,136	158	1,333	36,831	1,712	...	47,979
Gosta Green do.	1,503	5,024	166	1,523	27,078	2,991	...	38,285
Adderley Park, ditto . . .	100	629	13	98	5,683	...	...	6,523
Aggregate Totals of 1868 }	11,803	47,753	2,590	23,728	257,051	12,482	3,855	359,262

On the point of *loss* or injury (other than that of fair wear and tear) of books lent, the later Birmingham Reports give less information than do the earlier ones. But it may be said, on the evidence of the returns of the first four years, that a circulation of 250,000 volumes was accompanied by no greater uncompensated loss than that which ten or twelve shillings would cover. The average number of Lending volumes fairly worn out and needing replacement, in each year,

Small Ext-
of Uncom-
pensated
Losses.

now ranges from about 1,500 to 2,000. No payment, save an optional one, is exacted for borrowers' tickets, unless it becomes necessary to replace them. A plain printed ticket is gratuitous. If the applicant prefer to have it protected by cloth, he pays one penny. If he should lose his ticket, and apply for a new one, he pays twopence. On this scale of optional charge the tickets brought in £31 7s. 0d., during four years. Fines, paid for keeping books beyond the prescribed time, amounted to £82. And the sales of Lending Catalogues amounted to £85 12s. 0d.

Costs of
Maintenance.

The costs of maintenance, for the Consulting Library and its appendages, amount yearly to about £1,750. Those of *five* Lending Libraries amount, in the aggregate, to about £1,250 yearly. The yearly interest of the loan, and the amount assigned, by way of Sinking Fund, to its repayment, amount, together, to £1,000 a year. The aggregate expenditure for land and buildings has amounted to £29,000. The rate levied under the Act is one penny in the pound.

(6.) FREE LIBRARIES OF BOLTON (*LANCASHIRE*).

The 'Public Libraries' Act' was adopted by the Borough of Bolton in the year 1853. At the Public Meeting of the Burgesses, the Votes were 662 'ayes,' and 55 'noes.' The Town Council appointed a mixed Committee which comprises five or six non-official members, chosen from year to year. A Public Committee was also appointed, to raise a subscription for the purchase of books; and by its exertions a sum of £3,195 was obtained and expended. Mr. Thomas HOLDEN (still a Member of

Introduction
of the Librar-
ies' Act into
Bolton.

the Library Committee) and the late Mr. Gilbert FRENCH were conspicuous for their exertions, both in raising the fund and in forming the Library. From Bolton—as from Liverpool and elsewhere—a deputation was sent to Manchester to study the working arrangements of the Free Library of that town. The public opening of the Bolton Library took place on the 12th of October, 1853. It was an interesting ceremony, and was honoured by the presence of the Bishop of MANCHESTER—ever forward to promote good institutions within his diocese, and especially such as have a conspicuous tendency to promote education and public civilisation.

At the time of opening, the Bolton Free Library was composed of about 12,000 volumes. It had also a News Room, fairly supplied with newspapers and other periodicals. The aggregate issues, from Consulting Department and Lending Department together, amounted, in the first year, to 88,472 volumes. In the *fourth* year they amounted to 94,284 volumes. The details will appear hereafter. Neither in the Consulting Library nor in the Lending Library have the promises of the early years been so fully realized at Bolton, as in most other of the towns which have adopted the Libraries' Act. The cause, I think, will soon become apparent.

Early Results
of the Bolton
Libraries.

During the fifth year of the working of the Act, the Reference department of the Free Library at Bolton was open to the Public upon 310 days, and the issues were 43,741 volumes; the issues from the Lending department during the same year, were 56,539 volumes; showing an aggregate increase in both departments, on the previous year's issues, of 5,996 volumes.

Bolton Free
Library;
Fifth Report,
(1858.)

**BOLTON FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY: CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF
THE FIFTH YEAR, 1858-9.**

Classified Issues from Bolton Consulting Library.

	Volumes.
Theology	813
Philosophy, Mental and Moral	194
History	2,042
Biography	1,333
Topography	1,020
Voyages and Travels	1,717
Law, Politics, and Commerce	288
Sciences and Arts	2,883
Poetry and the Drama	1,171
Novels and Romances	16,787
General Literature	15,493
Total Issue	43,741

This classification shows a considerable increase of Readers in the sections of 'Biography,' 'Topography,' 'Voyages and Travels,' and 'Sciences and Arts,' as compared with former years; but the reading of Novels still, it will be seen, amounted to almost one-half of the entire reading.

During the fifth year, the additions to the Consulting department were 759 volumes; namely, 130 volumes received from the Commissioners of Patents; by purchase, 241; by presentation, 269; and by transfer from the Subscription Branch, 249, making the total number of volumes contained in the Consulting Library at the close of that year, 12,220.

In view of the organization and future working of other like institutions, there is both interest and utility in exhibiting, occasionally, the *monthly* details of the issues of the Popular Free Libraries. At Bolton, in the fifth year of working, they stood as follows:—

BOLTON FREE LIBRARIES:—RETURN OF THE MONTHLY ISSUES, FIFTH YEAR.		
MONTH.	ISSUES FROM CONSULTING DEPARTMENT.	ISSUES FROM LENDING DEPARTMENT.
	Volumes.	Volumes.
1858.		
October 12th to 31st	2,866	2,842
November . . .	5,160	4,721
December . . .	5,050	5,616
1859.		
January . . .	4,429	5,560
February . . .	3,991	5,735
March	3,621	4,960
April	3,210	4,368
May	2,642	3,252
June	2,564	3,847
July	2,706	4,173
August	2,678	4,530
September . . .	3,311	4,617
October 1st to 11th	1,513	2,318
Total and Issues .	43,741	56,539

The Free Lending Library was open to the Public during the fifth year, on 308 days, within which period 56,539 volumes were issued ; showing an increase, on the previous year's issues, of 10,102 volumes. They were classified as follows :—

Lending Library.

BOLTON FREE LENDING LIBRARY: CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF THE FIFTH YEAR, 1858-9.	
	Volumes.
Theology	885
Philosophy, Mental and Moral	429
History	3,258
Biography	3,506
Topography	833
Voyages and Travels	2,349
Law, Politics, Commerce	502
Sciences and Arts	3,542
Poetry and Drama	1,981
Novels, Romances	31,861
General Literature	7,393
Total Issue	56,539

Classified Issues from Bolton Lending Library.

The number of tickets issued to Borrowers was 1056 ; 22 having been withdrawn, left a total of 5,873 authorized Borrowers from this department.

The additions to this department during the year were 161 volumes ; of which 43 accrued by purchase ; 9 by presentation ; and by transfer from the Subscription Branch 109 volumes.

At the opening of the Institution on the 12th of October, 1853, the Consulting Library possessed 9,239 volumes, and the Lending Library 3,000 volumes, making a total of 12,239 volumes. At the close of the fifth year there were 12,220 volumes in the Consulting Library, and 5,178 volumes in the Lending Library ; making an aggregate of 17,398 volumes. The following table shows the yearly increase, and the sources whence derived :—

Growth of
the Bolton
Libraries.

Table ex-
hibiting
formation
and annual
growth of
the Bolton
Libraries,
1853-58.

BOLTON FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY : HOW FORMED :—						
						Volumes.
By purchase						9,239
By presentation						789
From ' Subscription Branch'						1,459
						697
Total number of volumes in Consulting Library .						12,220
BOLTON FREE LENDING LIBRARY : HOW FORMED :—						
						Volumes.
By purchase						3,000
By presentation						1,640
From ' Subscription Branch'						265
						265
Total number of volumes in Lending Library .						5,178
Aggregate Total						17,398
Totals in each year .	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.
	12,239	13,102	14,523	15,234	16,478	17,398

AGGREGATE YEARLY ISSUES AT BOLTON. 161

The rate of increase had then been equal to an average of 1,032 volumes *per annum*. Of the presentations to the Consulting Department, the largest proportion consisted of grants from the Commissioners of Patents and from the Commissioners of Public Records ; together with a small number of Parliamentary Returns and Papers presented by individual Members. An analysis of the Librarian's Reports for the first five years, ending in 1858, gives the following results as to the number of volumes read and consulted in the two departments severally.

BOLTON FREE LIBRARIES.		
	ISSUES FROM REFERENCE LIBRARY.	ISSUES FROM LENDING LIBRARY.
	Volumes.	Volumes.
1852-3 . . .	27,288	61,184
1853-4 . . .	27,756	51,365
1854-5 . . .	34,359	44,311
1855-6 . . .	47,847	46,437
1856-7 . . .	43,741	56,539
Aggregate Issues .	180,991	259,836

Aggregate
Yearly Issues
at Bolton.

In round numbers, the aggregate issues to Readers and Borrowers in this small town had reached to nearly half a million of volumes, within the first five years. There had been very little loss, otherwise than by the inevitable wear and tear of books so largely used. There had been, indeed, in the Lending Department much detention of books, beyond the prescribed limits of time, but here—as in almost all the other towns possessing rate-supported Libraries under the Act—the fines for such detention had been readily paid ; and, in the aggregate, they made a considerable yearly addition to the fund available for the purchase of books.

It has been shown that of the 17,000 volumes which had been provided at Bolton, within the first five years of the operation of the Libraries Act, less than 1,000 volumes had accrued from that special (and, as it seemed, in principle, somewhat questionable) arrangement by which a separate 'Subscription Branch Library' had been provided, within the 'Free Library,' for the sole use, under prescribed limits of time, of its supporters. That this arrangement has tended, in its measure, to cramp the due development of the Act is fairly presumable. For,—as will presently be shown in detail,—in the face of encouraging results (when taken on the whole, but severed from the operation of the 'Subscription' system), as regards the satisfactory working and the proved utility of the Free Libraries, the Bolton Town Council has hitherto exerted but half its powers. The penny rate which the Council is empowered to levy, under the provisions of the Act of 1855, would yield very little more than £800 a year; a sum, in itself, certainly not excessive for the support of two Libraries, and of a Museum. Yet the rate actually levied has always been but one halfpenny in the pound on the borough assessment.

Reference
Library at
Bolton.

Within the sixth year, the Reference or Consulting Department of the Library had also been open to the public during 310 days; and the issues to readers were 40,815 volumes, exhibiting a decrease (on the previous year) of 2,926 volumes; but on reference to the following recapitulation of the number of volumes issued from the opening of the Library, it will be seen to have exceeded the average issues of the first six years.

BOLTON FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY :—ANNUAL ISSUES ; 1853 TO 1859.	
Years.	Volumes.
1853-4	27,288
1854-5	27,756
1855-6	34,359
1856-7	47,847
1857-8	43,741
1858-9	40,815
Aggregate Issues of the Six Years	<u>221,806</u>
Average Issues of the Six Years	36,967

The issues of 1859 had been classified as follows :—

BOLTON FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY :—CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF THE SIXTH YEAR, 1859.	
	Volumes.
Theology	921
Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	246
History	2,266
Biography	1,145
Topography	900
Voyages and Travels	1,598
Law Politics, and Commerce	258
Sciences and Arts	2,794
Poetry and Drama	1,218
Novels and Romances	16,468
General Literature	13,001
Total Issue	<u>40,815</u>

The additions to the Consulting Library during that year were 460 volumes ; namely, by purchase, 88 ; by presentation, 223 (which includes the ' Specifications of Patents ') ; and by transfer from the ' Subscription Branch,' 149

164 FREE TOWN LIBRARIES, AT HOME.

volumes; making the total number of volumes then in this department of the Bolton Library 12,680.

Bolton
Lending
Library.

The Free Lending Department of the Bolton Library was open during its sixth year, 1859, upon 305 days, and the issues were 49,830 volumes, exhibiting likewise a decrease, as compared with the preceding year's issues, of 6,709 volumes; but, again, on comparing the return with the average yearly issues, from the commencement, it will be seen that the mean average of the six years was nearly maintained.

BOLTON FREE LENDING LIBRARY:—ANNUAL ISSUES; 1853 TO 1859.	
Years.	Volumes.
1853-4	61,184
1854-5	51,365
1855-6	44,311
1856-7	46,437
1857-8	56,539
1858-9	49,830
Aggregate Issue	<u>309,666</u>
Average Annual Issues of the first Six Years .	51,611

The year's issues were classified as follows:—

BOLTON FREE LENDING LIBRARY:—CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF THE SIXTH YEAR, 1859.		Volumes.
Theology		795
Philosophy		358
History		2,713
Biography		2,759
Topography		600
Voyages and Travels		1,898
Law, Politics, and Commerce		469
Sciences and Arts		2,907
Poetry and Drama		1,479
Novels and Romances		29,604
General Literature		6,248
Total Issue		49,830

The number of tickets issued during the year was 776 ; making the total number of persons then entitled to borrow books, 6,626.

The additions to the Lending Library during the year were 116 ; namely, by purchase, 29 ; by presentation, 1 ; by transfer from the 'Subscription Branch,' 86 ; making the total number of volumes contained in the Lending Department, at the close of the sixth year of its operations, 5,294 ; and the aggregate number of volumes in both departments, 17,974 ; whilst the aggregate issues during the year amounted to 105,538 volumes. Of these issues, 14,893 volumes were given out to Subscribers paying a yearly contribution to the 'Subscription Branch Library.'

Decrease of
the Issues
from the
Bolton Free
Libraries.

Nine years more have now passed. The aggregate contents of the Bolton Free Libraries have increased by the addition of somewhat more than 6,000 volumes. *But there has been no increase whatever in the annual issues, either of the Free Consulting Library or of the Free Lending Library.* The *Consulting* issues, indeed, have diminished, in 1868, as compared with 1858, by nearly 5,000 volumes. And the *Lending* issues have diminished, on a like comparison, by nearly 16,000 volumes. On the other hand, the issues *to Subscribers*, which, in 1858, were about 14,000, have increased in 1868 to nearly 33,000. If these results be compared with the experience of the other and neighbouring Free Libraries of Lancashire, further remark will become superfluous. But it may be useful to exhibit the annual details in a complete and tabulated form :—

BOLTON FREE LIBRARIES AND BRANCH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY : —COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE ANNUAL ISSUES, 1853 TO 1868 INCLUSIVE.				
YEAR.	VOLUMES ISSUED.			
	REFERENCE.	LENDING.	SUBSCRIPTION.	TOTAL.
In the year 1853-4 .	27,288	61,184	5,998	94,470
„ 1854-5 .	27,756	51,365	8,208	87,329
„ 1855-6 .	34,359	44,311	10,302	88,972
„ 1856-7 .	47,847	46,437	10,718	105,002
„ 1857-8 .	43,741	56,539	13,989	114,269
„ 1858-9 .	40,815	49,830	14,893	105,538
„ 1859-60 .	33,575	42,215	18,665	94,455
„ 1860-61 .	42,571	46,680	20,569	109,820
„ 1861-62 .	48,038	52,119	23,870	124,027
„ 1862-63 .	46,761	55,863	27,254	129,878
„ 1863-64 .	39,090	51,587	29,759	120,436
„ 1864-65 .	34,755	37,977	28,797	101,529
„ 1865-66 .	25,885	31,699	23,327	80,911
„ 1866-67 .	31,445	32,016	32,933	96,394
„ 1867-68 .	39,012	40,625	32,970	112,607
	562,938	700,447	302,252	1,565,637

The classified issues of the Bolton Free Libraries, during the year which has just closed (1868), are shown by the following tables :—

BOLTON FREE CONSULTING LIBRARY:—CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR, 1868.														
CONSULTING OR REFERENCE LIBRARY. 1867-8.	THEOLOGY.	PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY		BIOGRAPHY.	TOPOGRAPHY.	VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.	LAW, POLITICS, AND COMMERCE.	SCIENCES AND THE ARTS.	POETRY AND THE DRAMA.	NOVELS AND ROMANCES.	MISCEL. LIT.		TOTAL.
			ENGLISH.	FOREIGN.								NOT ILLU- STRATED.	ILLU- STRATED.	
Oct. 12 to 13	50	40	64	30	67	28	108	39	185	100	904	688	654	2,957
Nov. 1867	96	32	91	32	70	39	110	71	259	214	1,254	783	950	4,001
Dec. "	71	44	52	21	38	35	125	47	250	164	1,105	702	787	3,441
Jan. 1868	78	48	84	33	99	46	152	46	285	176	1,476	799	949	4,271
Feb. "	63	12	42	34	75	44	137	42	250	133	1,068	765	763	3,428
March "	61	33	44	47	71	28	123	37	201	143	737	704	659	2,888
April "	36	39	39	13	82	32	109	39	184	107	732	668	488	2,568
May "	48	25	49	20	76	37	80	67	164	84	660	707	314	2,331
June "	53	20	56	10	66	39	75	57	172	69	740	716	247	2,320
July "	76	23	54	22	58	20	68	71	141	72	740	775	317	2,437
August "	71	28	86	30	86	39	104	80	201	90	937	722	674	3,148
Sept. "	58	44	99	18	143	39	152	86	273	165	1,061	719	953	3,810
Oct. 1 to 11	14	7	41	5	38	9	52	24	86	85	407	266	378	1,412
Totals . .	775	395	801	315	969	435	1,395	706	2,651	1,602	11,821	9,014	8,133	39,012
Artizans . .	335	141	420	202	490	201	701	265	1,255	888	6,440	610	3,541	15,489
W'housemen	81	14	21	13	33	24	51	14	107	44	287	27	313	1,029
Cotton Oper.	95	88	172	33	206	72	285	49	393	265	2,322	226	1,915	6,121
Bleachers .	8	9	14	1	12	5	24	4	32	26	144	13	89	381
Shop Assists.	25	10	18	15	60	23	45	22	65	40	399	36	357	1,115
Clerks, &c. .	117	84	80	18	115	61	196	201	489	243	1,400	209	1,238	4,451
Pupils, &c. .	31	14	21	14	22	26	73	35	110	58	703	103	680	1,890
Shopkeepers	21	25	32	10	15	12	17	51	125	20	96	18	...	442
Clergy, &c. .	62	10	23	9	16	11	3	65	75	18	30	22	...	344
Unascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,750	...	7,750
Totals . .	775	395	801	315	969	435	1,395	706	2,651	1,602	11,821	9,014	8,133	39,012

**BOLTON FREE LENDING LIBRARY :—CLASSIFIED ISSUES OF
THE FIFTEENTH YEAR, 1868.**

LENDING LIBRARY. 1867-8.	THEOLOGY.	PHILOSOPHY.		HISTORY.		BIOGRAPHY.	TOPOGRAPHY.	VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.	LAW, POLITICS, AND COMMERCE.	SCIENCES AND THE ARTS.	POETRY AND THE DRAMA.	NOVELS AND ROMANCES.	GENERAL LITERATURE.	TOTAL.
		ENGLISH.	FOREIGN.	ENGLISH.	FOREIGN.									
Oct. 12 to 31	20	33	23	24	87	14	89	15	89	33	1,552	132	2,111	
Nov. 1867	51	34	54	41	128	17	128	15	143	62	2,611	235	3,519	
Dec. "	32	32	52	40	172	17	184	19	157	49	2,492	202	3,448	
Jan. 1868	24	42	64	28	162	18	151	12	143	83	2,780	196	3,702	
Feb. "	40	33	42	40	163	22	193	12	153	64	2,892	233	3,887	
March "	23	40	36	38	136	31	189	17	176	62	2,978	224	3,950	
April "	26	30	36	25	123	16	150	24	133	60	2,464	172	3,259	
May "	29	29	48	29	109	15	139	18	124	43	2,346	191	3,120	
June "	10	22	38	31	95	18	99	15	104	37	2,088	176	2,733	
July "	24	12	48	19	98	10	93	10	128	50	2,105	178	2,775	
Aug. "	31	26	38	22	113	22	74	13	110	51	2,479	203	3,182	
Sep. "	30	43	64	32	137	25	158	24	156	53	2,587	258	3,567	
Oct. 1 to 11,,	11	11	24	17	45	17	65	17	52	31	966	116	1,372	
Totals . .	351	387	567	386	1,568	242	1,712	211	1,667	678	30,340	2,516	40,625	

Finally, as respects Bolton, it may be observed that the present annual income from the Library rate (of one half-penny in the pound on the ordinary assessment) is £430. The building allotted to the Library is rented by the year at £35. The following is a statement of the annual receipts and disbursements for the year 1868 :—

BOLTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

RECEIPTS.

£ s. d.

Balances at August 31, 1867, viz. :—

Donation Account—Balance in the Bank . £411 0 7

Less Ordinary Account—Balance due to the

Bank 46 12 6½

364 8 0½

ORDINARY ACCOUNT.

Fines 31 13 10

Damage to Books 0 19 11

Sales of Periodicals 1 16 8

Sales of Catalogues 12 6 0

Sundries 2 4 4

49 0 9

Borough Fund—Rate at ¼d. in the

Pound for 1867-8 430 12 8

£479 13 5

Balance brought down 30 0 8

DONATION ACCOUNT.

Interest.

Amount allowed by Bankers 10 5 6

£404 14 2½

BOLTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT. 171

ACCOUNT, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1868.

PAYMENTS.

£ s. d.

ORDINARY ACCOUNT.

Salaries—Librarian	£100	0	0
Assistants	96	15	8
	196	15	8
Rent of Library Rooms	35	0	0
Coal, Gas, and Insurance	27	6	6
Alterations and Repairs	7	12	10
Sundry Disbursements	31	17	4
Printing, Stationery, and Adver- tising	21	14	10
Bank Charges	0	13	10
Binding Books	39	11	0
Papers and Periodicals	89	0	9
	449	12	9
Balance carried down	30	0	8
	£479	13	5

DONATION ACCOUNT.

Balances at August 31, 1868, viz. :—

Donation Account.

Balance in the Bank 421 6 1

Ordinary Account.

Sundry sums owing	42	18	7
Less Balance in Bank	26	6	8½
	16	11	10½
	404	14	2½
	£404	14	2½

§ 7. FREE LIBRARIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Of the two University towns, Cambridge was first to adopt the Libraries Act of 1850. The Act was there introduced upon a Poll of Burgesses, taken in the year 1853. The 'Ayes' were 873; the 'Noes' 72. At Oxford, in the following year, there were 72 'Noes' against 596 'Ayes.' In both towns, a mixed Committee is now chosen for the management of the Free Libraries, but at Oxford, for the first few years, the management was committed, exclusively, to members of the Town Council or 'Local Board.' And I believe that this circumstance has had—at least, indirectly—an unfavourable influence on the growth and good-working of the Oxford institution. The grounds of this opinion will appear hereafter.

The Free Library of Cambridge was opened for public use in the 'Guild-hall' of the Corporation, in the year 1855. The product of a penny rate is but about £840 a year; less than one halfpenny in the pound, however, has, as yet, been levied. Out of the rate money of the first two years, the sum of £351 was applied to the purchase of books. There was no public subscription; but there were several liberal gifts of books. The Consulting Collection is extremely small; consisting, in 1868, of but 544 volumes. There is also a small Museum, supported, mainly, by gifts. The Lending Collection opened with somewhat less than 2,000 volumes. It now contains about 13,000 volumes. The total issues of thirteen years amount to 390,919 volumes. "The public benefit," say the Committee, in 1868, "*has been more than equal to the means at the dis-*

posal of the Committee. The artizan classes have been most benefited. But the Libraries are very much used by *all* classes."

At Cambridge, the News-Room attached to the Free Library has also been attended with great success. It is supplied with fifteen daily, and with fifteen weekly, newspapers; together with thirty-seven weekly, monthly, and quarterly magazines. In the Committee's last Report occurs this passage:—"Notwithstanding the large supply," in the Reading Room, "of current (periodical) literature, it has been found hardly commensurate with the wants of the great number of inhabitants who have visited the room throughout the year."¹

The News-Room at Cambridge.

¹ Cambridge Report, Sept., 1868, p. 4.

In the late Mr. James REYNOLDS the Cambridge Free Library had a most liberal benefactor; as the reader will perceive on turning to the notice which appears under his name in Book IV.

During the last year the number of registered Borrowers was 1615; and the total issue of volumes was 39,880. Only a single volume had been lost, and that was replaced by the loser. Notwithstanding these encouraging results, the Borough Council has cut down the annual grant to £300, being only a fraction more than *one-third* of a penny in the pound. The remaining fifty or sixty pounds, required for the maintenance of the Library on the lowest and most narrow scale of expenditure, is eked out by the sale of Catalogues, of newspapers, and of Borrowers' tickets.

Inadequacy of the annual rate at Cambridge.

Nor is the management of the Free Library of Oxford more liberal—so far as regards the Local Board—than is the management of the Cambridge Library; except inso-much that at Oxford one-half of the legal rate is levied

The Free Library of Oxford.

instead of one-third. In number of volumes the Oxford institution is far inferior to its fellow at Cambridge. But the 8,000 Oxford volumes are divided, in nearly equal proportions, between the Collection for Consultation in the Reading Room and that for lending to Borrowers. The Oxford Reading Room, therefore, is more useful than that at Cambridge. Not only is the extent, but also the character, of the reading higher. The writer has several times had the satisfaction of seeing the room nearly filled with attentive readers; some of whom, it seemed evident, were reading with a purpose. But with all due allowance for the great difference of population as well as of means, it cannot be said that the results of the Free Libraries in the university towns are, as yet, in fair proportion to those which have been attained in the manufacturing and seaport towns. They are, nevertheless, on the growing hand.

Thus, at Oxford, the issues to readers in the Consulting section of the Library have increased, during the year 1867-68, by nearly three thousand volumes over those of the year 1866-67; the numbers being respectively 7,580 and 4,707. In the Lending Department the issues of 1867-68 were 11,210 volumes; those of twelve preceding months having been about 8,000. But so niggardly is the annual grant of the Local Board, that it yields absolutely nothing towards the expenses of the Lending Library. These expenses are restricted to the scanty annual product of the sale of Catalogues, and of Borrowers' tickets.¹ The extent of the use made of the Lending Library at Oxford is scarcely one-third of that which, as the reader has seen, obtains at Cambridge. I hope, and believe, that the enlargement of the Governing Committee will lead also to the enlargement of the means and results of the institution.

One improvement, at least, has followed, already, upon

Issues from
the Oxford
Free Library.

¹ *Oxford
Report, May,
1868, p. 3.*

the improved constitution of the Committee. For several years the Oxford Free Library had the unenviable distinction of being the one institution of its kind which was kept open upon Sundays. Obviously, where books are *lent*—as well as provided for use within the walls—there is scarcely the shadow of a pretext, even, for such a practice. One is tempted to think that the extremely small pettiness of mind which, in some other matters, is known occasionally to have led the corporators of a university town into an ostentatious disregard of the tone and spirit of university institutions—as if the contrast were, in some way, an honour—must, in this instance also, have been the moving cause of a regulation, which otherwise would seem to be causeless. Happily, the practice has ceased. The Library-servants, like labourers in other fields, are permitted to have a Sabbath rest.

But,—with all drawbacks,—the Oxford Free Library has done very good work. Naturally, under the special circumstances of a City in which old Libraries of vast extent and resources are open, with a freedom of access now not less munificent than was the liberality of the past generations which founded them, the more educated portion of the inhabitants have little occasion to resort to the infant one. Their wants are elsewhere met. To the less educated classes its actual and increasing utility is in striking contrast to its slender means. To this fact the following testimony has been borne, by the late Chairman of the Managing Committee, Mr. Alderman SADLER:—"During the forty years of my public life, I have pleasure in declaring that the establishment of the Free Public Library has, in my judgment, proved of more real benefit, and has rendered more solid advantage, to the middle and working classes of this City, than any other measure which has been adopted."

Free Libraries in other parts of England.

Among the other towns of England and Wales in which one or other of the 'Libraries Acts' has been brought into actual operation,—during a period sufficiently long to afford any notable experience,—Norwich, Leamington, Lichfield, Cardiff, Warrington, and Blackburn, are the principal. But, as to most of them, all that need here be said of the details of their working will appear, sufficiently, in the general Tabular View of Free Libraries given at the end of this Chapter.

At Hereford, at Kidderminster, at Warrington, and at Winchester, Free Libraries have been for many years successfully established. They are all, however, upon too small a scale to serve, usefully, as examples. At Bradford, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and Burslem, the foundations of future Free Libraries have been recently laid, under the Acts of 1855 and 1866; but the institutions so established have not yet come, or have scarcely come, into working order.

The Free Library of Norwich.

At Norwich, too great expenditure—for a beginning—was incurred upon the building, and this has much impeded the growth of the Library. As early as in the year 1850, six hundred persons memorialized the Town Council in favour of the introduction of the Act of that year. But no efficient measures were taken for more than three years. Nor was it until the September of 1854 that the first stone of a Library building was laid.

According to the Report of the Preliminary Committee, the cost of the building was to be £7,428. The actual cost, I believe, has been more than twice that sum. This expenditure, of course, has not arisen out of any plan which had, as its main or its real object, the simple and effectual provision of a Free Library. A too ambitious

scheme for combining with the intended Library a Museum and Schools of Art, has led to large outlay, actual debt, and small results. The Act has been in operation during fifteen years. The number of volumes of books freely accessible to a population of 75,000 persons, after that efflux of time, is exactly 3,642. The issues, for the last year of which the returns are now before me, amount to 13,480 volumes, in the aggregate. A sum of about £600 is stated to be available, yearly, to meet the expenditure. But—says a Special Report of 1859—“in order to repay Sir Samuel BIGNOLD, the amount advanced by him during the progress of the works, a loan of £6,000, at five *per cent.*, was obtained, in 1857, from the Norwich Union Office; to be repaid by instalments of £200 a year, which, together with the interest of the loan, will nearly absorb for several years the rate of one penny in the pound *per annum*, authorized to be levied under the Libraries Act.” Surely, this was indeed beginning at the wrong end.

The experience, up to the present time, of those persons who have attempted to bring the Libraries Act into operation, upon any adequate or creditable scale, within the Metropolis, is very far from satisfactory. With one exception—to be noticed hereafter—it has been but a series of failures; due, in great measure, to ill-management and to the admixture in the various attempts of incongruous by-ends. But London already possesses one Free Library, the history of which affords a curious and instructive contrast to that other brief history which has just been given of the Free Library of Norwich.

Immediately after the passing of the ‘Patent Law Amendment Act’ of 1852, the promoters of that measure

The Free
Library at
the Great
Seal Patent
Office in
London.

urged upon the Commissioners of Patents the public advantages which would result from the establishment in the new Office of a Free Scientific and Technical Library, embracing not only the Public Records of Patented Inventions, the printing of which had been authorized by the Act, but works of reference in all languages, and more especially such as were likely to be of conspicuous utility to scientific, artistic, and mechanical inventors of various classes, and to other persons having a direct interest in the working of the Patent Laws. The promoters were strongly supported in their appeal by the late Prince Consort.

At the time of the passing of the Patents Amendment Act, however, it appeared by no means certain that the great reduction in the fees claimable on passing Patents which it enacted, would be followed by such an increase in the number of applicants, as to yield an income sufficient to meet even ordinary official expenses. The First Report to Parliament of the Commissioners, dated July 1854, displaced all apprehension on this head, and showed that the income derived from fees had already exceeded the most liberal calculation which had previously been formed.

The same Report announced the formation in the Commissioners' Office of a "Library of Research, to consist of the Scientific and Mechanical [*i. e.*, Technical] works of all Nations," and that the Library would be opened to the Public in a few weeks.

Although the printing of the Patent Records had been commenced within a few months after the passing of the Act of 1852, and had proceeded at an unexampled rate, nearly two years elapsed before accommodation could be found in the Patent Office for their consultation by the Public; the old fees for searches being still charged in both

divisions of the Office. The promised accommodation was at length obtained; and in a Report of the Commissioners of Patents to the Treasury, in 1858, on the subject of a New Office and Library, the institution of the Library is thus recorded:—"In the year 1855 the Commissioners of Patents established a Free Public Library within their Office, containing works of science in all languages, the Publications of the Commissioners, and the works upon patented and other inventions published in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. This Library has greatly increased, and continues to increase. . . . it has now [1858] become a collection of great interest and importance. . . . It is the only Library within the United Kingdom in which the Public have access not only to the Records of the Patents of Inventions of this Country, but also to official and other documents relating to inventions in Foreign Countries, and this without payment of any fee."

The following table exhibits the nature and extent of the Patent Office Library on the 5th of March, 1855, when first opened by the Commissioners to the Public:—

FREE LIBRARY AT GREAT SEAL PATENTS OFFICE, LONDON.

	Volumes.
1. The Printed Specifications of Patents, separate Drawings, and Indexes; then about 8,000 'blue books,' or, when bound,	400
2. The late Mr. PROSSER'S Collection of Scientific and Technical Works; placed in the Commissioners' Office in 1853, in anticipation of the opening of the Free Public Library, and purchased (from his Representatives) in 1856, for the sum of £372 16s.; 704 works, or	1,346
3. Mr. BENNET WOODCROFT'S Collection of Works of a similar class; also placed at the disposal of the Commissioners on the opening of the Library, and purchased for the sum of £271 15s.; 388 works, or	575
4. Other Works, chiefly donations	49
Total number of Volumes	2,370

In December, 1868, the Library was estimated to contain upwards of 40,000 volumes, and it has become deservedly celebrated for its large collection of the Transactions of Learned Societies, and of Scientific and Technical Journals, in various languages; all of which are in an unusually complete state. They are promptly supplied and are made available, with like promptitude, for public use. The importance of systematic facilities of this kind to readers generally is considerable. To such readers as are especially concerned with the progress or with the history of scientific invention, it is simply inestimable. The good system followed at the Patents Office Library reflects great credit on the able librarian, Mr. W. G. ATKINSON, by whom it was originated; and it is the more noteworthy on account of the great difficulties which, of late years, have been found to attend researches for Foreign 'Trans-

actions' and 'Journals,' when of very *recent* dates, even in the magnificent Library of the British Museum. Obviously, the vast extent and encyclopædical character of the National Library increases the difficulty of keeping it (to use a common and expressive phrase of commerce) well 'posted up' in any branch of literature in particular. But, even in a Library of forty thousand volumes only, such a result is never attainable, save by the union, in the Librarian, of much practical working energy with a true zeal for public service.

That the Public have evinced a growing appreciation both of the valuable contents and of the liberal management of the Library, will be very apparent on a comparison of the extent to which it was used in the years 1858, and 1868, respectively. If the ratio of increase be maintained during the current year, 1869, the use made of the Library will have been tripled within eleven years.

FREE LIBRARY AT GREAT SEAL PATENTS OFFICE, LONDON :

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF READERS IN EACH YEAR,
FROM THE OPENING; 1855—1868, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Number of Readers.
1855 (nine months)	2,500
1856	4,643
1857	5,920
1858	7,322
1859	8,358
1860	9,400
1861	10,879
1862	11,481
1863	11,840
1864	12,110
1865	12,562
1866	13,001
1867	14,802
1868 (about)	17,540
Aggregate Total	142,358

Patent Office
Free Li-
brary:—
Proposals for
a New Build-
ing.

In order to any accurate estimate of the public advantage which has resulted from the Free Library thus established by the Commissioners of Patents, and maintained out of their own surplus income, it has to be borne in mind that both the growth of the Library and the increase of its readers have been, in a considerable degree, impeded by the unavoidable inadequacy of the accommodation provided for them within the Patent Office building. In 1864, a Select Committee of the House of Commons reported that all the Library rooms were small and overcrowded, while some of them were merely "dark passages." In 1865, the annual report of the Commissioners repeated the complaint, and called the attention of Parliament to the unquestionable fact that the evil was increasing with every successive year. The increased accommodation provided in 1866 gave but partial relief, and is only a temporary expedient. Many have been the proposals for dealing with the question effectually, by the erection of a more suitable and expansible building. The funds for such an erection are superabundant. For the annual surplus of income has now reached £50,000. Yet hitherto all the plans for building have failed; and they have failed mainly because they have aimed at too much. They have sought to provide, at once, a great Museum, for machinery, implements, and models of all kinds; a large Free Library, and an improved Patent Office. The more active promoters of these plans have differed, occasionally, about the site best adapted for the gigantic building they call for; but they have commonly agreed in insisting on an alleged necessity for providing Library, Museum, and Office, "under one roof."

Added to the difficulty accruing from the ambitious and costly character of the proposals which, from time to time, have been urged on the government of the day, there has

been another and grave difficulty, arising from the conflict of opinion about our present Patent Laws themselves,—and therefore about the very source of the funds from which the cost of the new building is to be defrayed.

It is quite true, indeed, that amongst inventors there has never existed any considerable amount of sympathy with the attacks which have been directed against the principle of the existing laws. The dissatisfaction of inventors is with the proved insufficiency, and with the still excessive costliness, of that protection which the Patent Laws profess to give. The men who attack the tenet of protection itself are, very commonly, traders who have thriven by the products of the brains of other men, and who think that possibly they would thrive still more, were all brain-products left to the safeguard of the let-him-keep-who-can principle. What such objectors lack in logic, they make up for in noise, and in the power which grows out of union. Their opposition is formidable. And, whatever may be its ultimate success, or failure, it is sure to entail the parliamentary re-discussion of the whole question at issue. It is plain that, in the interval, no scheme which contemplates the provision, out of the Patent Law fund, of a gigantic Museum combined with an adequate Free Library building, and working offices, has any chance of success. To insist, under present circumstances, upon having both is simply to make it certain that neither will be, for a long time to come, attained.

On the other hand, there exists no disagreement at all about the value of the existing Library. Obviously, the good work which it has done is yearly on the increase. Whatever may be the eventual fate of the Patent Laws and of the fund which accrues from them, the Library will be maintained. Administrative pledges to that effect have

been given. If the existing laws on the subject in hand should still continue, for some years to come, means of support will have accumulated. Should those laws be materially changed, the rich library, and the accumulated evidence of the good work it has done, will become unanswerable arguments for its maintenance, as a District Free Library, by a library-rate, if needful.

The suitability of the present site has been already proved by experience. When the new Law Courts are built the site will be more suitable than ever. It will be so, even irrespectively of all changes in the laws about Patents. The fair inference is not far to seek.

Nearly all the attempts to establish, in the Metropolis or in the suburbs, Free Libraries supported by rate, under the provisions of the Act of 1850 or those of its successors, have hitherto failed. The history of their failure and of its varied causes would be scarcely less instructive—in respect of its many bearings on the broad subject of public education—than is the history (howsoever inadequately it may have been told) of the many rate-supported Libraries which, in other parts of the kingdom, have so conspicuously succeeded. But, in these pages, this part of the subject can be only glanced at.

At the close of the year 1854, the proposition to adopt the Libraries Act within the City of London was submitted to the Ratepayers assembled in Guildhall. It was so submitted without any effort, worthy of mention, to arouse or to inform public opinion either about the incidence of the proposed rate; or about the true nature of the Act, its objects, or its actual operations elsewhere. Had it been the express purpose of the promoters of the Guildhall meeting to throw discredit on the proposition they professed

to advocate, they could hardly have used means better adapted to that end. In 1855, the proposition to form a Free Library for the City was renewed, though in a very different form. Marvellous as it may now sound, it was gravely attempted to extract out of the history of the striking success of the Free Libraries already established, under the Act of 1850, props for an argument urging the Citizens of London to do, once again, what had previously and repeatedly been done, in many parts of London, with very little success, if with any at all. The Free Libraries had achieved—even as early as in 1855—an amount of educational and social work theretofore, in any like channel, unexampled. Every single step in their progress is directly traceable to their two great principles:—(1) Permanent support, by a permanent rate; (2) Express (though, of necessity, gradual) adaptation to the requirements of *all* classes of ratepayers, without any exception. The one principle lifts the 'Free Library,' from its infancy, above those claptrap expedients to get money which so quickly brought the actual history of our 'Mechanics' Institutes' and 'Literary Institutions' into such conspicuous contrast with the glowing promise of their Plans and Prospectuses. The other principle brings, sooner or later, to every ratepayer as certain and, ultimately, as direct a return of benefit, as that which he derives from his payment towards the paving, or the lighting, of the district wherein he lives. Conjointly, they give a public and legislative recognition to the pregnant fact that in regard to means of mental culture Society has a common interest, wholly apart from and raised quite above the mere gradations and class-distinctions of its constituent parts. In a word, the institution of the Free Libraries broadened the public domain.

Yet, five years after the passing of the Act by which

these Libraries were brought into being, the establishment of a Free Library within the City of London was, with perfect gravity (and with truly excellent intentions) advocated as a “way of befriending the poor, and others, a little higher up in the social scale, who will not ask or receive the dole of bread, or the sack of coals.” There is little need to wonder that the failure of 1855 followed hard on that of 1854. Another and more elaborate attempt, in the great metropolitan district of Marylebone, failed from very similar causes; though they are not to be found recorded—at least in print—with so much naïveté.

The Free Library of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.

The solitary successful attempt, up to the present time, to introduce the Libraries Act into the Metropolis was made in Westminster, where a Free Library, for the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, was established, in the year 1856, under the provisions of the Act of 1855. It began on a very modest scale, but its working has been attended with excellent results. There are now two lending libraries—one in Westminster proper, and one at Knightsbridge, opened for public use in March 1859—in addition to a small consulting collection. The rate now levied is one halfpenny in the pound, and its product about £2,200 a year. The extent of the collections and their annual issues are stated in the general ‘Table of Free Libraries.’ The successful establishment of the Westminster Library is due, in great measure, to the exertions of Lord Chancellor HATHERLEY (then Sir William Page Wood).

See the Folding Table at the end of this Chapter.

In what has been already accomplished under the Libraries Act, the north and north-western parts of England have, as yet, a much larger share than the south and south-western parts. Several causes have contributed to this

result ; none, perhaps, more conspicuously than the natural influences of trade and commerce, when developed so rapidly as to bring to the front rank, almost within the lifetime of one generation, towns which before were of comparatively small account. But the example will tell, eventually, upon all. Permanence of support, by means of a limited rate which can never be oppressive, commends itself alike to towns in which the foundation of a Library has yet to be laid, and to those which already possess, by private munificence, a public collection (whether more or less well furnished), by way of beginning. And, of all the conspicuous southern towns, Southampton has most reason to profit by the experience in this matter of the North of England. It has large and growing means. It possesses, by two bequests, the groundwork of what might easily be made into a Town Library fit to rank with those of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. By the bequest of Mr. G. F. PITT, the town of Southampton possesses a Library of more than four thousand volumes, but of which little public use has yet been made. By that of Mr. H. R. HARTLEY it has inherited a sum of forty thousand pounds, a portion of which is applicable to the purchase of books and the maintenance of a Free Library for all classes of the population. The history of this last-named bequest is instructive.

Henry Robinson HARTLEY was a native of Southampton, and the only son of a prosperous and wealthy wine merchant, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. He was sent to the Free Grammar School of his native town, about the year 1790. His schoolboy reputation was one of much promise. But an early and unfortunate marriage turned what seems to have been a genial youth first into soured misanthropy ; and then into self-banished

H. R. Hartley
and his be-
quest to
Southamp-
ton.

exile. For very many years the strange aspect of a conspicuous but closely-shut and decaying house, in which the owner would neither dwell, nor suffer anybody else to dwell, was wont to attract the attention of visitors to Southampton. Mr. HARTLEY died at Calais, in May 1850; leaving the bulk of his fortune to his fellow-townsmen. His Will bore date 30 August, 1843, and its most important clause was in these words: "I give and bequeath the residue of my personal estate unto the Mayor and Town Councilmen of the town and county of Southampton, and to their successors as a Corporation, in trust for the following uses:—First, that the said Mayor and Town Councilmen shall cause a small building to be erected on part of my leasehold estate, lying to the eastward of my house in the parish of Holy Rood, in Southampton, to serve as a repository for my household furniture, books, manuscripts, and other moveables; and that they shall appoint a person, with a salary, to have the care of the same; and, after the expenses necessary for carrying the above-specified purpose into effect are fully paid and provided for, to employ the dividend, interest, or annual proceeds, arising from my said residuary estate, as they may think fit, in such manner as may best promote the study and advancement of the sciences of Natural History, Astronomy, Antiquities, and Classical and Oriental Literature in the town of Southampton, such as by forming a Public Library, Botanic Garden, Observatory, and Collection of objects in connection with the above-named sciences." The residue so bequeathed amounted, ultimately, to nearly £110,000. But the Will was opposed by an alleged daughter of the testator (born, it seems, after the annulment of his marriage), and chiefly upon these two grounds: (1) That it was in contravention of the Statute of Mortmain; (2) That the testator, being domiciled in France, was

subject to the testamentary law of France, in virtue of which one half at least of the testator's property must go to the next of kin. And of other objections, and claims, more or less colourable, the number was not small. Between the years 1851 and 1858, more than forty thousand pounds had been spent in litigation; although the acting executor was most anxious to secure the full benefit of the bequest to the town. It was then determined to make a compromise. The testator's daughter (or putative daughter) received £17,500 out of the residue. Another claimant received £5,000. The remaining £45,000 fell to the Corporation of Southampton, in trust for the purposes of the Will.

It is obvious that these purposes were already too extensive,—if carried out with real efficiency,—even for the undiminished bequest. But had the public spirit of the town been, at that favourable time, sufficiently aroused to place the contemplated institution under the provisions of the Libraries and Museums Acts, the forty thousand pounds which had been saved from the lawyers would have been a noble formation, endowment, and building fund, for Museum, Library, and Lectures; backed by another assured fund, for the expenses of ordinary, effective, and permanent maintenance. This step has yet to be taken. Meanwhile, nearly eighteen thousand pounds have been absorbed in necessary building expenses, so that the really operative fund has been reduced to about twenty-five thousand pounds.

The new structure is of Italian architecture; is composed of three distinct blocks of building (Library; Museum; Lecture Hall) and is a conspicuous ornament to the town. It was opened, with much ceremony and public rejoicing, on the 14th October, 1862, by the then Prime Minister,

Lord PALMERSTON, by whom also the first stone of the institution had been laid in the previous year.

By way of brief summary of what has been already achieved, within the United Kingdom, under the various Libraries Acts, during the eighteen years which have elapsed since the Royal Assent was given to the first of them, it may suffice to say that rates for Free Libraries are now levied in thirty-four towns; that in those towns, collectively, twenty Consulting Libraries, and forty-four Lending Libraries, have been established, within which, in the aggregate, more than 420,000 volumes have been provided for public use, with ample means for needful renewal from time to time and for permanent maintenance; whilst the average *annual* issues of books to readers already amount, in the aggregate, to 2,938,000 volumes. The details—as far as respects those of the Free Libraries which are already in full operation—may be seen in the folding table which faces page 192.

The chapters which follow will enable the reader to form some comparative estimate of what has been effected, in a like direction, in several other countries. As respects France and Germany, 'Free Libraries' are institutions of great antiquity. But many of them had fallen into a condition of neglect, arrear, and disorder. Recent British legislation on this subject has not been without its influence towards improvement, both in France and in Germany. But it is still true that, in respect to Town Libraries, we have—after all that has been done in Britain, of late years—more to learn than to teach. And, above all things else (as far as the matter under view is concerned), we have yet to learn that Free Libraries are just as reason-

ably institutions of *national* concern as are Free Schools. They ought not, therefore, to be left, absolutely and in all cases indiscriminately, to mere local effort. They have as good a claim as have Schools to Parliamentary and Administrative assistance and encouragement, under due regulations. They stand in as great need of systematic official inspection, and of full and efficient publicity.

Some channels by which very useful, and not very costly, help could at once be afforded, will be sufficiently indicated by a quotation from a Parliamentary Report of 1853 :— “Wherever Free Public Libraries are established, your Committee recommend that, upon application from the managing body, the Parliamentary Papers should thereupon be sent to them, free of all charge, and immediately upon publication.” The Report in which this passage occurs was an unanimous Report, made after an elaborate inquiry. It was backed by nearly three hundred petitions to Parliament. And its special importance lies in the fact that the recommendation applies to the very important publications of the Boards of Admiralty and Ordnance ; to those of the Registrar General ; to those of the Master of the Rolls ; and to many others of like character, with even greater force than to the Papers of Parliament itself. But the inertia of official routine, coupled with certain more active opposition (not, it may well be, of a quite disinterested character), have been hitherto too strong an obstacle. For sixteen years, a proposition reasonable on the face of it, and carrying the additional weight of a precedent and exhaustive inquiry, has remained a dead letter.

Nor is the argument for the extension, to the Free Libraries of the smaller and poorer towns, of direct grants of money, when the special circumstances of the case need it, less valid or less conclusive. The object is as truly

educational and as broadly national as is any one of the many objects to which public grants are now applied, whether under the Department of Science and Art, or under the Committee of Council for Education.

NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE HARTLEY INSTITUTION, AND ON THE PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE LIBRARIES ACT INTO SOUTHAMPTON.

[Page 189.]

When the foregoing notice of the origin of the Hartley Institution, and of the strong argument thence specially accruing for the introduction of the Libraries Act into Southampton, was put into print, I was not aware that the subject had been already brought before the Town Council, in the shape of an able Report from the Curator of the Institution, Dr. Francis T. BOND. That Report (as I have since learnt,) strongly advocated the adoption of the Act, and was made in May, 1867.

At present, the Institution has an income of about £1,400 a year, of which somewhat less than two thirds is permanent, and the remaining third is derived from variable subscriptions and admission fees. The Library includes the collection bequeathed to Southampton by Mr. G. F. PRYR; contains about 6,000 volumes; and is accessible only to subscribers.

“The town,” says Dr. Bond, in the Report above-named, “seriously wants a Free Library. In all towns which are alive to their best interests such a Library is rapidly coming to be looked on as equally essential with a Town Hall or Market Place. . . . So far from the acquisition of the Hartley Institution being an excuse for the town abandoning its intention of forming a Free Museum and Library, it should be the strongest incentive to proceeding with it.” This passage refers to the adoption (nearly twenty years ago, and prior to any knowledge of the Hartley bequest,) of the ‘Museums Act’ of 1845. Hitherto that adoption has had no practical consequences. It was thought, in 1850, that the Hartley fund was almost inexhaustible.

III. **EXAMPLES OF BOOK-EXPENDITURE IN FREE TOWN LIBRARIES; 1851-52.**

* * * These Examples of the Actual Cost of Books, established under the English Acts of 1800, for the sole purpose of affording to Compositors have to deal with the preliminary question—the establishment of other such Libraries. From a consideration of probable Expenditure, at the various circumstances which govern the cost of such Libraries, and have so wide a range of incidents, that, for any other purpose, such calculations would be of small value.

Name of Library.	Number of Volumes bought.	General character of the Books purchased.
1. MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARIES	18,028	Nearly one third of the whole, works on British History and Biography—Standard English Authors in their best editions.—Extensive collections on the Literature of Politics, Society, Economy, Commerce and Technology.
2. LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY	6,202	English Literature in all departments.—Natural History.—A selection of standard works in Foreign Literature.—Many costly illustrated books.
3. BOLTON FREE LIBRARY	10,789	English Literature exclusively;—and a large proportion of the purchases comprised in popular collections and serial works (<i>Bohn's F. Knight's; Chambers's Bentley's</i> , and the like)—Technological books.
4. SHEFFIELD FREE LIBRARY [additions to]	824	Technological books and works of Standard English Authors.

	Shelf.	No. on Shelf.
B. Examples of Architectural Art in Spain	4050	(2)
DESCRIPTIONS, TRAVELS, &c:—		
A. J. F. de. Travels in <i>Spain</i>	3103	(6)
L. de. <i>L'Espagne</i> sous Ferdinand VII	3105	(20)
<i>Une année en Espagne</i>	3104	(6)
A. J. L. de. Itinéraire descriptif de <i>l'Espagne</i>	3103	(1; 3)
View of <i>Spain</i> ; an Itinerary of each		
ce.	3103	(2)
Voyage pittoresque et historique de <i>l'Espagne</i>	3100	(1)
<i>Reise durch Spanien</i>	2660	(31)
A. H. Travels through <i>Spain</i> in 1775-76	3103	(5)
J. Journey through <i>Spain</i> in 1786-87	3103	(4)
Travels through <i>Spain</i> in 1772-73	3100	(9)
B. Letters from <i>Spain</i>	3103	(7)

Mohammed Al-Makkari. Mohammedan Dynasties in	3022	(2)
BERE, F. de. <i>Ambassade en Espagne</i>	2649	(22)

E. Review of the <i>Spanish</i> Revolution	3102	(1)
History of <i>Spain</i>	E. 212	(7)
P. <i>Histoire de la Paix entre les Rois des France et</i>		
.	2639	(2)

Practices which led to the Usurpation of the Crown		
by Bonaparte	Pph. v. 1	
AND, R. F. A. de. <i>Guerre d'Espagne</i>	2702	(4)
<i>Peace</i> relating to <i>Spain</i> . See GREAT BRITAIN, vol. 5 of	7073	(1)
<i>Memoirs of the Kings of Spain, 1700-1788</i>	3102	(1)
<i>with Spain, 1802-4</i> . See GREAT BRITAIN, vol. 1 of	7073	(1)
Reigns of Philip IV and Charles II of <i>Spain</i>	3101	(1)
Quellenforschungen aus der Geschichte <i>Spaniens</i>	3092	(3)
Der <i>Spanische</i> Erbfolgekrieg	2819	(1)
Guerre de la Péninsule	3101	(6)
Darstellung des Verhältnisses zwischen England und		
.	3102	(7)
ANT-CYR, L. de. <i>Armée Française de Catalogne, 1808-9</i>	4649	(3)
Sieges by the Army under Wellington, 1811-1814	3101	(4)
Souvenir d'une <i>Ambassade en Espagne, 1808-1811</i>	4669	(2)

BOOK THE SECOND.



FREE TOWN LIBRARIES, ABROAD.

CHAPTER I. THE TOWN, COMMUNAL, AND POPULAR LIBRARIES OF
FRANCE.

II. THE TOWN LIBRARIES AND POPULAR LIBRARIES OF
GERMANY.

III. NOTES ON THE TOWN LIBRARIES OF SOME OTHER CON-
TINENTAL STATES.

CHAPTER I.

THE TOWN, COMMUNAL, AND POPULAR LIBRARIES OF FRANCE.

The Town Library of Lyons.—That of Troyes.—Synchronism of Hennequin's gift to Troyes, and of the gifts of Henry Du Bouchet and of Cardinal Mazzarini to Paris.—Alternation of periods of neglect with those of increase and improved management.—Summary View of the number, extent, and income of the French Town and Communal Libraries, based on the Official Statistics collected in 1855-57.—Classified examples of the statistical details.—Need of new efforts to extend the benefits of Public Libraries to all classes of the population.—Formation of Popular Libraries in the several districts of Paris—And of Primary School Libraries throughout France.

FROM an early period of their existence those among the Provincial Libraries of France which belong to the municipalities—or which are under the management, more or less exclusive, of such bodies—have been made widely accessible to the Public generally, so far as concerns the liberality of their rules of admission. But in very many cases, the liberal regulations were by no means duly supported by liberal maintenance. Many a Town Library, the doors of which stood freely open, was very little used. Some collections were adapted to meet scarcely any demand save that of the learned. Others were suffered to fall so greatly into arrear as scarcely to answer the requirements of any class of readers whatever.

The history even of those among the French Town Libraries which combine remote antiquity of origin with great existing worth is a very chequered one. Some of

them can trace their first germ to a period as remote as the earlier part of the sixteenth century; and can show the records of splendid gifts—coupled in some instances with express injunctions, from the donors, or testators, of unrestricted publicity of access—made in the seventeenth century. But the period of vigour is very often followed by a period of torpor and neglect.

See, here-
after, Book
IV, under
'Masevol' and
'Newville.'

Lyons, for example, had a Municipal Library as early as in 1530. It received several important benefactions in 1659, in 1693, and in subsequent years. Then came a time of lax and unfaithful guardianship, so that before the outbreak of the Revolution it had sustained many losses. At the close of the century, the course of events entailed graver losses still. Under the first Empire these were in part repaired, and the Town Library of Lyons entered on a new career. It is now estimated to contain nearly 160,000 volumes;* and it is largely frequented. The doors of its reading-room are open freely to all comers. To borrowers, books are issued only by exception, and under the special authorization of the Mayor. The annual municipal expenditure for books, binding, and other like expenses (but exclusive of the expenses for salaries and wages), amounts to about £500 sterling.

As another example—and it is by a few examples only that so wide a subject can be treated within the limits of this volume—the Town Library of Troyes may be taken. This institution has special interest as being the first Municipal Collection in France, the organization of which as

* Compare the official returns of 1855-57 with the later statements in Didot's *'Annuaire.'* Of the library statistics given from time to time in Didot's publication, M. Gustave Brunet (writing in 1860) speaks thus: "They are not, perhaps, in all cases minutely accurate, but in general, I believe, they may be received with confidence." (*'Dictionnaire de Bibliologie,'* p. 178.)

FRENCH LIBRARIES OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. 197

a strictly 'Free Library' can be assigned to a precise date.

Times of unusual political and warlike excitement have often proved to be times characterised also by more than usual efforts for social progress. Whilst, on the one hand, such periods have put very obvious and severe impediments in the onward path, they are found to have given not infrequently a sort of compensating stimulus, on the other hand, both to the improvement of old institutions and to the creation of new. The history of Free Libraries in several parts of the world illustrates, in its measure, one phase, at least, of a general and suggestive truth.

Town Libraries of the Seventeenth Century.

In France, a very turbulent period is marked by the foundation of three Free Libraries within nine years. In England, a period both similar and contemporaneous is marked by the erection of the only Free Library which England possessed before the passing of the 'Libraries Act' of 1850.

Cardinal MAZARIN's famous library was not fully organized as a public institution until long after his death. But its actual publicity dates from 1643. In days of fierce party conflict, fast ripening for civil war, the Cardinal put a splendid collection of books freely at the command of the Public of Paris. Its subsequent and remarkable history has been often told.

Eight years later the same Parisian community received a like gift—although a lesser one—from the hands of Henry DU BOUCHET DE BOURNONVILLE. This book-lover bequeathed his Library, in April, 1652, to the Monastic Community of St. Victor, at Paris, on the express condition that they should maintain it as a public collection, freely accessible.

Nearly at the same period James HENNEQUIN bequeathed

The Library
of Troyes.

his Library to his fellow-townsmen of Troyes; choosing the Town Council* as his trustees, and expressly directing them to keep the Library open "for all those who may desire to come in." This absolutely free access was to be maintained, during at least three days of every week, from noon until sunset. Such are the terms of his Will. The testator was a Doctor of the Sorbonne.

Until the date of the Revolution, no very notable accessions came to the Library founded by HENNEQUIN. Nor are there any satisfactory accounts of the extent to which it was used. But here, as in so many other parts of France, the Revolution brought with it large accessions from the Libraries of the dissolved Monasteries. Those received from the Community of the Oratory, at Troyes itself, and from the famous Benedictine Abbey of Clairvaux, were of especial value, and of vast extent. Some precious MSS., which had been taken from Clairvaux and were intended for Troyes, miscarried in their transit.† A portion of these, it seems, passed into other public collections. Another portion fell into the hands of private collectors. But the additions actually made to the Town Library of Troyes sufficed to raise it to the first class amongst provincial collections.

In 1803, the government of the day sent Commissaries into the provinces with instructions to visit as well the Libraries which had been already enriched with the spoils of the Monasteries as the yet undistributed accumulations of like origin which were lying under the temporary

* According to one account; apparently well founded. But according to another account—and that given in an official Report—the Cordeliers of Troyes were the Trustees of Hennequin's library before it passed to the Municipality.

† Libri, '*Rapports au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique*;' published in the '*Journal des Savants*,' 1841-42.

guardianship, sometimes of the departmental, sometimes of the municipal authorities. These Commissaries were empowered to make selections and transfers; partly (as it seems) with a view to establishing a more equal participation amongst the Provincial Libraries themselves; partly,—and more especially,—for the aggrandizement of those of the Capital.

In this way the Troyes Library was deprived of about three thousand five hundred printed volumes; and of nearly five hundred manuscripts. In each department the volumes so transferred comprised some of the choicest books in the Collection. Part were sent to Paris; part to Montpellier; part to Dijon. Yet, after all these losses, the relative position of the Town Library of Troyes amongst institutions of the same class was little altered. At the date of the latest general report on the Provincial Libraries of France—drawn up in 1854—only four other provincial collections stood higher in the number of their printed books (Strasburgh, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Rouen), whilst in the extent of its Collection of Manuscripts it was without a rival. The printed books were returned as about 100,000 volumes; the MSS. as about 3000. But it was, and is, little used, in comparison with its extent and intrinsic value. At the date of the report referred to, its average daily number of readers was but twenty-five.* Its income from the municipal funds was about £180 a year.

In the same year in which James HENNEQUIN bequeathed to Troyes its Free Town Library, Humphrey CBETHAM made the Will, under the provisions of which Manchester

* 'Statistique des Bibliothiques Publiques de France' (printed in 1855-57).

was to inherit a Free Library in connexion with its Free School. In France, during the following two centuries, HENNEQUIN had many imitators. In England, during the same period, CHETHAM had scarcely one.

Elaborate as are the French official returns on many heads of inquiry connected with its Public Libraries, they do not afford the means of discriminating, in all cases and with exact precision, those among the Provincial Libraries which strictly belong to cities, towns, or communes from others which belong to institutions of various kinds established in such towns or communes, but not expressly municipal, although in many cases deriving part of their support from municipal sources. There is ground, however, for stating, broadly, that whilst more than three hundred French towns and villages now possess Free Libraries, administered and maintained by the municipalities, there are in addition to that number many other Provincial Libraries, of various origin and variously governed, which in practice are as freely accessible as are the libraries belonging directly to the towns themselves. The total number of French Provincial Libraries, freely open to the public at large, was in 1857, at the least, three hundred and forty ; and of these not less than three hundred and two were both Free Consulting Libraries and Free Lending Libraries. The other thirty-eight were Lending Libraries exclusively. They were as accessible as the others ; but they possessed no reading rooms. Forty-one libraries out of the three hundred and three of this class which combined Consulting Collections with Lending Collections, had reading rooms which were open during the evening as well as during the day.

As will be seen, presently, the large efforts which have been made very recently to increase and to diffuse the

RETURNS ON PROVINCIAL TOWN LIBRARIES, 1855-8. 201

educational advantages of easily accessible books have, for the most part, taken new channels.

Of the existing 'Town Libraries' of France a considerable number date their virtual origin from that Act of the National Convention which transferred many of the libraries of the suppressed monastic communities to the newly-founded 'Central Schools' of the revolutionary period. Under the Consulate, those schools were entirely re-organized and their libraries were given to the municipalities of the towns. The books thus acquired became, in some cases, an augmentation of Town Libraries already formed, but, in a much larger number of cases, they were made the groundwork of new Collections, the future maintenance of which devolved upon the corporate funds.

As the local corporations have to meet the charges of maintenance, the Mayor, on their behalf, has usually the patronage of appointments in the Town Libraries. For a very brief interval—in the year 1839—this provision was altered. The Royal 'Ordonnance' of the 22nd of February in that year, framed by M. DE SALVANDY, decreed that the Minister of Public Instruction should thenceforth appoint the Librarians on the occurrence of vacancies. The change naturally excited dissatisfaction in the towns. When M. VILLEMAIN became, during the same year, Minister of Public Instruction a new Ordonnance was issued by which the former practice of appointment, by the Mayors, was restored.

*Ordonnance
du 22 Fév.,
1839, titre iii,
Art. 41.*

*Villemain,
'Rapport au
Roi,' &c.,
1839.*

The aggregate contents of the Free Town and Communal Libraries of France may be estimated to have amounted, in 1868, to about 4,122,000 volumes of printed books, and 44,070 Manuscripts. At some periods hereto-

fore, a return of the MSS. in the Provincial Libraries would have shown a larger aggregate. For many MSS. have at various times, and under various governments, been selected out of the provincial establishments for the aggrandizement of the great libraries of the Capital, and more especially, of the Imperial Library of Paris, in the way of which an example has been already cited in regard to Troyes.

The amounts expended by the Municipalities throughout France, for the support of their Free Libraries, vary from year to year. In 1854, the aggregate amount was about 408,000 francs (£17,000). Of this sum 223,000 francs were absorbed in salaries and wages. At present (1868) the total outlay may be estimated as scarcely exceeding 450,000 francs. In addition to this municipal expenditure there is, it will be remembered, a considerable national expenditure for the augmentation of the books by liberal governmental gifts, made from year to year. This source has no real parallel in our British experience. The gifts of individuals have also, in many towns, been very liberal.

So far as the use made of the French Town Libraries is shewn by the official returns it appears to fall far short of that due proportion to the extent and intrinsic value of the libraries which might be looked for. The statistics published between the years 1855-7 appear to be the latest—extending to the whole of France—which are attainable. As respects the use and frequentation of the libraries, they are restricted to the numbers of readers who attend the reading rooms. They supply no information as to the extent of the issues of books to borrowers. According to those returns, the aggregate daily attendance of readers in the reading rooms of three hundred and three freely accessible Consulting Libraries (belonging to as many several

RETURNS ON PROVINCIAL TOWN LIBRARIES, 1855-8. 203

cities, towns, and villages,) amounted, on an average, to 3,746. The figures assign, therefore, to each library of the three hundred and three an average daily attendance of twelve readers.

The bearings and full scope of the facts will become the plainer if, to this broad summary, the details of some particular cases be added, by way of example. For greater brevity these details may be grouped into classes. And it may be well to take them from towns varying much in size, in the extent of their libraries, and in the character of their population. The first group of examples gives the figures applicable to twelve of the largest provincial cities of France, ranked in the order of their estimated population—as it stood at the Census taken shortly before the average date of the returns on libraries made to the Ministry of Public Instruction.* For the reasons mentioned in the note there are no means of giving, with exact precision, the population figures so as to make them correspond, year for year, with the Library figures.

* From the time necessarily occupied in the collection of these returns, —increased, no doubt, by the novelty of the practice of requiring them,—some of the library figures would be in nearer correspondence with the population figures of 1856, than with those of 1851. But these would be exceptional. The greatest discrepancy, however, arises from the changes in the municipal limits of the towns themselves, by their so enlarging their borders as to absorb suburbs and outlying communes which, at the date of the preceding census, would of course be enumerated separately. Thus, in the second group of examples, between the dates of 1851 and 1861, Havre absorbed, as a municipality, the hamlets of Ingouville and Granville. At the first-named census it was inferior, in extent of population, to Poitiers. At the second, its population had become nearly two and a half times that of Poitiers.

FREE TOWN LIBRARIES OF FRANCE.—POPULATION OF THE TOWN; EXTENT OF LIBRARY; AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS.				
EXAMPLE FIRST.				
NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION.		AGGREGATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE TOWN LIBRARY ABOUT 1855 (INCLUDING MSS.)	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS.
	CENSUS OF 1851.	CENSUS OF 1861.		
1. Lyons . . .	177,190	318,803	121,500	70
2. Bordeaux . . .	130,997	162,750	123,320	70
3. Rouen . . .	100,265	102,649	112,355	40
4. Toulouse . . .	93,379	113,229	50,700	140
5. Strasburgh . . .	75,565	82,014	181,589	50
6. Amiens . . .	52,149	58,780	53,600	40
7. Besançon . . .	41,295	46,786	81,500	40
8. Avignon . . .	35,890	36,081	61,200	18
9. Versailles . . .	35,367	43,899	56,039	20
10. Grenoble . . .	31,340	34,726	81,500	32
11. Troyes . . .	27,376	34,613	103,000	25
12. Aix . . .	27,255	27,659	96,062	25

If the libraries of these twelve cities be arranged in the order of their relative magnitude, they will stand thus: (1) Strasburgh; (2) Bordeaux; (3) Lyons; (4) Rouen; (5) Troyes; (6) Aix; (7) Besançon; (8) Grenoble; (9) Avignon; (10) Versailles; (11) Amiens; (12) Toulouse.

The Library of Strasburgh dates from the year 1531. It is very rich both in rare and choice printed books and in manuscripts. Of books which came from the press before the year 1520 it possesses about 4,300; and of these it is said that more than one fourth are without dates. Its abundant rarities are accompanied by an excellent collection of modern books. With the old library of the town a large collegiate library and two or three valuable private libraries have been conjoined.

Bordeaux derives its Town Library mainly from the old

RETURNS ON PROVINCIAL TOWN LIBRARIES, 1855-8. 205

collection of its 'Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Arts,' enriched, in the usual way, from the collections of dissolved monasteries in the neighbourhood. It is especially well-furnished in good editions of the Greek and Roman classic authors; in works on the plastic arts, and in the literature of natural history.

The Town Library of Rouen, prior to the acquisition of the great collection of M. LEBER, possessed about 35,000 printed volumes, of which the older portion had accrued from suppressed monasteries, and the more modern portion from systematic and liberal purchases, as well as from private gifts. Then came the purchase of the LEBER library, at a cost of nearly £4,000, and the munificent bequest of M. Eugene COQUEBERT DE MONTBRET. This latter gift appears to have more than doubled a collection which already, both in extent and intrinsic value, as well as in efficiency of working condition, ranked very high amongst the public collections of France and reflected great credit on the municipality which maintained it.

The gift conferred on Aix, in the year 1786, by the Marquess of MÉJANES provided a Free Public Library for a town which by neglect and supineness had suffered two Town Libraries of earlier foundation to be virtually lost. The liberal collector by whose bequest Aix regained, just on the eve of the Revolution, an institution of which it had dispossessed itself as carelessly in the eighteenth century as in the fifteenth, resembled our own HEBER in the ownership of several libraries in various places. He had one at Aix; another at Arles; another at Avignon, and a fourth at Paris. All were bequeathed to Aix. To an admirable printed collection, there is subjoined an extensive and choice series of MSS.

The combination of good printed books with famous

MSS. characterises the Town Library of Besançon as well as that of Aix. The GRANVELLE MSS. have made some of the more prominent circumstances which mark the history of the Besançon Library very widely known.

That of the Grenoble Town Library is more interesting still. The inhabitants raised a large public subscription, in 1772, to purchase the library of their deceased bishop. The Faculty of Advocates belonging to the Parliament of Grenoble joined in the foundation of the new institution, by giving to the Town their own library; and they laid an impost on themselves in order to provide a liberal endowment fund for future purchases. The King,—that he too might have a worthy part in an institution of which the beginnings were so eminently marked by public spirit,—gave copies of the splendid series of publications issued from the royal printing office of France. After the Revolution of 1789 the most precious of the printed books and MSS. of the celebrated monastery of the *Grande-Chartreuse* were added to the collection thus founded. Amongst these Carthusian acquisitions a series of printed incunabula, originally formed by a collector who was himself the contemporary of FUST, GUTTENBERG, and SCHOIFFER, is remarkable. Very recently a new building has been erected—or is in course of erection—for the reception of the Grenoble library. It is, I believe, one of the extremely small number of library buildings which have been mainly designed by a librarian. The plans are said to exhibit—as, under such circumstances, they plainly ought to do—unusual closeness of adaptation to the end in view.

The Town Libraries of Avignon and of Amiens were founded, mainly from monastic collections, after the first Revolution. Those of Versailles and of Toulouse are of

RETURNS ON PROVINCIAL TOWN LIBRARIES, 1855-8. 207

more recent origin, but the history of their formation presents no notable circumstances.

The second group of examples comprises eight towns which range in present population at from about 10,000 inhabitants to about 30,000. The ninth (Havre) contains, within its ancient limits, between 30,000 and 40,000, but by its administrative incorporation with Ingouville and other suburbs comprised in 1861 a population of 74,336. Each of the other three towns of the group contains less than 10,000 inhabitants.

FREE TOWN LIBRARIES OF FRANCE.—POPULATION OF THE TOWN; EXTENT OF LIBRARY; AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS.				
EXAMPLE SECOND.				
NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION.		AGGREGATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE TOWN LIBRARY ABOUT 1855 (INCLUDING MSS.)	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS.
	CENSUS OF 1851.	CENSUS OF 1861.		
1. Poitiers . . .	29,277	30,563	23,089	12
2. Havre . . .	28,954	74,336	23,605	50
3. Bourges . . .	25,037	28,064	20,310	10
4. Niort . . .	18,727	20,831	21,021	6
5. Blois . . .	17,749	20,331	20,010	12
6. Pau . . .	16,196	21,140	20,000	40
7. Bastia . . .	15,985	19,304	20,012	25
8. Saintes . . .	11,566	10,962	22,030	8
9. Carpentras . . .	10,711	10,918	25,800	6
10. La Rochelle . . .	Under 10,000 Inhabitants		22,324	5
11. Charleville . . .			23,399	5
12. Vesoul . . .			23,441	20

If the Libraries of these twelve towns be arranged according to their relative extent, they stand thus:—
 (1) Carpentras, (2) Havre, (3) Vesoul, (4) Charleville,

(5) Poitiers, (6) La Rochelle, (7) Saintes, (8) Niort, (9) Bourges, (10) Bastia, (11) Blois, (12) Pau.

The Town Library of Carpentras dates its origin from the middle of the eighteenth century; and its chief distinction lies in the possession of some of the MSS. of PEIRESC. That of Havre was founded in 1823, and comprises a good collection of modern books, well adapted to mercantile and popular use. The Library of the little town of Vesoul was formed from the relics of the confiscated monastic collections of the Department of the Upper Saone, after their best contents had been otherwise appropriated.

The MSS. in the Charleville Library are chiefly theological. In that department they include many which are both curious and valuable. Those at La Rochelle are precious as materials of local history. The extensive series at Bourges came, for the most part, from the Library of the old University, and the majority of them relate to theological subjects.

The last group of examples will consist rather of villages than of towns, and it will be superfluous to give the details of their population.

RETURNS OF PROVINCIAL TOWN LIBRARIES, 1855-7. 209

FREE TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES OF FRANCE.—NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY, AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS (WHEN RETURNED).

EXAMPLE THIRD.

TOWN.	DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF READERS.
1. Bagnères	<i>Upper Pyrenees</i>	2,978	...
2. Nantua	<i>Ain</i>	2,802	...
3. Nogent-le-Rotron	<i>Eure and Loire</i>	2,800	...
4. Saint Claude	<i>Jura</i>	2,732	8
5. Pont-de-Vaux	<i>Ain</i>	2,646	...
6. Loches	<i>Indre and Loire</i>	2,620	...
7. Chateau Gontier	<i>Mayenne</i>	2,577	6
8. Charolles	<i>Saône and Loire</i>	2,426	...
9. Oleron	<i>Lower Pyrenees</i>	2,188	...
10. Baume-les-Dames	<i>Doubs</i>	2,074	3
11. Bourbourg	<i>North</i>	2,036	11
12. Mirande	<i>Gers</i>	2,025	...

None of these Libraries, it will be observed, exceeded 3000 volumes in extent at the date of the returns. Nearly all of them are of recent formation.

The relative extent of the use of the Free Town Libraries of France by Readers in the reading rooms, may be further illustrated by grouping some examples, in a different way. The number of days in each week during which they are open varies greatly. Some are open only on one day of the week. Others are open on every day, Sunday included. But the great majority—if we exclude those Libraries which are of very small size—are open either for six days, or for five, in every week.

The highest daily average of readers obtains at Toulouse and at Lyons. In each of those towns the Free Libraries are open on six days of the week, and they have, on the

average, 140 readers. But at Toulouse the readers are all accommodated in one Library, whilst at Lyons they are spread over two. Montpellier has a daily average of 100 readers; Strasburgh, 50; Metz, 45; Amiens and Boulogne, each 40; Caen, 35; Clermont and Bastia, each 25. All these Libraries are open on six days in each week.

The following Town Libraries are open on five days in the week, and their average number of readers, on each open day, stands thus:—Rennes (119 readers); Nantes (75); Bordeaux (70); Marseilles (65); Havre (50); Pau and Rouen (each 40); Grenoble (34); Cahors and Dijon (each 30); Troyes (25); Nancy (24).

Toul, Haguenau, Valence, Evreux, and Montauban, open their Libraries on four days in the week, and their daily average of readers ranges between 31 (at Toul) and 20 (at Montauban).

Besançon, Auxerre, Saint Etienne, and Vesoul are among the more considerable of those Town Libraries which are open on three days only. Their average number of readers varies from 40 (at Besançon) to 20 (at Vesoul).

Among the towns which open their Libraries only twice a week are Montivilliers, Autun, Châtillon-sur-Seine, and Vannes. Here the average number of readers ranges between 30 and 40. Sarreguemines, Montbéliard, and Neufchateau are open once a week, and have from twenty-eight readers to fifteen at each opening.

The examples which have been given—under greatly varying conditions—of the management and working of the Town Libraries of France will, at least, have sufficed to show that the majority of them are poorly maintained and little used. There are striking exceptions. But even where the Libraries are admirable for their contents, and

creditably supported by the Municipalities, the use which is made of them by readers cannot be regarded as showing any due proportion either to the value of the Libraries themselves, or to the aims of those who founded them. Above all, it is a fair inference from the examples cited that, in the main, the old Town Libraries have failed to extend their advantages to *all* classes of the town population; even where the circumstances, both of maintenance and of accessibility, have been favourable.

Whilst this fact had become more and more evident to French thinkers and educationists, another and correlative fact had also come into prominent view. Pernicious books of many kinds were found to have widened their circulation. Instead of being driven out of the field by the greater accessibility of good books, much that was frivolous and much that was corrupting found new channels of diffusion. By careful inquiry this fact also was placed beyond question. And it deepened the conviction already attained that new and more efficient machinery must be found for bringing within the reach of even the poorest classes good and elevating reading. Within the last ten years vigorous effort has been made in this direction, and with considerable success. It has been made in many ways. Amongst those in which the success appears to have been greatest may be named the Primary School Libraries, established in 1862; the Popular Libraries established, in some cases by the Municipalities; in others by voluntary associations, in many of the large and especially of the manufacturing towns of France; and the District Libraries which have been gradually formed in the several '*arrondissements*' of Paris. But as yet the experience attained of the working of either class of the new libraries is very brief and partial. Its chief

The Primary
School and
Communal
Libraries.

interest in connection with the main subject of these pages is an interest of contrast. For the new institutions derive a small portion of their support from payments from the borrowers of books, whilst their main support is derived from municipal funds. These payments, however, are not universal or compulsory. The 'Ordonnance' by which the School Libraries were created describes the payment by the term '*cotisation volontaire.*' A part of the use which is made of them is free. Another part of that use is paid for by an annual subscription.

The general provisions of the measure of June 1862 are as follows:—

Arrêté du
Min. de l'In-
struction
Publique,
1er Juin, 1862.

"There shall be established in every Primary School a School Library, to be composed (1) of class-books; (2) of books presented by order of the Minister of Public Instruction; (3) of books purchased in pursuance of grants by the local council of the prefecture within which the School Library exists (*Conseils Généraux*); (4) of books presented by individual donors; (5) of books purchased out of the funds of the School itself."

The funds applicable to such purposes are (1) those voted by the Municipal Councils and in addition those accruing (2) from voluntary subscriptions or from legacies; (3) from fines levied for the loss or injury (*dégradations*) of books lent; and (4) from a *voluntary* but annually fixed Rate of payment *for the loan of books borrowed for domestic use.**

No books can be placed in such libraries,—whether accruing by purchase or by gift,—without the sanction of the Inspector of Schools. As to class-books, they must uniformly be such as have received the sanction of the

* "*Cotisation volontaire fournie par les familles des Éléves payants, et dont le taux sera fixé chaque année.*" &c.

Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and have been duly entered on the authorized Catalogue.

Each Communal schoolmaster must keep systematic accounts of accessions, receipts, expenditure, and circulation or other use of books, and must make an annual report at the close of each year.

The Inspector of Schools must send to the Ministry of Public Instruction, in like manner, an annual report of the condition and working of all the School Libraries comprised within his district. The measure of which these are the leading clauses was devised by M. ROULAND, who, in 1862, was Minister of Public Instruction. It has created a class of Libraries which is altogether new. They are—when completely organized—at once ‘School Libraries’ and ‘Communal Libraries.’ But the first provision made in them is of books expressly calculated for the scholars. Books suited for adult reading are gradually superadded, as the means accrue.

Within five years there were formed, under the ‘Ordonnance’ of 1862, no less than 10,243 Primary School Libraries, in more than 6000 of which provision had been already made both for the pupils attending school, and for the families to which they respectively belong. Within the same period 1,117,352 volumes were distributed amongst the libraries of these ‘Primary Schools’ and those of ‘Normal Schools,’—of earlier formation. Of the whole number of books so distributed, 736,006 volumes were purchased from the funds of the Prefectures and Town Councils of the several localities; 325,409 were given by the Ministry of Public Instruction; 55,937 were given by private donors.

Further experience, it is obvious, will be needed before a definite opinion can be formed of the wisdom, or of the

‘Bibliographie de la France,’ 1866, pp. 18, 19; and *‘Journ. Gén. de l’Instruction Publique,’* of same year.

sufficiency, of M. ROULAND'S plans for making the Primary School Libraries serve also as Communal Libraries. The evidence is abundant as to the rapidity with which the new institutions have been formed, but the statistics have yet to be collected which shall show the extent to which they have been used. All that can at present be said on that head is that the use which is known to have been already made of the School Libraries, beyond the walls of the schools themselves, is regarded as satisfactory by the promoters.

The important provision in the plan of 1862 which exacts the sanction of the School Inspectors as the necessary condition of the admission of books into the libraries appears to have met with general approval. There has not been any like unanimity about the system followed for the admission of books into certain other popular libraries established (much more recently) by the municipalities, and maintained out of municipal funds, at Saint-Etienne, at Amiens, and in several other towns. On this point a remarkable discussion occurred in the French Senate, in 1867. It arose out of the presentation of a petition from some inhabitants of Saint-Etienne.

In that Town two Free Libraries had been established by the Town Council. They were placed under the management of a mixed Committee—twelve in number—half of whose members were chosen from the Council itself, and half from the town at large.

The petitioners complained that "numerous works had been acquired for the Free Libraries which were of a kind little to be expected on the shelves of a library open to all classes of readers." Among the works incriminated were those of VOLTAIRE, J. J. ROUSSEAU, PROUDHON, FOURIER, CONSIDÉRANT, RENAN, and MICHELET; the tales of Madame

DUDEVANT, of SUE, and of BALZAC. The list also included a work of M. DARGAND which had had the honour of being laureated by the French Academy in 1861, and of receiving the 'Gobert prize,' after an elaborate report upon its merits, drawn up by M. VILLEMMAIN. This book is entitled *Histoire de la Liberté religieuse en France et de ses fondateurs*. In respect of some of the books declared by the petitioners to be unsuitable for a Library "open to all classes of readers," there was little room for real discussion. In a national library every book mentioned in the list ought to be found. For a popular library a large proportion of those enumerated in the list were, just as obviously, ill-chosen. But the inclusion of a book like that of M. DARGAND removed the discussion to quite another platform. It evinced a tacit purpose in the petitioners to attack, as by a side-wind, the principles alike of freedom of worship and of freedom of opinion.

Under any aspect of the matter, the formation of an expurgatory 'index' was no work for the legislature. M. SAINTE-BEUVE and M. Michel CHEVALIER went the length of contending that the matter should be entirely left to the respective Town Councils and Local Committees. The Senator whose duty it was to report on the Petition proposed, on the other hand, an express condemnation of the act of the Saint-Etienne functionaries. M. BAROCHE contended in favour of a middle course. He regarded it to be within the proper functions of the Council of State to direct the formation of Catalogues for the Popular Libraries; to provide for their examination and publicity; and to prescribe a method by which unsuitable books should be removed. And in this opinion the Senate concurred.

Among the many libraries of Paris there are several which subserve the purposes of ordinary 'Town Libraries' without being in any way municipal. No city in the world has so large a provision of books publicly and freely available to students.* But there is a growing opinion amongst

* About the accuracy of this assertion there is no room for doubt, although the statistics of the Parisian libraries, collectively, have never been given with precision,—that is to say, on the basis of actual and contemporaneous counting. For a fairly approximate estimate the materials abound. Here it must suffice to mention that the official returns of 1850 assigned to five of the secondary public libraries of Paris—ranking next after the Imperial Library (then '*Bibliothèque Nationale*') an aggregate of about 730,000 printed volumes and 13,800 MSS. To those five libraries the same returns assigned a yearly aggregate increment, on the average of certain past years, of about 2,800 volumes. On this basis, and supposing that rate of increment to have been maintained, the number of printed volumes would have grown, at the end of 1867, to about 778,000 volumes. On the other hand, returns—apparently at once independent and official—printed, towards the end of 1867, in the *Annuaire* of Didot (for the year 1868), assign to the same five libraries an aggregate of only 750,000 volumes. It seems a fair inference from the comparison that the last-named estimate does not greatly err in excess of the truth; and excess is the common and well-known tendency of all such estimates. At the same date (end of 1867) the *lowest* estimate of the contents of the Imperial Library assign to it 985,000 printed volumes and about 90,000 manuscript volumes (exclusive of charters and other unbound documents and records of various kinds). To these numbers have to be added the contents of the Libraries of the City, of the Luxembourg Palace, and of the Imperial School of Fine Arts, all of which are freely accessible. We have thus an aggregate of 1,988,000 volumes amassed in the strictly public libraries of Paris. Much more than one half of this vast number of volumes are accessible to all comers. The recent regulations which accompanied the formation of two distinct reading rooms at the Imperial Library have wisely drawn a line between the needs of ordinary readers, and those of readers having definite objects of labour and study. Common books for common purposes are given out in the ordinary reading room unrestrictedly. Costly, rare, and choice books are provided in the special reading room for readers—and for such only—"whose pursuits and purposes of real study give warranty for placing at their disposal the treasures of the Library."

the ablest of those administrators and publicists who have turned their attention to the government and working of Parisian Libraries that much of the existing contents of them will need, eventually, to be redistributed. For some time past it has been contended that each of the libraries of the capital should have a specific character, and that each of them should be administered with a view to the special requirements of a particular class of readers. If this be a desirable end, community of management, if not community of funds, would seem to be an essential condition of its attainment.

“The public Libraries of Paris,” wrote M. de Laborde, in 1855, “have all been formed independently of each other. At the time of the distribution of the books which were confiscated during the Revolution there was, indeed, some idea of giving a specific character to each of the libraries which shared in that allotment, but the idea was not carried out. At present the Parisian libraries have no common link, although they ought to have a common organization. Each should be devoted to one particular class of books, and then, collectively, they would form a universal library. To this end it would be necessary to make a redistribution of their contents, so as to give a character of relative completeness to each in the department specially assigned to it. The particular selection might be governed either by the demands which the library is intended to meet, or by the original character of the primary collection itself. Collectively, the ‘budget’ of the Parisian libraries ought to be brought into balance with the literary productiveness of the whole world. For some years past thirty-five thousand volumes have been published in a year. That number (at least) will be maintained for a long time to come. Strike off the mere reprints, the trivial literature, the dramatic

Alleged need
of the Classi-
fication of
the Parisian
Libraries.

pieces, pamphlets of merely local interest, and service-books. There will remain perhaps, twenty-five thousand volumes for purchase. Allowing for reductions of price on the one hand, and for the dearness of certain extensive publications on the other, you have an annual outlay, say of 150,000 francs (£6,250). . . . A general catalogue of the acquisitions of the year would be published which would point to the library in which each work was placed and also to its number or local mark. Every ten years a general index might be made to all the acquisitions of the period. . . . And, in addition, each library might have its own alphabetical and its own systematic catalogue." These suggestions point to plans of improvement which are not capable of very speedy realization. But they deserve to be weighed and considered by all who are interested in the working of libraries. In the management, during recent years, of the Library of the City of Paris they have already had a partial application.

The City
Library of
Paris.

The original City Library, or the greater portion of it, was transferred, early in this century, to the Institute of France. The existing library therefore is of comparatively recent formation. It is maintained from municipal funds and is placed under the general control of one of the superintendents attached to the secretarial department of the Prefecture of the Seine. The members of the 'Commission for Historiography' act as its Inspectors or Visitors, and advise, from time to time, on points of organization and improvement. The library is estimated to contain from 90,000 to 100,000 volumes, and is freely open to the public during six days in the week.

Something of that 'specialty' of character so strongly contended for in the remarks of M. DE LABORDE has been

given to the City Library,—but only of late in any notable degree,—by the systematic collection of works relating to the history and internal affairs of Paris itself. Such a series, if brought together with any approach to completeness, will show, however, that an entire severance of the acquisitions, in current literature, of one library in a town from those of every other in the same town is neither desirable nor possible. Books, for example, which relate to specific branches of industry carried on in Paris will have their appropriate place both in the City Library and in that of the Chamber of Commerce. They can as little be dispensed with in the one collection as in the other. Still more numerous are the books which will have to be placed as well in the libraries which provide, more especially, for the wants of students, as in those which aim at carrying the benefits of reading to the humblest classes of the population.

The Library of St. Geneviève occupies a middle position. Even recent accounts of its extent so largely differ as to place its number of printed volumes, sometimes at 150,000, sometimes at 180,000. But on the point of its great public utility there is no doubt whatever. Its large and noble reading-room is open during six evenings in every week and is habitually filled with readers. Since the Revolution this library has derived its main support from national funds. It was founded, as a monastic library, about the year 1630, by Cardinal de LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, during his tenure of the abbacy of St. Geneviève.

Library of
St. Ge-
neviève.

Hitherto, the Popular Libraries of the several municipal districts of Paris—*i.e.* of the '*arrondissements*' into which the city is divided, each of them having its mayor and

The Popular
Libraries of
Arrondisse-
ments of
Paris.

other functionaries—have been usually based on the principle of the union of a small monthly payment by each participant, with a municipal contribution, and with voluntary gifts. The regulations vary, but some payment, however small in amount, is the general rule. All these arrondissement libraries are of very recent date.

Thus, in the third arrondissement—to take but one example—a ‘Popular Library’ was founded in the year 1862. Accommodation for a small collection of books and for a reading room,—to be opened from seven o’clock in the evening until ten,—was provided by the municipality. About 1500 volumes were brought together, partly by purchase and partly by gift. They included books of elementary instruction, works of travel, history, and science, as well as books of a more popular but sound literature, and current periodicals. The terms of admission are these: Male readers pay an entrance fee of one franc (10d.) and a monthly subscription of forty centimes (4d.) Female readers pay one half of those amounts. Within about three months of the opening, 3300 volumes were issued to borrowers. Later notices of the progress of these popular collections show that nearly every ‘arrondissement’ possesses one; that their plan and regulations vary in minor points; and that they are working with good results. But no comprehensive view either of their aggregate extent or of their issues is yet attainable.

*Annuaire du
Bibliophile,
1863, p. 110.*

On the whole, it may be said that whilst Paris is unsurpassed,—if not altogether unapproached,—in the reading facilities which its libraries freely offer to men of letters and to students, it is but beginning to enter on the path of the systematic public provision, by some measure of public, municipal, and common

charge, of books to be carried into the homes of its artisans and handicraftsmen. The small beginnings in this direction have hitherto been merely partial, tentative, and hesitating. So far as the charge is a municipal burden the readers and borrowers of books are contributory, in their degree, irrespectively of the monthly payments. But the general character impressed on the district libraries partakes much more of charitable gift from richer to poorer than of public provision for a public interest. In this feature lies the salient distinction between the '*Free Libraries*' of England and America, and many of the '*Volks-Bibliotheken*' of Germany, on the one hand; and the '*Bibliothèques Populaires*' of Paris and of many other French towns on the other hand.

As respects France at large, two conclusions more especially seem to be fully established by the facts which have been cited: (1) In its large number of provincial libraries it possesses the framework within which the wants of the populations of the larger towns might be effectively met. But it is the framework merely, for the most part. Probably much more than half of those older libraries which are managed by the municipalities are at present in a state of torpor, or, at best, in a state of half activity. (2) In the vast number of new libraries established in connection with the Communal Schools, and so liberally fostered by M. ROULAND and by his successor in the Ministry of Public Instruction, a machinery has been initiated which can hardly fail to have good and large results upon the generation now rising.

Whether from both sorts of libraries, in combination with that spirit of improvement in the action of the municipalities and communes of which many evidences have been recently given, good books will be effectually brought

within the reach of the masses of the French population is still a problem the full solution of which is probably distant.

Associative
Popular
Libraries.

Meanwhile, great effort in this direction is being made by societies which have for their especial object the circulation of small numbers of selected books, more particularly in villages and hamlets which hitherto have been wholly unprovided with libraries of any kind. Some of the groups of books provided by such associations itinerate as well as circulate. The aggregate extent of these collections is already counted by millions. In some of them books of elementary education predominate; in others devotional books; again in others, works of history and travel suited for popular reading.

Eminent French bookselling firms have, for some years past, taken a prominent share in efforts of a like kind, by extensive gifts of books. The house of 'HACHETTE and Company' has set a most liberal example in this way, as well by the marked excellence of the books contributed as by their vast numbers. These have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and by the machinery of that department have been spread throughout France.

If the remark be added that, in all probability, more would have been already accomplished in some of the many channels of educational effort which have been (very inadequately) noticed in the preceding pages, but for certain official trammels, that remark is submitted in no spirit of presumption. The evidence is conclusive that in certain cases official formalities connected with the establishment and working of Popular Libraries in the French Empire have been so employed as to prove friendly, not adverse, to the

promotion of educated thought and free opinion. It is the unfriendly attitude of a certain section of the French Clergy towards the machinery of true popular education which has chiefly impeded some among the many efforts which have been made to carry good secular literature—no less than good religious literature—over the length and breadth of the Empire. Occasionally, the government censorship over the Popular Libraries has been wisely made the means of holding in check a clerical censorship, far less friendly in its character. But it may well be hoped that restrictions of either kind are temporary conditions, not permanent ones.

CHAPTER II.

THE TOWN LIBRARIES AND POPULAR LIBRARIES OF GERMANY.

German Town Libraries of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries—Influence of the Reformation on Educational effort of all kinds—The Statistics of the Town Libraries, published by Petscholdt in 1853, and in subsequent years—Examples and Tabular Summary—History of the Town Library of Hamburgh—and of that of Breslau—and of Augsburgh—and of Nuremberg—The Popular Libraries of recent formation.

German Town
Libraries of
the XVth and
XVIth Cen-
turies.

BEFORE the close of the sixteenth century, Augsburgh, Dantzic, Hamburgh, Lubeck, Treves, Ratisbon, Halle, and Goerlitz,—as well as Ulm, Frankfort, and Nuremberg,—possessed Town Libraries which were already objects of municipal care, as well as memorials of the beneficence and public spirit of individual citizens. The still more early-founded Town Libraries of Ulm, Frankfort, and Nuremberg (all of which date from the fifteenth century,) had been greatly improved and reorganized. The libraries of several of the towns and cities first-named had had their beginnings in small collections of MSS. given or bequeathed to churches, long before the dawn of the Reformation. Sometimes the donors of these were ecclesiastics; sometimes they were laymen. But it was mainly owing to the mental energy of the German Reformers, and to the latent intellectual sympathies which were by them aroused into vigorous life, that the duties of an educational sort which devolved upon towns in their corporate character were brought into prominence. The Reformers made it manifest

that the communities were bound to make (or to help to make) a public provision of the silent teachers of mankind, as well as to provide, or to contribute towards providing, the stipends of schoolmasters.

In Germany, as everywhere else, those who promoted the good work had to struggle against an abundant measure of inertness and indifference. They had—as educationists and thinkers always have—their hard battle to fight with the obstinate adherents of the old routine. But the impulse given, early in the sixteenth century, to the formation of libraries and to the popularizing of their use as amongst the chief agents of civilization was in Germany a continuous impulse. Whatever the partial intermissions, its influence never died out. In Germany the history of Town Libraries during four successive centuries is characterised—if we may take it as a whole—by more of a steady progressiveness than is their history in any other country in the world. And it is so, in spite alike of the immediate ravages of such periods of destruction as the Thirty Years' War, and of the long-continued impediments to civilizing effort of every kind which thence ensued.

The early contrast in respect of Public Libraries, viewed as matters of municipal provision and care, between Germany and France is not less salient than that which obtained—during a much longer period—between Germany and England. At the close of the sixteenth century, France possessed (in all probability) no municipal library which reflected any credit on the town it belonged to, save that of Lyons. At the same period, England had no such library at all.

For any reasonable approximation to a *general* view of the statistics of the existing Town Libraries of Germany

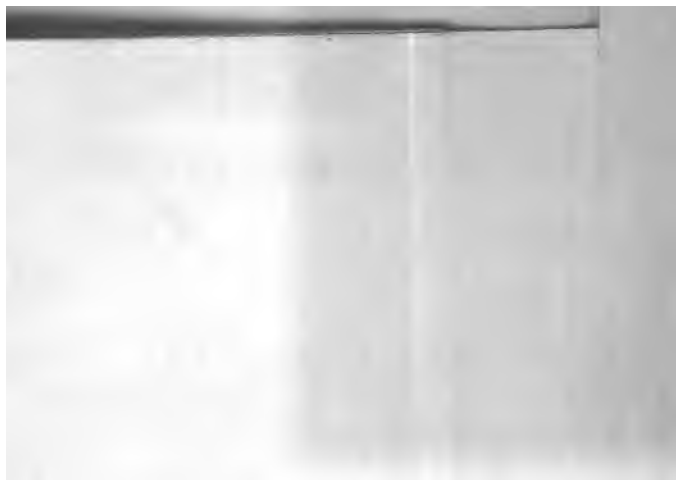
Statistics of
German
Town Librar-
ies in 1853.

we have to go back to the years 1852-53. No comprehensive summary of that part of the subject can, as yet, be had which is of later date. That such statistics exist at all, in a trustworthy form, is due to the elaborate researches of a man who has done more both to collect and to diffuse knowledge concerning the economy and good management of Public Libraries—chiefly, but by no means exclusively, in Germany—as well as concerning their history, than, perhaps, any other writer. Dr. Julius PETZOLDT'S *Handbuch deutscher Bibliotheken*, published in 1853, continues, in 1869, to be the one trustworthy source of information on the topic, whilst the best supplementary information must be sought, partly in the successive volumes (1854—1868) of the same Author's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft*, and partly in those (published contemporaneously) of Dr. Robert NAUMANN'S *Serapeum*. These combined sources will afford, for some of the German towns, statistics of a more recent date which may usefully be compared with those of 1853. But in many cases the figures last named are the latest that can yet be supplied.

It will best consist with the practical purpose of this volume, and also with its necessary limitations, to give the statistics of the German Town Libraries in a tabular form, and with as much brevity as is attainable. They do not admit, however, of being brought within the compass of an ordinary page, and are therefore printed on the folding leaf which faces the present page. The arrangement adopted is in so far that of PETZOLDT'S *Handbuch*, as that it treats of Germany as a whole, irrespective of the State divisions subsisting when the returns were compiled. It departs from that arrangement in another particular by ranking the towns according to the relative extent of their

7. LEIPZIG Founded as 'Council Library,' in 1077, but including the remains of an earlier Collection, given to the Town in 1466. Opened to the Public in 1683. Augmented in 1838 by the large (about 25,000 volumes) and very valuable Library of H. L. POELITZ. Open three days in the week.
8. DANZIG Founded, as 'Council Library,' in 1580. Open twice in the week.
9. HANNOVER Founded in the 16th Century in the Council House, upon the remains of two earlier Town Libraries, one founded by HANS VOLKMAN VON ANDEETEN (1440), and Volkman von ANDEETEN (1479), and transferred to St. Giles' Church in 1662, but restored to the Town in 1662, and replaced by a more recent Library, which had been founded, at the expense of the Hanover Royal Library, given to the Town in 1783, and replaced by duplicate books of the Hanover Royal Library, given to the Town in 1838, and replaced recently.
10. NUREMBERG Founded in 1445. Open to the Public on three days in the week.
11. AUGSBURG Founded in 1537. United afterwards with the 'Provincial Library.'

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4. **LUBECK** Founded in 1616. The fund for augmentation is chiefly derived from contributions of the members of allied 'Reading Societies.' The books so purchased passing, after a stipulated time, into possession of the Town Library.
5. **COBLENTZ** Founded in 1827; and incorporated with a 'Gymnasial Library' established in the 17th Century.
6. **RATISBON** Founded about 1430. With it have subsequently been incorporated many minor Collections; but its choicest books and MSS. have been removed for the augmentation of the Royal Library at Munich. Open six days in the week. Its means of increase are small.
7. **GOERLITZ** Founded, by MILICH's gift, in 1727. Incorporated with it is the Gymnasial Library, which, originally, was that of the Franciscan Monks of Goerlitz. Open twice in the week. Books are lent only upon special permission.
8. **ELBING.** Founded in 1599.
9. **BAMBERG** Founded, as the Library of the Jesuit College, in 1611. Transferred—in great part—to the University, after the suppression of the Jesuits. Enlarged by the incorporation of a great many minor Collections, and ultimately reorganized as the 'Royal Library of the Town of Bamberg.'
10. **TREVES** Founded, as the Library of the Jesuit College, in 1570,. Secularized in 1773. Subsequently incorporated with various minor public and private Collections, and reorganized as a Town Library in 1807. Open six days in the week.

PLACES HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 16,000 INHABITANTS.
 INCREASE; AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOLUMES ADDED YEARLY; AND
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 1869.

Issues Circs.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 1869.	Remarks.
	22,700	Founded, as Council Library, in 1555; chiefly out of the Collections of dissolved monasteries. Received large accessions, in 1852, by the incorporation with it of a great part of the same Library of the 'Ritter-Akademie.' Open once in the week.
	2,000	Founded, in 1533, out of monastic Collections, and rather, it would seem, as a Library for the Town Clergy, than for the Town at large. It possesses no assured means of increase. Formerly there was a custom that every Town Councillor and every Town Officer paid an entrance-fee, towards the augmentation of the Library, but this custom has long been out of use.
	2,600	Founded by the Town Council in 1839.
	4,500	Originally the Library of the Grossenhain School. Reorganized (under the auspices of PREUSKEE) as a Free Town Library, in 1833. It may be regarded as the earliest of the distinctively 'Popular' Libraries (<i>Volksbibliotheken</i>) of Germany. But it has no fixed means of maintenance and enlargement.
	15,200	Founded in 1569. Open once a week.
	...	Founded about the year 1500. This Library has no assured means of maintenance.
	...	Founded in 1592.
	...	Founded in 1538. Open six days in the week.

[To face page 227.]

population. The latest available returns are supplied, for comparison with those of 1853, whenever such a comparison is practicable upon authoritative data. When the sources relied upon give the number of volumes in an approximate form, of which the following is an example—"From 90,000 to 100,000 volumes"—the medium ("95,000") is substituted, for the sake of brevity.

As in the case of the Town Libraries of France treated of in the preceding chapter, the past history of those of Germany can here be illustrated only by way of a very small number of examples. Hamburgh may supply the first. Probably no Town Library throughout the breadth of Germany is under better organization and management. In point of mere extent it also ranks in the foremost class. And it is the especial honour of that great and ancient seat of commerce that whilst its Town Library is a model, the town possesses at least three other collections which for literary resort and for purposes of real study are virtually public, as well as a like number which, for such purposes, are also accessible (not of right but by favour), although they are the property of specific corporations; and, in addition to these, small popular libraries (*Volksbibliotheken*) of recent formation, which address themselves especially to the requirements of artisans and handicraftsmen and to those of the children in the popular schools.

The Library of Hamburgh was founded in 1529. Several small pre-existing collections, chiefly monastic, were then brought together to be its groundwork. The formation of the new library was effected under the direction of John BUGENHAGEN, the well-known fellow worker of LUTHER, who at that date was re-organizing both the ecclesiastical and educational institutions of Hamburgh.

The comprehensive character which he desired to give to the Library is marked by the express direction that all available books—"good and bad together"—should be collected.*

There is no evidence of any municipal exertion—direct or indirect—for the improvement of the new institution until 1610, when the Burgomaster Sebastian von BERGEN gave many books and by his example stirred up some of his fellow-senators, and many private townsmen, to like liberality. What was thus done in that and the succeeding years amounted to a re-foundation of the Library of 1529. But it continued to be a scholastic not (in the strict sense of the term) a public library. It was the Library of the School of St. John, or Johanneum.

The re-
foundation
by Von
Bergen.

It has been said that BERGEN bequeathed to the Johanneum his private collection of books, but his bequest, if made, was informal, and had no effect. Eventually, the library came—about the year 1650—by the bequest of its next possessor, Francis LINDENBROG, and his own collection accompanied that which he had acquired by his marriage with the widow of BERGEN. Another important acquisition was that of the Library of TASSIUS, one of the Hamburg tutors. And nearly at the same period the libraries of the Johanneum and of the neighbouring Gymnasium were incorporated as a 'Common Library.' The building which received them, with all their academical

* The terms of the Instruction are as follows :—" Eine Liberie schall man anrichten, nicht veern van der Scholen und Lectorio, darin alle Büeke, gude un böse, versamlet werden, de man in disser Stadt dartho bekamen mag, doch dat se ordentlick werden gelegt, besonderlick de Besten, een icklick na syner Arth ; Schlötelen scholen dartho syn, een edder veer, by etlichen, als by den Rectore und Subrectore und Superintendenten, dat neu Schade geschehe."—Petersen, *Geschichte der Hamburgischen Stadtbibliothek*. p. 14.

appendages, was reconstructed and decorated. For nearly two centuries it was one of the most picturesque buildings to be seen in Hamburg.

From this time the library entered on a course of steady progress. During the remainder of the seventeenth century many other accessions accrued of which the following are the principal: (1) the Library of Marquardt SCHLEGEL, bequeathed in 1663, but not incorporated with the Hamburg Collection until 1657; (2) that of Joachim JUNGIUS, also received in 1657; (3) the collections, chiefly relating to music, of Thomas SELLIUS; (4) a part of the MSS. left, at his death, by HOLSTENIUS, and brought to Germany from Rome; (5) a valuable collection of books, comprising between 3000 and 4000 volumes, which had been formed by Henry LANGENBECK. At the close of the century the library was estimated to contain about 21,000 volumes. And exactly at that period a bequest made by Vincent PLACCIUS added to it 4000 volumes more.

In the following century the splendid gifts of the brothers John Christian and John Christopher WOLF [Book IV, § Wolf] almost doubled the numerical contents of a collection which had already enjoyed so rapid a growth as to be quite exceptional amongst the municipal collections of the time; and much more than doubled the intrinsic worth of the library to scholars. With this large accession of printed books and of choice manuscripts there came also a considerable endowment fund. Before the close of the eighteenth century more than twenty other important gifts and bequests—exclusive of a crowd of minor ones—had increased the 25,000 volumes of 1700 to more than 100,000 volumes. The various archæological and physical collections appended to the Library had also—and, for the most part, by a like exhibition of liberality and public spirit

Growth of
Hamburg
Town Library
during
XVIIIth Cen-
tury.

on the part of a multitude of Hamburg citizens—become worthy of the growing wealth and of the commercial position of the city to which they belonged.

As may naturally be inferred from the rapid aggregation of so large a number of separate collections, a considerable mass of duplicate books had accrued. These have afforded means of purchase, additional to those of an ordinary kind arising from early endowments and from the current grants of the municipality. During the present century selections, with a view to the filling up of ascertained deficiencies, had become the most important requirement. Considerable additions have been made by purchase. Some small but valuable collections on specific subjects have also been received by gift. Notable amongst these are the mineralogical books of VON STRUVE; the collections in Hymnology of Dr. J. A. RAMBACH, given by his widow in 1852; the HALLE collection, acquired in 1866; an extensive series of works on Hanseatic archæology and statistics, formed by LÜHRZEN; and also large and important selections from the Library of the eminent historian LAPPENBERG,* acquired in 1867. The bequest of a valuable Spanish library was made to the City of Hamburg some years ago, by its Consul at Cadiz, J. N. BOEHL VON FABER, but the Spanish government refused to permit the books to be exported. They were secured, by compulsory purchase, for the Royal Library of Madrid. In 1860, and mainly by the exertions of J. S. MEYER, a special 'Schiller collection' was formed, and is augmented from time to time.

An official return, printed in 1850 (but prepared in

* The acquisition from the Lappenberg library came partly by gift and partly by purchase. They comprised an important series of maps, and valuable groups of books on the History and Literatures of Britain and of Scandinavia. The latter accrued by select purchases made at Leipsic in 1867, when Lappenberg's books were sold by auction.

1849), assigned to the Town Library of Hamburg an aggregate of about 153,000 printed '*books*,' and 5000 manuscripts. It had also about 40,000 printed tracts and '*dissertations*,' which, for the most part, were unbound. Dr. PETZHOLDT, in 1853, estimates the number of printed *volumes* as approximating to about 200,000. But later notices of the Hamburg Library published by the same eminent authority, show that this estimate must have been considerably too high. At Hamburg the official use of the vague phrase "*Büchern und Brochuren*" is persistent, and makes it difficult to give any satisfactory estimate of the precise extent of the library. The nearest approximation to a definite statement assigns to the library in 1860 about 187,000 volumes. It appears (from a series of annual reports subsequent to 1853 and extending to 1866) that, taking one year with another, nearly 4000 '*works and portions of works*'* have been added, annually, to the Town Library. If we estimate these as equivalent to one tenth of that number of ordinary '*volumes*' the allowance will probably be adequate. A strict counting of the library would, perhaps, not add in 1869 more than some 3000 *volumes* to the estimated 187,000 of 1860. The figures, when so reduced, leave the collection still in the first rank among the Libraries of Municipalities. But the intrinsic worth of the Hamburg Library is greater

* The details of the years 1865 and 1866 are as follows:—

	'WORKS AND PORTIONS OF WORKS.'	'WORKS AND PORTIONS OF WORKS.'
	1865.	1866.
By purchase	810	785
By exchange	911	1,214
By copyright and gifts	3,271	5,501
Total number added	4,992	7,500

—Reports, by Petersen, printed in *Serap.*, xxviii, supp., pp. 65, seqq. and 73, seqq.

than its mere numerical extent; and its administration has, for a very long period, been exemplary. The ordinary income of the Town Library of Hamburg was, in 1849, equal to a little less than £500 of English money. Its use both as a Consulting Collection and as a Lending Collection is free alike to townsmen and to strangers duly recommended. In 1865, the number of visits paid to the Reading Room was 1832. In the following year that number had increased to 2265. In 1865 the aggregate issue of volumes lent was 3970; in 1866, 4313. This amount of publicity, though an increasing amount, is, it will be seen, still relatively small when compared with the issues of Town Libraries—far less richly endowed than that of Hamburg—in many other countries.

The Town
Library of
Breslau.

Another instructive example of the growth of a Town Library, alike in wealth of literature and in liberality of administration, by the combined efforts of individual citizens and of enlightened municipalities, may be found in the history of that of Breslau.

The Town Collection of Breslau combines the 'Rhediger Library' or 'Library of St. Elizabeth,' founded by Thomas von RHEDIGER in 1575* [Book IV, § *Rhediger*]; the 'Library of St. Bernardin,' founded at a period anterior to the bequest of RHEDIGER, but which did not attain importance until late in the seventeenth century; and the 'Library of St. Mary Magdalen,' founded in 1547 and opened to the Public in 1644.

Of these collections—all of them notable on one point or other—RHEDIGER's was the most valuable. Founded by a conspicuous exertion of individual munificence, it incited, from time to time, other liberal efforts for its improvement.

* But not opened to the Public until 1661. See Book IV, § 807.

Between the years 1664 and 1784 no less than seven libraries formed by inhabitants of Breslau were successively added to it, either by donation or by bequest. Some of these gifts were of great value.

Its contents, in 1864—when the union of the three libraries, as one combined municipal collection, was effected—were stated as follows :—More than 70,000 volumes of printed books ; almost 1000 MSS. ; 15,000 engravings and wood-cuts ; and a remarkable collection of early music, printed and MS.

Among the MSS. of the Rhediger Library the following are especially notable : (1) A precious MS. of Froissart in four folio volumes on vellum with admirable illuminations, written and painted in the 15th century for ANTHONY of Burgundy, a natural son of Duke PHILIP the Good. (2) A MS. of the History of Valerius Maximus, written for the same Bastard of Burgundy, and similarly illuminated. (3) A Latin Evangeliary, in uncials, of the eighth century. (4) A copy of the *Paraphrasis in Cantica Canticorum* of Williramus, with an old German translation, written in the eleventh century. (5) A MS. of the *Commedia* of Dante, of the 14th century. The Greek MSS. of this Library are numerous and many of them valuable ; but they have not yet, it is believed, been thoroughly catalogued or examined. There are also some Arabic MSS. The printed incunabula are of considerable extent and rarity. And finally the printed books relating to the history and concerns of Silesia in particular, are, as they should be in Breslau, conspicuous as a matter of special care to the managers of the Library.*

* For part of this account of Rhediger's Library I am indebted to the very able Essay of Neigebaur, entitled *Die Bibliothek in der Elisabethkirche zu Breslau* : published in *Serapeum* of 1857.

Here also is the earliest known MS. of the work of Thomas of Canimpré, *De rerum natura libri xx*, remarkable in several points of view, and especially as a compendium of the science of the earlier part of the thirteenth century. The Rhediger MS. is coeval with the author, and may possibly be in his autograph. Of some other curiosities in this collection an interesting account may be found in the treatise of HENSCHEL, and in that of WACHLER (*Thomas von Rhediger und seine Büchersammlung*).

When the amalgamation of RHEDIGER'S Library with the more ancient collections of St. Mary Magdalen and of St. Bernardin was achieved, in 1864, the citizens of Breslau entered upon the enjoyment of a Town Library of more than 130,000 volumes, nobly lodged and liberally maintained. The Town Hall is a fine example of the municipal architecture of the fourteenth century, and no less than eighteen of its finest rooms are occupied by the combined libraries. If taken with its suburbs, Breslau has a population of more than 160,000. Within stricter limits, its inhabitants, according to a recent census, number 138,651.

The Town
Library of
Augsburgh.

In Augsburgh municipal effort early accomplished—although upon a much smaller scale—that public provision of books for the general use of the townsmen which in Breslau was made partly by private liberality, and partly by the public spirit of the ecclesiastical corporations. In 1537 the town magistrates made a selection from the books of the dissolved monasteries; brought the selected books together in the Convent of the Dominicans, and organized them as a town collection. When the changes of the times brought the Dominicans back to their old abode, the books

were transferred to another convent which was still empty; but in 1562 a special and permanent home was built for the Town Library, which grew rapidly in importance until it occupied an eminent place amongst the municipal collections of Germany.

In recent times, when Augsburg had become part of the kingdom of Bavaria, the government at Munich looked with somewhat envious eyes upon the choicer and rarer portion of those literary treasures of which the burghers of Augsburg had gradually acquired possession. It might be well enough, thought the Bavarian officials, that townsmen, most of whom belonged to the trading class, should have a good collection of ordinary books to read in their hours of leisure. But what did mere burghers want with choice MSS., with precious historical records, or with the rarities and marvels of typography? In their opinion, such treasures would better become the seat of government. They were strong enough to convert opinion into fact. Accordingly, the Augsburg library was stripped of some of its choicest ornaments, for the benefit of the Royal Collection at Munich. This was done in 1806.

Removal of
some of its
chief trea-
sures to
Munich.

The suppression of monastic communities, begun in the sixteenth century, was resumed in the nineteenth, and a similar course was taken with their literary possessions. The best were selected for Munich. At Augsburg a new library was founded with the bulk of the monastic collections. It was called 'Provincial Library' (*Kreisbibliothek*). Political events led from time to time to considerable changes in the internal administration of the Bavarian provinces. As Augsburg had been deprived of part of its fine library for the aggrandizement of Munich, so some smaller towns suffered the same kind of loss for the benefit of Augsburg. When, at a recent period, the new

'Provincial Library' and the old 'Town Library' were incorporated, the combined collection had attained to nearly 100,000 volumes. Augsburg had in 1864 somewhat less than 50,000 inhabitants.

The books are publicly and freely used both by readers and borrowers. To burgesses books are lent as of right; to non-burgesses upon due voucher.

The library is maintained by a joint contribution from the funds of the Province and from those of the Municipality.

Town Li-
brary of
Frankfort.

Frankfort, also, possesses a fine 'Town Library' which, taken from its first inception, can look back upon a history of almost four centuries. Ten years ago it was in possession of almost 80,000 volumes of printed books and of about 1000 MSS. Frankfort, with a population of 89,837 inhabitants, has four other libraries which, in greater or less degree, are publicly accessible.

In 1867 the 'Town Library' received an important augmentation, by the free gift, upon certain necessary conditions, of the Library of the former 'National Assembly' of Germany. It was stipulated that certain collections of German Jurisprudence, of Political Tracts, and of Public Archives, should continue to be preserved in their existing condition and full integrity. Certain other collections which had been attached to the Library of the 'Bund,' and which comprised Charts, Maps, and Plans, of great value for military purposes to the several governments by which they had been contributed, the donor were left at liberty to reclaim.

The Town Library of Nuremberg dates, primarily, from that mediæval gift of Courad KUHNHÖFER which has been mentioned in an early chapter of this volume. The library

so initiated in 1445—or what survived of it—received several accessions in the days of the German Reformation. In 1538, it was definitively established in the Convent of the suppressed Dominicans of Nuremberg. During the subsequent three centuries it has successively absorbed several valuable collections, the most important of which are noticed hereafter. [Book IV.*] The one special merit by which the Nuremberg municipal collection is pre-eminently marked consists in the care bestowed on the accumulation and good arrangement of the monuments and materials of the local history.

Any one of a multitude of adverse circumstances may, for a time, so hamper and limit the practical public advantages of a Town Library, even when liberally supported and administered, that the amount of good currently derived from it may seem to be in disproportion to the past labours and the past expenditure. But whenever the collection has been made a well-furnished repository of the local history, its permanent public value is put beyond the reach of accident. Care and cost so expended are sure to bring an ultimate return to the whole community.

It is probable that a careful comparison of the history of municipal libraries in Germany with that of the like institutions in France would show, conclusively, that they have but rarely been allowed, in any part of Germany, to fall so much into arrear, and into a state of so much neglect and inefficiency as that which is known to have existed in several parts of France, at certain periods. But in Germany, precisely as in France, the insufficiency of Town Libraries of the old and established pattern to meet, in any adequate degree, the wants even of the town population, has long

* The references will be found under "NUREMBERG," in the Index.

been apparent. In Germany, as in France, Popular Town Libraries of a new sort have been established—partly by the exertions of educational societies; partly by those of the municipal authorities—with the especial object of bringing an effectual supply of good books within the reach of the artisan classes. Prussia has been foremost in effort of this kind.

Popular
Libraries of
Germany.

At Berlin, for example, four 'People's Libraries' (*Volksbibliotheken*) were established in the year 1850 in as many different parts of the capital. A large proportion of the primary expenses was borne by an association called 'The Scientific and Educational Union.' The current expenses of maintenance are borne partly by the municipalities and partly by the Educational Union; aided by the voluntary gifts of individuals. Begun as Free Public Reading Rooms, the work of the new institutions soon embraced the lending of books for family use.

Berlin.

The tentative efforts of 1850 were highly successful and encouraging. Between that year and the year 1866 three additional Peoples' Libraries were established in the suburbs of Berlin. And, in 1867, an eighth library was founded for Potsdam and the Schöneberg district. In a publication of 1867—not an official one—I find it stated that four of these eight libraries contained an aggregate of 18,000 volumes, and that the number of persons admitted to borrow books for home use in one year was 4311. Some of them began with the liberal provision of 2500 volumes of well-chosen books as a groundwork; others of them were started on a somewhat humbler scale. But all, it is said, have made satisfactory progress. All have been eagerly welcomed by those they were more especially intended to benefit.

In Hamburgh—to take one other example—a some-

what similar 'People's Library' has been established on the principle of taking some payment from all who participate in its advantages, but fixing this payment or subscription at a very low rate. Here, also, a society, called the 'Schiller Union,' took the initiative. The library was opened in July, 1862. Within four years it possessed nearly 5000 volumes. Its reading-room is opened twice a week during the summer months, and on every evening during the winter months. At Hamburgh, as at Berlin, the success is represented to be encouraging. But as yet no statistics are available of that detailed kind which alone would afford any satisfactory basis for a comparison—much to be desired—of the results of the small-payment plan followed at Hamburgh with those of the freer provision adopted at Berlin.

Nor is it in the large towns of Germany alone that 'People's Libraries' have been, of late years, successfully established. The like have been founded in certain very small villages and hamlets. In some places the union of a free reading room with a circulating collection available by a small payment seems to have worked well. Sometimes the expenses of maintenance are met by a fund which accrues from these five distinct sources: (1) A fixed contribution from the common funds of the village or parish; (2) a fixed contribution from the chief proprietor ('*Beisteuer des Gutsherrn*'); (3) small payments of borrowers; (4) customary contributions gathered at marriages, baptisms, and other festive occasions; (5) voluntary gifts.

'Gemeinde-
bibliotheken'
in German
villages and
hamlets.

CHAPTER III.

NOTES ON THE TOWN LIBRARIES OF SOME OTHER CONTINENTAL STATES.

§ 1. SWITZERLAND.

FROM the days of the Reformation most of the Swiss Cantons have possessed public collections of books. Some of them are Cantonal and some Municipal. The Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Geneva are, in this respect, as in others, preeminent. But very few of these Swiss Libraries are Lending Libraries otherwise than by the payment of entrance fees or of a small annual subscription.

The Town
Library of
Berne.

The Town Library of Berne was founded in 1548. It contained in 1853 about 49,000 printed volumes. Upon the basis of an official statement that, on the average, more than two hundred volumes are yearly added, it may be estimated to contain, in 1869, at least 52,000 printed volumes. According to an official report, of the year 1849, the MSS. numbered 2303; of which number 1500 relate to the History of Switzerland. According to *PERZOLDT'S Handbuch* of 1853, the number of MSS. was in that year about 3200. More than 1000 MSS. came from the BONGARS collection, and were presented to Berne by Jacob von LIEBEGG in 1632. Amongst these are some very valuable classical MSS.

In 1853 the yearly number of readers at Berne did not much exceed 500; that of books lent was estimated as somewhat more than 2000 volumes. Inhabitants of Berne

pay, once for all, an entrance fee of ten Swiss *livres*. Since the year 1809 Professors and Students of the University are admitted without personal payment, but a contribution to the library fund is made by the Cantonal Government by way of compensation.

There are also libraries, similarly administered, in the small towns of Porrentzuy, Thonne, Berthoud, and Bienne, within the Canton of Berne.

The first commencement of the Public Library of the City of Geneva may be traced to the middle of the sixteenth century. The foundation-collections comprised the books of CALVIN, of Peter MARTYR, and of BONNIVARD. The number of volumes was officially estimated as amounting, in 1831, to 31,000, in 1849, to about 40,000. PETZ-HOLDT, in 1853, assigned to it "upwards of 50,000 volumes." In the seven years preceding 1849 its average annual growth had been about 1200 volumes. If that be taken as the ordinary rate of increment,—apart from exceptional accessions,—the Town Library of Geneva may be estimated to contain in 1869 nearly 70,000 volumes of printed books. The MSS. are about 200 in number, and are of considerable value.

The Town
Library at
Geneva.

Since the year 1703 the Library has been freely accessible to readers in its reading room. For a long time past it has also been freely accessible as a Lending Collection to all citizens of Geneva. Up to the year 1842 the average number of volumes annually lent was about 4500. At that period the hours of issue were but two in the week. When increased to four, the average number of volumes annually issued was, within a short time, almost quadrupled. In substance, the regulations of the borrowing privilege are

not very unlike those which have been adopted in the Free Town Libraries of Britain and America.

Libraries
within the
Canton of
Zurich.

The Canton of Zurich has a Cantonal Library established in the chief town. The municipality has its Town Library (*Stadtbibliothek*), the interesting history of which will be noticed presently. The small town of Winterthur has also its Town Library (*Bürgerbibliothek*) which was established—mainly by the exertions of Pastor John Jacob MEYER—in the year 1660. All these are Public Libraries. None of them is, strictly speaking, a ‘Free Library.’ They are the property of a chartered and privileged portion of the inhabitants, not of the inhabitants universally. Of the ‘Town Libraries, for instance, members of the “*Bürgerschaft*” have the free use, but other inhabitants, non-freemen of the incorporated body, pay a small subscription.

Foundation
and Growth
of the Town
Library of
Zurich.

As far as respects minuter details of the formation and growth of the Town Libraries of Switzerland the history of that of Zurich may serve as a sufficient example. It was founded in 1629 by the joint exertions of four distinguished Zurichers, all of whom had just returned from an extensive European tour and were about to enter upon their several careers of activity at home. They had watched with interest the methods of working pursued in some of the libraries which they had seen abroad—and more especially in Italy and in France, in both of which countries they had met with municipal libraries that were doing good educational work—and they were anxious to establish a Public Library that should be open to the burgesses of Zurich and be their common property.* Each

* “Eine gemeine Bürgerbibliothek” is the phrase employed in the contemporary document.

of the four brought to the joint-stock a double contribution, namely, in books and in money. They then invited, with conspicuous success, the assistance of their fellow-citizens. These joint founders were Balthasar KELLER, Felix KELLER, Henry MUELLER, and John ULRICH. It was in ULRICH'S house that the infant library was first established, under the care of a Library Society or Committee (*Bibliothekconvent*), but he did not live long enough to see the collection fairly transferred to the general custody of the Town Council and established, by its direction, in the so-called 'Water Church' (*Capella aquatica*) the original founder of which was the Emperor CHARLEMAGNE. The transfer was effected in 1631.

Merzdorf,
Abridgt. (in
Serap., x,
180), of
Vögelin's
*Gesch. der
Stadtbibl. in
Zurich.*

The library made quiet and continuous progress until in 1664 it contained about 5000 volumes. Even at that early stage special pains were taken to collect books about Zurich, and the writings of Zurichers. In 1678 a printed list of *desiderata* of this sort was circulated, with an intimation that offers of them either by gift or for purchase would be thankfully received. In 1701 the library had grown to 8448 printed volumes, and it also possessed, already, some valuable manuscripts, to which some important additions were made during the next forty years by two successive librarians, John Jacob L&U, and John Conrad HEIDEGGER. To the last-named benefactor the library also chiefly owed the compilation of a good Catalogue, printed in 1744. Still more important benefits were conferred, in the later years of this century, by John Jacob BODMER, by Solomon GESNER (eminent both as a poet and an artist), and by Leonard USTERI.

Progress of
the Zurich
Town Library
in the XVIIth
Century.

One of the largest—and, perhaps, intrinsically the most valuable—collections which have been incorporated with the Town Library of Zurich is that which had been formed by

John Jacob SIMLER. It is eminently rich in the department of Ecclesiastical History, especially for the Reformation period, and as well in manuscripts as in printed books. This acquisition was soon followed by other valuable accessories; amongst them, both the printed books and the manuscripts of John Caspar HAGENBUCH and of John Jacob STEINBRÜCHEL.

The systematic attention given to the acquirement of the printed and manuscript materials of the Cantonal History embraced also the artistic memorials of distinguished Zurichers. A fine series of local portraits and busts, when combined with the literary collections, gave to the institution—during the present century—the character of a patriotic museum as well as that of an ordinary Town Library. Probably, every Zurich worthy is, in one way or other, there commemorated. Such an example well deserves imitation.

For almost two centuries and a half the united exertions of a local committee and of the municipal authorities have worked in harmony for the increase and improvement of the Zurich Library. By the year 1850 it had come to possess about 61,000 volumes, of which number 3500 were manuscripts. It had a fund of about £400 a year accruing from three several sources. (1) Interest of an endowment fund; (2) Municipal contribution; (3) Subscriptions of the Local Society or Committee who help to administer the Library, and may be said still to represent the original founders.

The books are lent, under due regulations, but only to burgesses and to subscribers.

The official report of 1850 states that the average number of volumes currently and habitually in circulation is at least 2000 volumes; that the loss attendant on this con-

siderable circulation does not, on the average, exceed three or four volumes in the year; that it has rarely happened that a volume so lost has been irreplaceable; that the Town Library has no legal right to copies of books printed at Zurich presses, but that practically it does receive copies by the free gift of the respective publishers; and that the average accessions—comparing one year with another—from all sources, may be taken as nearly 1000 volumes annually.

It follows that if we place the aggregate number of volumes in 1869 as approximating to 75,000 the estimate is likely to be rather below the truth than above it. From the date of its foundation, it may be regarded as partaking alike of the character of a 'Town Library' and of a 'Proprietary Library.' Its persistent progress is characteristic of the people who maintain it. Of a strictly 'Free Town Library' there seems to be no example in Switzerland, other than that of Geneva.

§ 2. ITALY.

At the close of the year 1865, the then Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Italy (Sig. NATOLI) stated (in a Report which was submitted to the King,) that the number of libraries open to the Public within that kingdom was 164, and that of these 110 were either 'communal' or 'provincial.' Perhaps, four fifths of the last-named number correspond, in character and in means of maintenance, with the institutions usually described as 'Town Libraries.' Of the whole 110 somewhat more than one half are found in the Emilia, in the Marches, in Sicily, and in Lombardy.

The recent official inquiries into the Public Libraries of the Italian Kingdom.

Bologna possesses the largest Town Library within the

Italian kingdom. The little town of Cesena possesses that which is of most ancient formation. Genoa is notable for the largest duration of the hours of public accessibility — not only as compared with other Italian Libraries but as compared with most, perhaps, of the other libraries of the world. Its Town Library is returned as open to all comers during ninety hours in each week for the greater part of the year. With but 40,000 volumes of books on its shelves, it has a yearly aggregate of 50,400 readers. Bologna, with 102,860 volumes of books, has 14,355 readers in the year. Ravenna, with 36,000 volumes, accessible during six days of the week for five hours daily, has but 451 readers in the year.*

So large a portion of the existing Town Libraries of Italy have been founded on the contents of libraries specifically theological in their character that their general public utility but rarely accords with their numerical extent. In a few towns, the individual munificence of enlightened and wealthy citizens; in a few others, the exertions of the municipal authorities, aided by those of their constituents, have put the townfolk in possession of well-chosen collections of books. In the majority of the Italian towns the public libraries are greatly in arrear. Whilst they include excellent groups of the older books on certain subjects and classes of literature they are often devoid of modern books.

* The numerical statements made in this chapter, which relate to Italian libraries, are usually based on the returns printed in the official volume entitled '*Statistica del Regno d'Italia.—Biblioteche,*' issued in December, 1865. Some exceptions are specially noted. For the historical notices, the official statements of the Minister of Public Instruction have been occasionally compared with local reports, but chiefly with the interesting and most elaborate monographs on Italian libraries by Neigebauer. Most of these have appeared in various recent volumes of *Serapeum*; a few of them in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie*.

In nearly all of them foreign literature has been, up to a very recent date, a mere blank. It is evident therefore, at the outset, that a great amount of work has yet to be done, even in the most liberally administered towns, to bring their municipal libraries on a reasonable level with the needs of the day. That the task has been begun with vigour will presently be not less apparent.

In a great many towns too the concentration of existing resources and appliances is not less needful than is the development of new ones. Some Italian towns—not of vast size—possess five or six distinct libraries, all of which are, more or less, publicly accessible. A large number of towns possess three or four. Not infrequently the various libraries have many characters in common; alike in what they possess and in what they want. The incorporation of some of the minor collections with the chief public library of the place will, in many cases, both increase the public usefulness and economise the current expenditure.

The table which follows exhibits both the extent and the relative accessibility of the Municipal Libraries of thirteen cities and towns. It also shows, as respects eight of them, the actual use made of them by the Public.

TOWN LIBRARIES OF ITALY.—NUMBER OF VOLUMES (IN LIBRARIES CONTAINING 18,000, AND UPWARDS); NUMBER OF OPEN HOURS IN EACH WEEK; AND YEARLY AGGREGATE OF READERS.				
EXAMPLE THE FIRST.				
(From Returns published by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, 1865.)				
NAME OF TOWN.	NUMBER OF PRINTED VOLUMES IN THE TOWN LIBRARY.	NUMBER OF MSS.	OPEN HOURS IN EACH WEEK.	YEARLY AGGREGATE OF READERS.
Bologna . . .	102,860	...	...	14,355
Palermo . . .	100,000	1,155	24*	21,900
Reggio . . .	70,000	...	42	...
Bergamo . . .	70,000	2,000	30	9,000
Forlì . . .	50,000	...	30	...
Siena . . .	45,641	3,992	42	6,858
Piacenza . . .	42,000	...	36	1,800
Genoa . . .	39,000	604	90†	50,400
Ravenna . . .	36,257	700	30	451
Perugia . . .	25,608	...	20	...
Rimini . . .	24,100	...	15	792
Como . . .	21,000	...	25	2,550
Cesena . . .	18,000	...	25	...
Imola . . .	18,000	...	17	...

The Town Library of Bologna (*Biblioteca Comunale*) was chiefly formed out of the collections of suppressed monastic communities. It was first opened for public use in the year 1801. In 1802 it was definitely organized as

The Town
Library of
Bologna.

* It would seem that in the official returns, published in 1865, the number of open hours in the *day* has been, by oversight, inserted (in the column assigned to the Civic Library of Palermo) in place of the number in the *week*. The National Library in the same City is returned as open to the Public during *fifty-five* hours in each week. The yearly aggregate of 'readers' assigned to the latter is 21,643 against the 21,900 of the former.

† According to the Ministerial returns of 1865 '105 hours' weekly. The correction has been made from the authoritative details given by Canale, Principal Librarian, in an interesting report printed at Genoa in 1867. The "90 hours" given above applies to about nine months of the year.

a municipal institution. Fifteen years later it was incorporated with the noble collection of books which had been bequeathed to Bologna by Anthony MAGNANI. Until 1838 the Town Library remained in that Dominican Convent in which the Monastic Collections had been first brought together. It was then removed to the building formerly occupied by the Gynnasium.

See hereafter,
Book IV,
§ Magnani.

Soon after the removal, many important acquisitions accrued, partly by donation or bequest; partly by purchase. Among the more notable of these accessions were the respective libraries (or important portions of them) of Matthew VENTUROLI (1839); Joachim MUGNOZ; John ALDINI, Luke SGARZI, Count Alexander AGUCCHI, and of Michael MEDICI (1859).

In the same year with the bequest of MEDICI there came a large accession to the Town Library by the incorporation of that of the Bolognese Jesuits. This Jesuit Collection amounted to about 15,000 volumes. In the year 1861 about 5000 volumes on the Arts of Design and on Archæology were obtained; partly by purchase, and partly by the bequest of Pelagio PALAGI. To these varied acquisitions were added the manuscripts of MEZZOFANTI, including an extensive correspondence with many of his most eminent contemporaries.

Within sixty years of its foundation the municipal library of Bologna had thus grown to more than 100,000 volumes; including an important series of manuscripts. And, in addition to the books, it comprised valuable collections of medals and of antiquities in various departments.

The Town Library (*Biblioteca Comunale*) of Palermo was founded by Alexander VANNI in 1759. Established originally in a small apartment of the Town Hall, and afterwards transferred to another (not much more commodious)

The Town
Library of
Palermo.

in a mansion formerly belonging to the Dukes of CASTELLUCCIO, it was not until 1775 that it obtained an abode favourable to its adequate growth and good arrangement as a municipal collection. A large number of distinguished Palermitans then became donors of books and promoters, in various ways, of the efficiency of the library.

Among its many benefactors Frederick NAPOLI, Prince of Vesultana; Joseph Emanuel VENTIMIGLIA, Prince of Belmonte; Michael SCHIAVO, Bishop of Mazara; Cæsar AIROLDI; and Dominick LOFASO, Duke of Serradifalco, are conspicuous. Whilst the library owed much to the beneficence of private citizens, it was also well cared for and liberally administered by the municipality.

An extensive series of manuscripts relating to the history, both ancient and modern, of Sicily is among the most precious possessions of the Palermo Library. To these MSS. there is a printed index.

Reggio. The Town Library of Reggio (in Emilia) was founded by the municipality in 1796. It includes several monastic and ecclesiastical collections; and of these the libraries of S. Spirito and of the Jesuits are the chief. Notable among its manuscripts are those of Lazarus SPALLANZANI.

Bergamo. That of Bergamo (*Biblioteca Civica*) was anciently the library of the Chapter. On the suppression of that body in 1797 the then Government transferred the library from the Cathedral to the Municipality. Other ecclesiastical collections served to increase it, and also the private collections of BRUNETTI, MARCHESI, ROTA, and others. Of its seventy thousand printed volumes, nearly two thousand are *incunabula*, and of its nineteen hundred manuscripts a fair proportion are important as containing materials of local history.

The Town Library of Forli dates its first beginning from a bequest, made in 1759, to a monastic community by the Marquess Anthony ALBICINI. The collection so bequeathed was juridical, and the community did not care to possess it. The municipality then addressed itself to Pope CLEMENT XIII, and obtained, by his favour, a substitutional title to the legacy. On this small foundation it acquired, in the course of some forty years, a Town Library of about 15,000 volumes. During the present century the collection has been more than tripled. Unlike many other Italian libraries of its class, it owes a larger proportion of its contents to private gifts, combined with municipal purchases, than that which it owes to the mere aggregation of monastic collections. Cæsar MAJOLI, Peter Paul PASQUALI, Archbishop BRUNETTI, Count Peter GUARINI, and Count Charles CIGNANI, amongst others, are held in honourable memory by the townsfolk of Forli as benefactors to its Town Library. MAJOLI's gifts include an extensive series of illustrated manuscripts on natural history. It also possesses other manuscripts having special local interest.

Town Library
of Forli.

Siena, like Forli,—and nearly at the same period,—derived its Town Library from a bequest which, in course of time, came to be diverted from the precise channel marked out for it by the testator. The gift to the University of Siena of a Library formed by Sallust BANDINI became, eventually, the foundation of a municipal collection which has largely thriven.

Town Library
of Siena.

Whilst the collection given by BANDINI still remained with the University it received many augmentations. Amongst the donors Joseph CIACCHERI (who, for many years, was its librarian) is the most conspicuous. It was his misfortune to witness the severe injuries which an

earthquake brought, in 1798, upon the collection which he had done so much to improve. But he did not live to see the removal of the University itself to another town. This transfer was effected, under the rule of NAPOLEON, in the year 1810. The Library was then handed over to the Municipality. With it had previously been incorporated the Library of the Sienese Augustinians, founded by DE PRATO, a General of the Order, at a period eighty years earlier than the bequest of BANDINI. In conformity with the Founder's directions that Augustinian Collection had been available for public, as well as for monastic use. Eventually other monastic collections contributed to augment the newly organized collection of the town and territory of Siena.

Among the many individual donors whose gifts have enriched the library within the last half century, the Marquesses CHIGI and FERONI are conspicuous. In 1840, the aggregate number of printed volumes was 29,738. In 1863, the number had grown to 45,641. Of these, 664 are books printed between the years 1468 and 1520. Of the nearly four thousand manuscripts, a large proportion relate to Sienese history. Both of the printed books and of the manuscripts there are excellent catalogues, arranged according to subjects.

From the year 1853 to 1860 the late government of Tuscany made a yearly grant for the further improvement of the library on the express condition that it should be kept open during certain hours of the evening as well as of the day. The official returns do not afford any information as to the continuance or discontinuance of evening accessibility, but the small yearly aggregate of readers—6858—would seem to imply that it has ceased.

Piacenza owes its town Library (known alike as *Biblioteca Passerini* and as *Biblioteca Civica*) to Peter Francis PASSERINI, by whom it was founded, as a Collegiate Collection, in 1865. It became a public collection, by the liberality of the Theological College which owned it, in 1784. And with it was incorporated the Library of the Jesuits of Piacenza. In 1810 NAPOLEON suppressed the College, and gave the management of the Library to a committee of distinguished townsmen, presided over by the chief magistrate. In 1833 a new regulation made it more distinctly municipal in character.

Town Library
of Piacenza.

Besides the Jesuit collection, the PASSERINI Library absorbed several smaller monastic collections at various periods, and it has also received many bequeathed collections. None of them have been of very salient character, but they are such as, in the aggregate, have added greatly to the practical value of the library. Its MSS. are of little importance, but they include a Biblical volume of great curiosity. This manuscript is a *Psalter* written in the year 827. It appears to have belonged to ANGILBERGA, wife of the Emperor LEWIS THE SECOND; is on purple vellum, and its scription is in silver and gold.

The first collector of the present Town Library of Genoa (*Biblioteca Civica Beriana*) was Charles Vespasian BERIO. Its founder as a public and municipal collector was King VICTOR EMANUEL THE FIRST. Vespasian BERIO bequeathed the fine library he had formed to a nephew, and by his heir, Vincent BERIO, it was given to the King, who transferred the gift to the town of Genoa. It was organized, as a municipal institution, in 1824. In 1848 it received a valuable collection of drawings, chiefly of famous Italian masters—1656 in number—by the bequest of the Marquess

Town Library
of Genoa;

DURAZZO, a Genoese patrician. Among the manuscripts of the BERIO Library may be mentioned (1) an important series of the materials of Genoese history; (2) a magnificently illuminated *Officium Beatæ Virginis Mariæ*, with miniatures by Giulio CLOVIO; (3) a very choice *Biblia Sacra Latina* of the eleventh century. There is also a curiously illuminated Biblical manuscript, ascribed to the thirteenth century, containing the Hebrew text, with a Rabbinical gloss. Among the rarer printed books are copies of the Polyglott Bibles of XIMENES and of WALTON.

Canale,
Biblioteca
Civica Ber-
tiana, (Genova,
1867, 8vo);
pp. 7-9.

and that of
Ravenna.

Ravenna owes the foundation of its Town Library to the Abbate Peter CANNETI of Cremona. The collection dates from 1714, but it did not pass to the management of the Municipality until a much later period. In common with so many other civic collections it derived large accessions, early in the present century, from the libraries of the suppressed monasteries. Its manuscripts number 920. They include a famous tenth century MS. of ARISTOPHANES, and another, of the thirteenth century, containing the Letters of CICERO. Here also are choice MSS. of Italian authors of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and among them two texts of the *Divina Commedia*; both of the fourteenth century. Among MSS. of recent Italian writers preserved in this Ravenna Collection the official returns mention those of Gaspar GARATONI and of Vincent CARRARI, author of an unpublished *Storia della Romagna*.

Town Library
of Perugia.

The amusing story of the foundation of the Town Library of Perugia is told—in the graphic words of a recent traveller—in another part of this volume. PODIANI had several followers as donors of books, but, happily for

the peace of the municipality, they were men of simpler minds than their precursor, and these gifts were unaccompanied by ingenious stipulations.

The Perugia Library also received valuable accessions from the collection of the Jesuits, and, more recently, from the collections of other suppressed religious communities. This last-named increment came to it in virtue of a decree of the government of Italy made in 1862. On the whole, PODIANI'S gift has been increased almost fourfold.

Dr. GAMBALUNGA founded the Town Library of Rimini by bequeathing in the year 1619 not only his book collection, but his palace, and part of the residue of his estate. His library contained valuable MSS. of the 13th and following centuries. Cardinal GARAMPÌ added his collections to those of GAMBALUNGA. Until a recent period, the sole means of maintenance were those accruing from the Founder's endowment. It was then transferred to the care of the municipality, under which the library has prospered. And, although it is still more remarkable for the value of its contents than for their numerical extent, it had attained, in 1863, to the possession of more than 24,000 volumes. There are many MSS. on vellum, not a few of which are illuminated. There are also some choice incunabula amongst the printed books. But more important, intrinsically,—though far less attractive to the visitor's eye,—is a precious collection of local charters and other records beginning with the year 1027. The documents belonging to the 11th and 12th centuries alone are about 200 in number. Some of these came, by papal authority granted to GARAMPÌ in 1753, from the Monastery of St. Julian at Rome. It is curious to note that in the Town Hall other muniments of the Municipality are kept apart. Less

Town Library
of Rimini.

ancient than the former, these yet contain records of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, if not of an earlier date.

In the Cathedral are preserved the muniments of the Chapter, which commence with the year 994. The Episcopal Archives are of more recent date.

Some of the Rimini documents were removed to Forlì—as being then the chief town of the Department of the Rubicon—under the French rule, and, as it is thought, have remained there. But the town is in actual possession of a noble series of records, and they have been turned to good account by TONINI, in his History of Rimini. The author is, or recently was, its librarian, as well as its historiographer.

Were all these collections incorporated, Rimini would probably surpass, in wealth of literary possessions, towns much more important than itself. The direct use made of them, however, is far from being in accordance with their value. The hours of public accessibility at the Town Library are only fifteen in each week. The aggregate of the visits of readers during the year is but 792. On the other hand, many of the special treasures of literature and of history which are preserved at Rimini have, obviously, an indirect public utility which exceeds the immediate one, although it cannot be expressed in figures.

Libraries of
Como; and
of Imola.

Como affords yet another instance of a Town Library growing out of the gift of an individual citizen. Francis BENZI, a Jurist of some mark in his day, bequeathed his small library to the Town, in March, 1663, on condition that it should be maintained as a public collection. No effectual steps, however, were taken to carry out the testator's intention until the eighteenth century, and that

century itself was drawing to its close before BENZI's library obtained a good organization, in connection (ultimately) with the Town Lyceum. Among its chief acquisitions during the present century—apart from those which have accrued, in the ordinary way, from the monastic collections—the books given, or bequeathed, by Francis MOCCHETTI, in 1835, and by John Baptist LURASCHI, in 1845, are conspicuous.

The Library of Imola grew, in like manner with that of Como, out of the bequest of Francis LIPPI, Bishop of Cava, made in 1608. That prelate gave his collection for public use. In 1747, another benefactor gave it an endowment fund. In 1809, the then government of Italy incorporated with it the library of the Seminary of Imola. Besides some choice manuscripts and certain collections in natural history, there are to be seen in union with the Town Library some groups of antiquities, partly of pre-Roman times, which derive special interest from their local character.

Leghorn had (in the strict sense of the words) no library properly to be termed public until the middle of the present century. At that time the 'Labronica Academy' was in possession of a collection which had been carefully formed, between the years 1816 and 1840, and consisted of between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes. The Academy transferred this collection, in 1852, to the Municipality for public use. It is managed by a Committee composed of members of both bodies. According to the official returns of 1863, the collection had been nearly tripled since the transfer to the Public.

Town Library
of Leghorn.

Cesena has, in fact, two Town Libraries, although only one of them bears a name in which the fact is expressly

The two
Town Libra-
ries of
Cesena.

recognised. One of these collections—*Biblioteca Malatestiana*—is very small, but ranks among the most celebrated libraries of all Europe for the precious character of its contents. Nor is the list of those existing libraries of Europe which surpass the *Malatestiana*, in point of antiquity of foundation, other than a list very brief indeed. The second library (*Biblioteca Comunitativa*) is but seventy years old, and is one of those which at their origin have been mainly formed out of the collections of suppressed religious communities. Established in 1797, it contained, in 1863, about 18,000 volumes. The municipality has made some liberal additions to the original stock, and the town has now in its *Biblioteca Comunitativa* a useful collection of books for ordinary purposes. In the *Malatestiana*, on the other hand, the little town of Cesena can shew to scholars a collection of which the greatest metropolis might be proud; although it contains less than five hundred volumes.

By a curious felicity, in point of time, Dominick MALATESTA, Prince of Cesena, gave his library of manuscripts to that city almost at the moment when printed books were beginning to circulate beyond their birthplace. In 1452 his collection was one of the choicest which large expenditure and far-spread research could bring together. It contained—over and above the intrinsic value of the books, as estimated by their contents—some of the finest artistic productions of the most skilful of scribes, illuminators, and miniaturists of the best days of art in that kind. Its gift to the citizens of Cesena has (thus far) perpetuated a pre-Gutenbergian library in its best aspect, and in its full integrity. The building in which the Malatesta collection is preserved is well-adapted to its purpose. Its form is that of a basilica. The columns are of Greek marble and

the books are placed, in richly carved presses, between the columns. All the arrangements and decorations remain almost exactly as they were at the foundation of the library.

The Malatesta codices are three hundred and forty-four in number. In date of scription, they range from the ninth century to the fifteenth. In contents, they comprise an extensive series of Greek and Roman classics, some of which unite unusual external beauty with intrinsic and critical value. There are also choice Biblical manuscripts, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and some curious scientific treatises of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. There are also fine copies of the works of Italian poets.

Only fifty-one manuscripts have been added to the Malatesta collection. The most important of these were given by Nicholas MASINI, towards the close of the sixteenth century. Amongst these are many writings of celebrated townsmen of Cesena. Some rare printed books—most of them, like many of the added MSS., possessing special local interest—have also accrued. Only such as possessed intrinsic claims to be added to a collection so peculiar in its character have been admitted.

Another group of Italian Town Libraries—giving examples of the public provision of books in the smaller towns, and of the use which is made of them—will suffice to illustrate this section of the subject in hand.

TOWN LIBRARIES OF ITALY.—NUMBER OF VOLUMES (IN LIBRARIES CONTAINING LESS THAN 12,000 VOLUMES); NUMBER OF OPEN HOURS IN EACH WEEK; AND YEARLY AGGREGATE OF READERS.

EXAMPLE THE SECOND.

(From Returns published by the Italian Ministry of Instruction in 1865.)

NAME OF TOWN.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES OF PRINTED BOOKS.	NUMBER OF MSS.	OPEN HOURS IN EACH WEEK.	YEARLY AGGREGATE OF READERS.
Volterra	11,320	980	12	344
Nicosia	9,579	22	30	6,300
Vercelli	9,288	...	9	160
Noto	8,212	23	30	30
Savona	7,000	...	45	6,000
Sondrio	5,000	...	9	134
Osimo	3,112	...	...	...
Senigallia	2,882	...	7	...
Vizzini	2,496	...	12	3,520
Urbania	2,438	49	10	...
Oneglia	2,427	...	...	...
Narni	2,200	...	6	95

Town Libraries of Volterra, Nicosia, and Vercelli.

The Public Library and the Public Museum of Volterra was founded by a distinguished ecclesiastic, Mario GUARNACCI, and apparently by successive gifts between the years 1774 and 1785.* Amongst the 980 MSS. are many valuable materials of local history. The Nicosia Collection was formed by the Town Council in 1818, when the library of Gregory SPECIALE of Palermo was purchased as the groundwork. The Town Council of Vercelli made a like effort at a date so recent as 1860. Beginning with about 6200 volumes they had, at the close of 1863, increased that number to 9288.

* Comp. the Notice in *Serapeum*, by Neigeaur, with *Statistica del Regno, &c.*, p. cxxii.

Besides the '*Biblioteca Comunale*,' Vercelli has five other libraries, of which the most important is the '*Biblioteca Agnesiana*,' founded in 1746 by the bequest of John Baptist MOROSONE, then Rector of the Church of St. Agnes. It now possesses about 30,000 printed volumes and 40 MSS., is administered by a body of trustees under the provisions of the founder's will, and is open to the Public during twenty-two hours in each week of the summer months and during twelve hours in winter. The yearly aggregate of readers is stated at 2040. In 1851 the Municipality of Vercelli endeavoured to bring the government of this library within their own official attributions, but MOROSONE's trustees maintained their position; and the Municipality presently founded the new library above mentioned.

The Library
of St. Agnes,
at Vercelli.

The Town Library of Noto is also of recent foundation; dating only from 1847. That of Savona was given to the town by its Bishop, Augustine Mary di MARI, in 1840, and was opened to the Public in 1846. That of Sondrio is another instance of individual generosity. It was founded in pursuance of the Will of Peter Martyr RUSCONI, a townsman distinguished both in letters and in painting, who bequeathed a valuable collection of books and a liberal endowment fund. The bequest was made in 1855, and the library was established as a municipal institution in 1861.

The only other Town Library in our little group which seems to require any illustrative remark is that of Urbania,—a little town of the province of Pesaro and Urbino. The history of this small collection is remarkable.

Duke FRANCIS MARY II of Urbino had formed at Urbania (then known as Castel Durante,) a very choice library, which comprised manuscripts as well as printed

The Town
Library of
Urbania (for-
merly Castel
Durante.)

books, and extended—it is said—to 14,000 volumes. Besides this collection, he was the possessor, by inheritance, of the still more splendid library which had been gathered at Urbino by his famous predecessor Duke FREDERICK during the fifteenth century. FRANCIS was the last of his race, and he determined that the inhabitants of Castel Durante, as well as those of Urbino, should possess a striking memorial of his favour and generosity. It was his hope and intention that the memorial would be a perpetual one.

By his last Will he bequeathed to the citizens of Urbino the ancient library of their Dukes, and also all the manuscripts and drawings which should be found, after his decease, in the library of his palace at Castel Durante,—now Urbania. All the printed portion of the last-named library he gave to the inhabitants of Castel Durante. He enjoined the perpetual preservation of both collections, in their then abodes respectively, for public use. On the Duke's death in 1631, each municipality entered into its several legacy, but enjoyed them during little more than twenty-five years; when Pope ALEXANDER VII stripped both Urbino and Urbania of their literary treasures for the aggrandizement of Rome,—or, in his own words, “for the increase of the splendour of the Papal See, and the benefit of Christendom.”

The Pope began with Urbino. At first he met with much resistance, but he gradually overcame it by holding before the more mercenary portion of the inhabitants both gifts of money and exemption from certain papal taxes. Others were won over by promises to establish schools at the papal charge. That the pill might be the better gilded a promise was also held out of a compensation more direct. The inhabitants of Urbania were to be forced,—or in some

way induced,—to yield to those of Urbino the library which Duke FRANCIS had bequeathed to their municipality.

The papal promise was faithfully kept, in that part of it which concerned the Urbanians. It was broken in that which concerned the men of Urbino. Both libraries were carried off in bulk to Rome. Two hundred and thirty printed books were left behind at Urbino; about three hundred volumes—on theological subjects—were left at Urbania. The magnificent MSS. of Duke FREDERICK are amongst the chief ornaments of the Vatican. The choice printed books of Duke FRANCIS adorn the Library of the ‘Sapienza.’

The first bishop of Urbania, ONORATI ONORATI, did what he could to improve the poor remnant left with the municipality, by bequeathing to them his private library, and his liberal example was followed by Count Bernard UBALDINI; who gave not alone his books but some valuable artistic collections, and also an endowment fund for future purchases.

Among the Italian cities and towns which have taken a leading part in the establishment of Lending Libraries distinctively ‘Popular’ (*Biblioteche Circolanti Popolari*), are to be found Florence, Milan, and Venice; but the merit of first moving in this particular channel of educational effort belongs to the small town of Prato, near Florence. It was the Advocate Anthony BRUNI, of that town, who commenced the movement. As yet little more than seven years have passed since the first step was taken, but the measure of success already attained is considerable.

Towards the close of 1861, BRUNI,—who, at that time was still a student in the University of Pisa,—with the aid of eight friends who associated themselves in his effort,

Popular
Lending
Libraries of
Italy.

established the Prato Lending Library. It began on a very small scale, but with books well selected for its purpose. In 1867 the books had increased to nearly 2000 volumes, and the aggregate issues to more than 6000. The composition of the library, as it stood in 1865—when the number of volumes was between 1600 and 1700—may be shown as follows. For the sake of comparison, I follow (as nearly as is practicable) the classification ordinarily adopted in our own Free Libraries.

Popular
Lending
Library of
Prato.

Classes.	Volumes.
I. Theology and Philosophy	50
II. History	489
III. Law, Politics, Social Economy, and Commerce	350
IV. Sciences and Arts	97
V. Literature and Polygraphy :—	
Poetry and the Drama	179
Novels and Tales	290
Educational Works	115
Miscellanies and Periodical Works	103
	687
Total number of Volumes	1,673

The selection of books is entrusted to the President, or chairman, and to the Librarian, jointly. The object of the association is defined to be the promotion of the reading of the most useful and attractive publications of the Italian press, “with the exclusion of all works which either impugn the doctrines of the religion of the State, or are contrary to good manners.” It does not appear that in Italy any difficulty has arisen on this last-named point, in connection with the Popular Libraries, such as in France gave occasion to the recent, and very infelicitous, discussion in the Senate.

Between 1861 and 1867, thirty other cities, towns, and

*Regolamento
della Biblio-
teca Popolare
(1867).*

villages, within the Italian kingdom, had followed the example. The diversified social circumstances of these thirty places are such as to have brought the novel experiment under almost every kind of test. The degree of success which has been attained is of course various. But everywhere the new institutions seem to have been attended with more or less of encouraging result. And they are spreading over all parts of Italy.

Besides the great cities above mentioned, the list of the places in which the example set at Prato has already been successfully imitated is as follows:—Ardenza (near Leghorn), Bergamo, Bologna, Caltanisetta, Casal Pusterlengo, Catanzaro, Chiaravalle, Codogno, Cremona, Foggia, Godone, Intra, Lecco, Lodi, Medezzano (near Parma), Palermo, Parma, Polesella, Salo, Sciolze, Valla di Lucania, Vercelli, Viadiana, Vicenza, and Voghera. The example has spread even to the Italian colony established at Buenos Ayres.

Memorie e Documenti della fondazione della Biblioteca Circolante Popolare di Prato, Anno VI. (1867).

Hitherto all, or nearly all, of these Italian Popular Libraries have been founded on the principle of taking a very small payment from the borrowers. Their main funds have been derived from the contributions of the founders; aided, in some cases, by small municipal contributions, and occasionally by grants from the Ministry of Public Instruction. But the most zealous of the promoters avow, as their ultimate aim, the establishment of absolutely 'Free Lending Libraries,' as a public provision for a public necessity.

§ 3. BELGIUM.

Most of the Belgian towns have a Free Town Library, the main support of which is derived from the municipal

funds. That of Antwerp is the most ancient, having been founded about the year 1476. That of Tournay dates from 1637. That of Ghent, which is incorporated with the Library of the University, was founded in 1794. Namur formed its Town Library in 1797; Bruges in 1798. All the other Town Libraries of Belgium appear to have been established during the present century.

At the date of the official returns furnished by the Belgian Government to the British Foreign Office (1850), eleven of these Town Libraries contained an aggregate of 169,507 volumes, and, taking one year with another, were receiving a total annual increment of 2309 volumes. On this basis—and supposing the then average rate of increase to have been maintained—the estimated contents of these eleven libraries may be taken to amount, in 1869, to about 210,000 volumes. The details are as follows:—

Extent and
Average An-
nual Increase
of the Bel-
gium Town
Libraries.

FREE TOWN LIBRARIES OF BELGIUM; NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 1850; AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE; ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 1869.			
NAME OF TOWN.	OFFICIAL RE- TURN OF NUM- BER OF VOLUMES IN 1850.	AVERAGE NUM- BER OF VOLUMES ANNUALLY ADDED.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 1869.
Ghent	59,650	650	71,350
Tournay	26,230	200	29,830
Antwerp	19,148	450	27,248
Namur	17,000	110	18,980
Mons	15,000	200	18,600
Bruges	10,500	200	14,100
Ypres	9,250	110	11,230
Oudenarde	4,229	100	6,029
Arlon	3,000	150	5,700
Ath	3,000	40	3,720
Mechlin	2,500	90	4,120

All these Town Libraries, with the single exception of that of Antwerp, are,—under due regulation,—available

as Free Lending Libraries. The majority of them appear to be far more extensively used as Lending Collections than as Consulting Collections. Usually, and according to the letter of the law, the formal authorisation of a Town Magistrate is the condition upon which a borrower is first admitted to the loan of books. But in most cases, the librarian is practically entrusted with a discretionary power.

At Ghent, on the average of four years' returns, the annual number of volumes lent has been about 4080. "The resulting inconveniences," says the Librarian, "are insignificant in comparison with the advantages which the practice affords to studious persons. Out of 16,000 volumes lent, only about twenty volumes have been injured or lost, and these have been replaced by the borrowers."

Working and
Results of
the Town
Libraries as
Lending Col-
lections.

At Bruges, between 500 and 600 volumes have, on the average, been lent annually. "The practice," says the Librarian, "has not worked injuriously. During nineteen years only one volume has been lost, and another volume injured.

Again, at Ypres, about 1300 volumes have been annually lent, and the practice is reported to have been unattended with other loss or inconvenience than that of the ordinary wear inseparable from free circulation. In this town the more valuable books are lent only under strict rules. But common books, and such as can easily be replaced, are lent very freely. By dividing their library into two distinct sections the municipality have made it subserve the double purpose of a library of research for students, and of a popular library for very general use.

The only exception, as regards the Belgian Town Libraries, to the general tenor of the evidence in favour of the free circulation of the books, occurs at Tournay. There, on

an average of ten years, the aggregate number of volumes lent had been only a hundred and fifty a year. But the official statement is as follows:—"The practice of lending has serious inconveniences. It is occasionally impossible for readers to obtain the work which they wish to consult within the library. The books are unduly detained. Sometimes the books are injured or lost. The privilege of borrowing ought to be kept within narrow limits. It ought to be accorded to those persons only who cannot use the books within the walls of the library." In all cases, other than that of Tournay, the practice of lending is spoken of in the official reports with strong approval.

Regulations
of the Belgian
Reading
Rooms.

In most of the Belgian libraries the reading rooms are open either on four or on five days in each week, and, usually, for about five hours in the day. At Tournay, at Oudenarde, and at Arlon, Sunday is one of the open days. On this point the Librarian at Mons reports as follows:—"For the benefit of the working classes, the Town Library was opened on Sundays, between the hours of ten o'clock and one, but, after an experiment which lasted during two years, so little advantage was found to have been derived, that the practice was discontinued."



BOOK THE THIRD.



FREE TOWN LIBRARIES, IN AMERICA.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

**II. HISTORY OF THE FREE CITY LIBRARY OF BOSTON,
1848—1869.**

**III. TOWN AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS,
ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE ACTS.**

**IV. THE ASTOR PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK, AND ITS FOUNDER.**

**V. TOWN AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES IN OTHER PARTS OF
THE UNITED STATES.**

VI. FREE LIBRARIES OF BRITISH AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Foundation, in 1700, of the first Town Library of the American Colonies, and its eventual conversion into a Proprietary Library.—The Loganian Library at Philadelphia.—The Collegiate and School Libraries of the United States.—Use of many of the School Collections as Township and Parish Libraries.—The State Libraries at the seats of Government and their Free Accessibility as Consulting Collections.—Return, in recent years, to the action of Municipalities for the maintenance of Free Town Libraries.

THE first Free Town Library formed upon the territory which is now comprised within the United States of America was founded at New York, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The founder was the Rev. John SHARP, who, for some years, had been chaplain to Richard, Earl of Bellamont, Governor of the then Province of New York. Mr. SHARP bequeathed his books as the foundation of a Public Library for the city, and for maintenance as a municipal institution.

Sharp's bequest, in 1700, to the City of New York.

The first recorded addition to SHARP'S bequest came to New York as the gift of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, about thirty years after the date of that bequest. This also was the library of an English clergyman—Dr. MILLINGTON, Rector of Newington, in the county of Surrey. The collector had given it to the Society by his last Will, in order that the governing body might make such a disposal of the library as should seem to them most productive of public ad-

vantage. The society gave it to the Municipal Corporation of New York, "for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of that City, and of the neighbouring Province."

It happened, however, that within a very few years of this second gift, the Library which had thus been augmented fell into a state of neglect. In their estimate of the importance of public appliances for intellectual culture the founders of the New York City Library were, at that time, far in advance of those whom they desired to benefit, and for a period of almost a quarter of a century the gift was little appreciated or turned to profit.

In 1754 public opinion was aroused, in some degree, to the importance of the subject. In all probability the attention of the people of New York had been attracted by some account of the exertions of certain townsmen of Philadelphia for the creation of a Public Library, and they began to be a little ashamed of the consciousness that for some fifty years they had possessed a good foundation in that kind, and had done almost nothing in the way of building upon it. Some influential citizens now combined together for the improvement of their neglected library; purchased about seven hundred volumes of well-chosen books for addition to the older ones; and improved the regulations for their care and preservation. But the improvement by no means extended in the direction of increased and effectual publicity. The prevalent idea was that a money subscription should be the condition precedent of access. That a city or town, as such, should possess and maintain a library, accessible to every citizen or townsman as of right, was still only the idea of a solitary thinker here and there. Several generations were to pass before it gained any hold on the public mind.

But the formal constitution of the original Town Library

of New York—and of all America—was not changed immediately, or as a direct consequence of the public subscription which was raised in 1754. Probably, it became in practice confined, or nearly confined, to the use of subscribers to the fund. But it was not until 1772 that the institution of 1700 was avowedly converted into a mere ‘Proprietary Library.’ In that year it was formally incorporated as ‘The Society Library of New York.’ Then quickly followed the many injuries and losses, some of which were the inevitable accompaniments of the War of Independence, whilst others were but the consequence of a disgraceful want of discipline in part of those British troops by which New York was garrisoned. When the British occupation had ceased it was affirmed, by an eye-witness of the occurrences of the war, that “the British soldiers were in the habit of carrying away the books of the New York Library in their knapsacks, and then of bartering them for grog.”

Conversion
of the Town
Library into
a Proprietary
Library.

Considerable portions of the old library, however, remained. Some valuable books, it afterwards appeared, had been timely removed out of the way of harm. The remnants were gathered together, and the library was re-organized, in the year 1788. During the present century it has greatly prospered, and—as a Proprietary Library—it ranks, under the able management of the present Librarian, Mr. MACMULLEN, with the best of its class. Visitors may, I believe, still see, and use, books which were given to the City, at large, by SHARP in 1700; as well as others which formed part of the MILLINGTON bequest of 1729.

The Second Free Town Library, in order of date, which was founded within the United States, was the work of James LOGAN, the friend and confidential adviser of William PENN,

and, for some years, President of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania. This foundation belongs to the first half of the eighteenth century, and to the City of Philadelphia. Its union—as far as respects location—with the more famous Proprietary Library established mainly by the exertions of FRANKLIN, has led to its being usually spoken of as a mere offshoot from the stock of the ‘Library Company’ of Philadelphia. But the ‘Loganian Library’ was, and is, an independent institution. It belongs to the citizens, at large. In its inception and plan, it is probably of an earlier date than the first beginnings of the Library of the Philadelphia Company, as well as of a wider scope; although accidents long delayed the realization of the founder’s project.

The Loganian
Library of
Philadelphia.

Of the history of this Loganian Library the reader will find some notice in Chapter V.

The small measure of success which attended upon either of these efforts to establish Town Libraries,—as collections distinctively and essentially Public,—makes it the less surprising that they incited little emulation in other parts of the American colonies. ‘Society Libraries,’ on the other hand, sprang up rapidly. “Our Library Company at Philadelphia,” says FRANKLIN, in his *Autobiography*, “was the mother of all the North American Subscription Libraries now so numerous. . . . These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans; have made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen in other countries; and, perhaps, have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the Colonies in defence of their privileges.” Associative Libraries of this class have continued to prosper eminently in the chief cities and towns of America, up to

the present time. In many places they rank among the most prominent and most thriving of the local institutions. Some of them have received large benefactions, both by gift and by bequest.

For almost a century onwards, the public spirit and public foresight of those among American benefactors and educationists who sought to discharge at once part of their debt to their forerunners, and of their duty to posterity, by storing up an ample provision of the mute teachers of knowledge—for service in the time to come, as well as in the day that was passing—had for their other main channels the erection of State Libraries, of Collegiate Libraries, and of School Libraries. The erection of Town Libraries, as a thing of public and general concern, was to be the task of the future.

It was estimated—about the year 1850—that there were, within the United States, a hundred and forty-nine Collegiate Libraries, containing in the aggregate 1,083,954 volumes. Eleven years later—namely, in 1861—returns which extended to one hundred and seventeen only (out of the one hundred and forty-nine) assigned to that portion of the Collegiate Libraries an aggregate of 1,222,148 volumes. Many of these libraries had been originally gathered by combined efforts of a very varied kind. British statesmen, clergymen living in rural parsonages scattered throughout many parts of the United Kingdom, merchants of London and of Liverpool, took part in the establishing and the well-furnishing of libraries, for the American Colleges; and sometimes a part hardly less zealous than that taken by the governing bodies, and the student societies, of the Colleges themselves. The dry details of the ‘Donation Books’ of not a few of these institutions are pleasantly enlivened by records of numerous gifts from the mother country to her

The Collegiate Libraries of the United States.

offspring oversea. This recognition of a true community of interest in intellectual matters, as well as in matters of a more worldly sort, was not broken off by the Revolution of 1776. Few Englishmen are now ignorant of the fact that the American colleges have, in later years, made many a noble, though an indirect, return. Many a man who derived part of his most productive culture from the silent teachers in the College Libraries, which friends in Britain helped liberally to furnish, has sent back to Britain imperishable books to adorn her own collections, and to be counted with their best.

School Libraries usually partake more of the character of temporary apparatus for the daily work, than of that of collections which, for their contents or their permanence, can be ranked as 'Libraries,' in the usual acceptance of the word. Not a few, however, of the School Libraries of the United States have a higher importance than that which their designation ordinarily conveys.

School-
District, or
Township,
Libraries.

We have seen that in France many of the Libraries of the Primary Schools serve in the capacity, and do part of the work, of Communal or Parish Libraries. They supply books for household reading. In France this is the result of very recent legislation. In America a like useful purpose—extending beyond the apparent range of the institution—has been subserved by many of the School Libraries, for a considerable period of time. In no country in the world—so far, at least, as extant information is available—are the School Libraries so numerous, relatively to the population, or so well furnished, as are those of the United States. This fact has its obvious, although limited, bearing on the comparative fewness of the Town and Parish Libraries, expressly so called.

In the State of New York, the provision of Free Lending

Libraries in connection with the School-Districts has been carried out very extensively and systematically. A law for an annual appropriation from the State funds to this purpose was passed in 1838. Within ten years of that date about 1,400,000 volumes had been placed in the District Libraries. In 1868 the number had been increased almost threefold. Of the principles which have governed the choice of books the Board of Education speak thus:—
 “Selections for the District Libraries are made from the whole range of literature and science, with the exception of controversial books, political or religious. . . . These libraries are intended not so much for the benefit of children attending school, as for those who have completed their Common School Education. Its main design was to throw into the School-Districts, *and to place within the reach of all the inhabitants*, a collection of good works on subjects calculated to enlarge their understandings, and to store their minds with useful knowledge.”

The State, or
 Legislative,
 Libraries, of
 America.

As the wants of many small towns and villages are, in some measure, met by the better class of School Libraries, so are the wants of several large towns and cities met, or partially met, by those ‘State Libraries’ which were, in the outset, established, at the various seats of the State governments, for the special use of the Legislative Bodies. For, in practice, and (as respects some of them) by slow degrees, these State Libraries have become, in addition to their primary use, Free Town Libraries; not, indeed, as Lending Collections but as Consulting Collections. For use within the walls, almost every State Library is now fully accessible to every citizen.

School-District
 Libraries of the
 State of New
 York.

New Hampshire took the lead in the establishment of a State Library. The first legislative grant for the object was made whilst the State was still a colony, although on the

eve of independence. More than forty years passed before the example set at Concord, by the State of New Hampshire, was imitated. In or about the year 1813, Pennsylvania established its State Library at Harrisburg. In 1816, or in 1817, Ohio followed by establishing a State Library in its chief city, Columbus. In 1818 that of New York was established at Albany. This has become the most important of all the American Libraries of its class. It ranks also amongst the most liberally administered libraries of that or of any other class.

The State
Library of
New York
at Albany.

Between the years 1818 and 1845 little more than 10,000 volumes had been placed in the State Library at Albany. Intrinsically, the collection was already one of considerable value, but the Legislature was of opinion that its importance would have been greater had not its administration and improvement been left too exclusively to the care of functionaries who, of necessity, were almost engrossed by occupations in which literature had little concern. In the Board of 'Regents of the University of New York,' a body better fitted for such a task was seen to exist, and the members of that Board were invited to act as Trustees of the State Library. The invitation was accepted.

Under the rule of the new Trustees, the Library rapidly improved. Within ten years of their appointment the number of volumes had been quadrupled, and the increase in value had more than kept pace with the increase of numbers. The acquisitions had been systematic. The chief aim of the Trustees had been to gather the best possible collection of books upon the history, the polity, the laws, and the affairs, in every kind, of America. In the year 1857 the 10,000 volumes of 1845 had grown to nearly 50,000; now,—in 1869,—they are estimated to

exceed 70,000. The reading-room is freely accessible to every citizen during twelve hours daily, and on every day of the year, Sundays and State holidays alone excepted. Naturally their liberality of growth and of management has had its effect on many of the other State Libraries. But, as yet, New York remains, in this point, considerably in advance of all her fellow States.

In the course of the rapidly increasing attention bestowed, throughout almost all parts of America, upon Public Libraries as powerful and indispensable instruments of civilization it could hardly fail but that such attention should fasten itself at length—sooner or later—upon the municipal action of incorporated towns, as offering the best of all machinery for making Free Libraries thoroughly progressive and truly permanent. This point of view came eventually into clearness and prominence, but only by very slow degrees. Boston was the first American city in which practical effort of the kind was carried out effectively. It was a return, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to a principle the value of which had been recognised by a solitary thinker or two, at the close of the seventeenth. But, as we shall presently see, the return was made under greatly improved conditions.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE FREE CITY LIBRARY OF BOSTON.

Municipal Proceedings in 1847-49. Mr. Edward Everett's Gift of 1849.—The Report on the proposed Free City Library of July 1852.—Gift of Mr. Joshua Bates.—Proposed Union of the Boston Athenæum with the City Library, and its failure. Erection and Cost of the new Building.—The Second Gift of Mr. Bates.—Gifts of the Bowditch and Parker Collections.—And that of the 'Prince Library' at the Old South Church.—Statistics of the Formation and Working of the Library.—Its Regulations and their results.—The Regulation as to the Provision of Books required by readers, but not yet added to the Library.—Deductions from the experience of the Boston Library.

THE first foundation of the noble municipal library which now adorns the City of Boston may be traced to the year 1847, as the date of its virtual commencement, although for more than three years after that date the initiatory steps were not very actively or successfully followed up.

On the fourteenth of October in that year, the then Mayor of the city, Josiah QUINCY—the second bearer of that honoured name—sent a message to the City Council on the desirability and the growing public need of a City Library. He told the Council that “a Citizen has offered to give to the City five thousand dollars (£1000), for the purpose of making a commencement, on condition (1) that a further sum of ten thousand dollars should be raised by a public subscription, and (2) that the library, when formed, should be open to the Public in as free a manner as may be consistent with the safety of the property.” The

The Message
of the Mayor
of Boston in
Oct., 1847.

Mayor did not, in this communication to the Council, name the intended donor of the thousand pounds sterling; the proffered gift being his own.

By the Council the message was referred to a Committee, upon whose report it was afterwards resolved: (1) "That the City of Boston will accept any donation, from citizens or others, for the purpose of commencing a Public City Library." (2) "That whenever the library shall be of the value of thirty thousand dollars (£6000) it will be expedient for the City to provide a suitable place and arrangements to enable it to be used by the Citizens with as great a degree of freedom as the security of the property will permit." An Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts was soon afterwards passed, by which the City of Boston was empowered "to establish and maintain a Public Library, for the use of its inhabitants." But no effectual proceedings were then taken, under this new legislation.

Towards the close of 1849 one important step towards the realization of the project of 1847 was made by an eminent statesman of Massachusetts, Mr. Edward EVERETT, who gave to the City a collection of about one thousand bound volumes, comprising the most important American State Papers and public documents issued from the foundation of the Federal Government to the year 1840. The example met with several imitators. And in the course of the following year, the first money contribution towards the erection of a library was given by the then Mayor of Boston, Mr. John BIGELOW. The amount of this gift was £200. By the beginning of 1852, about four thousand volumes had been accumulated. They included a valuable series of French books which had been presented by the Municipality of Paris to that of Boston—through the agency of M. Alexandre VATEMARE, and with a view to

Everett's
Gift in 1849.

the establishment of a systematic interchange of public documents between France and America—several years earlier.

This groundwork of a City Library was now vested in a Board of Trustees, and a librarian was chosen. In July 1852 the Trustees made a report to the City Council, of which the following is an extract: "If it were probable that the Council would deem it expedient at once to make a large appropriation for the erection of a building and the purchase of an ample library, and that the citizens at large would approve of such an expenditure, the Trustees would of course feel great satisfaction in the prompt achievement of an object of such high public utility. But in the present state of the finances of the City, and in reference to an object on which the public mind is not yet enlightened by experience, the Trustees regard any such appropriation and expenditure as entirely out of the question. They look, therefore, only to the continuance of such moderate and frugal expenditure, on the part of the City, as has been already authorized and commenced for the purchase of books and the compensation of the Librarian; and for the assignment of a room or rooms in some one of the public buildings belonging to the City for the reception of the books already on hand, or which the Trustees have the means of procuring. With aid to this extent on the part of the City, the Trustees believe that all else may be left to the public spirit and liberality of individuals.

In pursuance of the course recommended in this report, a grant was made by the Council for the adaptation and fitting up of a building for the temporary reception of the library. Whilst the adaptation was in progress, the Mayor of Boston received from Mr. Joshua BATES, of London—himself a native of Boston—the munificent offer to contri-

Report on
the proposed
City Library
of Boston,
July, 1852.

The gift of
Mr. Joshua
Bates, Oct.,
1852.

bute books to the value of £10,000 sterling ; the City providing an adequate building, and taking upon itself the current expenses of maintenance.

A good work, wherever it may have been accomplished, rarely fails to incite, in some quarter or other, a spirit of worthy emulation. Very frequently, the incitement spreads to many quarters at once. When Mr. BATES' letter was written in London, an amount of public attention had just been attracted to the establishment and the recent public opening of the Free Library of Manchester, such as had rarely been given, in England, to any proceedings about libraries. When that letter was received in Boston, Liverpool was busied, in its turn, with the inauguration of a Free Library destined, within a few years, to assume larger proportions than that of Manchester. Mr. BATES' proffered gift gave an entirely new aspect to the proceedings at Boston. It proved to be the real foundation-stone of a Free Library which has already outstripped, in several points of view, all the Free Libraries, of a municipal sort, which had preceded it, and which as yet, perhaps, stands but on the threshold of its public usefulness.

In the course of his letter to the City Council of Boston Mr. BATES thus expressed his views as to the character of the building which ought to be provided for the new library :—“ The only condition I ask is that the building shall be such as shall be an ornament to the City ; that there shall be room for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons to sit at reading tables ; and that it shall be perfectly free to all, with no other restrictions than may be necessary for the preservation of the books. What the building may cost I am unable to estimate ; but the books (counting additions during my lifetime) I estimate at \$50,000 (£10,000 sterling), which I shall gladly contribute,

and consider it but a small return for the many acts of kindness I have received from my many friends in your City."

From the time of the reception of this letter a majority of the City Council became more intent upon carrying out their share of the work with a thoroughness which should make provision for the wants of the future, as well as for the immediate want of the day, than upon observing the utmost possible "frugality of expenditure." But a section of the Council was still friendly to a project, originated in 1848, for converting the existing library of the 'Boston Athenæum' into the groundwork of a City Library. Probably at that date the Athenæum Library was already the finest collection of its class within the United States, as unquestionably it was the one most liberally administered. For its rules empowered the proprietors, individually, to admit strangers to free access, so that, in a restricted sense, it had come to subserve the purposes of a Public as well as of a Proprietary Library.

In 1848 it had been proposed that the City Council should pay to the treasurer of the Athenæum a sum equal to £10,000 sterling, with an additional yearly sum of £1000; and that thenceforward the library should become a public and municipal institution, under the management of a joint committee, nominated in part by the City Council, and in part by the Athenæum Trustees. In 1852 the proposition took the shape of a transfer of the shares of the proprietary to the City, partly by sale and partly by free gift from those of the shareholders who desired to promote the union. Both propositions alike failed, after much negotiation and some sharp controversy.

Meanwhile, the arrangements for opening the infantile City Library, in a temporary building, were proceeded with.

Proposal for
Union of
Boston Athenæum with
the City
Library.

As a Consulting Collection, it was opened for public use on the 20th of March, 1854; as a Lending Collection, on the 2nd of May in the same year. The only condition of public access was that of subscription to the regulations. The number of signatures between March and October of that year exceeded six thousand. Presently, the public willingness to use the new institution came to be much in excess of its available accommodation.

The site and character of the new building were determined upon, definitively, early in the year 1855. The building was completed at the close of the year 1857. The cost of the site—which included a liberal provision of additional land to meet possible and future requirements—was £23,300; that of the building £49,400; or in the aggregate £72,700.

Erection and
Cost of the
New Building.

The munificent benefactor of the library, Mr. Joshua BATES, expressed his cordial approval of the plans adopted by the Council, and he doubled his original gift by contributing more than twenty-six thousand volumes of books, carefully selected and purchased at a cost of about ten thousand pounds. The ten thousand pounds originally given was funded, and its annual income is expended, year by year, in the purchase of books of permanent value. To this fund Mr. Jonathan PHILLIPS, an eminent citizen of Boston, had already added, in July 1853, a sum of two thousand pounds, the interest of which is expended in like manner; and a similar sum was bequeathed by Mr. Abbott LAWRENCE in 1855. In 1861, Mr. PHILLIPS bequeathed, in addition to his former gift, a sum of four thousand pounds, to be similarly invested for the yearly increase of the library. With the addition, from time to time, of some minor benefactions, the library now possesses an endowment fund of about £20,000 sterling, the annual interest

The second
gift of Mr.
Bates.

of which is appropriated, exclusively, to the purchase of books. Smaller gifts, amounting to about £600, have been similarly expended, as they accrued.

In addition to the princely donation of books received from Mr. BATES, four important collections have been given to the City of Boston, at various times, since the public opening of its Free Library in 1858.

Collections
added to the
City Library
since 1858.

The first addition of an integral collection was made in the course of that year, when the heirs of Nathaniel BOWDITCH gave his valuable mathematical library, containing about 2,300 volumes.

In 1860 the library—both choice and extensive—of Theodore PARKER, was received by his bequest. This gift added to the contents of the City Library about 11,360 volumes. In the course of the same year a choice collection of books in the classical languages, and of many valuable works in Italian and Spanish literature, was given by George TICKNOR. This collection comprised more than three thousand volumes.

The 'Prince
Library' at
the South
Church.

In 1866 the City received a gift less extensive, numerically, than those already named, but, for Boston, even more precious in its intrinsic value than most of the others. The Trustees of the 'Old South Church,' of which in colonial days the Reverend Thomas PRINCE had been pastor, transferred to the Corporation the remarkable collection long known in Boston as the 'Prince Library.' It is eminently rich in the colonial history and early literature of New England. It therefore comprises not only many books and tracts which, on their rare occurrence at sales, fetch what are called fabulous prices, but also many others, the obtainment of which, at any price, becomes, with every passing year, more and more difficult, if not, in some cases, absolutely hopeless. To Americans, these are the invaluable

AMOUNT OF GIFTS TO THE BOSTON LIBRARY. 287

materials of their national history, not the curiosities of mere bibliomania. The collector of this early colonial library had bequeathed it, by way of heirloom, to the congregation over which he had long presided. It comprised 1899 volumes. Both the 'Prince Collection' and the 'Parker Collection,' as well as the mathematical books of BOWDITCH, are classified and arranged apart from the general library.

The aggregate number of volumes given to the City Library of Boston, up to the beginning of the year 1868, exceeds seventy thousand volumes. When the intrinsic value of these is regarded, as well as their number, the Boston Committee may well express their belief that "no Free Library in the world will show such large accessions from donors." Doubtless, it remains true that the main reliance of a great Public Library must always be placed upon purchases rather than upon gifts, since it is only exceptional munificence, like that of Mr. BATES, or exceptional opportunities of gathering books of a particular kind, which can provide, on any large scale, for the union of careful selection with free gift. But Boston may well be proud of so remarkable a demonstration of public liberality and public spirit as that which is recorded upon its donation book, even subsequently to the first formation of the library. It also deserves remark that with so large a circulation of books as that which obtains at Boston—and also in several of our own Free Libraries—the inconvenience to the working arrangements which has occasionally arisen, in some collections, from an undue increment of duplicate and triplicate books, by successive gifts, is less to be apprehended, than in libraries where the circulation and consequently the rapid outwear of the books is comparatively small. Some accumulation, however, of what the Boston

Aggregate
amount of
the gifts to
the Boston
Library.

report calls 'mere literary lumber' will always have to be dealt with from time to time.

In the course of the year 1868, the City received a gift which affords an example of almost the best sort of benefaction that it is possible to bestow on a community, for its Public Library. Mr. William WHEELWRIGHT, of Buenos Ayres, profited by the special opportunities he enjoyed of collecting books relating to the history and affairs of the South American countries, and then presented the results of his labours to the municipality of Boston. A Collection so made is sure to embrace books and documents, which it is scarcely possible to procure by the ordinary channels of commerce, even when neither cost nor pains are spared.

The Boston Library had opened, in its first and temporary abode, with about 16,000 volumes. The aggregate circulation of books issued to borrowers, in 1854, was 35,389. When opened for public use, in the new building, on the 1st January, 1859, the aggregate number of volumes was about 80,600. The total issues of books to borrowers during that year was 149,468 volumes. Three years afterwards the books had increased to about 108,000 volumes (tracts included), and the aggregate issues to borrowers to 180,302 volumes. In 1867 the number of books had increased to about 136,000 volumes, and the number of issues had increased to 208,963 volumes.

Taken according to the daily averages the issues were, in the first year, 250 on each open day; in the sixth year, 588; in the ninth year, 626; in the fourteenth year, 754. The largest number of volumes ever issued on one day was 1813.

As respects the issues of books to readers in the reading rooms of the library itself, the statistics seem to have been very imperfectly kept. Usually, the number of 'readers'

YEARLY ISSUES FROM THE BOSTON CITY LIBRARY. 289

is recorded, but not the number of volumes issued to them. On the other hand, special record is made of the number of periodical publications, issued in the reading rooms, and also (during recent years) of the use made, within the building,—in what is called the ‘Bates Hall’—of books too valuable to be permitted to circulate.

The following table shows the details, year by year, from the first opening of the Library to the year 1867 inclusive:—

Yearly Issues
from the
Boston City
Library.

FREE CITY LIBRARY OF BOSTON.—NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY, IN EACH YEAR; AGGREGATE YEARLY ISSUES TO BORROWERS; AND (AS FAR AS RECORDED) TO READERS IN THE READING ROOMS.

YEAR.	VOLUMES IN LIBRARY [EXCLUSIVE OF UNBOUND PAMPHLETS].	VOLUMES ISSUED TO BORROWERS.	VOLUMES ISSUED TO READERS [EXCLUSIVE OF PERIODICALS].
1854	16,221	35,389	...
1855	22,617	81,281	...
1856	28,080	82,661	...
1857	34,896	89,423	...
1858	70,851	75,570	...
1859	78,043	149,468	...
1860	85,032	151,020	...
1861	97,386	160,877	...
1862	105,034	180,302	10,263
1863	110,563	138,027	7,124
1864	116,934	184,035	11,057
1865	123,016	194,627	13,090
1866	130,678	193,862	10,438
1867	135,981	208,963	11,553

Aggregate number of Readers in Reading Rooms, 73,558 (in 1867).

If the number of periodical publications, issued to readers in the reading rooms, be added to those of the recorded issues from the reserved books in the ‘Bates Hall,’ the aggregate number of volumes used by readers within the

building, during the year 1867—so far as recorded—will be 302,299 volumes.

When the Trustees of the City Library of Boston first opened their collection for household use, they determined to dispense with that written voucher and guaranty, from known ratepayers, which, in the organization of the British Free Libraries, had been regarded as a necessary condition, alike of the safety of the books and of the prompt service of the Public by whom they were to be used. At Boston, for several years, the only requirement made from applicants for the loan of books was a promise to observe the rules, signified simply by signature. The borrower was asked to register his address, as well as his name. But no verification of his statement was in any way exacted. How has this unusual and absolute freedom of access worked in practice?

No question can possibly have greater interest for those who are concerned in the administration of Free Libraries. Fortunately, the materials for answering it are ample. Nor can they be better applied than by citing the account of the experiment and of its results given by the Boston Committee itself in the Report of 1857 :—“ Mr. TICKNOR,” say the writers of that document, “ in the preliminary Report of 1852, in sketching out a plan for the Library, . . . which is substantially the basis upon which it is administered to-day, urged strongly the desirability and probable safety of circulating the books freely among certain classes of our community, where the class bore with it a kind of responsibility, without any surety but their personal recognisance ; but contemplated that it might become necessary in ordinary cases to require some pecuniary guaranty.”

Eventually, however, no distinction of ‘ classes ’ or of

Early Regu-
lations for the
issues of
books at
Boston.

Fifteenth
Annual Re-
port of Trus-
tees of City
Library, p. 61.

cases, ordinary or extraordinary, was made. The one solitary requirement was, as has been said, the signature of name and address in the Library books.

"The Free Libraries of England," continues the Report of 1867, "under the Parliamentary Act of 1850, were requiring this [pecuniary guaranty] as a condition before these privileges were accorded to a citizen; *and they have retained it without any apparent check upon their usefulness, and with much greater security to their property than we have enjoyed.* Still the experiment of a freer library than the world had ever known was not, perhaps, an ill-timed one, and, for a while, it was thought to be an unvarying success; and, to this day, no pecuniary voucher is demanded.

"A few books were reported 'lost,' at first, in Mason Street, and the number had increased until, in the last year at that place, it was two hundred for the year. Still, it was thought that there had been no wantonness. In 1857, we began to hear of mutilations, with hints at future stringency. . . . During the first year in the present building (1859), one hundred and thirty [volumes] were reported lost. Of these, forty-two were subsequently recovered, leaving eighty-eight unaccounted for. It increased yearly, until it had got to be annually between five and six hundred; when, at the beginning of last year, some check was put upon it by issuing new cards and recalling the old ones. Still, for the past year, four hundred and sixty volumes are reported missing, and of these two hundred and ten are charged to borrowers, who cannot be found or traced at the addresses they gave, leaving the sad inference of premeditated fraud."

Rapid Increase in the loss of books.

Even thus far, there would seem to be conclusive evidence of the wisdom, and the necessity, of at least such a verification of the statements made by applicants for the loan of books, as would ascertain their responsibility. But

the care is much strengthened when from the statistics of the absolute loss of books we turn to those of their wanton injury. "Mutilations and defacements," continue the Committee, "are becoming common. In 1862, the Superintendent reported that, in his judgment, more was to be feared from this evil than from loss; and, in successive reports, it has been dwelt upon, and the time predicted when stricter supervision of the delivery would be necessary. There was formerly no adequate remedy for this kind of injury, when discovered; and it was hardly possible with the force at command to collate a sixth part of the books returned. Last winter the necessary law to meet such cases of mutilation and defacement was passed by the Legislature."

There is some apparent difficulty in harmonizing two other passages of the report of 1867, which stand in close proximity. But the general inference to be deduced from them is both unmistakable and most instructive. "The total number of missing and worn-out books has been about 6,700 volumes, from the beginning; and this—on an aggregate circulation of 2,000,000—is only something over one third of one per cent., which is certainly not excessive. . . . What proportion of this number (6,700 volumes) can be put down to absolute theft, or books unaccounted for, it is not easy to ascertain. But your Committee see, by the records, that this most disgraceful kind of loss is increasing out of all proportion to the circulation, which is now only 30 per cent. more than it was in 1859, while the loss in unaccounted for books, on the best data that can be found, is something like 300 per cent. more. This increase does not, probably, show a relative increase of offenders, since a few, by observing the impunity with which it could be done, would naturally enlarge

their range of depredations. The reference books around the desks in the 'Bates Hall,' and in the Reading Room, are open to the inroads of a class of thieves known to the Police to exist in fraternities, so that books stolen from libraries and shops in one large city are transmitted to their fellows in another, to be disposed of. These practices are, in no small degree, doing a work of demoralization, which every consideration of justice and well-being requires to be checked. To do this without, temporarily, curtailing the circulation were, perhaps, not easy. The example of Manchester showed that where considerable restraint had been put at the start, and consistently kept up, a large circulation could be maintained. Your Committee know that it is more difficult to impose restraints at a late day; but they believe that it is never too late to do right. And the Public will be sure to see that by right doing their privileges are more fully protected than ever."

On the whole matter, the Committee arrived at these two conclusions: I. That a new plan of registration—already introduced by way of experiment—by which each applicant for the loan of books is required to name two referees who will, if applied to, verify his statements, should be persevered in. II. That, in the event of a requirement so moderate being found inadequate to the removal of previous abuses, the system of responsible guarantors, initiated at Manchester in 1852, should then be introduced at Boston. "At Manchester," say the Committee, in concluding their Report, "they require two pecuniary vouchers among the Ratepayers, renewed every five years, for each applicant. On the same circulation as ours in 1865-6, they lost but fifty-six volumes, and these were all replaced,—thirty-three by the borrowers, and twenty-three by the guarantors. Besides this, they enforce pecuniary satisfaction for mutila-

*Fifteenth
Report, as
above, p. 64.*

tions and defacements. . . . Your Committee trust that it will not be necessary to go to the limit employed at Manchester; but they have no hesitation in saying that this Community should assert its right to be called quite as orderly as any other; and, if that pre-eminence can only be secured by the pecuniary vouchers, they should be required."

*Regulations
of Boston
Reading
Room.*

The Reading Room of the Boston City Library is open from nine o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening of every secular day throughout the year,—the five legal or State holydays excepted. All inhabitants of Boston (including the suburb of Roxbury) are, by law, entitled to admission, if above the age of fourteen years. The regulation as to strangers reads thus: "Any stranger or person visiting the City, may, on being properly recommended, make use of the books within the Library building." This regulation, it will be observed, introduces, and necessitates, a material qualification of that sentence in the Report of 1867, in which the Boston Library is described as a "freer library than the world had ever known." When that sentence was written, the fact had been, for the moment, overlooked that the world had known (for more than two hundred years) libraries, the doors of which were open to all comers, without any 'recommendation' whatever. The phrase is strictly applicable to the Boston Library, but only when it is regarded as a Lending Collection. In every respect, however, the Boston institution is an honour to the City which maintains it. And in one or two points of management (hitherto unmentioned) it sets an example by which the greatest and most liberally administered libraries of Europe might still profit to their further improvement. In none of them, for example, is so liberal a rule followed in respect to the immediate obtainment of books sought for

by any reader, but with which the library was then unfurnished, as that which is in force at Boston. In the '*Rules and Regulations of the Public Library of the City of Boston*,' the provision on this point is thus expressed:—"Whenever a book wanted by any one using the Library does not belong to it, such person is particularly requested to enter the title of the book on a card furnished for the purpose, to which the person's name and residence shall be added. The book will be procured as soon as possible (unless there is some special reason against purchasing it); and, on its arrival, it will be retained in the Library five days, subject to the order of the person asking for it, to whom due notice to that effect will be sent by mail."

Rules as to books not yet added to Library;

Rules, &c., pp. 12, 13.

On another point of detail—relating to the use of what are technically known as 'Reference Books'—the regulation is both prudent and liberal. "Encyclopædias," says Rule X, "Dictionaries, and other books needed for reference in the Library Building; books not easily to be replaced in consequence of their rarity or value; books expressly given for reference only; books deemed by the Trustees to be unsuited for general circulation; and also unbound periodicals, shall be used only in the building. Provided, nevertheless, that in order to allow the widest practicable use of the Library consistent with its greatest efficiency, a person desirous to borrow any book or periodical whatever—except such books as may have been given on condition that they should not be taken from the Library—and stating the reasons for it, in writing, to the Trustees, shall, if the reasons are deemed sufficient, be permitted to borrow it on proper conditions."

And also as to Circulation of Reference Books.

Ibid., p. 7.

And—once again—Boston has set a good example to Libraries of every kind—by the bi-monthly publication of a '*Bulletin*,' containing complete lists of its additions from

The Boston
bi-monthly
'Bulletins.'

month to month, and as well of books acquired from all parts of the world as of American and British books. It is an excellent appliance both for the efficiency of the working arrangements as they concern the managers and staff within; and for the prompt service of the readers and borrowers without. This publication began in the autumn of 1867. In addition to its lists of addenda to the Library—which are drawn up with great care and judgment—it contains lists of desiderata, which show, amongst other things, that amount of systematic and persistent attention to the storing up of the best materials, in every kind, of American history, which cannot fail to render the City Library, in course of time, pre-eminent as a repository for information, not only about the New England provinces, but about the United States at large.

Classification
of Books
issued in
the Reading
Room.

On the not less interesting point of the character and classification of the issues from the Library, the information given in the Boston reports leaves something to be desired. The internal arrangements, it would seem, admit as yet only of a very partial, not of a complete or even nearly complete, classification of the books which are read. All that can at present be said on this point consists in the verbal quotation of some passages contained in the Report for the year 1867. That Report, it ought to be premised, is remarkable for its great ability and comprehensiveness. So singular a use of the word 'classification' as that which applies it to the table now to be quoted might otherwise suggest a very inaccurate idea of the value of the document,—than which (in all other respects) it would be hard to find any similar document so well deserving of the study of all readers who are interested in the working of Free Libraries. Even as regards the issues, the remarks which

follow the Table will be found to possess not a little instruction.

“The average yearly use of books in the several classifications is as follows :

	PER-CENTAGE OF THE ISSUES.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN 'BATES HALL' DIVISION OF THE GENERAL LIBRARY.	Proportionate Issues in each hundred volumes, sup- plied; and number of volumes in each division of General Library.
1. English History and Literature	17	11,049	
2. Useful and Fine Arts	10	3,434	
3. American History and Literature	9	9,339	
4. Theology, Metaphysics, Ethics, Edu- cation	8	10,782	
5. Periodicals	7	10,458	
6. Mathematics and Physics	7	4,556	
7. Medicine	6	4,405	
8. French History and Literature	6	5,983	
9. General History and Literature	4	4,124	
10. Italian History and Literature	4	4,679	
11. Natural History	4	3,925	
12. Transactions of Learned Societies	4	[See No. 5.]	
13. German History and Literature	3	3,486	
14. Greek and Latin Classics	3	3,072	
15. Other (including Oriental) History and Literature	3	2,707	
16. Bibliography	2	2,585	
17. Law and Political Economy	2	2,685	
18. Miscellaneous	1	387	
Total number of volumes		87,656*	

“The most marked annual variation,” continues the Report of 1867, “has been in the classification headed by ‘Theology,’ which has fallen, gradually, from eleven per cent., in 1862, to four per cent., in 1867. This is owing, perhaps, to the fact that, at the outset, special efforts were made to interest the clergy and educators in the Library; and, possibly, also to the fact that the General Theological

* This number is exclusive of the 16,215 volumes comprised in the several collections of Bowditch, Parker, and Prince, all of which are separately arranged.

Library has been since established. American history and literature have gradually gained, owing, perhaps, in some measure, in the historical part, to the late Rebellion fostering an inclination to learn our own antecedent history, and possibly to the efforts which the Library has made to secure everything in any language relating to that rebellion. It will be seen that the use of books in this department is not much more than half of what it is in English History and Literature, which is not so strange, perhaps, in view of the relative extent of the two departments. Nevertheless, there is doubtless a disproportionate inclination among readers for profit to go to books and themes of the old world. Professor LOWELL, in a recent review of the *Life of Josiah Quincy*, gives a statement which he was, perhaps, in as good a position as any one to make, to the effect that 'it may safely be affirmed that for one cultivated man in this country who studies American history, there are fifty who study European history, ancient and modern.' "

*Fifteenth
Report, pp.
44-46 (1867).*

The annual expenditure for this large and most liberally managed library amounted, in the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1867, to 52,658 dollars, equal to somewhat more than £10,531 sterling. Of this sum about £1000 was derived from the annual interest of the endowment fund (from the Bates and other donations for the purchase of books), and all the remainder from the municipal funds. The details of the outlay are as follows :

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE EXPERIENCE AT BOSTON. 299

	£
Purchase of Books and Periodicals	2,614
Bookbinding	761
Catalogues and Printing	1,046
Salaries	4,248
Library Furniture, and Stationery	460
Gas, Fuel, Carriage of Books, and Petty Expenses	1,402
<hr/>	
Total Annual Expenditure	£10,531

Yearly Ex-
penditure.

Among those practical deductions from the experience of the Boston Free Library, during its fourteen years of public work, which seem to commend themselves to the special attention of all persons who are, or shall be, concerned with the organization of like institutions elsewhere, none is more obviously important than is the confirmation which it gives of the wisdom of the now nearly universal rule for 'Free Libraries' of exacting from applicants for the loan of books, for household use, a recommendatory voucher of some kind. The system of admitting all applicants upon the simple record of name and address without any further inquiry or responsibility, brought with it serious impediments to the due supply of the legitimate demands of those borrowers who observed the library rules and used their privilege without abusing it, as well as serious loss to the municipal funds. Undue freedom of admission made the Library for a time less truly a 'Free City Library,' for the population at large, than it came to be when put under discreet regulation.

Deductions
from the ex-
perience at
Boston.

On the other hand, no evidence has accrued which at all tends to establish the necessity of exacting any similar voucher for access to a public reading-room. In the one case, the due preservation of the public property cannot be so secured without the voucher. In the other case, the

internal economy of the library itself *may* be so regulated as to afford due protection to the contents of a reading-room, although made absolutely accessible to all comers.

The wisdom of the provision for a mixed Committee of Management, such as shall represent the public at large, as well by citizens who are not members of the municipal corporation, as by aldermen and councillors, seems also to derive strong confirmation from the experience of the Boston library. There, six non-members of the Corporation are added to three members, in order to constitute the Board of Trustees. And the principle is carried still further by the appointment, from time to time, of what is termed an 'Examining Committee.' This is composed of citizens 'at large' with a member of the Board of Trustees as its chairman. It is believed that the practice has tended—in that community—to diffuse and strengthen the public interest in the progress of the library to a notable degree. And it does not appear that such an appointment has ever been regarded as involving or indicating distrust of the ordinary managers or officers. It is, in fact, provided for in the original 'City Ordinance' constituting the Library.

Obviously, the ablest officers of an institution may derive advantage from the inquiries, and from the novel impressions, of cultivated men who come to it as lookers-on, sympathizing with its aims, but untrammelled by its routine.

It is to able officers, however, that the Boston City Library owes the largest portion of its eminent success. One such officer, conspicuous both for an unusual measure of bibliographical acquirement and for an ardent passion for public usefulness, it has recently and, to human view, too early lost. Mr. Charles Coffin JEWETT began his career as

Librarian of 'Brown University,' in the State of Rhode Island. To his instrumentality the valuable library of that institution is indebted for some of its best contents, carefully selected during his travels in France, Italy, and Germany. When, at a later period, he became librarian of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, he formed well-considered plans for the building up, in union with that institute, of a great library which, in course of time, might well have proved itself to be no inconsiderable implement for that "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" which the Will of James SMITHSON declares to have been the object of his bequest to the United States. But other views, and other ambitions, conflicted with Mr. JEWETT's plans for the development of the Smithsonian Library. Eventually the librarian went from Washington to Boston, and the library passed from the possession of the Smithsonian Institution to that of Congress.

Into the plans of the founders of the Boston City Library Mr. JEWETT entered with unabated energy and ardour. He was made its virtual librarian in 1855, and was appointed Superintendent and Secretary on the definite organization of the Library by the City Council in 1858. He was endowed with a rare union of qualities, intellectual and moral, for such an office, and his devotion to its duties was exemplary. In their discharge he overtasked his bodily strength.

Mr. JEWETT filled the office of Superintendent for somewhat less than ten years. In the course of that brief period he made not a few of the working arrangements and methods of the Library models in their kind. Until within ten hours of his death, he was at his work. He died on the 9th of January, 1868.

CHAPTER III.

MINOR TOWN AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEARLY all the District or Township Libraries of Massachusetts have been formed in pursuance of legislative provisions connected with the State system of Common Schools, and are usually designated 'School-District Libraries.' Both in purpose and in practice, however, they are commonly the Libraries of the District; not merely the Libraries of the School. Their name therefore fails to indicate their full character.

In March, 1842, a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts provided for the maintenance of certain 'School-District' Libraries in various parts of the State. The enactment was extended, one year afterwards, over the entire State, and in the following terms: "That the provisions of the Resolve of the 3rd of March, 1842, be and the same are hereby extended to every City and Town in the Commonwealth not heretofore divided into School-Districts, . . . provided evidence be adduced to the Treasurer [of the Commonwealth] on behalf of the said City or Town of its having raised or appropriated for the Establishment of Libraries a sum equal to that which, by the provisions of this Resolve, it is entitled to receive from the School Fund."

In November, 1848, the aggregate number of volumes provided for public use, under this enactment, was officially reported (by the Secretary of the Board of Education) to be

91,359. When a few years more had passed, a groundwork of nearly 3000 small public libraries had then been laid. But it was soon found that the superstructure, not infrequently, failed to follow duly, upon the laying of the foundation. The effort, indeed, was attended by a large measure of success in a great number of instances. But there was reason to believe that had that effort been concentrated upon a narrower field, at the outset—to be afterwards enlarged by degrees—the measure of success might have been still greater.

In 1851, the special provision which had been made on behalf of the City of Boston, by the Statute (quoted in the preceding chapter) of 1848, was made general throughout the commonwealth. It then took the form of '*An Act to authorize Cities and Towns to establish and maintain Free Libraries.*'

Massachusetts Statute of 1851 for Free Town Libraries.

"Any City or Town of this Commonwealth," says the Statute of 1851, "is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a Public Library within the same, and with or without Branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and to provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for the government of said Library, as may from time to time be prescribed by the City Council of such City or the inhabitants of such town."

It is then further provided that any City or Town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such Library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its rateable polls in the year next preceding that on which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase of such Library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its rateable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made. Any Town or City may

receive, in its corporate capacity, and hold or manage, any devise, bequest, or donation, for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a Public Library within the same."

Free Town
Library of
New Bedford.

The first Free Town Library, established under the Act of 1851, was that of New Bedford. A Library Committee was appointed by the Town Council within a few weeks of the passing of the Act by the Legislature; and the first appropriation was made in June, 1852.

In common with most other New England towns, New Bedford already possessed a proprietary or subscription library. But its owners recognized at once the superior public utility of a municipal and rate-supported institution, when compared with one dependent on fluctuating subscriptions; and they transferred their collection to the Town, as a free gift. The 'Free Library' was opened on the third of March, 1853. After four years' experience of the working of the Library rate, and of the enjoyment of its results, the Trustees of the new institution reported as follows: "It is undoubtedly true that no act of the municipal authorities of New Bedford has reached with its recreative and improving operation so large a part of our population, and probably none has ever met so universally and deeply the approbation of the people. A Free Public Library is the crowning glory of that system of public education which has been, from our earliest history, the pride of Massachusetts."

City Docu-
ments of New
Bedford,
1866, No. 6,
p. 4.

The New Bedford Town Library began with 5961 volumes of printed books (including the 'Social Library,' formed many years before). In 1857 the collection had increased to about 9000 volumes. And in that year a new building was erected for its reception—with ample provision for future growth—at a cost, exclusive of the purchase-money of the site, of about £7,400.

Erection of a
new Library
building at
New Bedford.

In accordance with the regulations established by a joint-committee of Town Councillors and inhabitants, "all adult residents are entitled to the privilege of taking books from the Library, and all minors upon production of an order from a resident adult."

During the first year of the working of the Library 20,843 volumes were lent to 2951 borrowers. In the second year, 20,041 volumes, to 3183 borrowers. In the third year, 23,240 volumes, to 3937 borrowers.

On the subject of the care taken of the books lent the Committee reports thus:—"When forty thousand volumes had been taken from this Library, by everybody who cared to apply, an examination disclosed the fact that but sixty volumes were missing. . . . The convenient location of the Library," continues the Report, "the liberality of its arrangements, and the quiet and decorum which pervades the place have attracted thither that class of the population which has hitherto seldom been found visiting our Public Libraries. . . . No breach of the Rules has interfered with the pleasant and profitable use of the rooms by any portion of our people."

On the important point of the selection of books for the Library, and the absence of all difficulty or discussion in connection with the performance of that sometimes crucial task, the Trustees thus express themselves:—"While care has been taken that no publication injurious to the public morals should find a place upon our shelves, we have endeavoured to divest ourselves, in our efforts to place before our fellow-citizens the means of a more extensive and genial culture, of all narrow and sectarian partialities. In this respect we are gratified to be able to state that no difference of opinion has for a single moment interrupted the harmony and unanimity of our proceedings."

City Documents of New Bedford, 1855,
pp. 80, 81.

When speaking of the relative character of the popular demand for particular classes of literature, there is a passage in one of the Reports which seems to indicate some difference of experience between the small Free Library of New Bedford and the large Free Library of Boston. It is the more notable as being apparently independent of the differences which must necessarily exist in the relative provision of books in each of them. At Boston it is found that, as respects the use made of historical books, there is less demand for those on the national history than for works which treat of foreign history. At New Bedford, American history is found to be in greater demand than foreign. Next after books on America came books about the French Revolution. Concerning the first NAPOLEON, in particular, popular curiosity is found to be enduring and insatiable.

The annual growth of the library—after due allowance for outworn books—may be taken at about eight hundred volumes. In 1869, therefore, the New Bedford Library may be estimated as containing nearly 18,000 volumes. The total sum expended upon it from municipal funds, from the beginning, is stated to be about £15,000.

Free Library of Newburyport.

The 'City Public Library' of Newburyport was founded one year later than that of New Bedford. It contained, in 1857, a collection of 8493 volumes. Within that limit, "every department of literature," it is said, in one of the Reports, "is represented by the best authors. The issues, of the same year, to borrowers amounted to 29,562 volumes. This Library found two most liberal benefactors in Josiah LITTLE, of Newburyport, and in Matthew SAWYER, of Boston, each of whom gave to it the sum of one thousand pounds.

PEABODY FREE LIBRARY AT SOUTH DANVERS. 307

South Danvers received a still larger benefaction for library purposes—in union with others of an educational kind—at the hands of a man whose munificence has become not a whit less famous in Europe than in America. George PEABODY gave six thousand pounds to that town, in the year 1852, for the establishment of a ‘Lyceum,’ to contain a ‘Free Town Library,’ open to every inhabitant.

The Peabody
Free Library
at South
Danvers.

The gift was made upon a public occasion. It was an occasion of a kind, which—greatly to their honour—Americans never fail to observe with due solemnity, and the observance of which they very frequently mark by patriotic deeds, as well as by festive ceremonies.

South Danvers attained the one hundredth anniversary of its municipal incorporation on the sixteenth of June, 1852. That day was chosen by Mr. PEABODY for his public gift to his birthplace. Presently afterwards, he added to his large contribution in money two thousand five hundred volumes of excellent books, chiefly purchased in London, by way of groundwork for the Free Library. In 1857 the collection was rapidly approximating to 6000 volumes. It may now, probably, be estimated as nearly 10,000 volumes; and is very largely used.

Many other towns of Massachusetts have followed, or are now in course of following along the same path. Few of them can hope to find benefactors who combine at once the princely liberality, and the princely means, of a George PEABODY or of a Joshua BATES. Not a few of them, however, will be sure to meet with some large-hearted and open-handed helper or other in the good work of giving to an admirable system of Free Schools its appropriate supplement of an equally efficient system of Free Libraries. It is among the special advantages of the rate-supported method of

sustaining them that it offers powerful inducements, to men endowed with public spirit, to aid in founding and in equipping such institutions for their work, whilst at the same time it lifts the institutions altogether above dependence upon mere gifts. That insured public permanence of support is an incentive to private liberality, not a discouragement or supersession of it, would be sufficiently proved by the history of the Free Libraries of Massachusetts, were there, as yet, no proof of it elsewhere. The proof, however, is redundant.

We have now to turn to the history of an American Free Library which has been, entirely and exclusively, a private gift made for public uses.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE ASTOR FREE LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK; WITH SOME NOTICE OF ITS FOUNDER.

The Founder and his American career—The Will of 1839.—Preliminary steps towards the creation of the Astor Library in the Founder's lifetime.—Incorporation of the Astor Trustees.—The Library Building.—The Book Purchases in various parts of Europe of Dr. Cogswell.—The Library Regulations and method of working.—The Statistics and Results.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR was a native of the village of Waldorf, in the Duchy of Baden, where he was born on the 17th of July, 1763. He left his birthplace to seek his fortune in a wider sphere of labour, before he was nineteen years old. After a brief stay in London, he set out for America in the autumn of 1783, but the March of 1784 had arrived, before the vessel in which he sailed landed him at Baltimore. An incident that grew out of the unexpected detention on shipboard gave, as it seems, an impulse and direction to his whole subsequent life.

When he left England, it appears to have been Astor's purpose to establish himself as a dealer in musical instruments. An elder brother, who had settled in London some years earlier, was already in that trade, and by him Jacob Astor was supplied with a consignment of goods for the American market. When his ship got into Chesapeake Bay the ice-masses of an unusually fierce winter kept it there, weatherbound, for almost three months. To a youthful passenger of sanguine temperament, just entering

The Founder
of the Astor
Library

on active life, and resolutely bent on so wooing Fortune as to win her, it must needs have been a weary time. He wiled away some of the long days of detention by interminable conversations with a German fellow-traveller. ASTOR'S new friend was a furrier, and on the brilliant prospects of a vast fur trade to come, along the then unexplored or but half-explored frontiers of the American States, his powers of talk were great. The listener already knew something of the practical difficulties and of the political jealousies which were likely, for a long time, to hamper commercial enterprise in that direction. But these conversations on ship-board seem to have given shape and colour to all the future plans of his mercantile career.

In those days the most enterprising of men did not, it seems, expect to leap from poverty to wealth, as if under the wand of a magician. For ten years ASTOR toiled quietly and steadily on, making the most of small but increasing opportunities, as each of them opened before him. His frugality was as conspicuous as his industry. Large enterprise to come was always before his mind, but he knew that the persistent storing-up of the small gains of the present would be the best possible starting-point for the great undertakings of the future. And he was constantly looking forward to the ultimate relinquishment, in favour of the United States, of the British military outposts on the frontiers, as to a coming event which would be the opening of a new realm to mercantile effort. During nearly ten years after JACOB ASTOR'S first establishment in business, those outposts were retained, and the commerce between the new republic and Canada was kept within very narrow limits. But the treaty of 1794 surrendered the outposts to the United States, and removed many restrictions on trade

of various kinds. More especially, it cleared the way for a vast commerce in peltries.

It was for this opening to a new and great enterprise that ASTOR had patiently waited, and had steadily hoarded up his previous gains. He had met, as yet, with no wonderful success in trade. He had but received the usual reward of a more than usual degree of steady industry. He now ventured his savings with a boldness not less marked than had been his previous patience. Before the close of 1801 he had so pushed the new opportunities of the fur trade, as to have realized, for himself, at least £50,000 sterling, and to have put many men, beside himself, on the road to competence. He had also won a conspicuous position by commerce, without enslaving himself to it.

In 1801, however, ASTOR was but on the threshold, so to speak, of those plans of novel enterprise which, within a few years more, were to make his name well-known throughout the world. In 1809 he founded the 'American Fur Company,' and by its operations speedily carried the trade in peltries into far remote parts of the Indian territories, theretofore utterly unknown to commerce of any kind. It was ASTOR's ambition to become a colonizer, as well as a pioneer both in trade and in geographical discovery. That romantic portion of his far-spread undertakings which comprised the successive expeditions to the shores of the Columbia of the ship 'Tonquin' and her consorts, has been made as well known to European readers as to American readers by the *Astoria* of Washington IRVING.

Astor's plans of Colonization in connection with the American free-trade.

The intended colony at the mouth of the Oregon failed. But its failure resulted neither from want of sagacity, nor from want of reasonable perseverance on the promoter's part. There is fair ground for the assertion that, had his agents possessed only a small share of his own wisdom and

firmness, the success of the colony—in all human probability—would have been as conspicuous as were the successes of his other plans for turning the furs of the wild Indian territories into the instruments of a world-wide trade; and of all that eventually flows therefrom. In this man's hands peltries became, surely though indirectly, civilising agents in far distant parts of the world, as well as sources of vast immediate wealth, and also of an expanding re-productiveness, to American commerce.

ASTOR'S personal prosperity was largely promoted by methods of investment which very often had,—like so many of his commercial enterprises,—a direct tendency to promote the common interests of his fellow-citizens, as well as his own. It is more than can be said of some among his compeers in the front rank of leviathan capitalists.

Notable among these were his land investments in and about the city of New York. During many of his most successful years as a merchant, ASTOR is said to have invested fully two thirds of his net profits in the purchase of land. He bought with great judgment, and occasionally built on his 'city plots' in a way which contributed to public advantage, whilst it largely increased his own wealth. Along with New York he had prospered, in a degree of which there are but few examples. His bequest to that City has ensured the perpetual memory of his name among its public benefactors. But he had fairly won some place on the roll even prior to the making of his Will.

In that instrument Mr. ASTOR thus expresses his purpose:—"Desiring to render a public benefit to the City of New York, and to contribute to the advancement of human knowledge and the general good of society, I do, by this codicil, appropriate four hundred thousand dollars (£80,000 sterling) out of my residuary estate to the establishment of

a Public Library in the City of New York to the intent that the said amount be disposed of as follows:—namely, (1) in the erecting of a suitable building for a Public Library; (2) in furnishing and supplying the same from time to time with books, maps, charts, . . . furniture, and other things appertaining to a Library for general use, upon the most ample scale and liberal character; (3) in maintaining and upholding the building and other property, and in defraying the necessary expenses of the accommodation of the persons consulting the Library. The said Library is to be accessible at all reasonable times and hours for general use, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto. . . . I further direct that a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars (£15,000) may be expended in the erection of a building for the Library; one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (£24,000) may be expended in the purchase of books; . . . and the remainder shall be invested as a fund for maintaining and gradually increasing the Library.”

Nearly nine years intervened between the execution of the Will and the death of the Testator. His first thought seems to have been that he would establish the Library during his lifetime. He even entered into a negotiation with the representatives of Count Boutourlin, a celebrated book collector, for the purchase, in its entirety, of a library which was then at Florence. That collection comprised about twelve thousand volumes. It was offered to Astor at a price equal to about £10,800 sterling. He sent an agent to Florence, with instructions to effect the purchase, but before the messenger arrived in that city the library had been removed to Paris. The negotiation failed. Had it succeeded, the Astor Library would have had, as its foundation, a collection eminently rich in rare and choice books, and in bibliographical curiosities of many kinds, as

Preliminary
steps towards
Astor Library,
prior to In-
corporation.

well as respectably equipped in certain sections of a substantial library ; but there is good reason to think that, on the whole, a better library has actually been formed than could well have been built upon the BOUTOURLIN Collection as a basis.

The first purchases for the Astor Library.

The first books which were purchased as the germ of the future Astor Library were acquired, in New York itself, about six months before the execution of Mr. ASTOR'S Will. They were obtained at the sale of a collection belonging to Major DOUGLASS. The only book bought, expressly for the new library, by the founder himself was AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*.

Mr. ASTOR died on the 29th of March, 1848. At that time the nascent collection comprised little more than a thousand volumes. His first Trustees had been named by himself. At their head stood Washington IRVING, the Founder's beloved friend, and William ASTOR, his son,—that early friend of Christian Charles BUNSEN, whose name occurs so frequently in some of the early chapters of the recent '*Memoirs of Bunsen*.' From the first, the son entered ardently into his father's plans for the future institution, which in subsequent years he has, in many ways, fostered and enlarged.

Incorporation of Astor's Trustees.

ASTOR'S Trustees were incorporated, by an Act of the Legislature of New York, bearing date on the 18th of January, 1849. The Founder had directed that the Chancellor of the State, and the Mayor of the City, for the time being, should be Trustees, *ex officio*. Among the other members of the Board are Fitz-Green HALLECK, the well-known poet, and Joseph COGSWELL, the first Librarian of the Astor Library.

The Act of Incorporation provides that all the property of the Astor Trust, real and personal, " shall be exempt from

taxation in the same manner as that of the other incorporated Public Libraries of this State;" and it enacts that "the said Trustees shall in the month of January of every year make a Report to the Legislature . . . of the said Library, of the funds and other property of the Corporation, and of its receipts and expenditure during each year."

In the erection of the building the Trustees gave an excellent augury of wise and prudent management, by effecting its entire completion, structurally, at an expenditure which was within the sum stipulated by the Founder. They did not hesitate at an excess, over the estimate, in the primary article of books, but they precluded all danger of the starving of the library by any extravagant outlay on its mere receptacle.

Some of those who have visited the Astor Library describe its architecture as Florentine, and others as Byzantine. Both terms are somewhat indefinite, but, in its ordinary acceptation, the latter term seems to indicate the character of the building most nearly. It is situated in Lafayette Place,—a central and easily accessible position. The building was designed by Alexander SAELTZER, a pupil of SCHINKEL, of Munich. Its principal details are thus described: "The front—which has perhaps too little mass or 'spread' for effect—is rendered somewhat imposing by the deeply recessed and arched doors and windows, the rich brown-stone mouldings and mullions, and still more by the holdly projecting cornice, corbels, and entablature,—all beautifully wrought in the same material. On opening the main entrance door, the eye falls at once upon a beautiful flight of thirty-six broad marble steps leading, between straight walls of solid mason work, to the second floor of the building,—which is the main floor of the Library. The

The Astor
Library
Building.

principal room is a hundred feet in length, by sixty-four in width, and sixty in height. It is lighted by windows at either end and by a long and broad skylight. Several alcoves, or recesses, open both in front and in rear, fill up the space on each side of the room, from the side walls to the columns which support the roof, leaving corridors of communication, two and a half feet in width, along the walls. This one room will hold one hundred thousand volumes. Each alcove has a light gallery, eleven feet above the floor; and the galleries, extended in front of the wall-shelves, form a continued corridor from end to end. Within the columns which support the roof, the room is open from the floor to the skylight, but is divided into two stories between those columns and the outer walls. In the second story, there is a series of alcoves exactly corresponding to that upon the first floor, and with similar galleries above. That part of the Library which is divided into alcoves is separated from the open area in the centre by a light iron railing. The open area is provided with reading tables."

The cost of the fittings—which are of somewhat elaborate character—was not included in the specified £15,000 for the structure; but it was wholly defrayed by surplus interest, which had accrued from the Founder's bequest.

The Book
Purchases for
the Astor
Library.

The purchases of Books for the Astor Library were entrusted to a man already marked out for the task by the Founder, and who had actually been busied about it, at intervals, during Mr. ASTOR'S lifetime. Possessing great bibliographical acquirements, and well acquainted with the Continent of Europe and with its book-marts, Dr. COGSWELL was eminently fitted for a trust on the able execution of which the enduring public usefulness of the new library

must mainly depend. In the discharge of that trust he made three several journeys to Europe (1848-49 ; 1851 ; 1852), and in the course of them examined almost every noted market for books, within a range which extended from Rome in the South, to Stockholm in the North, of Europe. In these successive journeys an aggregate collection of about 64,000 volumes, embracing all the literary tongues of Europe and not a few of those of Oriental countries, was purchased.

The aggregate cost to the Astor trust-fund, of these purchases appears to have but little exceeded £20,000. They included a noble collection of books in all branches of technology—Trade, Commerce, Mechanical and Industrial Arts ; application of the Arts of Design to Manufactures and to all departments of practical industry—but the cost of these (about £2500) was wholly defrayed by Mr. William B. Astor. They included also a series of books on bibliography, extending to nearly five thousand volumes. The collection of this bibliographical apparatus was Dr. Cogswell's first care. He regarded it as the essential preliminary of the task entrusted to him ; and, when it had served its immediate purpose, he added the whole series to the Library as his personal contribution towards the stock.

It is obvious that book-purchases on so large a scale can but rarely have been made for any one library, within a period of time so brief. More rarely still have large purchases been made after so wide an examination of the book-markets. And there was, besides, something in the special political circumstances of that distracted epoch in European history—1848-52—which must have considerably increased the ordinary opportunities of a vigilant and energetic collector. Whether or not Dr. Cogswell kept

*Annual
Report of
Trustees of
Astor Li-
brary, 1854,
p. 11.*

any diary of the incidents of his long book-chase I am wholly ignorant, but if any such record was made it could scarcely fail to contain some curious contributions towards the history of the modern trade in books.

When the European purchases came to be added to the acquisitions which had been made in markets nearer home they were found to present an aggregate of 78,230 volumes, as the foundation collection of the Astor Library. Regarded as the basis of a library already possessed of sure and permanent means of increase, it may be said that every class of literature was more than respectably represented, whilst several leading classes were already excellently furnished. No one department was so equipped as quite to throw the other into shade. But two or three departments were so well filled up, even before the public opening of the library, with "the best works of the best authors," as certainly to eclipse every other collection previously formed on American soil.

Putting the relative proportions of the original Library into their briefest expression, the 78,230 volumes of 1853 may be said to have been thus composed:—

Composition of Astor Library, when opened for public use.

ASTOR FREE LIBRARY:—COMPONENT PARTS OF FOUNDATION COLLECTION. 1853.	
Class.	Number of Volumes.
I. THEOLOGY	3,752
II. PHILOSOPHY (Moral and Mental)	1,500
III. HISTORY (History; Biography; Voyages and Travels)	20,350
IV. POLITICS AND LAW	5,987
V. SCIENCES AND ARTS	20,500
VI. LITERATURE AND POLYGRAPHY	26,141
Total	78,230

Of the 20,350 historical volumes, 3407 related to the history of America. Probably more than one or two American libraries could already show a larger provision of books on the national archæology. During the last fifteen years the Astor collection on that subject has been considerably augmented. But the recent union of the Library of Congress at Washington with that formed in the same city by Mr. Peter FORCE, the special strength of which lay in American history—probably places the one national library of the United States beyond competition—as indeed it ought to be—in that particular department, taken as a whole. On the other hand, the Astor Library was so carefully furnished, at the outset, with the works of Spanish writers relating to America—many of which are of most difficult attainment—as to win for it a pre-eminence of its own, in certain branches, which it is not likely to lose.

Of the 20,500 volumes on Sciences and Arts nearly one half belonged (in almost equal proportion) to the two sections, 'Mathematics' and 'Natural History.' In the former it started with one of the most notable of the few entire 'collections' which were purchased for the Astor Trustees,—that, namely, which had been formed by Mr. Samuel WARD, in whose library a considerable portion of that of the French mathematician, Adrian Mary LEGENDRE, had merged; together, as it seems, with part of the library of our own HALLEY.

In Natural History the purchases included a large series of superbly illustrated works of great price and—as to some of them—of great rarity.

In the department which it is usual to speak of, distinctively, as 'Literature,' were comprised about 3100 volumes in the classical languages and their critical appa-

Composition
of Astor
Library (con-
tinued).

ratus ; a like number of volumes in French polite literature ; about fourteen hundred volumes in the literature of Germany ; and more than eight hundred in Scandinavian literature. In linguistics, the collection embraced a good provision of Dictionaries and Grammatical works, for one hundred and four several languages.

In Theology, the aim was wisely restricted to the obtainment of an excellent series of books, in very few branches. Texts and versions of the Holy Scriptures ; the Benedictine Editions of the Fathers of the Church, and those of some of the chief of the mediæval theologians ; the great collections of Councils and Synods ; and finally the writings of those among the English Divines, from the dawn of the Reformation downwards, who rank as classics in their kind, were collected ; and most of the other portions of the vast field of theology were, for the time, passed over.

Regulations
of the Astor
Library.

Enough has been said to show that both the judgment and the patient industry with which Mr. ASTOR'S project was carried into execution were worthy of the munificence and the public spirit that formed the plan of the Astor Library, and provided the means of creating it. Nor were the regulations under which it was opened to the Public—on the first day of February, 1854—less worthy of the Founder and the foundation ; taking these regulations as a whole, and admitting that, on certain points of detail, they are obviously susceptible of improvement. Their main provisions run thus :—(1) The Library is open every day, Sundays and established holydays excepted, from ten o'clock in the morning until half an hour before sunset. (2) Admission is free to all persons above sixteen years of age. (3) When a book is wanted, its title is to be written upon a ticket with the name of the applicant. The ticket is then to be given to an attendant, who will look out the

book, if it be in the library, and put it into the hands of the reader without delay. (4) Readers must return their books before leaving the Library and take back their tickets; otherwise they continue responsible for the books delivered. (5) No person is allowed to enter the alcoves, or to remove a book from its place, unless he be accompanied by an officer of the Library. (6) Readers who wish to consult costly works of art must make special application for that purpose. (7) In taking notes from books, pencils, not pen and ink, are to be used.

The regulation which assigns to attendants of the Library, not to readers in the reading room, the ordinary *duty* of searching the Catalogues, in order to find the local place, or press-mark of the book, is not without its obvious drawbacks of contingent or possible disadvantage, in certain cases. Occasionally, careless or ignorant applicants will consume the time of busy functionaries in a tedious search for books of which the titles have been given with avoidable and gross inaccuracy; now and again, the search will be for books which have never had an existence in any library. But there is a fair probability that, on the whole, the majority of readers will be better served—even under ordinary circumstances—by such a system of search than by any other. Nor is this all. In any largely frequented library the establishment and fair working-out of such a system would make the provision of a Catalogue, *according to the subject-matter of books*, absolutely and obviously indispensable. In libraries which,—in other respects,—are admirably furnished and admirably managed, the want of such a Catalogue compels many readers to throw away the labour of many days. Not infrequently, it deprives them, altogether, of information with which the Library is, nevertheless, abundantly stored, but the existence of which is

The Regulation as to Catalogues.

quite undiscoverable in a Catalogue arranged merely under the names of Authors. Here, then, the reader has an advantage so ample as to be more than a counterpoise to many minor disadvantages. But it is equally plain that, under all circumstances, every possible facility should be given to readers for the personal search of the Catalogues at their own discretion.

*Income and
Expenditure
of the Astor
Library.*

When the Astor Library was first opened to the Public, its annual income was £2483. Its ordinary expenditure in the costs of maintenance was then £1182, leaving an annual balance available for purchases and for bookbinding of £1341. In 1863 the ordinary costs of maintenance had increased. The growth of the Library, say the Trustees in their Report to the Senate of New York made in the following year, "has been retarded by the high rates of foreign exchange, which have necessarily impaired the ability of the Trustees to purchase books in Europe." In that year the amount expended on books was somewhat less than £700. In 1864 it was nearly £1200. The statement of the "oppressive rate of foreign exchanges rendering it impossible to import books from abroad, except at extravagant prices," recurs in the Report of 1865.

*Documents
of Senate of
New York,
1865, No. 27.*

The Library is used as a Consulting Collection only, not as a Lending Collection. The number of readers' tickets presented during the first year of its use by the Public was about 21,000; that of volumes issued to readers about 64,000. But no details of the character and classification of the issues, no precise or systematic record of the working of the Library, from year to year, has yet been made available. The yearly reports to the Senate contain, occasion-

ally, notices of proceedings at Berlin, in relation to Libraries ; but they contain not a word about readers, or about issues of books, at New York.

The public utility of such statistics stands in no need of demonstration. The want of them in relation to the working of the Astor Library is its chief blemish. And the want is one which has repeatedly attracted notice in America. Writing at the close of the year 1867, the Trustees of the Boston City Library,—for example,—say, with regret, “ We have no record of the issues of the Astor Library *since the year 1860.*” The Boston report itself is, in many respects, a model of what such a document should be. That of 1867 would almost serve as a practical ‘Manual’ for the working of Town Libraries.

The total number of volumes in the Astor Library at the beginning of the year 1864 was nearly 120,000. The number of volumes added in that year was 790 ; in the previous year, 1863,—of which 485 were gifts. Estimated at the average rate of annual increase as shown in the Reports of 1864 and 1865 the number of volumes in 1869 would amount to about 126,000. The aggregate amount of the expenditure on books, up to the close of the year 1864, was £39,193 ; that of the expenditure on catalogues about £1400.

On his removal into Massachusetts, in 1864, Dr. COGSWELL resigned his seat at the Board of Trustees. His colleagues at the Board expressed their deep sense of the services he had rendered to the Library by a Resolution of which the following is part:—“ The Trustees of the Astor Library deem it due to their late Associate, and to the history of letters in America to testify, not only their sincere regret at losing the benefit of his counsel and co-operation in the management of their trust, but their high

appreciation of his valuable and long-continued services to the institution from its origin,—reaching back to his early intercourse with the late Mr. ASTOR, the honoured founder of the Library.”

Besides the Astor Library, New York has three other ‘Free Libraries,’ in addition to its many proprietary and subscription libraries. That known as the ‘Printers’ Free Library’ was originally founded as an associative institution for the members of that particular trade. It was converted by the owners into a Free Library,—for use within the walls,—in the year 1850. It already contains more than 4000 volumes. There is a valuable medical library which began in like manner, and which has been similarly thrown open to the Public at large. And there is another library larger, I believe, than either of these, which is freely open to all apprentices and others—under a certain age—who are learning trades and handicrafts in New York.

Taking into the view Public Libraries of *all* kinds, the City of New York contained, fourteen years ago, an aggregate of 269,197 volumes, exclusive of those contained in three public collections, of which there are no published reports or available numerical returns. Its population at that period was somewhat above 700,000 persons. At the Census of 1860—and within the enumeration limits of that period—the population had increased to 814,277.

CHAPTER V.

DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP, AND OTHER FREELY-ACCESSIBLE LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

*General View of Free Town Libraries within the United States in 1859.—
Origination of the system of Free District Libraries for 'School-Districts.'—District Libraries of the State of New York.—Causes of the recent Decline of the District Libraries of that State—Establishment and growth of those of Indiana—and of Ohio.—Practical Deductions.*

IN the *Manual of the Public Libraries of America*, published, in 1859, by Mr. W. J. RHEES, of Washington, it is stated that in that year there were, in the United States collectively, one hundred and fifty-three libraries which are describable as 'State,' 'City,' or 'Township' Libraries. With rare exceptions—so rare that they will not appreciably affect the statistical results—all these collections are freely accessible; at least, as public rooms for readers. Many of these are also accessible to borrowers. The number is wholly exclusive of associative or proprietary libraries of every class, and also of university, collegiate, and academical libraries, as well as of those Common Libraries of School-Districts, which are only 'School Libraries' (as respects several of the States) in so far as they are maintained as part of the Common School system, and are superintended by the several Boards of Education; although intended for the use of the public generally within the respective districts, and supported by the taxation of the rateable inhabitants. But of forty-two libraries, out of the

General View
of Free Town
Libraries in
1859.

one hundred and fifty-three so enumerated, the extent was unascertained at the date of the official returns upon which Mr. RHEES' *Manual* was founded. Since that period several of the libraries comprised within the enumeration suffered injury during the ravages of the war; but recuperative measures were soon in operation, after its close. Nor were these losses of notable extent in more than two of the States to which the returns about to be mentioned specifically apply.

Leaving out of the account, therefore, the forty-two Free Libraries of which the returns are insufficiently minute for statistical purposes, there was provided, in the year 1859, an aggregate of 772,779 volumes in one hundred and eleven libraries.

Seventeen of these were established within the District of Columbia, and contained—according to the returns furnished to Mr. RHEES—172,720 volumes. The State of New York possessed seven libraries of this class, with 168,892 volumes. Massachusetts had also seven, with 117,501 volumes. The only other States which possessed so much as one fifth of the last-named number of volumes, in Free Libraries, were Maryland and Indiana. Maryland had two such collections, with 27,500 volumes; Indiana, three, with 24,323 volumes.

Next after these come Rhode Island State, containing twenty-nine small collections, with an aggregate of 21,605 volumes; Louisiana, with two libraries, and 21,020 volumes; Ohio, with two libraries, and 19,459 volumes; South Carolina, with three libraries, and 17,300 volumes. Pennsylvania had two libraries, and 15,250 volumes; Virginia, one, containing 13,000 volumes.

It deserves remark that whilst all the States, collectively, showed (in 1859) an aggregate of 772,779 volumes con-

tained, in one hundred and eleven enumerated *Free Libraries*, the returns exhibited an aggregate of 1,235,075 volumes in three hundred and seventy-six enumerated *Associative* or proprietary libraries. Of this class there existed, also, four hundred and thirty other libraries, with unenumerated contents, against the forty-two Free Libraries in a like category. Pennsylvania, which ranks but tenth, in numerical order, for its provision of Free Libraries, ranks second for the extent of its provision of libraries of the proprietary class. In that State, it will be remembered, the 'Library Societies' originated; and there they have always conspicuously thriven.

More than a century was to pass between the successful establishment of proprietary libraries, by the energy and practical wisdom of Benjamin FRANKLIN, and the origination of the principle, still more pregnant with enduring public good, of taxing townships, municipalities, and village hamlets, for a common and permanent provision of books for common enjoyment. The State which took the lead in this path of educational effort was New York. The merit of its initiation belongs to Mr. John A. DIX, who, for many years, filled with great ability the office of Superintendent of Common Schools in that State.

Origination
of the System
of Free Li-
braries for
School-Dis-
tricts.

About thirty-five years have elapsed since Mr. DIX, in the course of an official Report (1834) wrote as follows:—
“ If the inhabitants of ‘ School-Districts ’ were authorized to lay a tax upon their property, for the purpose of founding libraries for the use of those districts, such a power might—with proper restrictions—become a most efficient instrument in diffusing useful knowledge, and in elevating the intellectual character of the people. By means of the improvements which have been introduced into the art of

District Li-
braries of the
State of New
York.

printing a bound volume—in boards—can be sold, at a profit, for ten cents. The sum of ten dollars would therefore furnish a School District with a hundred volumes which might be kept, under such regulations as the inhabitants should adopt, for their common use. . . . The demand for books would ensure extensive editions . . . at prices which competition would soon reduce to the lowest rate at which they could be furnished. By making the imposition of the tax wholly discretionary with the inhabitants of each District, and leaving the selection of the works under their entire control, the danger of rendering such a provision subservient to the propagation of particular doctrines or opinions would be effectually guarded against by their own watchfulness and intelligence.”

*Report of
Superint.
of Common
Schools of
New York
(1834).*

The broad principle herein laid down was sound. It commended itself to the Legislature. But experience of the practical working of the measure showed, within very few years, that the wiser plan was to commit the choice of books to delegated and trained functionaries, rather than to leave it to the ‘watchfulness and intelligence’ of the taxable inhabitants, at large, assembled in a District meeting.

In 1835, it was enacted by the Legislature of the State that the Ratepayers of each School-District within the State should have power to assess and levy a rate on the property within the district, “for the purchase of a ‘District Library,’ consisting of such books as they shall in their District meeting direct.” The first year’s tax was not to exceed twenty dollars in each District; provision was made for annual renewal; and it was further enacted that “the Clerk of the District, or such other person as the taxable inhabitants may at their annual meeting designate and appoint by a majority of votes shall be the Librarian of the District, and shall have the care and custody of the Library

*Statutes of
the State of
New York,
1835, c. 80.*

under such regulations as the inhabitants may adopt for his government."

In promulgating the new enactment, the Superintendent of Common Schools recommended that "in the selection of books all sectarian and controversial works should be excluded. It is for the inhabitants of the District to choose the works to be purchased, and it must depend much upon the discretion used in the execution of the trust whether all the benefits in contemplation of the law will be secured."

Under the new legislation of 1835 the creation of District Libraries went briskly forward. In the course of the year 1853 the fund for the purchase of books had grown to about £11,000 a year, and the aggregate number of volumes then contained in the libraries which had been established was 1,604,210. Public aid from the State funds had been added to the amounts raised locally by rates, but little or nothing had been done by public authority either to guide, or to facilitate, the work of selection.

Probably in no part of the globe are the trading instincts of humanity more keenly sharpened, or more diligently expanded into an unremitting activity than in the State of New York. If literature has shared in the benefits which may, occasionally, have resulted from that fact, viewed in one of its aspects, it has certainly had its full portion of those contingent disadvantages which are not less conspicuous from another point of view. The activity of the book-hawkers in the endeavour to get the largest possible share of those most tempting and yearly renewable fifty-five thousands of dollars is said, by those who watched the process attentively, to have been worthy of all admiration.

One of these observers—a distinguished educationist of the state of New York—wrote thus, in the year 1854:—
"The selection of the books is left to trustees appointed by

Extent of the
District Li-
braries in
1853.

Causes of
their subse-
quent decline.

the different districts,—many of whom are not qualified for the work. Consequently the travelling pedlars who can offer the lightest and most showy books, at the lowest prices, do the principal part, in furnishing the libraries." The natural results were not slow to follow.

Up to a certain point of time, the public interest in the District Libraries had been an increasing interest. They did good work. Large editions of some books which were both cheap and good were prepared expressly with a view to them; and pains were taken to make the books known. But there were plenty of competitors who aimed at that large class of buyers which can estimate apparent cheapness, but is wholly unable to put a gauge to goodness. Presently, the general interest and appreciation of the libraries were found to decline, and in a ratio at least as conspicuous as that in which they had grown. Between the years 1853 and 1857 there was an average yearly decrease in the number of volumes in circulation, amounting to 56,569 volumes in each of those four years.

Of course, there had always been ratepayers who grudged the payment of rate money for books, under any circumstances. Presently, to obstructives of this class were added those of another class. "When a library," wrote the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New York, in 1857, "has attained to a respectable number of volumes,—as measured in the estimate of those having it in charge,—they look upon its enlargement as unnecessary, and seek to turn the appropriation from its legitimate purpose. Hence arise frequent applications to this Department for leave to appropriate the Library money to payment of teachers' wages; whilst others, it is apprehended, divert it to this and to other purposes, without the formalities required by law."

In some places dislike—more or less avowed—of the expenditure for public books took the form of an attempt to make the District Libraries mere School Collections, composed, or chiefly composed, of juvenile works. On this point, I find the State Superintendent writing thus, in the course of his official correspondence:—"School-District Libraries are intended for the Inhabitants of School-Districts,—as well for those who have completed their Common School-education, as for those who have not. The primary object of their institution was to disseminate works suited to the intellectual improvement of the great body of the People, rather than to throw into the School-Districts, for the use of young persons, works of a juvenile character. The books being procured by a tax on the property of the District, no unnecessary restriction should be imposed on their circulation among the inhabitants."

There seems, however, to be good ground for the opinion that impediments of this and the like kind—whatever their amount—were less seriously obstructive to the good working of the District Library system in the State of New York than were those which grew out of the want of better arrangements for the choice and distribution of books.

When a like system of providing, by general taxation throughout the whole State, for the creation of Township Libraries was introduced into Indiana, the task of preparing lists of books for distribution was entrusted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. From these lists the local authorities make their choice.

Township
Libraries of
Indiana.

The Education Law of Indiana, passed in the year 1852, imposed a Library Tax of a quarter of a mill on all the rateable property throughout the State, and also a personal assessment or poll-tax of "a quarter of a dollar on the poll," for the purpose of establishing a Free Library in every

civil township of the Commonwealth. The Library assessments levied under this Statute, during the first two years, amounted to £35,267, sterling. Each of six hundred and ninety townships was supplied with a foundation collection, containing three hundred and ninety-one volumes. The aggregate number of volumes so distributed for public use up to the year 1854, was 221,490 volumes.

The State of Ohio followed,—somewhat in the same track, though with a less degree of efficiency,—in 1853. Its School Law, of that year, appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of Libraries in all the Common-School Districts of that Commonwealth, “the proceeds of a State tax of one tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of all property taxable for State purposes.” Here, as in Indiana, the purchases were made by the central Education Department of the State and were distributed by its agency. The first selection included many books of European fame. In one despatch of 1854, for example, sixteen hundred copies of a translation of MICHELET’S ‘*History of France*,’ and five hundred copies of RUSKIN’S ‘*Stones of Venice*,’ were sent to these District Libraries. But the fund at command was spread—all at once—over too wide a field. Greater efficiency would, probably, have been attained, in the long run, by fewer but successive operations. In 1858 an aggregate number of books amounting to 245,887 volumes had been distributed; but they were scattered over no less than 6437 District collections.

Perceiving that this extreme diffusion carried with it inefficiency, and waste of power, some of the local Boards of Education formed ‘Central Libraries,’ instead of forming ‘District’ Libraries, according to the letter of the law. Thus, for instance, at Cincinnati it was determined to establish a single Free Library, common to all the School Districts of

that city. In 1857, the central collection so established already contained 13,000 volumes. Until checked for a while by the incidents of the Civil War it was steadily growing at the rate of two hundred and fifty volumes yearly.

When that war came, it naturally brought with it—by various channels—much injury to the growth of Libraries in almost all parts of the Union. But the check has been only temporary. Some of its effects upon the book-trade are likely to prove more enduring. To book-hawking, and especially to the sale of number-books, it gave an enormous impulse. During the heat of the struggle, and for a long time after its close, the masses would read about nothing but the war. Concerning the war their curiosity was insatiable. When books about the rebellion, and about its innumerable episodes and bye-paths, could no longer be supplied from sheer exhaustion of the whole stock—good, bad, and indifferent, together—it was found that a large trade could be driven in books which as yet had no existence. In many of the Northern, and in some of the Eastern and Western States, hawkers who carried nothing but a subscription list, headed by a taking title, found their customers so eager, that they were induced to visit not only every town and village, but almost every lonely farm along the countryside; and but seldom without profit. It has been said,—upon competent authority,—that of some narratives of the struggle between North and South about 200,000 copies were eventually sold. The Township and District Libraries of some of the States had, of course, their share in this vast circulation, but the bulk of it was created by a direct household demand.

The old School Law of the State of Wisconsin provided

Township
Libraries and
School-District
Libraries of
Wisconsin.

(in § 74) that each 'Town Superintendent' might, in his discretion, set apart a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross amount of the 'School money' apportioned to any district, to be applied to the purchase of School-District Libraries. Before the close of the year 1854, there had been formed, under this law, as many as eight hundred and thirty little collections, which were called 'libraries,' but of which a very large proportion were quite undeserving of the name, in any sense. Yet nearly one half of the Counties within the State, and probably three fourths of the aggregate number of Districts, were still without even the small beginning of a library. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction urged upon the Legislature, from time to time, the establishment of a more efficient system, but did not succeed in his effort until 1859.

The Wisconsin
Library
Law of 1859.

In that year the State of Wisconsin enacted a new 'Library Law,' of which the principal provisions are as follows:—(1) A permanent Town-School Library fund is created, by setting apart ten per cent. of the income of the School fund,—subject to apportionment in 1860, and annually thereafter,—together with the proceeds of a special State tax, to be levied in each year, of one tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation of taxable property throughout the State. (2) The libraries so formed and supported are to be Township Libraries, and to them the fund is to be applied exclusively. (3) The books for founding such libraries, and those to be provided for their replenishment (from time to time), are to be purchased by public authority, and not by the local School-Boards, as under the old law. Provision is also made for supplying the Township Libraries with copies of the State Laws and of all other public documents.

In respect to the circumstances under which the new enactment passed, the then Superintendent of Public

Instruction, Mr. DRAPER, remarks :—“ There never was a measure involving new and additional taxation that passed the Legislature with such [an approach to] unanimity ; it passed by nineteen votes against eight in the Senate, and by fifty-one against ten in the Assembly. . . . This Library fund will amount to at least 35,000 dollars [£7000] annually, and will increase in proportion to the increase of the School Fund income, and that of the taxable property in the State. . . . It is an advance upon the efforts of our sister States. . . . Comparing the three States which have adopted the Township system, Wisconsin will raise more money, by nearly one quarter, than Michigan ; besides the advantage from the State purchasing the books, instead of the Township Boards, as is done in Michigan. It is in advance of Ohio, where a Library fund is provided by imposing the tenth of a mill tax, while that of Wisconsin is raised by the tenth of a mill tax, *and* one tenth of the School Fund income. It is in advance of Indiana . . . in the permanency of its system. In Indiana the Library Law is enacted to be in force only two years, and then has to pass the ordeal of renewal, and thus is subject to danger of overthrow by a caprice of the people. . . . Our Wisconsin Library Law will yet be regarded as the most important Educational measure ever inaugurated in the State.”

*Reports, &c.,
of State
Superintendent ; printed
in Rhee's
Manual, pp.
574-575.*

Not a whit less laudatory is the opinion formed by a very competent observer, looking on from another part of the Union. “ Your Legislature,” writes HENRY BARNARD, of Rhode Island, “ has enabled you to inaugurate a true Library policy, altogether in advance in its practical bearing and completeness, in time, of any thing yet attempted.” This last remark, however, is applicable only to the legislation within the Union. Canadian legislation, as will be shown hereafter, was considerably in advance.

The establishment, by means of a system of general State taxation, of Township and School-District Free Libraries is the one important step in the thorough diffusion of books, throughout the length and breadth of America, which stands midway between the 'associative' scheme, originated by FRANKLIN in Philadelphia, and the fully-developed 'municipal' scheme, first brought under effective organization—as far as America is concerned—by Joshua BATES, Jonathan PHILLIPS, and their fellow-workers, in Boston. FRANKLIN set to work, it may be remembered, in 1731. His marble effigy still watches over the ingress and egress of the many frequenters of the 'Old Philadelphia Library.' But, in regard to this particular aspect of his many-sided public labours, he has a better memorial in those eight hundred and six 'Social Libraries'—of one sort or other—of which the Philadelphia Library was the forerunner. Many, out of that large number, are no doubt working poorly, sluggishly, and inefficiently; some from narrowness of management, others from insufficiency of means; but the great majority have done, and are still doing, good educational work. And the work is of a far-reaching kind. Widespread culture, of course, will, for a long time to come, mean superficial culture. But he can know only a little, either of the busy world of men, or of that silent world of books in which lie at once the records of past human activities and the seedplots of human activities to come, who would be inclined to doubt that out of those means of self-education—how imperfect soever—which FRANKLIN did so much to diffuse throughout America, many men did actually derive pregnant thoughts, and governing life-long impulses, for which their country, and their race, are permanently the better. Of this fact, in one of its aspects, FRANKLIN himself lived to see conspicuous evidence.

Just as the 'Society Library' came, in its day, to be a recognized social need, the 'Free Town Library' will—in its turn—be seen by-and-by to be indispensable. Very much through the influence of a man who had already won the respect and confidence of a fast widening circle of his fellows, the early institution was rapidly and generally imitated. Its plan met the immediate requirements of the day, and, under favourable circumstances, was capable of considerable future development. But the plan itself was narrow. And the circumstances to which it best adapted itself were not those of the communities in which the need of books was most severe.

Contrast of
the Asso-
ciative and
Free Libra-
ries.

A municipal provision for public books will come, in due time, to be looked upon as an ordinary civic requirement, just as obvious and as necessary as a municipal provision of public lamps.

The legislation of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Rhode Island, in behalf of City, Township, and District Libraries, has—taken collectively—laid a basis for their support which is capable of being adapted to the circumstances of the most diversified communities. It may be applied alike to the wants of the largest towns and to those of the most sparsely-populated rural districts. Whatever may have been the executive mistakes in points of detail (here and there), these do not touch the principle which underlies the legislation, any more than do the temporary checks, to its working, which grew out of the recent war. The broad results have been, everywhere, good. The errors and oversights have been partial and momentary.

This principle of rating the whole community, to meet a recognized intellectual need of the whole, will, in course of time, quite supersede some partial and early efforts at a

provision of 'Free Town Libraries' of a peculiar kind, the history of which, nevertheless, well deserves a few words of passing record.

Free Librar-
ies for
Apprentices.

Libraries, the access to which was entirely free to a prescribed portion of the Public—that portion having nothing whatever to do with their establishment or support—have been known in America since the year 1820. They are usually called 'Apprentices' Libraries.' One such has been mentioned already as existing in the City of New York.

The earliest Free Library on this plan appears to have been that which was established in Boston by Mr. William Wood, under whose auspices it was opened on the 22nd of February, 1820. It possessed fifteen hundred volumes, which had been provided by public subscription, and its current expenses of maintenance were defrayed in like manner. It was intended, exclusively, for the use of apprentices, or other young men of the trading class.

Boston
'Apprentices'
Library.'

Boston was, for a long time, one of the strongholds of the associative or proprietary system for the maintenance of Libraries. In order in no way to encroach upon or interfere with the working of the Social Libraries of the town, the limit of age and position in life as the condition of access to the Apprentices' Library seems to have been carefully enforced. But, notwithstanding this care, the needful support did not continue. And the Library was closed, within less than three years.* It was afterwards revived as a proprietary collection; but it ceased to be, in any sense of the term, a Free Library.

William Wood's experiment at Boston had hardly made a start before it attracted the attention of a citizen of

* *Lippincott's Philadelphia Magazine* (March, 1869), vol. iii, p. 280.

Philadelphia who had something of the Franklin type of character. Daniel SMITH thought well of the plan, acquainted himself with some particulars about its working, and straightway told what he had learned to a friend or two. "Let us," said he, "try this plan here in Philadelphia."

Accordingly an Apprentices' Free Library was established in that City towards the middle of the year 1820. In 1821 the founders asked the Legislature of Pennsylvania for an Act of Incorporation. "We believe," said they, "that many benefits will arise from the establishment of a Library of suitable books for the use of Apprentices; that it will promote orderly and virtuous habits; diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge; improve the scientific skill of our mechanics and manufacturers; increase the benefits of the system of general education which is now adopted; and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community." They obtained their Act; opened their library for the circulation of books without a penny of cost to the borrowers; have kept it open for almost fifty years; but always upon the restricted plan—as a merely class institution—which the founders borrowed from Boston almost fifty years ago. One of those founders of the 'Apprentices' Library' still watches, in the Spring of 1869, the working of the benevolent plan for freely circulating among the youth of Philadelphia a sound and elevating literature which he had helped to start, in the Spring of 1820.

The building in which the Library is now stored has a notable history. The attention of the 'Stranger in Philadelphia' is easily attracted to it, by a conspicuous inscription, the wording of which can scarcely fail to excite some sort of curiosity. It runs thus:—

The Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia and its Founders.

By General Subscription
for the
FREE QUAKERS.
Erected in the year of Our Lord, 1783;
Of the Empire, 8.

Who were the 'Free' Quakers? They were, it seems those worthy members of the Society, in whom the spirit of Patriotism was somewhat stronger than the spirit of Sectarianism; those who freed themselves from bondage to the symbol, in order to retain obedience to the principle which gave it meaning. They took a sturdy part in the War of Independence; and, for so doing, were cut off from the main body.

The inscription has, of course, no reference to the Library, to which the building is now devoted. It is left as a memorial of the 'fighting Quakers' who once used the building as a meeting-house for public prayer. When their remnant were received back into communion it ceased to be needed for its first purpose. And so, when the 'Apprentices' Library' came to outgrow the apartment first assigned to it, the books were removed to the disused meeting-house.

The Library is said—in an account which has recently been printed—to contain about thirty thousand volumes, "many of them," it is added, "of but little or no worth."* There is real vitality in the library founded in 1820 there is however, no sort of doubt. Other cities have far outstripped Philadelphia in its public provision of books, for free use, but the shelves of the Apprentices' Library con-

* *Lippincott's Philadelphia Magazine*, vol. iii, p. 281.

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO APPRENTICES' LIBRARY. 341

tain evidence—both recent and ample—which testifies at once to its utility in the past; to grateful appreciation of large intellectual and moral advantages derived from it; and to the increase of its means for future good, if wisely applied.

A very few years, for instance, have passed since the Trustees received a letter, from an eminent American firm, in which they were informed that “a credit has been opened in our house in accordance with the following extract from a ‘letter of instruction’ written by a friend of your institution:—‘When a boy,’ says its writer, ‘*and not able to obtain books in any other way*, I received much pleasure and instruction from those which were then loaned to me by the Apprentices’ Library of Philadelphia. Success in life has not made me unmindful of early benefits, and I desire to pay back, in part, the debt I owe to the above-named institution.’” This instalment of an old debt came, in the shape of well-chosen books, to the value of four hundred pounds sterling.

Recent Ac-
cessions to
Apprentices’
Library of
Philadelphia.

It was enjoined by the donor that his name should not be given by his agents, even to the Library trustees. But there is ground for an impression that the name, if divulged, would, perhaps, afford a salient illustration of the remark which was ventured in a previous page about the latent power there is, in the books which are read in youth, to prove seedplots of action in maturer life, which may teem with public as well as private good; and so bring to the Community, at large, a very direct return for its expenditure from the common purse. In this particular example the return, it is seen, is not only direct, but reproductive.

Very probably the Citizens of Philadelphia may come, ere long, to see even in this one small incident good warrant for turning their Apprentices’ Free Library into a true ‘Free Town Library,’ which shall, in time, become worthy of the

chief town of Pennsylvania. They borrowed the idea of the infant institution from Boston; and they carried to success an experiment which in Massachusetts proved to be a failure. If they now repeat their experience, by borrowing once again, and also by improving upon their model, the good results will spread themselves far beyond the limits of Pennsylvania. The reasons which were seen to be valid, in the City of Boston, for not building the new institution upon an old foundation, do not apply to the circumstances of the City of Philadelphia. The old library founded by FRANKLIN, augmented by the LOGANS, and by many who have followed in their steps, would prove an excellent groundwork.* An adequate erection, upon that basis, would have a more especial fitness, inasmuch as it would realize the idea and purpose of one of the earliest of those among American public benefactors who have recognized the foundation of Public Libraries to be one of the best channels of effort in which public spirit can set itself to work; either for the day that is passing, or for the time that is yet distant. That particular benefactor was not only a citizen of Philadelphia. He may be truly described as a co-founder of Pennsylvania.

If that course be eventually taken, future Trustees of a 'Philadelphia Free Library' may re-employ, with still more abundant appropriateness, some words which occur in a recent Report on the working of the Apprentices' Library: "We confide to our successors," say the Trustees, "the duty of imparting instruction to youth that shall elevate them above grovelling propensities; teach them the neces-

* To the collection given to the Public by James Logan, another was added in 1776, by a bequest of his nephew. This had been chiefly formed by Dr. William Logan, brother of James, and in England. The combined collection was transferred to the 'Library Company' in 1792, and an Act of the Legislature was passed, to ensure its preservation.

sity of a daily dependence upon Divine guidance, and the cultivation of a philanthropy which shall acknowledge [by action] the brotherhood of man." The difference between the Americans of the Union who know Europe, by personal and real experience, and those who know it only, or mainly, through their own newspapers—and not always through the good ones—has often been remarked. It is a difference pregnant with political and social results that may reach very far. If it be true that no amount of book-culture—how broad soever—can supply that breadth of view which travel has at least a strong tendency to bring; it is also true that the kind of reading which well-chosen Town Libraries, with doors always open, cannot fail in course of time to spread abroad must (as one among its main results) do, for the many, what travel can do for only a very few. The work is of a kind which will be fruitful of good, over a circle very much wider than that of the first recipients. And the progress it has made already—under American energies—is of excellent augury for the time to come.*

* This remark may be illustrated—merely by way of example—by an extract from some recent remarks, in an American magazine, on the working of the City Library of Boston. The article, it may be added, reached the writer of these pages when the preceding chapters were already printed; so that no use could be made of it in the account of the Library itself. "In connection with the Boston Library," writes Mr. Clarke Davis, "a central idea in the mind of the Trustees was that a good book was never so much in the way of its duty as when it was in the hands of a reader, and that a bad book had no duty at all, except in the hands of the paper-maker. . . . It has never been the idea of the Trustees to compete with the proprietary circulating-libraries in pandering to the lowest taste; . . . the bulk of the Collection being, to-day, such books as are considered standard authority upon all subjects. . . . Its treasures soon represented the literary wealth of all tongues. . . . Boston has founded a library, second to few in its extent and value, and throws it open to the humblest and poorest."—*Lippincott's Philadelphia Magazine*, vol. iii, pp. 289—293 (March, 1869).

CHAPTER VI.

THE FREE LIBRARIES OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canada Education Reports of 1849 and 1850.—Plan of the Township and School-Section Free Libraries of Upper Canada.—School and Library Act of 1850.—Methods adopted for supply of Books to the Canadian Libraries.—The County Meetings of 1853.—The Authorized Catalogue of Free Library Books.—Modifications of plan introduced into the Township Library System of New Brunswick.—Statistics of the Canadian Free Libraries.—Their general Character and Educational Results.

ALL the British North American provinces have now a system of Free Libraries—or at least the germ of one—but for the purpose of these pages it will suffice to describe that which, during almost twenty years, has been at work in Canada, with but a passing word or two of the rest.

The merit of its origination belongs to Dr. Egerton RYERSON, who for many years filled, with ability and energy, the office of Chief Superintendent of Education in the Upper Province.

Dr. RYERSON had observed with interest the measures adopted in the State of New York, and in some other States of the neighbouring Union, for the creation of Township and District Libraries. Approving, heartily, of the principle of maintenance by a rate, he saw in several of the details of the system—especially as it had been established in New York—practices which, as it seemed to him, ought rather to be avoided than imitated.

In July, 1849, Dr. RYERSON submitted to the then Lieu-

tenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada (the Earl of Elgin), an Educational Report in the course of which he thus expressed his views :—“ There can be but one opinion of the great importance of introducing into each township of Upper Canada, as soon as possible, a Township Library ; with branches for the several School Sections, consisting of a suitable selection of entertaining and instructive books. . . It is not easy to conceive the vast and salutary influence that would flow from the introduction of such a fountain of knowledge and enjoyment into each Township.” The necessary preliminaries of such a measure were, in the promoter’s opinion, (1) the formation of an extensive catalogue of suitable books ; (2) the establishment of well-organized plans for the cheap and prompt supply of such books, partly by direct importation from Europe ; partly by their introduction from the United States.

The Origin of
the Canadian
Township
Libraries.

When proceeding to notice the character and working of School-District Libraries, as they then existed in several States of the Union, the Reporter wrote : “ In all the United States’ systems of Public School Libraries there is one principle which, I think, is essential, . . . that of granting public aid upon the condition of local exertion and of making the bestowment of the former instrumental in the development of the latter. In addition to the recognition of this principle, I have deemed it essential to a national system of Public School Libraries to provide for the accomplishment of the following objects :—

“ (1) The prevention of the expenditure of any part of the Library fund in the purchase and circulation of books having a tendency to subvert public morals, or to vitiate the public taste.

“ (2) The protection of the local bodies against imposition by interested itinerant book-vendors, in

Reports of
Education
Department,
of Upper
Canada,
1849-57,
pp. 17, seqq.
and app.

regard both to the prices and the character of the books introduced into their Libraries.

“(3) The placing of the remotest municipalities upon an equal footing with those adjoining the metropolis, in regard to the terms and facilities of procuring books; with the single exception of the cost of transmission.”

On the use of the term ‘School Libraries,’ the Reporter subsequently makes this explanatory remark: “The term ‘School Libraries’ does not imply that the Libraries are specially designed for the benefit of Common School pupils. They are, in point of fact, Public Libraries, intended for the use of the general population. They are entitled ‘school libraries’ because their establishment has been provided for in the School Acts, and their management confided to the School authorities.” In this case, therefore, the wording of the Canadian Acts means exactly what is meant by the wording of similar Acts in the States of the Union.

The Commissioners of Crown Lands in Canada having set apart a million of acres of public land—under the provisions of the Act 12 Vict., c. 200—for Common School purposes, it was enacted (by c. 26 of the *Consolidated Statutes*) that all monies accruing from their sale should be applied towards creating a capital sum, sufficient, at the rate of six per cent., per annum, to create a clear annual income of 400,000 dollars (£83,330); and that the fund so created and its annual income should not be appropriated to any purpose whatever other than that of the support of Common Schools, and the establishment of Township and Parish Libraries.

It was further enacted that until the sale of the public

CANADA SCHOOL AND LIBRARY ACT OF 1850. 347

lands should have sufficed to produce a minimum net yearly income equal to one half of the ultimate income so provided for—namely, 200,000 dollars—that minimum sum should be annually granted out of unappropriated monies levied for public uses by authority of the Legislature of the Province.

The School Act of 1850 imposed on the Superintendent of Education for the Province the duty of apportioning, year by year, the several sums so granted or appropriated, to the various counties and townships of Upper Canada, under this one ruling condition: "That no aid shall be given towards the establishment and support of any such Library, unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same object."

Canada
School-Act
of 1850, § 38,
seqq.

Under the provisions of this Act the Council of Public Instruction made the following regulations:—(1) There may be 'School-Section Libraries' or 'Township Libraries,' as each township municipality shall prefer. In case of the establishment of a Township Library, the township Council may either cause the books to be deposited in one place—as a central library—or may recognise each 'School-Section' within its jurisdiction as a branch of the 'Township Library Corporation,' and cause the Library to be divided into parts or sections; allowing each of them to be circulated, in succession, in each School District. (2) Each Township Library shall be put under the management of the Township Corporation, and each branch or 'School-Section Library' under that of the 'School-Section Corporation.' The power of appointment and removal of the Librarian of a Township Library is vested in the township Council. The like power in respect to a School-Section Library is vested in the 'Trustee Corporation' of the

Appendix to
Reports,
1857, p. 194.

*The Supply
of Books for
Canadian
Libraries.*

Dr. RYERSON'S first step in discharge of the duty laid upon him, as Chief Superintendent, was to visit England for the purpose of establishing a direct and systematic supply of the best books, and on the cheapest terms. He placed himself in communication with the Education Departments, both of England and Ireland, as well as with the leading publishers. The course so taken was not acceptable to a certain portion of the Canadian book-trade. It accordingly led the way to subsequent opposition and obstructions, of various kind, to the due working and growth of the Town Library system. But it was an act performed in obvious pursuance of public duty and it bore good fruit.

One instance of its operation may be given, incidentally in very few words. Shortly after the establishment of the Canadian Libraries there occurred at New York those large purchases for the Indiana Township Libraries which I had occasion to mention in the last chapter. Books were there purchased in bulk,—the quantities equalling, and sometimes surpassing, the number of an ordinary edition. When the printed Indiana Education Report made the prices public it was noticed that many of the same books were regularly supplied to the remotest townships of Upper Canada, by the Education Department at Toronto, on lower terms, for single copies, than had been given, at New York, for copies bought by the five hundred, or the fifteen hundred at a time.

*Special
Report on
School Laws
of Upper
Canada, p. 11.*

The next step was to visit the various counties of the Province, in order to stir up public opinion on the subject generally; to induce that local taxation for Free Libraries on which all the action of the Education Department was dependent; and to elicit the relative preferability, in various parts of the Province, of Township collections or of School District collections.

It was found that there was a very considerable amount of willingness to act under the legislation of 1850. Generally speaking, the Township, as the administrative unit of a Free Library system, was thought preferable to the School-Section. Thus, for example, the inhabitants of the united counties of Middlesex and Elgin resolved, in their county meeting: "That the establishment of Township Libraries appears to us far preferable to that of County, or of School-Sectional Libraries." Those of Stormont and Glengarry:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be desirable to establish Public Libraries in every County; that these might be established on the principle "of a combination of the system of County, Township, and School-Sectional Libraries;—the County Libraries to contain the more large and expensive works, . . . for reference; the Township Libraries to consist of a general selection from the List [*i. e.*, the List of Books drawn up by the Education Department], and to be established on the circulating or perambulatory system among the several School-sections." Those, again, of the Counties of Prescott and Russell thus expressed their views:—"That, in the opinion of this Convention, Township Libraries' should be established, as being best fitted to promote the diffusion of useful information among the People; but with the power of dividing and circulating the books among the different School-sections of the Township."

Resolutions
of County
Meetings
(1853) on
Free Libra-
ries.

Department
Reports of
1852-53,
pp. 160, seqq.

In many townships the local contributions were quickly made. Before the close of the year 1853 a considerable number of Free Township Libraries were in course of formation.

The first act of the Education Department, in regard to the establishment of each Library individually, was the circulation of its authorized list of books. Sometimes, the

local boards made a choice from this list, according to the means. Sometimes, they requested the Chief Superintendent to make the choice on their behalf.

The principles by which the Department was governed in the preparation of the authorized Catalogue are sufficiently indicated in the following extract from one of its Reports:—"In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into Libraries it is required that no book shall be admitted into any Public School Library, so published, which is not included in the Catalogue of Public School Library books, prepared according to law. The principles by which the Council has been guided . . . are these:—

"(1) The Council regards it as imperative that no work of a licentious, vicious, or immoral, tendency, and no work hostile to the Christian religion, shall be admitted into the Libraries.

"(2) Nor is it, in the opinion of the Council, compatible with the object of the Public School Libraries to introduce into them controversial works on Theology or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical or other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed. And it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

"(3) In regard to works on Ecclesiastical History the Council agree to a selection of the most approved works on each side.

"(4) With these exceptions, and within the limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that the widest selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books . . . in the various

departments of human knowledge; leaving each Municipality to consult its own taste and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the General Catalogue."

In the course of a despatch, addressed, in December, 1854, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord ELGIN,—when reviewing his administration of the government of Canada,—spoke of the establishment of these Township Libraries as chief among the measures to which he looked back with special satisfaction. He eulogized the manner in which the Council of Public Instruction had discharged its share of the duties connected with their formation. He referred, in particular, to the Catalogue of authorized books, as affording "ample proof of the intelligent and liberal spirit in which the Council had carried out the principles" laid down by the Canadian Legislature, in the Act of 1850.

*Lord Elgin's
Despatch to
Secretary of
the Colonies,
Dec., 1854.*

It may fitly here be added that when the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick came to establish, in its turn, a system of Free Township Libraries, framed generally after the pattern of those of Canada, it so far modified the principles laid down by the Toronto Board of Education on the choice of books, as to imply an opinion that it would be better to leave out altogether, in the composition of such libraries, works of the class spoken of in the third paragraph (extracted above), and in the latter part of the second. In itself, the change by no means bears the aspect of an improvement. Probably, it was made in view of the jealousies and difficulties which had been found seriously to impede the Library operations in Canada, and which had obviously grown out of the rivalry of the conflicting creeds.

*Modifications
introduced
into the
Township
Libraries of
New Brun-
swick.*

In this—as in so many another—field of labour the

Government of Canada had, at that time, a difficult task. There were, in the Province, leaders—claiming to shape the policy of large bodies of men—who looked with the utmost jealousy upon every educational measure, unconnected with a specific denomination in religion. Leaders of that sort preferred entire inaction, to any course of public effort which sought to lift itself wholly above sectarianism.

But, in spite of many obstacles (of this and of other kinds) the energetic action of the Education Board was attended with a large measure of success. And the Board had always the hearty support of Lord ELGIN and his cabinet.

Progress of
the Canadian
libraries.

Before the close of 1854, the Chief Superintendent was able to report as follows:—"Each of the forty-two counties in Upper Canada—with the exception of those of Addington, Bruce, and Victoria—has availed itself of the facilities which this Department has been enabled, through the liberality of the Legislature, to afford. These facilities have been equally open to the most distant School-Sections as to the Metropolis; to the most remote and thinly inhabited municipalities, as well as to the most populous and wealthy. Each has been aided from the legislative grant, and supplied with books, according to the extent of their own exertions, and the amount of money contributed from their own resources."

Report (of
1854), p. 19.

Within the four years ending in 1857 the amount raised from the local resources for the purchase of books for township libraries was £10,537 sterling—exclusive of the sum provided for expenses of maintenance—and that contributed for the like purpose, by legislative grant, was £10,727; the additional ninety-five pounds having been granted, in excess of the local contributions, chiefly on

CHARACTER OF THE CANADIAN LIBRARIES, ETC. 353

account of the accidental destruction of one of the township libraries by fire. The number of volumes provided through the Education Department, during the same period, was 160,276.

The details may be briefly exhibited thus :

FREE TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES OF UPPER CANADA. 1854—1857.				
AGGREGATE NUMBER OF VOLUMES DISTRIBUTED IN EACH YEAR; AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS EXCLU- SIVELY; AND HOW PROVIDED:—				
YEAR.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES DISTRIBUTED.	AMOUNT OF COST.	HOW DEFRAIDED:	
			FROM LOCAL FUNDS.	FROM LEGIS- LATIVE GRANT.
		£	£	£
1854 . . .	100,164	12,844	6,422	6,422
1855 . . .	16,578	2,486	1,243	1,243
1856 . . .	13,701	1,818	909	909
1857 . . .	29,833	4,116	1,963	2,153
Total of four years, 160,276		£21,264	£10,537	£10,727

It will sufficiently illustrate the composition of the libraries so created, if it be stated that of the 100,164 volumes distributed between November, 1853, and December, 1854, inclusive, 34,719 volumes were works of History, Biography, and Travel; namely in *History* proper, 17,342 volumes; in *Biography*, 10,449 volumes; in *Voyages and Travels*, 6928 volumes.

At the beginning of the year 1860, the number of volumes distributed by the agency of the Education Department to the Township Libraries had increased to 203,857 volumes. Of these, 31,296 volumes were books of *History* proper; 19,622 were *biographical* works, and 13,246 were works treating of *voyage and travel*. The

Character of
Libraries,
formed under
the Act of
1850.

selections made during the same period in the class 'Zoology' amounted to 12,680 volumes; in 'Botany' to 2310; in 'Geology and Mineralogy,' to 1530; in other branches of Natural History, 5024. The works which treated of 'Agriculture and Manufactures' amounted to about 16,000 volumes; those on 'Mental and Moral Philosophy,' and on various educational topics, to about 50,000 volumes. The selection in other departments embraced an excellent series of works in 'Poetry,' in 'Prose Fiction,' and in many other branches of Literature. The majority of the selections were made, from the authorized lists, by the local promoters of the several libraries.

Total number
of Libraries
in Canada.

According to a table printed in 1859, the total number of Free Libraries (exclusive of a multitude of small collections connected with Sunday Schools) in the Province of Upper Canada amounted to seventy-seven in towns, and to four hundred and sixty-five in counties. The libraries of the towns—many of them merely in the cradle—then contained, in the aggregate, 58,066 volumes; those of the counties, 199,120 volumes. Including the School Libraries of all kinds, the number of books *freely* accessible in Upper Canada—according to that table—amounted in all to 491,534.

Appendix to
Reports of
Education
Board (1858);
and W. J.
Rhees,
Manual of
Libraries, &c.
(1859).

The statistics of the use made of these libraries are not available with any approach to like minuteness. But the evidence of the most competent authorities establishes the fact that it has been large and satisfactory.

Two years earlier, a Report of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada stated the number of its Free Parish Libraries as amounting to ninety-six—exclusive of the Libraries of Quebec and Montreal—with an aggregate of 60,510 volumes.

In the Upper Province, the Reports of the Education Board are found to recur, repeatedly, to the topic of opposition offered by a section—but by a section only—of the Canadian book-trade, to the methods by which the Township Libraries have been supplied with books, under the provisions of the legislation of 1850. The opposition was illogical, as well as illiberal. Its shortsightedness was just as plain as was its paltriness. But the spirit that dictated it has, unfortunately, nothing that belongs specially to Canada. And the answer made by Dr. RYERSON (in one of those Reports,) has a wide applicability, as well as an incontrovertible truth.

“If booksellers,” says a Special Report on the working of the Library and School Laws, written in 1858, “content themselves with their legitimate sphere of trade, all that is done by the Municipalities and School authorities, through the aid of the Education Department, to establish Public Libraries, will (as it has already done, as shown by the Customs’ Returns) contribute to a greater demand for printed books on the part of individuals and of families.” This passage has a pregnant bearing on trade influences (exerted much nearer home) which have both injured our Public Libraries, and checked the natural productiveness—intellectual and moral—of a large actual expenditure, from public funds, devoted to the preparation and printing of what ought to be (in a sense never yet realized) ‘public’ books.

To the general good working of the Canadian Library system, better or more independent testimony could hardly be desired than that which was given, a few years ago, by the late Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island :—

“The plan of providing School-District [or Township]

The Rhode
Island Edu-
cation Com-
missioner on
Library
system of
Canada.

Libraries, adopted by the Parliament of Canada, is undoubtedly the wisest that has yet been acted upon. . . . The books that thus go into the Libraries are books that have been well examined. The Libraries purchase them at wholesale prices, and of course can obtain a much larger amount of reading matter, for their money, than as though they had each to make the purchase direct from the booksellers for themselves. . . . And the local communities are stimulated to do something for themselves, as well as to ask that something may be done for them."

To that opinion, Mr. BARNARD added another: Some such plan, he thought, "might be carried into effect in our own State, greatly to the profit of the community."

When Lord Elgin—to the regret of all that in Canada was best in public opinion, and truest in public feeling—took his leave of the Province which he had governed so ably, he said:—"I look upon your Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the institutions of this Province."

That passage occurs in one of Lord Elgin's parting addresses, delivered shortly before he set sail for England. The measure to which the Governor-General bore such striking testimony was one wearing a very quiet aspect. It had come into operation without any preliminary flourish of trumpets. It had achieved a large amount of educational work, in the face of much and bitter opposition. The testimony so borne to its results is that of a great public servant;—great in his ability to wield power, whether as minister or as ruler; but greater still, as all his countrymen now know, in his capacity for self-sacrifice at the call of public duty.

GLANCING backward, for a moment, over the small, but not unfruitful, field of social effort which has been very imperfectly surveyed in the preceding pages, it will be seen that the means used in many countries, at very different times, and under most varied degrees of civilisation, towards securing a permanent provision of books for public use are marked, on the whole, much more by features common to them all, than by their many distinctive peculiarities. Under great variety of social circumstances, agencies directly *municipal* have been employed for this purpose. But their employment has rarely proved effective, save in constant union with the liberality, and with the active exertion, of individual citizens, in their private and personal capacity.

Retrospect of
Books I-III,
—Prefatory
Note to Book
IV.

Probably, few years have passed, between that distant meeting of the Town Council of Aix which was called, for the establishment of a 'Town Library,' in the year 1418, and the meeting for a like purpose of the Town Council of Bradford, held but the other day (1868), which have not been marked, in one country or another, by the founding of a Town Library of some sort. Many of those four hundred and fifty years witnessed the formation of several such libraries.

The 'NOTICES OF COLLECTORS' which close the present volume contain a brief account of the origin of about one hundred and eighty existing Town Libraries in primary collections which passed, eventually, from the possession of individual gatherers or owners into the collective possession of some town or other.

A few of these came as accessions to Town Libraries already formed. A large majority of them were the foundation collections on which Town Libraries were based.

Of the whole number so noticed, in the pages which follow, only sixteen were acquired by municipal purchase. One hundred and sixty-four were the gifts—commonly the testamentary gifts—of book-lovers who desired to diffuse an enjoyment and a means of self-culture which, by no small proportion of their number, had been found full of power both to facilitate the duties and to solace the cares of human life.

Of those who, by this particular channel of social beneficence, have tried to serve the *towns* with which they had social ties, no less than sixty-six have been Italians; about fifty have been Germans* or Swiss; eighteen, Frenchmen. England, Scotland, and Ireland, together, can claim but thirteen who hold even a moderately conspicuous position in such a list. In date, the recorded benefactions of this class range from the year 1430 to 1868.

The earliest instance of the purchase, by a Municipality, of any notable collection of books—the record of which has come under the writer's notice—occurred in 1530, when the town authorities of Nuremberg bought part of the famous Library of Bilibald PIRCKHEIMER. Those of Geneva bought the Library of CALVIN in 1565, and that of another eminent citizen, before the close of the same year. The Municipality of Caen purchased a valuable library, in order to devote it to public use, in 1667. Grenoble followed the example in 1772; Rouen—on a grand scale—in 1838, when it acquired the fine collection which had been formed by M. LEBER.

* This number would probably be almost trebled if all who have been notable benefactors to German Town Libraries were to be taken into account. But, as in the other instances cited, the statement refers only to the givers of collections considerable enough to be the foundation, or virtual foundation, of a Public Library.

On the Continent of Europe, the Town Libraries (as a general rule, subject of course to its occasional exceptions, here and there) have been freely accessible to the inhabitants at large. And they have had, almost universally, a regular maintenance fund, of some sort, from municipal sources.

But, until a recent date, although in nearly all the great countries of Europe the principle had come to be recognised that a 'Town Library' ought to be among the established municipal institutions, and many hundreds of such libraries had been actually formed, the means assigned for their support were, in a very large number of cases, quite insufficient to ensure either creditable maintenance or good educational results.

In Britain, the number of Town Libraries—of any kind, with any amount of maintenance, or of any degree of public accessibility—has, at all times, been conspicuously out of harmony both with national wealth, and with educational needs. When the want of such institutions came to be, in some measure, publicly recognized, the bent of the national mind and the strong influence exerted by many long-established habits led, usually and naturally, to the seeking of its supply, rather by forming new private societies than by imposing a new public function on the old Town Councils.

And in this track—as the reader has just seen—our American colonists and their descendants followed us closely. They did more than follow. They carried out the institution of associative Libraries over the length and breadth of settled North America with a thoroughness which has never been realised, to a like extent, at home.

As regards those very few 'Town Libraries' of old

foundation which had some sort of municipal existence amongst us, there is warrant for saying that their experience resembled that of a great majority of the Town Libraries of the Continent of Europe in two particulars: (1) The best and most useful of them have owed much more to the liberality of private benefactors, than to that of Municipal functionaries who are their official guardians. (2) Those of them—whatever their original value or the means of increase and maintenance—which had been left in private trusteeship, for public uses, have failed (usually) to adapt themselves to altered local circumstances, or to meet the growing requirements of the Public.

If municipalities have very often failed to recognise the public utility of a liberal expenditure for the maintenance of Libraries entrusted to their charge, it has less frequently been their fault to omit the enforcement of public duty, or of some tolerable approach towards it—from subordinating their functions.

The history of the ancient 'Common Library in the Guildhall' of London is, it has been shewn, very obscure. But the little that is known of the matter raises a fair probability that the first Town Library founded in England was but two years later in date than the first Town Library founded in France. It is also probable that the old Guildhall Library was placed under the joint supervision of the Franciscan Monks of London and of the Municipality. Be that as it may, the library was entirely destroyed in 1550. The old Town Library of Norwich dates only from the year 1608; that of Bristol from 1611; that of Leicester from 1632. Of these, the Norwich Library alone was begun by municipal effort; the others originated in private gifts, committed to the local Corporations.

tions as trustees. None of them had any adequate maintenance fund. All fell into a state of disorder and neglect.

The 'Chetham Library' at Manchester—our solitary 'Free Library,' in any strict sense of the term, prior to the passing of the Act of 1850—has kept open doors for more than two centuries, but the additions made to its shelves have been very slender. The Founder's liberality led to no emulation of his example. In the administration of his trust, his feoffees have habitually increased the efficiency of their School by lessening the efficiency of their Library.

If the legislation begun, tentatively, in 1850 should be hereafter effectively carried out, its principle will be found to be just as applicable to the improvement of old Town Libraries as to the foundation of new ones.

By the imposition of a rate so small that it can never become burdensome to any class of ratepayers, nearly half a million of volumes have been already provided for free public use, in thirty-four British towns. Without exception, the working of all the Free Libraries so established—and brought into active operation—has proved eminently satisfactory to all classes of the ratepayers. It has largely promoted that industrial education which fits men for their specific callings in life, as well as that wider education which reaches farther and higher; and in not a few towns the introduction of the rating principle has already proved itself to be, not a discouragement, but a strong stimulant, to the exercise of private liberality. For it is seen to give the best possible assurance that liberal efforts to promote the intellectual self-culture of a present generation will continue to be productive of good to generations yet to come.

The 'NOTICES' that follow will be found to mention

several instances in which, for want of some such security as to means of permanent maintenance, good gifts to a community have been wholly lost; and many more in which that want has restricted the proper fruitfulness of such gifts. But the record is full of encouragement for the promoters of Free Public Libraries, as institutions not a whit more necessary to thorough civilisation, than they are within the true scope of municipal action.

A word of apology for the omissions and shortcomings of the 'NOTICES OF COLLECTORS' will scarcely be superfluous. Some of these faults may, perhaps, fairly be thought incidental to a *first* attempt at any such List, drawn up with special reference to the Libraries into which Collections, once famous in their relation to a particular founder or gatherer, have ultimately passed. Other faults are simply those of the writer. It is believed, however, that the List,—with all its faults,—will in a reasonable measure meet a real want. That want is one which has been often felt by many inquirers into some small but very interesting points of literary history. It is for this reason that the 'Notices' have been extended to Collectors whose books are known to have passed into other existing Libraries than those Municipal Collections which form the special subject of this volume.

CORRECTIONS, &c.,
TO THE
NOTICES OF COLLECTORS.

[Page 19.]

(91, line 31) for 'Berlin' read 'Berian.'

[Page 24.]

Add—

(119*) Charles **Bonnet**, ✕ 20 May, 1793.

Geneva:—*Town Library.* [*MS. Collections and Correspondence.*]

The greater part of the valuable Correspondence and other MSS. of BONNET, preserved at Geneva, is still, I believe, inedited.

[Page 26.]

Add—

(122*) Jonathan **Boucher**, ✕ 27 April, 1804.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Collection of Tracts on American Affairs and History.*]

Acquired, by purchase, in 1836.

(126*) Nathaniel **Bowditch**, ✕ 16 March, 1838.

Boston (*Massachusetts*):—*Free City Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

BOWDITCH'S Library was first opened to the public of Boston in the family house. On the foundation of the City Library it was given to the Corporation. The Collection is one of much value, especially in Mathematical Literature, and it is separately preserved.

[Page 28.]

Add—

(136*) James **Bruce**, ✕ 27 April, 1794.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Oriental MSS.*]

A Collection of MSS. made by BRUCE during his travels—com-

prising 70 Arabic and 26 Ethiopic—was purchased by the University of Oxford in 1848.

[Page 41.]

Add—

(188*) George **Chalmers**, ✕ 31 May, 1825.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Collection of Tracts on American Affairs and History*.]

Acquired by purchase in 1841. Another considerable portion of Mr. CHALMERS' Library passed into the Collection of Mr. James CROSSLEY, of Manchester.

[Page 41.]

Add—

(191*) Joseph **Chelli**.

Grosseto:—*Chelli Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The munificent Founder of this Library opened it to the Public, on the 1st of March, 1860, with five thousand volumes; and gave also a considerable fund for augmentation. Within four years, the Library had increased to more than 25,000 volumes; partly by purchases, and partly by numerous gifts which came from many parts of Italy.

[Page 44.]

Add—

(205*) James **Coictier**, *Physician to Lewis XI of France*, ✕ 1491?

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Aunay-les-Bondy:—*Chateau Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of COICTIER'S Medical Correspondence is now in the Imperial Library, and has, it is said, some historical interest. Many other of his MSS. are among the family muniments of the GOURGUES, of Aunay-les-Bondy, who are descended from him by the female side.

[Page 57.]

Add—

(281*) Sir Charles Locke **Eastlake**, ✕ 24 December, 1855.

London:—*Library of the National Gallery*. [*Printed Books*.]

[Page 58.]

(289, line 3) *for* 'bequeathed,' *read* 'given in 1818.'

[Page 60.]

Add—(297*) Angelo **Fabbrini**.**Grosseto**:—*Chelli Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

FABBRINI co-operated in the munificent foundation of the Chelli Library, by the gift of a valuable Collection of Books in 1860.

[Page 60.]

(301, line 1) *add* ✕ 1728.

[Page 61.]

(308, line 1) *add* ✕ 22 October, 1798.

[Page 64.]

Add—(325*) Hugh **Foscolo**, ✕ 10 October, 1827.**Montpellier**:—*Town Library*. [*Letters*.]

[Page 65.]

(330, line 3) *omit the words*: 'together with that of his brother,' &c., *and add—*

Paul Jerome FRANZONI's memory deserves especial honour in connection with the main topic of these pages. Just a century ago he devoted a fine Library to the instruction of the lower classes, more particularly, of his fellow-townsmen, and in order to attain that end effectually he lighted and opened his Library in the evenings as well as in the daytime. This was done about the year 1770.

Add also—(330*) Jerome **Franzoni**, ✕ 1739.**Genoa**:—*Public Library of the Congregation of the Civic Mission of St. Charles*. [*Printed Books and MSS*.]

By a Will, dated 3 October, 1727, Jerome FRANZONI gave his Library to the Congregation of the Civic Mission, for public use. It was opened on the 9th December, 1739. The Founder also bequeathed an endowment fund, which was lost during the disturbed period which ensued some sixty years later. The Library contains nearly 23,000 printed volumes and 150 MSS.

[Page 69.]

Add—(353*) **Gaston, Duke of Orleans**, ✕ 2 February, 160**Paris**:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

A considerable part of Duke GASTON'S Library was bought COLBERT, about the year 1667, and added to the Royal Library, France.

[Page 74.]

Add—(380*) **Henry Glynn**, ✕ 1847.**Oxford**:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Collection of Printed Political Tracts*.]

Acquired, by purchase, in 1847.

[Page 79.]

Add—(398*) **Jacob Lewis Charles Grimm**, ✕ 20 Sept., 180**Berlin**:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The conjoined Libraries of Jacob GRIMM, and of his brother, comprising 7862 works in about 12,000 volumes, were purchased, by the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction, and given to the Berlin University in the year 1865.

[Page 80.]

(404, line 4) *add*—but it was not opened, it seems, for public use until 1785.

[Page 88.]

*Add—***Bryan Hodgson**, ✕ . . .**Paris**:—*Imperial Library*. [*Tamul and Buddhist MSS.*]

[Page 101.]

(509, line 3) *for* 'founded' *read* 'augmented.'*Add—*(511*) **Charles Theodore von Kuestner**, ✕ . . .**Berlin**:—*Theatre Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Library—chiefly Dramatic—of VON KUESTNER was given Berlin as the foundation of a Public Dramatic Library, to be connected with the Town Theatre.

[Page 111.]

(557, line 3) *read* 'bequeathed his Library to the Town of Philadelphia,' *omitting the words* 'as an augmentation,' &c.

[Page 111.]

(561, line 3) *for* 'bequeathed,' *read* 'gave, in the year 1765.'

[Page 113.]

(572) *omit* the note within brackets.

[Page 116.]

(589, line 2) *add* ✠ 2 November, 1713.

(620, line 4) *add*—

Part of the Library of **DR MESMES**, acquired, originally, by Queen **CHRISTINA** of Sweden, came eventually, with other Collections made by her, to Rome.

[Page 120.]

Add—

(608*) *Baron Mazetti*, ✠ 1841.

Trent:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

MAZETTI bequeathed to the Town of Trent an important Library, especially rich in Collections relating to the Italian Tyrol. It comprised about 2000 MSS. and 11,200 printed works.

[Page 125.]

(620, line 2) *insert*—

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

[Page 125.]

Add—

(621*) *Baron Charles Hartwig Gregory von Meusebach*, ✠ 22 August, 1847.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of **Baron von MEUSEBACH** was purchased, two years after his death, by the Prussian Government in bulk. This acquisition is said to have made the Berlin Royal Library richer in early German Literature than any other Library in the world. The

popular books—as well as the historical and theological books of the Reformation period—were an especial object of MEUSEBACH's diligent inquiry. In such departments as German hymnology and German satirical and humorous poetry, of all periods, and generally in all that distinctively belongs to the popular literature of the nation—much of which is sure to perish just because of its excessive popularity at particular epochs—this Collector's researches had been wonderfully successful. Like success had attended the effort to gather the original editions and all other characteristic editions of the writings of LUTHER and of his fellow-workers.

Many curious particulars about the MEUSEBACH Library are mentioned in an appendix * to ZACHER's tract, entitled '*Die deutschen Sprichwoertersammlungen*,' published in 1852. As instances of the remarkable approach to completeness with which MEUSEBACH had brought together the writings of particular authors—marking epochs in the national literature and manners of Germany—he cites the works of John FISCHART and those of John PAULI. Of the '*Schimpf und Ernst*' of the last-named author, for example, EBERT knew only of four editions, published during the sixteenth century. MEUSEBACH had gathered thirteen such editions.

The MEUSEBACH Library comprised, it is said, about 36,000 volumes in all.

Add also, on the same page—

(621**) James Meyerbeer, ✠ 1 May, 1864.

Berlin:—*Royal Library.* [*Musical Works, Printed and MS.*]

Acquired in 1865.

[Page 132.]

Omit—from the word 'London' in line 2, to the end (654), and read as follows:—

London:—*Library of University College.* [*Chinese Books.*]

Dr. Robert MORRISON's Chinese Library extended to nearly 10,000 volumes. It had been acquired with great labour and with some risk; for, in his days, to sell books to a foreigner was an infraction of the law of China. He brought the Library with him, when he revisited England in 1823, with an intention to offer it either to Oxford or to Cambridge, on condition that the University which accepted the gift should found a Professorship of the Chinese language and literature.

The Collector found nearly as much difficulty in getting the books

* *Zur Charakteristik der Meusebachischen Bibliothek.*

into England, as he had found in getting them out of China. It required a long negotiation to enable them to pass the Custom House, duty free, despite the public purpose with which they had been brought over.

Eventually, and after much consultation with his friends, Dr. MORRISON founded (in 1825) a 'Language Institution' in London, and placed the Library at its disposal. This new establishment received the occasional aid of men like Lord BEXLEY, Sir George STAUNTON, and Sir Robert INGLIS, but it did not strike root deep enough to survive, for any long period, the founder's own return to China. The Library was afterwards given to University College, on condition of its free accessibility to all persons who should desire to make use of it.

[Page 132, continued.]

Add—

(654*) John Robert **Morrison**, ✠ 1843.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Chinese Books.*]

A second 'Morrison Chinese Library,' formed by the eldest son of the Collector above named, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in the year 1845.

[Page 138.]

(686, line 3) for 'Olearius' read 'Oelschlagler.'

[Page 144.]

Add—

(716*) Theodore **Parker**, ✠ 10 May, 1860.

Boston (*Massachusetts*):—*Free City Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Theodore PARKER's Library was bequeathed to the City of Boston, with an option to the Collector's widow of retaining its possession during her lifetime. This condition was generously waived, and the Collection given to the Public, before the close of 1860. It contains more than 11,000 volumes, and includes a choice Collection of standard European literature. It is kept apart from the general Collection.

[Page 144.]

(718, line 1) read—

Peter Francis **Passerini**, ✠ 1685.

[Page 151.]

(738, line 1) add ✠ 1425.

[Page 156.]

(757, line 6) for '14,000,' read '4000.'

[Page 164.]

Add—

(778*) Thomas **Prince**, *Pastor of the 'Old South Church' at Boston, ✕ . . .***Boston** (*Massachusetts*):—*Free City Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Mr. PRINCE began to form the Collection which has made his name widely known throughout the United States in the year 1708. It was his especial object to gather books and pamphlets relating to the history of the New England Province, and his success in the search after them was great. No such Collection could now be formed by any one Collector at any cost. In 1866 the Prince Library (which till then had been preserved, for public use, in his own church, agreeably to the donor's directions) was given to the Free Library of the City.

[Page 167.]

(795) omit line 3.

[Page 171.]

(816, line 1) for 'Julius' read 'John.'

[Page 195.]

Add—

(943*) *Sir* George Leonard **Staunton**, ✕ 12 Jan., 1801.**London**:—*Library of the Royal Asiatic Society*. [*Chinese Books.*]

[Page 203.]

(978, line 2) for 'Worcestershire' read 'Worcester.'

[Page 204.]

Add—

(903*) George **Ticknor**.**Boston** (*Massachusetts*):—*Free City Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

A choice Collection of ancient classics and of modern French and Italian Literature was given to the Public Library of Boston by Mr. TICKNOR in 1860 and 1862.

[Page 206.]

Add—(993*) Christopher Jacob **Trew**, ✠ 1768.**Altdorf**:—*University Library.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

[Page 210.]

Add—(1017*) *Marchioness* Eleanor **Vincenzi-Benincasa**.**Ancona**:—*Town Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

By deed of gift, executed in 1749, and confirmed by Letters Apostolic of Pope BENEDICT XIV, the Marchioness Eleanor VINCENZI-BENINCASA, jointly with her sons Joseph and Lucian, gave to the Town of Ancona a small but valuable Library.

[Page 223.]

Add—(1089*) Ulrich **Zasius**, ✠ 24 November, 1535.**Basel**:—*Town Library.* [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of ZASIUS passed into the possession of AMERBACH, and eventually, with other books, from that Collector to the Library of Basel.

prising 70 Arabic and 26 Ethiopic—was purchased by the University of Oxford in 1848.

[Page 41.]

Add—

(188*) George **Chalmers**, ✕ 31 May, 1825.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Collection of Tracts on American Affairs and History*.]

Acquired by purchase in 1841. Another considerable portion of Mr. CHALMERS' Library passed into the Collection of Mr. James CROSSLEY, of Manchester.

[Page 41.]

Add—

(191*) Joseph **Chelli**.

Grosseto:—*Chelli Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

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[Page 44.]

Add—

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Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Aunay-les-Bondy:—*Chateau Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of COICTIER'S Medical Correspondence is now in the Imperial Library, and has, it is said, some historical interest. Many others of his MSS. are among the family muniments of the GOURGUES', of Aunay-les-Bondy, who are descended from him by the female side.

[Page 57.]

Add—

(281*) Sir Charles Locke **Eastlake**, ✕ 24 December 1855.

London:—*Library of the National Gallery*. [*Printed Books*.]

[Page 58.]

(289, line 3) *for* 'bequeathed,' *read* 'given in 1818.'

[Page 60.]

Add—(297*) Angelo **Fabbrini**.**Grosseto**:—*Chelli Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

FABBRINI co-operated in the munificent foundation of the Chelli Library, by the gift of a valuable Collection of Books in 1860.

[Page 60.]

(301, line 1) *add* ✠ 1726.

[Page 61.]

(308, line 1) *add* ✠ 22 October, 1798.

[Page 64.]

Add—(325*) Hugh **Foscolo**, ✠ 10 October, 1827.**Montpellier**:—*Town Library*. [*Letters*.]

[Page 65.]

(330, line 3) *omit the words*: 'together with that of his brother,' &c., *and add—*

Paul Jerome FRANZONI's memory deserves especial honour in connection with the main topic of these pages. Just a century ago he devoted a fine Library to the instruction of the lower classes, more particularly, of his fellow-townsmen, and in order to attain that end effectually he lighted and opened his Library in the evenings as well as in the daytime. This was done about the year 1770.

Add also—(330*) Jerome **Franzoni**, ✠ 1739.**Genoa**:—*Public Library of the Congregation of the Civic Mission of St. Charles*. [*Printed Books and MSS*.]

By a Will, dated 3 October, 1727, Jerome FRANZONI gave his Library to the Congregation of the Civic Mission, for public use. It was opened on the 9th December, 1739. The Founder also bequeathed an endowment fund, which was lost during the disturbed period which ensued some sixty years later. The Library contains nearly 23,000 printed volumes and 150 MSS.

** * The LIBRARY to which the Books, or MSS., of a COLLECTOR or those of a famous AUTHOR, were given or bequeathed, or by which they have been acquired, is named immediately after the date of Collector's or Author's death,—whenever that date has been ascertainable.*

BOOK THE FOURTH.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF BOOK COLLECTORS.

A.

- (1) George **Abbot**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠* 5 August, 1633.

London:—*Lambeth Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Archbishop ABBOT bequeathed his Library to his successors in the See of Canterbury. In 1647, by a 'joint resolution' passed by both Houses of Parliament (*Lords' Journals*, ix, 102), it was taken from Lambeth Palace and 'presented' to the University of Cambridge; but it returned to its rightful place on the Restoration of Charles II. The Archbishop was also a considerable benefactor to the Libraries of Balliol and University Colleges at Oxford.

- (2) Robert **Abbot**, *Bishop of Salisbury*, ✠ 2 Mar., 1617.

Oxford:—*Bodleian*. [*MSS.*]

The autograph and other MSS. of Bishop ABBOT were given to Bodley's Library by his grandson, Dr. Edward CORBET.

- (3) **Acciajoli** Family of Florence.

Ashburnham House (*Sussex*). [*MSS.*]

The Acciajoli MSS. were bought by Lord ASHBURNHAM at one of the sales in London of books collected by LIBRI. The Acciajolis were rivals of the Medici, and some of them Dukes of Athens.

- (4) Leonard **Adami**, ✠ 9 January, 1719.

Rome:—*Imperiali Library*. [*MSS.*]

ADAMI bequeathed his MS. Collection to his patron, Cardinal IMPERIALI.

* The symbol ✠ stands for the word "died."

(5) Peter **Adamoli**, ✠ 1764.

Lyons:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The choice and extensive Library of ADAMOLI was bequeathed to his fellow-townsmen.

(6) Fitzherbert **Adams**, ✠ 17 June, 1719.

Oxford:—*Lincoln College Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

ADAMS' Library came to Lincoln College by bequest.

(7) John Christopher **Adelung**, ✠ 10 Sept., 1806.

Dresden:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of the famous author of *Mithridates* were added to the Royal Library (of which he had himself been Principal Librarian) in 1828.

(8) Arthur **Agard**, ✠ 22 August, 1615.

London:—*Rolls House, and British Museum*.

Ashburnham House (*Susscx*). [*MSS.*]

AGARD bequeathed part of his MSS. to Sir Robert COTTON. Some of these were Leiger Books; others consisted of his own compilations, from the Public Records, made in his capacity of Deputy Chamberlain of the Exchequer. Some other MSS., including 'Tables of Treaties,' he bequeathed to the Exchequer. His '*Collectanea Arthuri Agard*' fell into the hands of Mr. ASTLE, and thence came to the Library at Stowe. They are now at Ashburnham by purchase. Among the Exchequer papers of Sir Julius CÆSAR there are some entries of payments to AGARD, "in reward for ordering Records" (MS. Lansdowne, 164, ff. 12—14).

(9) Anthony **Agustin**, *Archbishop of Tarragona*,

✠ 1586.

Escorial:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS., &c.*]

Archbishop AGUSTIN bequeathed his whole Library, which was especially rich in Greek MSS., to the King of Spain, but it was partly destroyed in the fire of 1671. Of the more important of the MSS. which escaped a full account is given in MILLER'S *Catalogue des Manuscrits Grecs de la Bibliothèque de l'Escorial*. The Archbishop's own Catalogue (printed in the year of his death) is of extreme rarity, but it was reprinted, it is said, at Tarragona, in his collected Works, from the press of Lucca. AGUSTIN had been a book-collector during almost half of the sixteenth century.

(10) Peter **Ahlwardt**, ✠ 1 March, 1791.

Greifswald:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

AHLWARDT'S Library came to the University of Greifswald in 1792, apparently by purchase.

(11) Alexander **Albani**, ✠ 2 December, 1779.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Books.*]

Windsor Castle:—[*Drawings and Prints.*]

Cardinal ALBANI'S Collection of Original Drawings (chiefly of the Italian Schools), and of Choice Prints, was sold to King George III in 1762. His Library descended to his nephew, Cardinal John Francis ALBANI, by whom it was much increased. During the French occupation of Rome the Villa Albani was plundered, and part of the Library was carried to Paris. The younger ALBANI died in 1803.

(12) . . . degli **Albizi**, ✠ . . .

Pisa:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

ALBIZI was Professor of Canon Law in the University of Pisa. His Library was purchased for the University at his death.

(13) Giles Alvarez Carillo de **Albornoz**, *Archbishop of Toledo*, and a *Cardinal*, ✠ 21 August, 1367.

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The once-famous Spanish College at Bologna (*Collegio reale della illustrissima nazione Spagnuola*) inherited the MSS. of Cardinal ALBORNOZ, who was its founder. The MSS. of this College appears to have passed eventually into the Library of the University.

(14) Henry **Aldrich**, *Dean of Christ Church, Oxford*,
✠ 14 December, 1710.

Oxford:—*Christ Church College Library*. [*MSS., &c.*]

Dean ALDRICH had long intended to write a 'History of Church Music,' but never accomplished his purpose. His large collections on the subject were bequeathed to his College.

(15) Ulysses **Aldrovandi**, ✠ 10 November, 1607.

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of ALDROVANDI—chiefly relating to Natural History—were bequeathed by the collector to the University of his native town.

(16) Jerome **Aleandro**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 1 Feb., 1542.

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Cardinal ALEANDRO bequeathed his Library to the Monastery of Santa Maria del Orto at Venice. It was eventually united with the Library of St. Mark.

(17) **Alexander VII**, *Pope* [GHIGI], ✠ 22 May, 1677.

Rome:—*Ghigi Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The Ghigi Library, founded by Pope Alexander VII, is eminently rich in Historical MSS. The Roman prelates and other dignitaries of the Papal Court vied, it is said, with each other in their endeavours to obtain for it rare and choice books. (Ottavio FALCONIERI to Laurence MAGALOTTI, in *Lettere d' Uomini illustri*, tom. i, p. 123.)

(18) Victor **Alferi**, ✠ 8 October, 1803.

Montpellier:—*Library of the Fabre Museum*. [*Printed Books.*]

Florence:—*Laurentian Library*. [*MSS.*]

On the death of ALFIERI his Library, or the greater part of it, became the property of the Countess of ALBANY, and by her it was bequeathed to FABRE, of Montpellier, founder of the Fabre Museum. The poet's MSS., together with some printed books containing his MS. notes, were given by FABRE to the Laurentian Library at Florence. The rest of the Library, combined with FABRE'S OWN books, came by testamentary gift to Montpellier.

(19) George **Allan**, of Darlington, ✠ 31 July, 1800.

London:—*Library of the Society of Antiquaries*. [*MS. Collections on Oxford.*]

Mr. ALLAN, in his lifetime, gave to the Society of Antiquaries of London an extensive series of MS. Collections, relating chiefly to the History of the University of Oxford.

(20) Edward **Alleyn**, ✠ 25 November, 1626.

Dulwich College (near London). [*Dramatic MSS.*]

ALLEYN bequeathed his MSS. to the Hospital which he had founded at Dulwich, under the designation of 'The College of God's Gift.'

(21) Joseph **Almanzi**, ✠

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Hebrew MSS.*]

An important Collection of Hebrew MSS., formed by ALMANZI, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1864.

- (22) Theodore Janssen van **Almeloveen**,
✠ 28 July, 1712.

Utrecht:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of ALMELOVEEN was bequeathed to the Town of Utrecht. The bequest included a remarkable series of Editions of QUINTILIAN.

- (23) **Alphonso V**, *King of Arragon and of Naples*,
✠ 27 June, 1458.

Valencia:—*Town Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Palace of the Escorial:—*Royal Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

The choice MSS. of the once-famous Library of the King of Arragon have been widely scattered. Part of them are at Valencia. A few passed to Gonzalo PEREZ, and with his other Collections went to the Escorial. Several others are in the Imperial Library at Paris, and in the Coke Library at Holkham.

- (24) John **Amerbach**, of Basel, ✠ 1515.

Basel:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of this famous Swiss printer and editor appears to have come to the University of Basel, during the seventeenth century, by the gift of a descendant.

[**Amplonius**, see RATINK.]

- (25) David **Ancillon**, ✠ September, 1692.

Metz:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

On his exile from Metz, in 1685, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the fine Library of ANCILLON was plundered. Part of it was destroyed; part is still preserved in the Public Library of the Town.

- (26) James **Anderson**, ✠ 3 April, 1728.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [*MSS.*]

The important Historical MSS. of this eminent Scottish Antiquary were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates from his heirs.

- (27) Lancelot **Andrews**, *Bishop of Winchester*,
✠ 25 September, 1626.

Oxford:—*Library of Pembroke Hall*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of Bishop ANDREWS was bequeathed to Pembroke Hall.

(28) John **Anstis**, ✠ 4 March, 1745.

Oxford:—*Library of All Souls' College.* [*MS. Collections.*]

The bulk of ANSTIS' Library was dispersed after his death, but an important and extensive series of 'MS. Collections relative to All Souls' College in Oxford' was purchased by that College, and is preserved in its Library. A few other MSS. have been acquired, from time to time, by the British Museum, and are to be found among the ADDITIONAL MSS. The most ancient of the known MSS. of Beda's metrical 'Life of St. Cuthbert' is that which belonged to ANSTIS, and was by him given to Edw. HARLEY, Earl of Oxford. It is on vellum, and of the 9th century (MS. Harl., 526).

(29) **Anthony ULRICH**, *Duke of Brunswick*, ✠ . . .

Brunswick:—*Library of the Carolinian College.*

The Library of this Duke of Brunswick became, by gift, the foundation of that of the Carolinian College.

(30) Charles Theophilus von **Anton**, ✠ 17 Nov., 1818.

Goerlitz:—*Library of the Academy of Sciences of Upper Lusatia.*

ANTON'S Collection was given to the Academy of Goerlitz in 1807.

[John Baptist **BOURGUIGNON D'Anville**. See BOURGUIGNON.]

(31) **Count George Appony**, ✠ . . .

Presburgh:—*Appony Library.*

Count APPONY'S Library was given to the Town of Presburgh, for public use, in 1825.

(32) Angelico **Apro시오**, ✠ 23 February, 1681.

Ventimiglia:—*Arosian Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of APROSIO'S Library is at Ventimiglia, in the Town Library, of which he was the founder.

(33) John **Arderne**, *Dean of Chester*, ✠ 1691.

Chester:—*Cathedral Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Dean ARDERNE bequeathed his books to the Chapter of Chester as "the beginning of a Public Library...for the Clergy and City."

(34) Benedict **Arias** MONTANUS, ✠ 1598.

Palace of the Escorial:—*Royal Library.* [MSS.]

Seville:—*Santiago Library.* [Printed Books.]

The MSS. of this eminent scholar and theologian were bequeathed to the King of Spain, for the Library of the Escorial; and his printed books to the Santiago Library at Seville.

(35) Lewis **Ariosto**, ✠ 6 June, 1533.

Ferrara:—*Town Library.* [MSS.]

A considerable collection of the autograph MSS. of ARIOSTO is preserved in the Town Library of Ferrara, together with a series of early and choice editions of the *Orlando Furioso*.

(36) George Thomas d'**Asch**, ✠ 1807.

Goettingen:—*University Library.* [Printed Books.]

The Library of Baron d'ASCH was acquired for the University of Goettingen, after the collector's death.

(37) John Godfrey von **Aschhausen**, *Prince Bishop of Bamberg*, ✠ 1612?

Bamberg:—*Royal Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The book collections of this Bishop were given to Bamberg in 1612, and now form part of the Royal Library.

(38) Robert **Ashley**, ✠ 1641?

London:—*Middle Temple Library.* [Printed Books.]

ASHLEY'S bequest of his Library to the Society of the Middle Temple was made on the 27th September, 1641. It laid the foundation of the existing Library.

(39) Elias **Ashmole**, ✠ 18 May, 1692.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [MSS.]

A considerable portion of the original Library formed by ASHMOLÉ was destroyed by fire at his chambers in the Temple at London in 1679; but his MSS., or most of them, were at his house in South Lambeth. There, together with other extensive collections of coins, medals, and other antiquities, and the Museum which he had inherited from the Tradescants, were bequeathed to the University of Oxford, and long formed the well-known 'Ashmolean Museum.' Very recently, however, the MSS. have been transferred to the Bodleian.

(40) Thomas **Astle**, ✠ 1 December, 1803.

Ashburnham House (*Sussex*). [MSS.]

London:—*Royal Institution Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

By his Will Mr. ASTLE directed that his valuable and extensive collection of MSS. should be offered, for purchase, to the Marquess of BUCKINGHAM. If not so purchased, they were then to be offered to the Trustees of the British Museum. The Marquess accepted them on the proffered terms, and they were added to the Library at Stowe. When that Library was sold they became the property of the Earl of ASHBURNHAM. ASTLE's printed books were purchased at the 'Royal Institution' in Albemarle Street, London.

(41) John **Aubrey**, ✠ 1697.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

At AUBREY's death his autograph and other MSS. were added to the Ashmolean Museum. They are now in the Bodleian Library.

(42) **Aurifaber** Family of *Erfurt*.

Wolfenbuettel:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS*]

This Library was rich in the MSS. of German Reformers. It was purchased (from the widow of the last possessor) by Duke JULIUS of Brunswick, and added to the famous Library of Wolfenbuettel.

(43) Joseph **Azzoni**, ✠

Sienna:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

AZZONI's Library was bequeathed to the Augustinian Monastery at Sienna. It now forms part of the Town Library.

(44) Rambold degli **Azzoni** AVOGADRO, ✠ 1790.

Treviso:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS*.]

The Library, together with the MS. Correspondence, of AZZONI AVOGADRO, were bequeathed to the Chapter of Treviso. They now form part of the Town Library.

B.

- (45) Gervase **Babington**, successively *Bishop of Exeter and of Worcester*, ✠ 17 May, 1610.

Worcester:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Bishop BABINGTON bequeathed his Library to the Cathedral of Worcester by his last Will.

- (46) Sir Nicholas **Bacon**, *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, ✠ 20 February, 1579.

Cambridge:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of Sir Nicholas BACON was given to the University of Cambridge in his lifetime.

- (47) Francis **Bacon**, *Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England*, ✠ 2 April, 1626.

London:—*Lambeth Library*. [*MSS.*]

A considerable series of the MSS. of BACON is preserved in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth. Other portions of them are in the Bodleian, in the British Museum, and in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

- (48) Anthony **Bacon**, ✠ 1603?

London:—*Lambeth Library*. [*MSS.*]

- (49) John **Bagford**, ✠ 15 May, 1716.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

BAGFORD'S MS. collections on various subjects of Archæology (and, more particularly, on the History of Printing) were bought by Robert HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, and now form part of the HARLEIAN MSS. in the British Museum.

- (50) David **Baker**, ✠ August, 1641.

BAKER either gave or bequeathed his MSS. to the English Nunnery at **Cambray**. But it is doubtful whether or not they are now preserved in that town.

(51) Thomas **Baker**, of St. John's College, Cambridge
✠ 2 July, 1740.

Cambridge:—*Library of St. John's College.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*] *University Library.* [*MS. Collections relating to Cambridge*]

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Other MS. Collections relating to Cambridge.*]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The literary collections of this eminent antiquary are widely dispersed. To the College with which his connexion lasted as long as his life,—despite his ejection from his Fellowship as a Non-juror,—bequeathed (according to his biographers) “all such books, whether printed or MS.,” as were possessed by him at the time of his death and of which copies were not to be found already in the College Library. But this statement obviously needs qualification. His extensive MS. collections relating to the History and Antiquities of Cambridge were the subject of two special gifts. One portion of them was bequeathed to Edward HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, and now forms part of the HARLEIAN MSS. in the British Museum. Another portion was bequeathed to the University of Cambridge, for its Public Library. Some annotated books, together with a portion of BAKER'S literary correspondence, are preserved in the Bodleian at Oxford. They were, I believe, acquired by purchase.

(52) Ernest Godfrey **Baldinger**, ✠ 1811.

Darmstadt:—*Ducal Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

BALDINGER'S Library, rich in the literature of the medical sciences, came to the Ducal Library at Darmstadt by the collector's bequest.

(53) Sir James **Balfour**, ✠ February, 1657.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library.* [*MSS.*]

The historical and juridical MSS. of BALFOUR were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates shortly after his death.

(54) George **Ballard**, ✠ June, 1755.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Correspondence.*]

BALLARD'S MS. Correspondence was acquired by the Bodleian after his death.

(55) Joseph Anthony **Balthasar**, ✠ 1810.

Lucerne:—*Cantonal Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of BALTHASAR was given to the Canton of Lucerne

(56) Stephen **Baluze**, ✠ 28 July, 1718.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The vast collection of Historical MSS. and Charters which had been gathered by BALUZE was purchased for the Parisian Library of the Kings of France after the death of the collector. Part of his collection of printed books is also to be seen in the same Library.

(57) Richard **Bancroft**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠ 2 November, 1610.

London:—*Lambeth Palace Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

By his Will, Archbishop BANCROFT bequeathed his Library to his successors in the See of Canterbury, on condition that effectual security should be given by such successors for its perpetual preservation in way of heir-loom. On failure of such security, the Archbishop willed that the Library should become the property of 'Chelsea College,' provided that College should be completed within six years of the testator's death. On failure of that condition also, his Library was to pass to the University of Cambridge. During the Civil Wars it was seized (together with other books which had been collected at Lambeth) by order of the Parliament (15 February, 1646-7; *Lords' Journals*, vol. ix, fpp. 16, 17), and sent to the University of Cambridge, on the pretext (1) that as the Lords and Commons remaining at Westminster had decreed there should be no more Archbishops of Canterbury, and as (2) Chelsea College was non-existent, the gift to Cambridge would be a virtual compliance with the terms of Archbishop BANCROFT'S Will. After the Restoration, Archbishop JUXON claimed his predecessor's gift, and the Library returned from Cambridge to Lambeth.

(58) Sallust **Bandini**, *Archdeacon of Sienna*, ✠ 1760?

Sienna:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

BANDINI'S Library appears to have come to the Town of Sienna by the collector's bequest, but at what date is not recorded.

(59) Sir Joseph **Banks**, ✠ 19 June, 1820.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Library of Sir Joseph BANKS, together with his extensive Botanical Collections, were bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum in terms which provided that their then keeper, Mr. Robert BROWN, the eminent botanist, should have a life-interest in them. The collections were to become the actual property of the Trustees only after his death. But in 1827 an arrangement was made in accordance with which the collections were, in that year, placed in the Museum, and Mr. BROWN became Keeper of the Department of

Botany, which office he retained till his death in 1858. The Banksian Library is eminently rich in the literature of natural history generally, and in the journals and other publications of learned societies in all parts of Europe.

(60) Francis **Barberini**, *Cardinal*.

Rome:—*Barberini Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

(61) John Denis **Barbié du Bocage**,
✠ 28 December, 1825.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Geographical Collections.*]

The extensive collections of this eminent geographer were purchased for the then 'Royal Library' of Paris, after the collector's death. They contain, it is said, 2500 maps, of which about 500 are MS.

(62) John Conrad **Barchusen**, ✠ 1 October, 1723

Utrecht:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

BARCHUSEN'S Library was bequeathed to Utrecht, where he had resided, as Professor of Chemistry in its University, for nearly thirty years.

(63) Thomas **Barlow**, *Bishop of Lincoln*,
✠ 8 October, 1691.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books.*] *Queen's College Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

By his Will, Bishop BARLOW divided his books between the University Library at Oxford and that of Queen's College. The former was to take all such books as it was still unprovided with. Queen's was to possess the remainder,—a remainder so considerable that a new building was erected for its reception.

(64) Cæsar **Baronius**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 30 June, 1607

Rome:—*Vallicellian Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Library of BARONIUS appears to have been dispersed. The MSS. are in the *Vallicelliana* at Rome.

(65) Francis **Barozzi**, ✠ 1612.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

The noble collection of Greek and other MSS. which had been formed by BAROZZI was purchased, in Italy, by William HERBE [XXIInd] Earl of Pembroke, and was by him presented to the University of Oxford.

(66) Isaac **Barrow**, ✠ 4 May, 1677.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Dr. BARROW'S Library came to Trinity College by his bequest.

(67) John Frederick **Bartholine**, ✠ 1784.

Christiania:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

BARTHOLINE bequeathed his Library to the University of Christiania.

(68) John Frederick **Bast**, ✠ 13 November, 1811.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Greek MSS.*]

The Greek MSS. which had been collected by BAST were purchased by the University of Oxford after his death.

(69) Joshua **Bates**.

Boston (Massachusetts):—*City Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

An extensive and well-chosen collection of Printed Books was given by Mr. BATES to the Free City Library of Boston, in Massachusetts, in the year 1857. This gift was in addition to a large building and endowment fund, which had previously been contributed by the same munificent donor.

(70) William **Bates**, *D.D.*, ✠ 14 July, 1699.

London:—*Dr. Williams' Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Dr. BATES' Library was added to the Public Library founded by his contemporary and friend Dr. Daniel WILLIAMS; apparently by purchase from his executors.

(71) George Anthony **Batt**, ✠ 1839.

Heidelberg:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, Maps, &c.*]

This collector had amassed a remarkable series of books, maps, and prints, relating to the history, antiquities, and social condition of the Rhenish Provinces. It came to the University Library of Heidelberg after the collector's death, and apparently by his bequest.

(72) Ignatius **Batthyani**, ✠ 1798.

Carlsburg:—*Public Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

BATHYANI'S Collection was acquired for the Carlsburg Library after the owner's death.

- (73) Charles Cæsar **Baudelot de Dairval**,
✠ 22 June, 1722.

Paris:—*Library of the Institute.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The literary and archæological collections of BAUDELOT were bequeathed to the 'Academy of Inscriptions,' of which he was long a distinguished member, and they now form part of the Library and Museum of the Institute of France.

- (74) Philip **Bauza**, ✠ 1833.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [MSS.]

BAUZA was Director of the 'Royal Geographical Cabinet' at Madrid. His MS. Collections relating to South America were purchased by the British Museum in 1848.

- (75) William **Baylis**, M.D., ✠ 1787.

Berlin:—*Royal Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Dr. BAYLIS was an English physician, whose later years were passed in the service of Frederick the Great, to whom he bequeathed his Library, together with some other valuable collections.

- (76) Christian Daniel **Beck**, ✠ 15 December, 1832

Leipsic:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

BECK'S Library was purchased for the University of Leipsic at his death.

- (77) Thomas **Beckington**, *Bishop of Bath and Wells*,
✠ 14 January, 1465.

London:—*Lambeth Library.* [*Letters.*]

A considerable collection of the letters of this eminent prelate and statesman is in the Lambeth Library.

- (78) William **Bedell**, *Bishop of Kilmore*, ✠ 7 Feb., 16

Cambridge:—*Library of Emanuel College.* [*Remnant of MSS.*]

Among the losses to literature which accompanied, or followed the train of, the Irish Rebellion of 1640, not the least serious was that of the Library which Bishop BEDELL had gathered during forty years of a studious and laborious life. It included many precious treasures brought from Italy, and amongst them not a few of the autograph MSS. of Paul SARPI, which had been given by the author to his English friend.* BEDELL'S Library also contained

* Bishop BEDELL'S biographers agree, I think, in stating that amongst the gifts of Father Paul was the "original MS. of the *History of the Council of Trent*;" that MS, however, is known to be still preserved in the Library of Mark, at Venice.

theological and literary collection of William PERKINS. Nearly the whole of BEDELL's books, autographs, MSS., and papers were destroyed by the rebels in Cavan. The very small remnant which escaped from their hands was bequeathed by the Bishop to his College, and by the fidelity of an Irish convert to Protestantism, in whose house he died, was safely conveyed to England. Among the many illustrious prelates who have adorned the Anglo-Irish Church, the chief promoter of the translation of the complete Bible into Irish will ever hold a conspicuous place, and the memorials of him at Emanuel will be regarded with veneration.

(79) George W. S. **Beigel**, ✠ 1837.

Dresden:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

BEIGEL's Library was purchased from his executors for the Royal Public Library of Saxony.

(80) John **Bell**, of Gateshead, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

A curious Collection of transcripts of Roman Inscriptions, found in various parts of Northern England, was purchased from the collector for Bodley's Library at Oxford.

(81) Beaupré **Bell**, ✠ August, 1745.

Cambridge:—*Library of Trinity College*. [*Printed Books*.]

BELL's Library was bequeathed to Trinity College by the Collector.

(82) Robert **Bellarmino**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 17 Sept., 1621.

Rome:—*Library of the Jesuits' College*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

BELLARMINO's Library was bequeathed to the College of the Jesuits (often styled the 'Roman College'), in which its Collector died.

(83) John Peter **Bellori**, ✠ 1696.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The literary collections of BELLORI were chiefly gathered at Rome, his birth-place, and the city in which most of his life was spent. They came, eventually, to Berlin, by purchase from his heirs.

(84) Peter **Bembo**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 15 Jan., 1547.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*] *Barberini Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library.* [Part of Correspondence.]

BEMBO's Library was rich in MSS., and especially in Poetic MSS. Much of it had been gathered during his residence in Urbino and after his death most of his Collections came into one or other of the libraries of the Dukes of Urbino. When these libraries were (at different periods) removed to Rome, the greater part of BEMBO's books—including the famous *Virgil and Terence*, and some autographs of Petrarch—were added to the Library of the Vatican; but another portion passed into the Barberini Collection. The famous letters addressed to BEMBO by Lucrezia BORGIA are in the Ambrosian Library at Milan.

(85) John Bembridge, ✠ 1643.

Dublin:—*Library of Trinity College.* [MSS.]

The Astronomical MSS. of BEMBRIDGE were bequeathed to Archbishop USSHER, and came to Trinity College as part of the Archbishop's Library.

(86) Benedict XII, Pope [James FOURNIER],
✠ 25 April, 1342.**Rome:**—*Vatican Library.* [MSS.]

Some remnant of the MSS. bequeathed to the ancient Papal Library by BENEDICT XII is said to have survived the many devastations and losses suffered by that Library (both at Avignon and in Rome) during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

(87) Benedict XIV, Pope [Prosper LAMBERTINI],
✠ 3 May, 1758.**Bologna:**—*University Library.* [Printed Books.]

The private Library collected by Pope BENEDICT XIV was bequeathed to the University of Bologna, his birth-place.

(88) Lewis Benincasa, ✠ 1661.

Ancona:—*Town Library.* [Printed Books.]

BENINCASA's Library came to Ancona by bequest.

(89) Cornelius Bentivoglio, Cardinal, ✠ 1732.

Ferrara:—*Public Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The literary collections of BENTIVOGLIO—who obtained distinction both in literature and in diplomacy—were bequeathed to Ferrara, his birth-place.

(90) Richard **Bentley**, *D.D.*, ✠ 14 July, 1742.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Annotated Books*.]

A series of classical books, containing MS. Notes by BENTLEY, was purchased for the British Museum in 1807.

(91) L. J. Vespasian **Berio**, ✠ 1791.

Genoa:—*Berian Civic Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Berlin Library is very rich both in MSS. and in printed books relating to the History, Antiquities, and Commerce of Genoa. The number of MSS. is stated officially to be 713. That of the printed volumes in the original Library is said to have been nearly 15,000. It was the gift of the heirs of the collector to King VICTOR EMANUEL I. By that monarch the Library was presented to the Municipality of Genoa, who provide a fund for its growth as well as maintenance.

(92) George **Berkeley**, *Bishop of Cloyne*,
✠ 14 January, 1753.

Newhaven (*U. S.*):—*Library of Yale College*. [*Printed Books*.]

In the year 1733 Bishop BERKELEY gave a new proof of his well-known interest in the rising fortunes and intellectual progress of the American Colonies of Britain by the gift to Yale College in Newhaven of a selection of books from his Library,—a selection which was augmented, as it seems, by purchases made expressly for the College. The Bishop's example was imitated by NEWTON, HALLEY, and BENTLEY, amongst many other English benefactors, but most usually by the gift of money to be expended in the purchase of books.

(93) Edward **Bernard**, ✠ 12 January, 1697.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The University of Oxford gave Dr. BERNARD's widow £340 for part of the Library which he had bequeathed to her. Of this sum, £200 was for the whole of the MSS. and for such of the printed books as contained MS. Notes. The remainder was for a selection from the other printed books. Of the value of the accessories (obtainable so cheaply 170 years ago) Dr. BLISS says (in his Additions to the last edition of the *Athenæ*, iv, 709): "The addition made to the Bodleian from Dr. BERNARD's study was of the greatest importance, and contained many of the most valuable books, both printed and MS., now in the Public Library."

(94) John Mary **Bertolo**, ✠ 1708.

Vicenza:—*Bertolian or Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The founder of the Bertolian Library at Vicenza was an eminent

jurisconsult of the seventeenth century. The collection, as bequeathed it, was a considerable one, and it was soon large augmented by other gifts and purchases. Of late years it has been said to contain nearly 10,000 printed volumes and 200 MSS. This statement is not official, but it is that of a writer (Neigebauer, *Die Stadt-Bibliothek zu Vicenza*, in *Serapeum* of 1858, p. 364) who eminently conversant with the Libraries of Italy.

(95) John Bessarion, Cardinal, ✠ 1472.

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library.* [MSS., chiefly Greek.]

The fine MSS., chiefly Greek, gathered by BESSARION, during a life which abounded in circumstances favourable to the search for them, were given to St. Mark's Library at Venice, in 1468. In a letter to the Doge and Senate of Venice, which accompanied the gift, the Cardinal thus expresses himself:—"From my youth have bestowed my pains and exertion on the collection of books in various sciences. In former days I copied many with my own hand and I have employed on the purchase of others such small means as a frugal and thrifty life permitted me to devote to the purpose. . . . At all times I have specially sought after Greek books, but my zeal and ardour in their quest redoubled after the fall of Greece and the unhappy capture of Constantinople. I then spent my utmost means in collecting them, . . . and thus I have brought together most of the books of Greek writers, and more particularly of those of the whose writings are rare and of difficult research. But I should estimate all my labour as ill-bestowed were I not enabled to preclude the sale or dispersion, after my death, of the books gathered with many anxieties during my lifetime, and to ensure—on the contrary—their safe preservation, in a fitting place, for the use and service of men of learning," &c. BESSARION'S Collection included about 600 Greek MSS., the cost of which is said to have amounted—but I know not on what authority—to 30,000 Roman crowns. The statement is probably conjectural.

(96) Frederick William Bessel, ✠ 17 March, 1846.

Koenigsberg:—*University Library.* [Printed Books and MSS. chiefly Astronomical.]

The Library of this famous Prussian astronomer was purchased by King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, and by him bestowed on the University of Koenigsberg.

(97) John von Besser, ✠ 1733.

Dresden:—*Royal Library.* [Printed Books.]

VON BESSER'S Library appears to have been purchased for the Royal Collection at Dresden after his death.

(98) *Sir William Betham*, ✠ 26 October, 1853.

Dublin:—*Library of the Royal Irish Academy.* [MSS.]

The considerable MS. Collections of Sir W. BETHAM on the History and Antiquities of Ireland were purchased by the Royal Irish Academy (out of its Parliamentary grant) during the collector's lifetime.

(99) *Philip de Bethune, Count*, ✠ 1649.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [Historical MSS.]

The rich Historical MSS. of this French statesman came to his descendant, Count Hippolytus de BETHUNE, and were by him bequeathed to the Royal Library of Paris.

(100) *Xavier Bettinelli*, ✠ 13 September, 1808.

Mantua:—*Town Library.* [Autograph MSS. and Correspondence.]

BETTINELLI'S MSS. appear to have come to the Library of Mantua by bequest.

(101) *William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph*,
✠ 5 March, 1708.

London:—*Library of St. Paul's Cathedral.* [Printed Books.]

Bishop BEVERIDGE bequeathed his Library to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

(102) *Lawrence Beyerlinck*, ✠ 1627.

Louvain:—*University Library.* [Printed Books, &c.]

The Literary Collections of BEYERLINCK were purchased by the University of Louvain after his death.

(103) *Francis Bianchini*, ✠ 2 March, 1729.

Verona:—*Chapter Library.* [Printed Books, &c.]

BIANCHINI bequeathed part both of his Library and of his Archæological Collections to the Canons of Verona.

(104) . . . *Biener*, ✠ 1861.

Leipsic:—*University Library.* [Printed Books.]

The Library which had been collected by Professor BIENER was bequeathed to the University of Leipsic.

(105) Emery **Bigot**, ✠ 18 December, 1689.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

BIGOT'S valuable Collection of MSS. was bought for the Imperial Library at his death.

(106) Thomas **Birch**, ✠ 1766.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

The extensive MS. Collections of Dr. BIRCH, very rich in materials of British History, and more especially of British Biography were bequeathed to the British Museum, of which the Collector had been, for many years, a Trustee.

(107) Anthony Mary **Biscioni**, ✠ 4 May, 1756.

Florence:—*Laurentian Library*. [Part of Library.] *Magliabecchian*. [Remainder of Library.]

Part of the Library of BISCIONI was purchased for the Laurentian Library at Florence, and the remainder of it for the Magliabecchiana

(108) William **Blair**, ✠ . . .

London:—*Library of the Bible Society*. [Printed Bibles.]

BLAIR was the collector of a remarkable series of Bibles, which came to the Library of the London Bible Society by gift in 1822.

(109) John Brickdale **Blakeway**, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodley's Library*. [MS. Collections.]

The MS. Collections of BLAKEWAY (partly on English Topography) came to Bodley's Library by the gift of the Collector's widow

(110) Benjamin **Blayney**, ✠ 20 September, 1801.

London:—*Lambeth Library*. [MSS.]

The Theological and Critical MSS. of Dr. BLAYNEY were bequeathed to the Archbishopial Library at Lambeth (now, in 1868—to the great injury of literature—closed from the access of students by the manifest ineptitude for the trusts confided to them of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so far as those trusts bear upon the public interest in literature, and in the maintenance and extension of libraries).

(111) Harmann **Bleeker** (of New York), ✠ . . .

New York:—*State Library*. [Printed Books.]

The valuable Library formed by BLEEKER was given to the Stat

of New York a few years ago. It was an important augmentation of a Library which already reflected honour on the State, as well as on the Regents of the University, who act as its Trustees.

(112) John **Boccaccio**, ✠ 21 December, 1375.

Florence:—*Laurentian Library*. [*Remnant of the Library bequeathed to the Augustinians of Florence.*]

This famous poet, like the most illustrious of his Italian contemporaries, was anxious that the books which he had so much loved, and by which he had so greatly profited, should be handed down to posterity intact. PETRARCH selected as his literary trustees the great lords of the Republic of Venice; BOCCACCIO, the humbler monks of the Augustinian Convent at Florence. But the darling wish of those poets of the world failed, in both cases, of its accomplishment. Only a remnant of BOCCACCIO'S Library is now to be seen. It is preserved at the *Laurenziana*. Part of it—like his Autograph MSS.—has long been dispersed.

(113) . . . **Bocchi** (*of Adria*), ✠ 1770 ?

Treviso:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

BOCCHI bequeathed his Library to the Town of Treviso in 1770.

(114) Samuel **Bochart**, ✠ 16 May, 1667.

Caen:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of Samuel BOCHART was acquired after his death by the Municipality of Caen.

(115) . . . **Boeckel**, ✠ 1843 ?

Oldenburgh:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. BOECKEL'S Collection was bought for the Ducal Library at Oldenburgh in 1843.

(116) Caspar **Boerner**, ✠ 1547.

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

BOERNER bequeathed his Library to the University of Leipsic.

(117) Philip William von **Boineburg**, ✠ 1717.

Erfurt:—*Royal Public* (formerly *University*) *Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of Von BOINEBURG was, by the Collector, bequeathed to the then University Library of Erfurt. It now forms part of the fine 'Royal Public Library' of Erfurt, where, also, the

ancient collection of MSS. founded, for public use, by Amplon **RATINK** or **VON RATTINGEN**—long known to the learned as the 'Amplonian Library'—are preserved. **VON BOINEBURG**'s Collection was so important that the Library, of which it forms a chief ornament, is often spoken of in Germany as 'Boineburg's Library

(118) **Lewis de Boisgelin**, ✠ . . .

Aix:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

BOISGELIN bequeathed his extensive and valuable MS. Collection on the History and Antiquities of Malta to the Town of Aix. They extend to twenty volumes (folio and quarto), and are conspicuous for their arrangement as well as for their intrinsic worth.

(119) **James Bongars**, ✠ 29 July, 1612.

Berne:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and part of MSS.*]

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

BONGARS, distinguished both as scholar and as statesman, gave his valuable Library to the Town of Berne by his last Will; but a portion of his MSS. are among the rich collections of the Vatican.

(120) **Francis Bonnivard**, ✠ 1570.

Geneva:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

BONNIVARD gave his Library to Geneva during his own lifetime. In an official account of the Geneva Library, indeed, (drawn up 1849,) it is said that "Bonnivard's books, which he bequeathed Geneva by his Will, became national property, probably, in 1570. But a careful biographical notice of Bonnivard, which was given by Byron, in 1816, by an eminent Genevese, who had made the history of 'the Prisoner of Chillon' a special study, asserts that he gave his Library to his fellow-citizens (by adoption) in 1551, and this account seems to be the more trustworthy. The Library comprises many valuable MSS. and fine printed incunabula.

(121) **Saint Charles Borromeo**, *Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal*, ✠ 3 November, 1594.

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Paris?—*Part of MSS.?* **Mantua**:—*Archives*. [*Part of MSS.*]

This pious and deservedly famous Cardinal of the Roman Church bequeathed his Library and part of his extensive MS. Correspondence to the Chapter of his Cathedral. When the Chapter was suppressed, a part of the Collection, as it appears, was transferred to the *Ambrosiana*; a part, it is probable, may yet be in Paris. **CHARLES BORROMEO** was also, in his lifetime, a benefactor to

Ambrosiana. A portion of his Correspondence is preserved in the Public Archives of Mantua.

(122) Frederick **Borromeo**, *Archbishop of Milan*, and
Cardinal, ✠ 22 September, 1631.

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

FREDERICK BORROMEO succeeded his saintly uncle in the See of Milan in 1595. He is the most conspicuous of the many benefactors of the noble Library of Milan. He employed literary ambassadors in the search for valuable MSS. in France, Flanders, and Germany, as well as in Italy. Amongst those of the Cardinal's emissaries who met with distinguished success in their mission was Luke Anthony OLGIATI.

It was a favourite part of his plan not only to gather, for Milan, choice *Oriental MSS.*, but to found a sort of Academy for their publication, so as to make them useful to all scholars. This part of his plan, however, was but initiated, not effectually followed up.

In the *Italia Sacra*, UGHELLI thus speaks of Cardinal Frederick's benefactions to the *Ambrosiana*:

"Inter plura pietatis opera quæ salubriter Federicus Borromæus ursit *Bibliotheca Ambrosiana* est, quæ propemodum Vaticanæ æmula tanta librorum copia abundat, tantoque ordine digesta est, ut ad commoditatem mortalium nil videatur potuisse fieri absolutius. . . . Reliquit aliquot monumentatum Latinâ tum Italicâ linguâ conscripta, quæ reconditam sapiunt eruditionem, pietatis autem studium singulare."*

BOSCHA, in his treatise *De Origine et Statu Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ*, had already ventured on a like bold comparison of the *Ambrosiana* with the *Vaticana*:—

. . . . "Et quidem si æstimemus quantum auri in condendam bibliothecam impressum est, quæ centum quinque millibus pondo signati æris stetit, sive ad coemendos apud exterarum gentes libros, atque faciendâ itinera effusum est, sive librorum vini, cum nobilioribus Europæ bibliothecis, etiam cum Vaticana certare posse judicabimus, et eminere fortasse. Neque vero sum nescius Pontificiam Romæ amplissimam esse conclavibus, ac libris repertam, eaque propter. *Ambrosianæ* majorem verum humiliores thecæ nusquam objecti advenientium oculis codices, nisi presidentium humanitas eximat forulis, et nunquam patens ad studiosi laboris arbitrium bibliotheca, hoc nomine concedere Mediolanensi videtur quæ nidis in altum suspensis, propositis undique ad spectaculum libris ac quotidie binas horas matutino, totidem pomeridiano tempore reclusa, *cives ac peregrinos homines* ad literarum studiæ vocat et excipit: immo si quid describendum est gratuito pugillares offert et stylum. At si cui hæc fortassis majora veris videantur, quod favere existimer huic instituto, sumptum facile credet, qui de tota mole candide judicabit;

* Ughelli, *Italia Sacra*, tom. iv, c. 397.

librorum certe viru intra triginta millia, constitisse, vix dum nascer bibliotheca, affirmat PARONA, descriptorum autem quatuordec millia; eorum qui typis sunt vulgati, numerum iniri non potest. WANNEMACHERUS profitetur: ait saltem huic homini extero fidere habere cogantur qui PARONA res patrias describenti minus vel assentiri," &c.*

(123) President de **Bouhier**, ✠ 17 March, 1746.

Troyes:—*Town Library.*

The precious MSS. which had been amassed by the President BOUHIER, were purchased of his ultimate representative by the enlightened and munificent Monastic Community of Clairvaux. After the dissolution they passed to the Town Library of Troyes. They have suffered losses by neglect, but a valuable remnant is still preserved.

(124) Charles de **Bourbon**, *Constable of France, Duke of Bourbon*, ✠ 6 May, 1527.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [MSS.]

The Collection of MSS. which had been formed by this famous warrior and statesman was added by King FRANCIS the First to the Royal Library at the Castle of Fontainebleau; thence it passed, eventually, to the now Imperial Library at Paris.

(125) John Baptist **Bourguignon d'Anville**, ✠ 28 January, 1782.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Maps and Charts.*]

The extensive Geographical Collection of BOURGUIGNON D'ANVILLE were added, by purchase, to the Imperial Library at Paris.

(126) Count Demetrius Petrowicz **Boutourlin**, ✠ 21 October, 1850.

St. Petersburg:—*Library of the Imperial Academy.* [*Printed Books.*]

The fine Library of Count BOUTOURLIN was purchased, after the Collector's death, by the Emperor ALEXANDER the First, and given by the purchaser to the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

(127) James **Boyd**, *Bishop of Glasgow*, ✠ 1627?

Glasgow:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Bishop BOYD gave his Library to the University of Glasgow the year 1627.

* Boscha, *De origine*, &c., Lib. ii, c. 28; apud Grav., tom. ix, p. 6.

(128) Zachary **Boyd**, ✠ 1651.

Glasgow:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Zachary BOYD bequeathed his Library to the same University in 1651.

(129) Charles **Boyle**, *Third Earl of Orrery*, ✠ 1731.

Oxford:—*Christ Church Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Collections of this accomplished scholar were bequeathed to his College, Christ Church, in 1731.

(130) W. N. **Boylston** (*of Cambridge, Massachusetts*).

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Library of Harvard College*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Medical Library was given by the Collector to Harvard College in Massachusetts.

(131) Poggio **Bracciolini**, ✠ 30 October, 1459.

Florence:—*Riccardi Library*. [*MS. Correspondence*.]

POGGIO'S MS. Correspondence, or a considerable part of it, is preserved in the *Riccardiana* at Florence.

(132) Tycho **Brahe**, ✠ 1601.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of this illustrious Astronomer was purchased, after his death, by the Austrian Government for the Imperial Library.

(133) John Baptist **Branca**, ✠ 1799.

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

BRANCA'S Library was acquired by the *Ambrosiana* in the year 1799.

(134) Cardinal F. M. **Brancaccia**, ✠ 1675.

Naples:—*Brancaccian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

This Cardinal founded, by bequest, the Library which has perpetuated his name at Naples.

(135) G. F. **Brandes** (*of Hanover*), ✠ 1790.

Oldenburg:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Duke PETER FREDERICK, of Oldenburgh, bought the fine Library of BRANDES in 1790 for 24,000 thalers (about £3600), and removed it from Hanover to the Ducal Library.

(136) Simon **Browne**, ✠ 1732.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

BROWNE'S MSS., partly theological, were purchased for the *British Museum*. [See *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum*, B. i, c. 7.

(137) Count Henry von **Bruehl**, ✠ 28 October, 1766

Dresden:—*Royal Library*. [Printed Books.]

The magnificent Library of BRÜHL was purchased at his desire for the Royal Collection of Dresden. It comprised about 62,000 volumes, and was acquired for less than £8000 of English money. It was remarkable for the superb condition of the books.

(138) Philip **Brunquell**, ✠ 1828.

Bamberg:—*Chapter Library*. [Printed Books.]

BRUNQUELL'S Library was given to the Chapter of Bamberg Cathedral in 1822.

(139) Jacob **Bryant**, ✠ 14 November, 1804.

Cambridge:—*King's College Library*. [Part of Printed Books and MSS.]

Blenheim Palace. [Part of Printed Books and MSS.]

Part of the Library of JACOB BRYANT was bequeathed by him to the Collectors of King's College, Cambridge, and part of it to his life-long friend and patron, George, Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

(140) William **Budé**, ✠ 1540.

Paris:—*Ancient Library of the Sorbonne*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

Part of the Library of this true Reformer—though he professed communion with the Church of Rome—and true scholar, as Erasmus called him, was bequeathed to the Sorbonne at Paris, or was acquired by them from their heirs; for it is not quite certain whether this valuable addition to their Library (now scattered,) came by purchase or by testamentary gift.

(141) Christian Theophilus **Buder**, ✠ 9 Nov., 1763

Jena:—*University Library*. [Printed Books.]

BUDER'S Library was bequeathed to the University of Jena in the year 1763.

(142) *Baron* John Henry von **Buelow**, ✠ 6 Feb., 1846.

Goettingen:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The executors of Baron von BUELOW gave his Library, of about 10,000 volumes, to the University of Goettingen.

(143) *Professor* Christian William **Buettner**,

✠ 8 October, 1801.

Jena:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Professor BUETTNER'S Library was bought, after his death, for the University of Jena, by the Duke of SAXE-WEIMAR.

(144) *Count* Henry von **Buenau**, ✠ 7 April, 1762.

Dresden:—*Royal Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Almost exactly contemporaneous with the acquisition for the Royal Library at Dresden of the noble collection of books which had been gathered by Count BRÜHL, was a similar acquisition, by purchase (for about £6000 sterling), of that other and large collection of books, amassed by his contemporary the Count of BÜNAU, which has been made famous wherever bibliography is studied, by the admirable, though unfinished, classed catalogue, compiled and printed by FRANCKE. The Büнау Library comprises 42,119 volumes, and is eminently rich in works of History.

(145) Michael Angelo **Buonarotti**, ✠ 17 February, 1564.

Florence:—*Private Library of the Buonarotti* (Via Ghibellina).

Much of the MSS. and of the Correspondence of this illustrious man is still preserved by his descendants at the Casa Buonarotti, in the Via Ghibellina. Those descendants do not forget practically to illustrate the proverb *noblesse oblige*, and accordingly they are liberal in permitting strangers to see occasionally both the MICHAEL ANGELO MSS., and other BUONAROTTI treasures.

(146) William **Burgh**, ✠ 26 December, 1808.

York:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The widow and inheritor of Dr. BURGH presented his Library to the Dean and Chapter of York.

(147) Charles **Burney**, ✠ 28 December, 1817.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Library of this eminent classical scholar was purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at the price of £13,500

BURNEY, it is said, had expended on his Library nearly £25,000 comprised more than 13,000 printed volumes, and a splendid set of MSS.

For an account of the latter—very remarkable in several points of view—the reader is referred to the forthcoming '*Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum.*'

(148) *Sir William Burrell*, ✠

London:—*British Museum Library.* [MSS.]

Sir W. BURRELL had made extensive Collections for the History and Antiquities of Sussex. They came to the Museum after his death. [See the work above mentioned.]

(149) *Auger Ghislen von Busbech*, ✠ 1592.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library.* [MSS.]

This learned scholar—better known as BUSBEQUIUS—gave to the Imperial Library of Austria a choice series of Greek MSS., the fruit of his long travels in the East. The gift was made on his return.

(150) *Hermann von der Busche*, ✠ 1534.

Munster:—*Chapter Library.* [Printed Books, &c.]

VON DER BUSCHE'S Library came to the Cathedral of Munster shortly after the Collector's death.

(151) *George Buxtorf*, ✠ 1628.

Bremen:—*Town Library.* [Printed Books.]

BUXTORF'S Library is preserved in the Town Library of Bremen, whither it came after his death.

(152) *John Buxtorf*, ✠ 1732.

Basel:—*Town Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Library of this eminent Orientalist became part of the Town Library at Basel, of which he had been so long an ornament and benefactor. It appears to have included the collections, or great part of the collections, of more than one of his famous predecessors in the path of Hebrew and Patristic learning.

(153) *John Byrom*, ✠ 28 September, 1763.

Kersall (near Manchester): *The Private Library at Kersall Cell*

The very curious and characteristic Library of BYROM (theologian, short-hand inventor, Jacobite emissary, and poet) is preserved in Kersall Cell by the pious care of his descendants. Those who

had the pleasure of reading his *Autobiography* (a book, however, less known than it deserves to be) know what, in his case, is implied in the term 'characteristic.' BYROM was a crotchety collector, but he was, withal, a good scholar and a good man.

(154) George Gordon **Byron**, *Lord Byron*, ✠ 19 April, 1824.

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of Autograph MSS. and Letters.*]

Part of the Autograph MSS. of BYRON were recently acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. Another portion is in the possession of the present Mr. John MURRAY.

C.

(155) *Sir Julius Cæsar*, ✠ 28 April, 1636.

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*] *Rolls House*. [*MSS.*]

For the curious history of those of the CÆSAR Papers, which are now amongst the LANSDOWNE MSS., the reader is again referred to '*Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum.*' Another portion of these important State Papers is at the Rolls House. A few of them have been dispersed.

(156) Cælus **Calcagnini**, ✠ 27 August, 1541.

Ferrara :—*Library of the Convent of St. Dominick (?)* [*Remains of a Library of Printed Books and MSS.*]

The father of this celebrated scholar was engaged in reading at the moment when the fact of his paternity was announced to him. Like an imaginary personage whose very real biography has been told by the hand of a master in literature, he had the whim of surrounding himself with memorials of the trivial as well as of the graver incidents of life. His author at this interesting moment happened to be CICERO, and he was at that passage in the *Epistolæ*: '*Ego de provincia decedens quæstorem CÆLIUM proposui.*' "To me also is born a CÆLIUS," said he. But the new CÆLIUS resembled CICERO in little save the love of books, and was ingrate enough to conceive an animosity to the great orator who, so indirectly, had put a name upon him. But he marked himself, it is said, as one who was born to be a book collector—while yet in the nurse's arms at the baptismal font,—by clutching at the priest's Breviary so firmly as to make it necessary to

bring help to its owner, in order to rescue it from the persistent grasp of the infantile fingers.

CALCAGNINI loved his books so dearly that he was as loth to part from them in death as he had been to part with the Ritual-book at baptism. He chose to be buried close by their side, and directed this inscription to be placed above the Library door :

*"Cum CÆLIUS CALCAGNIUS nihil magis optaverit, quam omnibus pro Fortunæ captu bene mereri: decedens Bibliotheca in quo multo maximâ ætatis partem egit, in morum civium gratia publicavit, et in ea se condi mandavit."**

And this one, also, on his tomb :—

"Ex diuturno studio in primis hoc didicit Mortalia omnia cœternere et ignorantiam suam non ignorare."†

He left 3584 volumes, together with a fund for maintenance. But the ungrateful Dominicans, after a while, buried the books as well as the Collector. Many of them have since been irrecoverably lost.

(157) Augustine Calmet, ✠ 25 October, 1757.

Paris :—*Imperial Library.* [MSS.]

Epinal :—*Town Library.* [MSS.]

The MSS. of this famous Biblical and Patristic Scholar came in part, by his own gift, to the then Royal, now Imperial, Library at Paris.‡

Fifty other volumes of his MSS. are, or lately were, in the Town Library at Epinal.

(158) Calverley Family (of Yorkshire and Cheshire).

London :—*British Museum Library.* [MSS. and Deeds.]

A considerable Collection of Charters, Deeds, and other Family Papers of the Calverleys were inherited by the present Sir Walter CALVERLEY TREVELYAN. In 1866, he gave them to the British Museum.

(159) John Calvin, ✠ 27 May, 1564.

Geneva :—*Town Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

CALVIN'S Library was bought from his heirs by the Town of Geneva in 1564 or 1565.

(160) Cinelli Calvoli, ✠

Florence :—*Magliabecchiana.*

CALVOLI had made extensive MS. Collections on the History and

* Beyerlinck, *Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ*, § Bibliothecæ, c. 227.

† Valery, *Voyage en Italie*, &c., Liv. vii. c. 11.

‡ *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Vol. xiv, pp. 1722, &c.

Antiquities of Tuscany. They are now preserved in the *Magliabecchiana*.

(161) William **Camden**, ✠ 9 November, 1623.

Westminster Abbey:—*Abbey Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*] *Herald's College Library*. [*MSS.*]

The rich Historical Collections of CAMDEN are all, or nearly all, preserved in the metropolis of the country whose antiquities he has so nobly recorded; but they are divided between the Museum, the Herald's College, and the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Those MSS. which are in the Museum were bequeathed by CAMDEN to his friend Sir Robert COTTON. [See *Lives of Founders*, &c., as above.] His Heraldic MSS. he directed by his last Will should be severed from the rest and given to his colleagues.

(162) George **Campe**, ✠ . . .

Emden:—*Public Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

CAMPE'S Library is now part of the Public Collection at Emden.

(163) Peter **Canetti** (of Cremona), ✠ 1714.

Ravenna:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of CANETTI was bequeathed to the Town of Ravenna.

[**Cangé**. See IMBERT DE CANGÉ.]

(164) David **Cannivari**, ✠ 1625.

Geneva:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

CANNIVARI'S Literary Collections are preserved in the Town Library of Geneva.

(165) *The Abbate* **Canonici**.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the fine Collection of Classical and Theological MSS. which had been brought together by CANONICI, at his house in Venice, were purchased for Bodley's Library in 1818. A smaller portion—consisting chiefly of Italian MSS.—was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum at the same period.

The Bodleian portion includes some choice Oriental MSS.

(166) Edward **Capell**, ✠ 1781.

Cambridge:—*Library of Trinity College.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The rich 'Shakespeariana,' and other MS. and printed Collections of this genuine Shakesperian scholar were bequeathed by the owner to Trinity Library at Cambridge.

(167) Alexander Gregory **Capponi**, ✠ September, 174

Rome:—*Vatican Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

CAPPONI'S Library was purchased for the Vatican on the Collector's death.

(168) Anthony **Caraffa**, ✠ 1591.

Rome:—*Vatican Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

CARAFFA'S Library was also purchased for the Vatican in like manner.

(169) Jerome **Cardan**, ✠ 21 September, 1576.

Part of CARDAN'S MSS. are, I believe, still preserved in Rome but I am unable, at present, to indicate their precise place of abode. CARDAN died as a pensioner of Pope GREGORY XIII.

(170) John Baptist **Cardona**, *Archbishop of Valencia*
✠ 1589.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This eminent Archbishop of Valencia bequeathed his Library, trust for public use, to the Franciscan Friars of his cathedral town. But those good monks were cruelly tempted by the offer, on the part of the Emperor CHARLES VI, of no less a sum than eight thousand ducats, on condition that the Library should be transferred to the Imperial Collection at Vienna, which that book-loving Emperor was intent on making one of the finest Collections in the world. The Franciscans were under great obligations to their deceased diocesan but the charms of the Emperor's ducats won the day against the obligations of duty and the claims of gratitude;—greatly, however to the advantage of students, who are much better treated, and have at nearly all periods been much better treated, in Vienna, than they have ever been, or are likely—whether under Spanish revolutionists or Spanish monarchists—to be, at Valencia.

(171) Sir George **Carew**, *Earl of Totnes*,
✠ 27 March, 1629.

London :— *Lambeth Library* [MSS.]; and *British Museum* [MSS. *Cotton Collection*].

Oxford :— *Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The CAREW MSS. are historical, and relate chiefly to the Antiquities and Political History of Ireland. The Collector bequeathed them to his natural son, Sir Thomas STAFFORD, Editor of the *Pacata Hibernia*. The larger portion is now in the Archiepiscopal Library at LAMBETH, and most of the remainder are in the *Bodleian*. A few documents which once belonged to Sir G. CAREW will be found amongst the COTTON MSS. A Calendar of the CAREW MSS. is now (1868) in the press, as part of the Rolls House Series.

(172) Dudley **Carleton**, *Lord Dorchester*,
✠ 15 February, 1632.

London :— *Rolls House*; and *British Museum*. [State Papers.]

Oxford :— *Bodleian Library*. [State Papers.]

Lord DORCHESTER'S Collections were made, in part, as Secretary of State to King CHARLES I (who is said to have remarked of him, and of his fellow-secretary, FALKLAND, "I have two Secretaries, one of whom (DORCHESTER) is a dull man in comparison of the other, and yet pleases me the best, for he always brings me my own thoughts in my own words; while FALKLAND puts them in so fine a dress that, often, I do not know them again"), which office he filled from 1629 until his death in 1632. Another portion of them was gathered during several embassies in Venice, Holland, and France. Some of these CARLETON Papers have been long alienated from their most fitting place of deposit (the State Paper Office), and are amongst the CARTE MSS. in the Bodleian and the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

(173) Thomas **Carte**, ✠ 2 April, 1754.

Oxford :— *Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The fate of the large Collection of Historical MSS. amassed by the historian CARTE is a curious one. He died without having made any effectual testamentary disposal of them. His widow remarried, and at her death left them by Will to her second husband during his life, and then, in reversion, to the University of Oxford. The historical value of the MSS. being well known, Mrs. CARTE'S relict made a trade of letting them for hire from time to time. In this way they were largely used by MACPHERSON and by Lord HARDWICKE, amongst others, before they came to the University.

(174) Cardinal **JEROME Casanata**, ✠ March, 1700.

Rome:—*Casanata Library*, attached to the Dominican Convent of *S. Maria sopra Minerva*.

The noble Library of CASANATA was bequeathed to the Dominican of *S. Maria sopra Minerva*, together with a large endowment fund. It is widely known by the excellent, though unfinished, Catalogue of AUDIFFREDI (1761-1786).

(175) Isaac **Casaubon**, ✠ July, 1614.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

When CASAUBON exiled himself from France he left his Library in the charge of the President DE THOU, and he had considerable difficulty in procuring the royal permission for its despatch, after the owner, to London. The Library was purchased at his death by King JAMES I. The biographers of Dr. Meric CASAUBON, son of the Collector, tell a curious story—'curious, if true'—of an offer made by the Protector CROMWELL, to return the Library as a gift to Meric CASAUBON, if he would undertake to write "an impartial History of the Civil Wars." And he was promised, it is said, an annuity of £300 a year besides. Be that as it may, the proffered task was declined. The Library remained at St. James's, to become part, eventually, of the great national Collection.

(176) Meric **Casaubon**, ✠ 14 July, 1671.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

MERIC CASAUBON'S MSS.—Classical and Theological—were bequeathed by the Collector to the University of Oxford.

(177) *Duke of Cassano-Serra*, ✠

Althorp House (*Northamptonshire*). *Lord Spencer's Library*.

This fine Collection—eminently rich in *Quattrocentisti*—was purchased by Lord SPENCER in 1820. His own Library was already so well furnished with similar rarities that very many books long coveted, in vain, by collectors then became 'duplicates' in the Althorp Collection. These were sold by auction in 1821.

(178) Edmund **Castell**, ✠ 1685.

Cambridge:—*University Library* [*Oriental MSS.*]; and *Emanuel College Library* [*Printed Books*].

London:—*St. Paul's Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The learned Author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton* bequeathed his Oriental MSS. to the University of Cambridge; a selection from

his Library to Henry COMPTON, Bishop of London; and the remainder of it to Emanuel College. Eventually Bishop COMPTON'S Library was bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul.

(179) Balthasar **Castiglione**, ✕ 2 February, 1529.

Turin:—*Royal Archives.* [*Letters.*]

Some of the MS. Letters of CASTIGLIONE are preserved among the Royal Archives of Italy at Turin.

(180) **Catherine de Medicis**, *Queen Consort of Henry II, King of France*, ✕ 5 January, 1589.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Library.*]

The Manuscript department of this Library was eminently rich in Greek MSS.; and this, with some other portions of it, were added to the Royal Collection of France in 1599, mainly at the instance of DE THOU. It included part of the prior Collections of Cardinal RIDOLFI and of Marshal STROZZI. It was also rich in the earlier poetry of France.

Part of the printed Library, to the extent, it is said, of 800 volumes, was added (at the same period) to the Collection of the College of Clermont. Queen CATHERINE had gathered nearly all the FIRST EDITIONS—some of which are now priceless—of the Greek and Roman Classics; an extensive series of the Romances of Chivalry; and a group—more curious than valuable—of Treatises on Judicial and Empirical Astrology, as appliances, no doubt, for the employments of those famous nights in the 'Tour' which have been so often described (more or less truthfully) both by biographers and by romancers.

PITHOU, it seems, had been called in to value the Library in the year 1597. He appraised it at 5400 crowns. If a like collection were now valued at current market prices, the estimate would be multiplied at least thirtyfold. In 1858 the old Inventory of this Library was printed by the eminent antiquary, M. LE ROUX DE LINCY.

Of the books that were at Clermont many have been dispersed. Some may be seen in the Library of St. Genevieve at Paris, and some, I think, in English Libraries. The aggregate extent of the Queen's Collection amounted to nearly 5000 volumes.¹

¹ De Thou, *Mémoires*, § 1599; Brantôme, *Vies des Capitaines étrangers* (Œuv., vol. i, p. 434); *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, vol. xiii, pp. 518, 520, seqq.; *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, vol. x (1866).

(181) **Catherine Parr**, *Queen Consort of Henry VIII.*, ✕ 1548.

Cambridge:—*Christ Church College Library.* [*MS. Corresp.*]

Part of the MS. Correspondence of this last of the Tudor Queens Consort is now in the Library of Christ Church College at Cambridge.

(182) John de **Caulet**, *Bishop of Grenoble*, ✠ 1772
Grenoble;—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The townsfolk of Grenoble raised a public subscription for the purchase of this fine Collection at the price of about £24 (45,000 livres). The Corporation of Advocates added to this purchase their own Library, and the conjoined Collections were opened to the public in 1773.

(183) **Cavendish Family**.

Chatsworth House (*Derbyshire*).

Part of the old Library and of the older Archives of the **CAVENDISHES** is preserved in the noble seat of the Duke of **DEVONSHIRE** Chatsworth.

The Duke's Library is very rich in early English literature, a part of its choicest treasures were acquired by William, sixth Duke. There is a privately printed Catalogue, but it extends to only a portion of the Collection.

The illuminated MSS. are numerous. There are some of much greater beauty, but not one of greater intrinsic and historical interest than the famous *Benedictionale* of St. **ETHELWOLD**, Bishop of **Wichester** (A.D. 970-984), and, as his contemporaries were wont to say, 'the Father of Monks.' It was written about the year 980 and contains 118 vellum leaves; and its miniatures and borders surpass in richness and in beauty those of the best Anglo-Saxon MSS. which are elsewhere to be seen. In style they show peculiarities which indicate that the artist had studied the works both of Byzantine and Romanesque illuminators. The MS. marks an epoch in the history of English art.

Here also is to be seen a Missal of King **HENRY VII**, with the King's autograph. It was a gift from the King to his daughter **MARGARET** of Scotland, and from her to her daughter **Margaret DOUGLAS**, mother of **DARNLEY**, and the grandmother of **Arabella STUART**. It probably came to the **CAVENDISHES** through the marriage of the fifth Earl of **LENOX** (the only surviving son of **Margaret DOUGLAS** with **Elizabeth CAVENDISH**, daughter of Sir **William** and founder of the family).

(184) **William Cecil**, *Lord Burghley*, ✠ 4 August, 1598

Hatfield House (*Herts*). [*Part of MSS. and part of Library*].
London:—*British Museum* [*Part of MSS.*]; and *Rolls House* [*Part of MSS.*]

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Part of Printed Books*.]

The very curious history of the famous **CECIL** Library and **Cecil State Papers** at Hatfield may be sufficiently told in the following extract from a recently published *Life of Sir W. Raleigh*:—

“ Lord BURGHLEY formed a considerable Collection of State Papers at his Hertfordshire seat at Theobalds, and also a Library of Books, both printed and manuscript; bequeathing them at his death, together with the Hertfordshire estate, to his second son Robert, afterwards Earl of SALISBURY. When SALISBURY sold Theobalds to King JAMES (receiving Hatfield in exchange) he removed his Collection to Hatfield. He was very anxious about its perpetuation as a heirloom; nevertheless, in after years it suffered much from neglect.

“ Meanwhile, other portions of the vast CECIL Collections had wandered far afield. Within but a few years of the lifetime of Lord BURGHLEY himself—if not, even, whilst he was yet alive—many of his State Papers had passed into the hands of Sir Robert COTTON. Some of these suffered mutilation by the fire at Ashburnham House. Others (after many hairbreadth escapes from destruction) came in later days into the noble Collection gathered by Robert HARLEY and Edward HARLEY, Earls of Oxford. Another large series of CECIL Papers remained (until his death) in the hands of Sir Michael HICKES, who had been Secretary successively to Lord BURGHLEY and to Lord SALISBURY, and whose secretarial collections seem to have included, impartially, original papers as well as copies; for which, indeed, he had too much precedent. Part of HICKES's papers passed successively into the hands of STRYPE, the historian, and of James WEST, the well-known collector. This portion was eventually purchased by the first Marquess of LANSDOWNE, and, in due time, became part of the great national collection in the British Museum (as the *Cotton MSS.* and the *Harleian MSS.* had previously become). But some of the ‘Cecil’ or ‘Burghley Papers,’ known to have been once in the hands of John STRYPE, are not now to be found amongst the Lansdowne Manuscripts. They have strayed into out-of-way places. Many, in all probability, have been destroyed. A few found their way into the Collection which was formerly one of the ornaments of Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, and are now, I believe, in Lord ASHBURNHAM's Library in Sussex.

“ In like manner, during the bygone days of neglect at Hatfield, predatory hands were laid on some of the papers which had formed part of the old THEOBALDS Collection. Some such have passed, by the ordinary channels of commerce, into private Collections. A few have passed, occasionally, into the great national repository in Great Russell Street, and form part of different groups of documents, variously acquired. Thus it is that the search for ‘CECIL Papers’ carries the searcher's inquiries not only to the Collections of the Family itself, as well as to the vast Archives at the Rolls House, and to the well-known, and more or less well-catalogued, Collections of *Cotton MSS.*, *Harleian MSS.*, and *Lansdowne MSS.* at the British Museum, but also to a series less easily consulted, because only partially [and badly] catalogued, that which bears the designation

'Additional MSS.' in the same repository. It has also chanced that two volumes of transcripts, made in the lifetime of James, Earl of SALISBURY (sixth of the CECIL Earls), have passed by donation into the same series; and of two or three of the papers contained amongst those transcripts the originals are not now, it seems, to be found at Hatfield."

A few of Lord BURGHLEY's papers are to be found, too, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. These have been acquired at various times and from various sources, but their number is inconsiderable.

By Robert CECIL the Collection at Hatfield was largely increased. It still includes not only much of his own vast Correspondences in his successive or conjoined employments of Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, Master of the Court of Wards, and Lord High Treasurer of England, but also considerable Collections of papers which formerly belonged to Robert DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex; to Henry BROOKE, Lord Cobham; and to Sir Walter RALEGH.

Soon after the accession to the Marquessate of the late Lord SALISBURY an unaccountable odour in one of the Library rooms at Hatfield led to a search in the basement beneath. There a mass of neglected and fast-rotting papers was found, which proved, on examination, to include a series of State Papers of great value. Part of these were irrecoverably destroyed. Another and larger portion Lord SALISBURY caused to be carefully arranged and catalogued, and it is now not the least valuable section of the Collection at Hatfield.

Of Lord BURGHLEY's Printed and Manuscript Library part is, I believe, at Burghley House, in Northamptonshire. But part of it has been dispersed. For example, a MS. on vellum, containing amongst other articles extracts from a MS. of GILDAS (*Liber S. Gildæ de Gestis Anglorum*), which once belonged to Lord BURGHLEY, is now "*MS. Bibl. Imp. Par.*; 6235" (it was formerly marked "*MS. Colb.*, 5337"). Another MS. on vellum of the 15th century, containing the *Encomium Emmae*, which also belonged to Lord BURGHLEY, is in the same volume. It came to the Imperial Library with the COLBERT MSS., was formerly numbered 5337, and is now No. 6235.

The MS. of the Imperial Library at Paris numbered '4126' was also formerly in the Library of Lord BURGHLEY. It contains a collection of pieces relating chiefly to British History made by Robert de POPPLETON of York. Amongst them are works, or portions of works, by GIRALDUS Cambrensis, GEOFFREY of Monmouth, ALFRED of Beverley, HENRY of Huntingdon, and Ralph HIGDEN.

(185) Robert Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury*, ✠ 24 May, 1612.
[See No. 184—William CECIL, *Lord Burghley*.]

(186) Brownlow **Cecil**, Ninth *Earl of Exeter*, ✠ 1739.

London:—*British Museum*. [*Collection of Drawings*.]

The 9th Earl of EXETER gave a fine Collection of Drawings to the Trustees of the British Museum.

(187) Conrad **Celtes**, ✠ 3 February, 1508.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Library of CELTES was purchased for the Imperial Library of Vienna in (as I believe) the year of his death.

(188) Manuel do **Cenaculo**, *Archbishop of Evora*,

✠

Evora:—*Public Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Archbishop of Evora bequeathed his Library to his townsmen.

(189) Sir Robert **Chambers**, ✠ 9 May, 1803.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*.

Sir Robert CHAMBERS was for many years Chief Justice of Bengal, and his rich Library was chiefly formed in India, at a very large expense. It was purchased from his executors by the King of Prussia at the instance of BUNSEN.

(190) **Charles**, *Duke of Zweibrück*.

Bamberg:—*Royal Library*.

The Library of Duke CHARLES of Zweibrück was given to Bamberg in the year 1808.

(191) Jean **Charlier de Gerson**, ✠ 12 July, 1429.

Avignon:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the Library of this famous Churchman of the 14th and 15th centuries is preserved in that of the Town of Avignon; but I am unable to state in what way the Collection came to the Municipality.

(192) Francis **Cherry**, ✠ 1729?

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Dr. CHERRY'S MSS. were given by his widow to the University of Oxford in the year 1729.

(193) Gabriel **Chiabrera**, ✠ 14 October, 1637.

Rome:—*Barberini*. [MSS.]

The autograph MSS. of CHIABRERA are preserved in the Barberini Library.

(194) **Christina**, *Queen of Sweden*, ✠ 1689.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [Part of MSS.] *Alexandria Library*. [Printed Books.]

Montpellier:—*Library of the Fabre Museum*. [Part of MSS.]

Part of the fine Library of Queen CHRISTINA, and more especially of its MSS., came into the hands of AZZOLINI, and was by him bequeathed to the *Vatican*. Most of the printed books were purchased by Pope ALEXANDER VII and given to the Library which is called after him, the *Alexandrian Library*. A portion of CHRISTINA'S MS. Correspondence came to the town of Montpellier, having formed part of the 'ALFIERI Collection' bequeathed by FABRE to that community.

(195) John **Churchill**, *Duke of Marlborough*,
✠ 16 June, 1722.

Blenheim Palace (*Oxfordshire*).

There is at Blenheim a very extensive collection of the Correspondence of the Great Duke of MARLBOROUGH, but it is not in the best conceivable state of arrangement. Nor is there any adequate Catalogue of it. It comprises both the Duke's correspondence as statesman and his despatches as the Generalissimo of the Allied Armies. There is also a remarkable series of military plans, and others, illustrative of the campaigns. Twenty-eight other volumes of original letter-books were discovered, in the year 1842, in the old Manor House of Hensington, near Blenheim, where they had laid entombed for more than a century.

(196) John Rutter **Chorley**, ✠ 29 June, 1867.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Printed Books.]

Part of a rich and choice Collection of Spanish Plays was given by Mr. CHORLEY, in his lifetime, to the Library of the *British Museum*; and a large addition to it was made in 1867 by Will.

(197) Leopold, *Count Cicognara*, ✠ 5 March, 1834.

Rome:—*Vatican*. [Printed Books.]

COUNT CICOGNARA'S choice Library—eminently rich in the literature of the arts and in fine illustrated books—was purchased for the *Vatican* by Pope GREGORY XVI.

(198) George **Clarke**, *D.C.L.* ✠

Oxford:—*Pembroke College Library.*

Dr. CLARKE gave his Library to Pembroke College.

(199) John **Classen**, ✠

Copenhagen:—*Classen's Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

CLASSEN'S bequest of the Library at Copenhagen which bears his name was made in the last century, but the precise date is not recorded in the official returns of its character and extent. The collection is eminently rich in works on the Natural Sciences, and also in books of travel and treatises on geography. There are also many technological books.

(200) John **Claymond**, *First President of Corpus Christi*, Oxford, ✠ 1557.

Oxford:—*Corpus Christi Coll. Lib.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Dr. CLAYMOND'S Collections of MSS. and printed books were given to Corpus Library by his Will. They include many classics, as well as works on theology and philosophy.

(201) **Clement XI**, [John Francis ALBANI],
✠ 19 March, 1721.

Urbino:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The Collection given to Urbino by Pope CLEMENT XI (in 1720) was at first placed in the Franciscan Monastery at Urbino, and about the year 1800 was converted into a Lyceum Library. It was restored to the University in the year 1826.

(202) M. **Clément**, ✠ 1712?

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Prints.*]

A Collection of Engraved Portraits was bequeathed by M. CLÉMENT to the then Royal Library at Paris in 1712.

(203) George **Clinton**, *First Governor of the State of New York*, ✠ 20 April, 1812.

New York:—*State Library.* [*MSS.*]

The papers of Governor CLINTON were purchased by the Government of New York State in the year 1853.

- (204) Thomas **Cobham**, *Bishop of Worcester*,
✠ August, 1327.

Oxford:—*Oriel College Library.*

Bishop COBHAM'S MSS. were procured for the Library which still possesses a portion of them—in a somewhat lawless way. He bequeathed them in these terms:—"For the use of the University of Oxford, in case my debts and my funeral expenses can be paid without the sale of such books aforesaid." The executors declared that the estate was insufficient, and sold the MSS. to ADAM of Bromham. ADAM of Bromham, it seems, desired to give the MSS. to the University, and so to carry out their Conector's original intention. But a party of scholars, says the Chronicler, laid violent hands upon the books and carried them to Oriel.

- (205) Christopher **Codrington**, ✠ 7 April, 1710.

Oxford:—*Library of All Souls' College.* [*Printed Books.*]

This munificent benefactor of Oxford was a native of Barbadoes. He had been educated at Christ Church, and became a Fellow of All Souls in 1689. He was afterwards Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, and was present at the attack on Guadaloupe in 1703. He died in the West Indies, where a considerable portion of his life had been spent; but, with a grateful memory of the place whence he had derived the culture and the tastes which had sweetened the voluntary exile of colonial service, he bequeathed a fine Library and a liberal endowment fund to All Souls' College. Its Library is amongst the most attractive of the Collegiate Collections in Oxford.

- (206) Henry Charles de CAMBOUST, *Duke of Coislin* and
Bishop of Metz, ✠ 1732.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*MSS.*]

A remnant of the choice MS. Collections of COISLIN is now in the Imperial Library at Paris.

- (207) Sir Edward **Coke**, *L.C.J.*, ✠ 3 September, 1634.

London:—*Sion College Library.* [*MSS., &c.*]

Lord COKE'S Juridical Collections were, in part, seized after his death by warrant of Privy Council. They were restored, or partially restored, to his heir, Sir Robert COKE, by order of the House of Commons, in 1641. And Sir R. COKE'S Library passed to his nephew the Earl of Berkeley by his last Will. Sir R. COKE became possessor of some of George HERBERT'S MSS. (by his marriage with George HERBERT'S widow), but these, it is believed, were destroyed at Highmore during the Civil Wars. Lord BERKELEY gave COKE'S Library to Sion College in the year 1682. [See, also, No. 208.]

- (208) Thomas **Coke**, *Earl of Leicester*,
✠ 1759.

Holkham House (*Norfolk*).

This fine Collection—very rich in MSS., both of History and Literature—was chiefly gathered in Italy, early in the eighteenth century. Of the MSS. there is an excellent Catalogue (in MS.), which was compiled by William ROSCOE (the historian of LORENZO) and by Sir. F. MADDEN. Part of Sir Edward COKE's papers are also here.

- (209) John Baptist **Colbert**, ✠ 6 September, 1683.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

COLBERT's MSS. were purchased for the now Imperial Library by order of LEWIS XIV. But some of his MSS. have been sold to the Imperial Library as recently as in 1860.¹ A very large proportion of COLBERT's fine printed Library has come to England piecemeal. 'COLBERT books' have always been objects of very careful attention to rich English collectors when they have occurred in the Paris sales.

¹ *Journ. Gén. de l'Instruction Publique*, vol. xxix, p. 409.

- (211) Robert **Cole**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Prints.]

A Collection of Prints illustrative of London Topography was recently bequeathed to the British Museum by this Collector.

- (210) Henry Thomas **Colebrooke**, ✠ 10 March, 1837.

London:—*India Office Library*. [MSS.]

The Oriental MSS. which had been collected by this eminent philologist were bequeathed to the Honorable East India Company. With the other collections of the Library formerly at the India House, they have been removed to Westminster.

- (212) . . . **Colfe**, ✠ . . .

Lowisham (*Kent*):—*Parochial Library*. [Printed Books.]

Mr. COLFE bequeathed his Library to the Parish of Lewisham. It is now attached to the Grammar School.

- (213) Christopher **Columbus**, ✠ 20 May, 1506;
and Ferdinand **Columbus**, ✠ 8 July, 1539.

Seville:—*Columbian Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

A precious remnant of the Library of COLUMBUS—such a remnant as Spanish moths and Spanish monks have allowed to escape

destruction—is still to be seen at Seville. The Collection was bequeathed to the Town of Seville by the descendant of COLT together with the Library which he had himself formed.

(214) Henry **Compton**, *Bishop of London*,
✠ 7 July, 1713.

London:—*Library of St. Paul's Cathedral*. [*Printed Books*]

BISHOP COMPTON bequeathed his valuable Collection of books to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It still forms the chief portion of the Cathedral Library.

(215) James **Contarini**, ✠ 1695.

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of CONTARINI was bequeathed to St. Mark's in

(216) Nicholas **Contarini**, ✠ 1849 ?

Venice:—*Library of the Correr Museum*. [*Printed Books*]

N. CONTARINI bequeathed to the Municipality of Venice, by dated in 1849, a Collection of books (together with a considerable Museum of Natural History) as an augmentation to the Correr Museum. The Contarini Collection is especially rich in the literature of Ornithology and Entomology.

(217) Charles Purton **Cooper**.

London:—*Lincoln's Inn*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library formed by Mr. C. P. COOPER (Secretary to Lord BROUGHAM's Commission on the Public Records) was given to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher since the year 1838. Some historical and archaeological books from the same Library were also given to the British Museum.

(218) Eugene **Coquebert de Montbret**,
✠ 1847.

Rouen:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The extensive and valuable Library of COQUEBERT was bequeathed to Rouen. It contains (according to Gustave BRUNET) 60,000 volumes of printed books.

(219) John **Cosin**, *Bishop of Durham*, ✠ 15 Jan.,

Durham:—*Cosin's Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Cambridge:—*Peter-House Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]
BISHOP COSIN had gathered a fine Library, with the greatest

of which he founded a Public Collection for Durham. Part he gave to Peter-House. He was also a benefactor to the old Cathedral Library of Durham.

(220) Solomon da **Costa**, ✠

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

For an account of the books given to the Trustees of the British Museum by DA COSTA I refer the reader (as in other like cases) to *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum*, Book II, c 1.

(221) . . . **Coste**, ✠ 1853.

Lyons :—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

A rich and curious Collection—chiefly illustrative of the History and Archæology of Lyons—was bequeathed to the Municipality of that City by M. COSTE in 1853.

(222) Theodore **Correr**, ✠ 1830.

Venice :—*Library of the Correr Museum*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

CORRER bequeathed to the Municipality of Venice, for the perpetual use of his fellow-townsmen, a Collection which appears to have exceeded 10,000 volumes of printed books, and which was pre-eminently rich in the Literature of Venetian History. According to NEIGEBEUR (in an account of the Correr Museum, drawn up in 1858),¹ the MSS. are nearly 3000 in number, and relate almost exclusively to Venice.

¹ Neigebaur, *Die Bibliothek des Museums Correr in Venedig* (Breslau, 1858, pp. 276, seqq.).

(223) Sir Robert Bruce **Cotton**, ✠ May, 1631.

London :—*British Museum*. [*MSS.*]

The reader is again referred to *Lives of the Founders, &c.*, Book I, c. 1, as above, for an account of the Cottonian Library.

(224) J. B. P. JULIEN de **Courcelles**, ✠ 24 July, 1834.

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Charters*.]

Paris :—*Imperial Library*. [*MS. Charters*.]

A portion of the Collection of Charters formed by M. de COURCELLES was bought by the Trustees of the British Museum. The remainder, I believe, is preserved in the Imperial Library.

(225) Anthony **Court de Gebelin**, ✠ 10 May, 1784.

Geneva :—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

(226) William **Courten**, ✠ 26 March, 1702.

London:—*British Museum*. [*Various Collections*.]

The Collections of William COURTEN—both literary and scientific—formed the groundwork of those of Sir Hans SLOANE, so that COURTEN became, in the event and virtually, a main Founder of the British Museum.

[See *Lives of Founders and Benefactors*, &c., Book I. c. 5.]

(227) M. **Cousin** (*President of Parliament*), ✠

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Remnant of Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of the Library of President COUSIN was bequeathed to the Public Library of the Abbey of St. Victor, and was partially dispersed at the time of the first Revolution.

(228) Victor **Cousin**, ✠ February, 1867.

Paris:—*Library of the University of France*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

COUSIN bequeathed to the Sorbonne a choice Library of 14,000 volumes and upwards, together with all his MSS. and MS. Collections, and with an endowment fund equal to the provision of about £400 a year for maintenance and augmentation. The bequest was in these words:—"I bequeath to the Sorbonne my best work—my Library."

(229) William **Cowper**, ✠ 25 April, 1800.

London:—*British Museum Library*.

Part of the Correspondence of COWPER was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1863.

(230) John **Coxe**, of Lincoln's Inn, ✠

London:—*Lincoln's Inn*. [*Library*.]

Mr. COXE's Library—chiefly on Law—was bequeathed to Lincoln's Inn, to which the Collector belonged.

(231) William **Coxe**, ✠ 15 June, 1828.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MS. Collections of Archdeacon COXE are now in the British Museum.

(232) Clayton Mordaunt **Cracherode**, ✠ 1799.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

[See *Lives of Founders and Benefactors*, &c., Book II, c. 4.]

- (233) Thomas **Cranmer**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠ 21 March, 1556.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Hatfield House. [*Part of MSS.*]

Part of the MS. Collections of Archbishop CRANMER was purchased for the old Royal Library, and is now included in the Library of the British Museum. Another portion of them is at Hatfield.

- (234) Andrew **Cranstoun**, ✠ 1708?

Reigate (Surrey):—*Parochial Library*.

CRANSTOUN'S Library was given to the parishioners of Reigate in 1708.

- (235) Peter **Crasso**, *Bishop of Viterbo*, ✠ 1538.

Naples:—*Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of Peter, Bishop of Viterbo, was acquired by CHARLES IV, King of Naples; apparently in the year of the Collector's death. It now forms part of the Public Library of Naples.

- (236) Thomas **Cromwell**, *Earl of Essex*,
✠ 28 July, 1540.

London:—*Rolls House*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MS. Collections of Thomas CROMWELL were confiscated to the Crown at his death, and were preserved, as parcel of the Public Records of the Realm, first at Whitehall, and afterwards in the Chapter House at Westminster. Another portion came (probably) from the earliest Collection of 'State Papers,'—as distinguished from the Records of Chancery and Exchequer—that contained in the 'Paper Office' established by order of King HENRY VIII.

- (237) William **Croune**, ✠ 2 October, 1684.

London:—*Library of the College of Physicians*. [*Medical Books.*]

Cambridge:—*Emanuel College Library*. [*Rest of Books.*]

The Medical part of Dr. CROUNE'S Library was bequeathed to the College of Physicians, and the rest of it to Cambridge.

- (238) Ralph **Cudworth**, *D.D.*, ✠ 26 June, 1688.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

These MSS. became the property of CUDWORTH'S only surviving daughter and child, Damaris, Lady MASHAM, and remained until about 1762 at Oates, in Essex, when the then Lord MASHAM 'weeded'

his Library of CUDWORTH'S MSS. and of LOCKE'S printed books, which had also come to the MASHAMS by bequest. After many intervening adventures, the MSS. of CUDWORTH were purchased for the Museum in 1777.

(239) William **Cureton**, *D.D.*, ✠ 17 June, 1864.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

The Oriental MS. Collections of Dr. CURETON—a scholar whose eminent services to Syriac literature in particular will long preserve his honourable memory in other and remote countries, as well as in his own—were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum from his Executors.

[See *Lives of Founders, &c.*, Book III, c. 4.]

(240) Cælius Secundus **Curio**, ✠ 24 November, 1569;
and Augustine **Curio**, ✠ 1616?

Wolfenbuettel:—*Ducal Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

The conjoined Collections of these two scholars (father and son) were acquired for the Wolfenbuettel Library by purchase in 1616.

(241) Nicholas de **Cusa**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 1464.

Cusa:—*Hospital Library*. [MSS.]

Cardinal NICHOLAS'S Library was bequeathed by the Collector to the town from whence he derived the name by which he is most commonly known. What is still to be seen at Cusa is, perhaps, but a remnant of the original Collection.

(242) John **Cuspinian**, ✠ 1529.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

Part of the Library of this eminent sixteenth-century Collector was purchased by order of the Emperor CHARLES V., for the Imperial Library of Vienna, after CUSPINIAN'S death.

(243) Prince Adam **Czartoriski**, ✠ 15 July, 1861.

St. Petersburg:—*Imperial Library*. [Printed Books.]

A Collection of 7728 volumes, formed at Pulawy, was seized during the Polish Insurrection of 1830, and conveyed to St. Petersburg (*more Russico*).

D.

- (244) John **Daille**, ✠ 15 April, 1670, and
Adrian **Daille**, ✠ May, 1690.

Zurich:—*Public Library*. [MSS.]

The MSS. of the two DAILLÉS are preserved in the Public Library at Zurich; probably in pursuance of a bequest by the Survivor.

- (245) John von **Dalberg**, *Bishop of Worms*, ✠ 1503.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of Bishop John von DALBERG is in part preserved at the Vatican, notwithstanding (as I believe) the recent, but partial, restoration to Heidelberg. It was originally a bequest to the famous Palatine Library, and formed part of TILLY's plunder.

- (246) Charles von **Dalberg**, *Archbishop of Ratisbon*,
✠ 10 February, 1817.

Aschaffenburg:—*Public Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of Charles von DALBERG was given by the Collector to Aschaffenburg.

- (247) Alexander **Dalrymple**, ✠ 19 June, 1808.

London:—*Admiralty Library*.

The Geographical and Hydrographic Library of DALRYMPLE—famous for his acquirements in those departments of Science—were purchased by order of the Lords of the Admiralty for the public service of their office.

- (248) Peter **Daniel**, ✠ 1603.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Part of the MSS. of Father DANIEL were purchased for the Vatican Library. Another portion is, as I believe, in the Imperial Library at Paris.

- (249) D. E. **Davy**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

MS. Collections for the History of Suffolk—of considerable extent and value—were formed by Mr. DAVY, with a view to a topographical work which he did not accomplish. They were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in the year 1852.

(250) John Dee, ✠ 1608.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Part of the **Library** of this celebrated man was purchased, long after his death, for the augmentation of the Collection of the **British Museum**. Other portions were scattered within his own lifetime. **DEE**—half scholar and half visionary dreamer as he was—has told the story, in characteristic fashion, in his most curious *Autobiography*.

(251) Charles Deichmann, ✠ 1780.

Christiana:—*Public Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]**DEICHMANN'S** Library was bequeathed to Christiana.

(252) Christian Henry Delius, ✠ 1480.

Wernigerode:—*Stolberg Library*. [*Printed Books and Maps.*]

The **Library and Map Collections** of **DELIUS** are now in the 'Stolberg Library' at Wernigerode.

(253) Count Paul Demidoff.

Moscow:—*Library of the Demidoff Museum*. [*Printed Books.*]

The **Library of Count DEMIDOFF** forms part of the 'DEMIDOFF Museum,' at Moscow, by gift of the Collector.

(254) John Des Cordes, ✠ 1642.

Paris:—*Mazarine Library*. [*Part of Printed Books and MSS.*]

The **Library of DES CORDES** (the Catalogue of which is one of the earliest of 'model Catalogues') was purchased by Gabriel **NAUDÉ** for **Cardinal MAZARIN**. It formed the groundwork of the *first* of the **MAZARIN Public Libraries**, and was, therefore, scattered during the **Civil Wars**; but part of its contents was recovered by the Cardinal, and placed in the **second** and still-existing Collection.

(255) Robert Devereux, *Earl of Essex*, ✠ 25 Feb., 1601.**London**:—*Rolls House*. **Hatfield**:—*Lord Salisbury's Library*.**Blithfield**:—*Lord Bagot's Library*. **Hulton**. [*MSS.*]

Part of the **Correspondence** of this famous statesman and royal 'favourite' is preserved amongst the **CECIL Collections** at **Hatfield**. (See No. 182.) Other portions are in the **Private Library** of **LORD BAGOT** at **Blithfield**, and in that of **Mr. HULTON**, of **Hulton**. Some letters, again, are in the **State Paper Department** of the **General Record Office**; and I think I have seen some in the **MS. Collection** at **Lambeth Palace**. The bulk of the series, however, is at **Hatfield**;

and so indiscriminating was the confiscation of Lord Essex's papers that some of the most private and most personal correspondence of Lady RICH shared the fate of her brother's Documents on State Affairs.

(256) *Sir Symonds D'Ewes*, ✠ 18 April, 1650.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The extensive MS. Collections of Sir Symonds D'EWES, together with his Autograph MSS., Diaries, and Correspondence, were purchased by the Earl of OXFORD, and now form part of the HARLEIAN MSS. in the British Museum.

(257) *Count Dezialynski*, ✠ . . .

Posen:—*Dezialynski Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of Count DEZIALYNSKI was given to Posen by the Collector.

(258) *Denis Diderot*, ✠ 2 July, 1784.

The Hermitage (near *St. Petersburg*):—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

DIDEROT's Library was purchased by the Empress CATHERINE of Russia, in the year The Parisian wits said, at the time, that DIDEROT wore his legs nearly to the bone in running about from stall to stall on the quays of Paris, in order to collect the Library which the Empress had agreed to purchase from him.

(259) *Count Christian Emanuel Diez and Liesberg*,
✠ 1603?

Marburgh:—*University Library*.

The Library of the Count of DIEZ AND LIESBERG is preserved in the existing Collection of the University of Marburgh.

(260) *Henry Frederick von Diez*, ✠ . . .

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

VON DIEZ's Collection was purchased for the Royal Library of Berlin.

(261) *J. M. Dilherr*, ✠ 1669.

Nuremberg:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

DILHERR bequeathed his Library to the Town of Nuremberg in 1669.

(262) John James **Dillenius**, ✠ 2 April, 1747.

Oxford:—*Library of the Botanical Garden.*

The Botanical Library of DILLENIVS is preserved in that at Oxford, attached to the Botanic Garden of the University.

(263) Paul **Dionisi**, ✠ 1450?

Verona:—*Chapter Library.* [MSS.]

DIONISI'S Classical and other MSS. were bequeathed to the Chapter Library of Verona in 1450.

(264) Lambert **Distelmeyer**, ✠ 1615?

Halle:—*Church Library of St. Mary.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Library of Canon DISTELMEYER, which comprised about 3300 volumes, was purchased for the Halle Church Collection in the year 1615.

(265) John **Dobrowski**, ✠

Prague:—*Library of the National Museum.* [Printed Books.]

DOBROWSKI'S Library was given by the Collector to the National Museum of Prague in the year 1830. It is rich in works relating to Bohemia.

(266) Roger **Dodsworth**, ✠ 1654.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [MSS.]

The important Historical MSS. of DODSWORTH were saved from destruction, during the wars of King and Parliament, by the exertions of Thomas, Lord FAIRFAX, by whom they were given to Oxford.

Their preservation from spoliation by 'Roundhead' violence has done something more than hand down to posterity monuments of archæology which otherwise had perished. It has secured for the Collector's memory that honourable and chief share in the conception and real authorship of '*Monasticon Anglicanum*,' of the credit of which Sir William DUGDALE's clever manipulations of the title-pages so long deprived him.

The recognition that Roger DODSWORTH really originated one of our few very grand and national works on Archæology has been tardy, and yet in time for ultimate justice to the memory of a very worthy man.

(267) *Prince Dolgorouki*, ✠

St. Petersburg:—*Imperial Library.*

The Oriental MSS. collected, during many years of research, by Prince DOLGOROUKI, are now preserved in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg.

(268) Francis Douce, ✠ 30 March, 1844.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The large and most choice Library of a true book-lover—one who ultimately, though somewhat late in life, united the genuine tastes of the refined collector with the ample means of the monied man—was bequeathed to the University of Oxford, immediately after the Collector's return from a visit to old 'Bodley' (in company with Isaac D'ISRAELI), and under the influence of a strong feeling of obligation for the cordial reception which had been given to the two antiquarians, during their visit, by the then librarian, Dr. BANDINEL.

(269) Lord George Douglas, ✠ 1694?

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*.

William, Duke of QUEENSBERRY, was the inheritor of the Library which had been gathered by Lord George DOUGLAS, and by him it was given to the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, in 1695.

(270) Henry Dreyer, ✠ 1817?

Lubeck:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Part of the Library which had been collected by DREYER is now preserved in the Town Library at Lubeck, apparently in virtue of a bequest [?].

(271) William Drummond, of Hawthornden,
✠ 4 December, 1649.

Edinburgh:—*University Library*. [*Part of Library.*]

Part of the Library of DRUMMOND of Hawthornden is now in the Collection of the University of Edinburgh by DRUMMOND's bequest. Some of his MSS. have been scattered, if not lost. A few are in the Advocates' Library in the same city.

(272) Henry Du Bouchet, Lord of Bournonville,
✠ 23 April, 1652.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Remnant of Du Bouchet's Collection.*]

DU BOUCHET is one of the earliest among the Founders of FREE TOWN LIBRARIES. He gave to the monks of St. Victor, near Paris, a fine collection, comprising about 7500 volumes, on express condition that they should maintain the collection as a library 'freely accessible to the public' of Paris. The monks managed the Library with a liberality worthy of their Benedictine Order. During the first Revolution the mobocracy of the day turned it out of window into the street. Only a small remnant of it has been preserved.

(273) Andrew Coltee **Ducarel**, ✠ 29 May, 1788.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*.

Part of the Library of Dr. DUCAREL—which was rich in Collections of a Topographical and Archæological sort—was acquired by Richard GOURN, and ultimately formed a valuable portion of bequest to BODLEY'S Library at Oxford.

(274) Andrew **Du Chesne**, ✠ 30 May, 1640.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

The MS. Collections of this famous French Antiquary and Historian are in the French Imperial Library.

(275) Charles **Dufresne Du Cange**, ✠ 1688.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

DUFRESNE'S valuable MSS. on French History have been acquired by the Imperial Library piecemeal—by a series of purchases.

(276) *Sir* William **Dugdale**, 10 February, 1686.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

DUGDALE bequeathed both his extensive MS. Collections, and his own Autograph MSS. and Correspondence, to the University of Oxford in 1686.

(277) James **Duport**, *D.D.*, ✠ 17 July, 1679.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library*.

DUPORT'S Library was bequeathed to Trinity College by its Collector.

(278) Peter **Dupuy**, ✠ 1651.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

The rich and varied Historical MSS. of Peter DUPUY descended to his brother and fellow-antiquarian, John, and by him were bequeathed—together with his own Collection—to the then Royal Library at Paris.

(279) John **Dupuy**, ✠ 1656.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

[See No. 278.]

(280) *Cardinal* **Durini**, ✠ . . .

Milan:—*Brera Library*. [Printed Books.]

DURINI'S Library came to the *Brera* by bequest.

(281) Lewis **Dutens**, ✠ 23 May, 1812.

London:—*Royal Institution Library.*

A large Collection of Printed Tracts formed by Lewis DUTENS—once well known as a traveller and miscellaneous writer—was given by the Collector to the Royal Institution of Great Britain soon after its foundation.

E.

(282) Christopher Daniel **Ebeling**, ✠ 1817.

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Harvard College Library.*
[*Printed Books and Charts.*]

EBELING was a native of Hamburg, but his Collection was famous in his day—not, indeed, for its size, but for intrinsic value—as an *American*, not a German Collection. It contained, in all probability, the best series of works on the History of America (in all branches) that had ever been formed up to the beginning of the present century. Israel THORNDIKE, of Boston, purchased it, in 1818, for the purpose of presenting it to Harvard College, where it is now preserved. It amounts to 3200 volumes, and there is, in addition, a Collection of nearly 10,000 Maps and Charts, chiefly relating to America.

(283) Frederick A. **Ebert**, ✠ . . .

Dresden:—*Royal Library.* [MSS.]

EBERT'S MSS. were acquired by the Royal Public Library of Saxony. His printed books appear to have been dispersed.

(284) Erasmus **Ebner**, ✠ 1577.

Nuremberg:—*Town Library.* [MSS. and other Books.]

EBNER had profited by the dissolution of monasteries and of other establishments, in Germany, which had contained Libraries, and had made a considerable and valuable Collection. He gave it to the Municipality of Nuremberg, in trust for the public.

(285) Major Arthur **Edwards**, ✠ 1738.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [Printed Books.]

[See *Lives of the Founders, &c.*, Book II, c. 1.]

(286) Rev. Dr. Jonathan **Edwards**, *Principal of Jesus College, Oxford*, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Jesus College Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Library of Dr. EDWARDS was bequeathed by the Collector to his College.

(287) John **Egerton**, *Viscount Brackley* and *Baron Ellesmere*, ✠ 1616.

London:—*Bridgewater House Lib.* [MSS. and Printed Books.]

The Collections formed by the Lord Chancellor EGERTON, and augmented from time to time by some of his earlier descendants, were further and largely increased by the enlightened tastes and liberal expenditure of Francis EGERTON, Earl of Ellesmere, who died in 1857.

(288) Francis Henry **Egerton**, *Earl of Bridgewater*, ✠ 11 February, 1829.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [MSS.]

The ninth Earl of Bridgewater (eighth of the Egerton Earls) was a collector, and a very zealous one, of valuable MSS., as well as a collector of curiosities and nick-nackery. He was, notwithstanding his many personal eccentricities, a benefactor to England in several ways. Besides founding the 'Bridgewater Essays' and bequeathing his MSS. to the nation, he left a considerable endowment for the perpetual increase of the Library he had bequeathed. His printed books he gave—also with a perpetual fund for increase—to the Rector of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, for the time being.

(289) *Count* A. M. **d'Elci**, ✠ . . .

Florence:—*Palatine Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Library of Count D'ELCI was bequeathed as an augmentation to the Palatine, or 'Pitti-Palace,' Collection at Florence.

(290) . . . **Engelstoft**, ✠ 1851.

Copenhagen:—*Royal Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

This Library is said to have contained 40,000 printed volumes, and about 400 MSS. It was given, by bequest, to the Royal Public Library of Copenhagen.

(291) Desiderius **Erasmus**, ✠ 12 July, 1536.

Basel:—*Town Library.* [MSS. and Printed Books.]

ERASMUS sold his Library—reserving a right of usufruct during his lifetime—to John LASCKI. A portion of it eventually came to England (where, in part, it had originally been gathered), and was, I believe, given to one of the Refugee Congregations in London, but, whatever may remain of it, cannot now be satisfactorily traced. Another portion of the Library of the greatest scholar of the sixteenth century is now in the Town Library of Basel. Whether it came thither by donation from LASCKI or by purchase is now uncertain.

(292) John Augustus **Ernesti**, ✠ 11 September, 1781.

Leipsic:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The 'Ciceronian' Library of ERNESTI was bequeathed to the Town of Leipsic by the Collector. It is one of the best of those special Collections of, and illustrating, the works of one great author which are known to have been formed. JOHNSON, it may be remembered, said that to form one such Collection at least, and to bequeath it to the Public, was the duty of every scholar who could afford it.

(293) William **Erskine**, ✠

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Collection of Oriental MSS., &c. formed by Mr. ERSKINE, during a long residence in India and elsewhere in the East, was bought by the Trustees of our National Museum in 1864.

(294) **Erskine**, ✠

St. Petersburg: — *Library of the Academy of Sciences*. [*MSS., &c.*]

The Collections of Mr. ERSKINE, long a resident in Russia, were purchased by the Emperor, and given to the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

(295) Francis Lewis von **Erthal**, *Bishop of Bamberg*,
✠ 1795.

Bamberg:—*Royal Public Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Bishop VON ERTHAL'S Library was bequeathed to the Royal Public Library of Bamberg in 1795.

(296) *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, ✠ 1736.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

EUGENE of Savoy was a very enthusiastic and persistent Collector. Neither the toils of war nor those of diplomacy prevented him from zealous researches for rare books and curious MSS. When he was in London, as the Emperor's Ambassador, in 1712, it was thought that he spent nearly as much time in book-hunting amongst old shops, and even at out-of-the-way book-stalls, as he spent both at the Foreign Office and with his own Secretaries at home.

At length he had amassed a most valuable Collection of MSS., and from 14,000 to 14,500 volumes of printed books, bound uniformly—at least as to a very large proportion of them—in red morocco with gilt edges; a sumptuous and praiseworthy style. Amongst his choice rarities were the famous *Tabulæ Peutingerianæ*. Amongst his special favourites for his own reading were CÆSAR, Q. CURTIUS,

and TACITUS, as concerns the ancients; and our own TIME the moderns.

(297) John **Evelyn**, ✕ 27 February, 1706.

Wootton House (*Surrey*).

EVELYN—as might have been expected of so earnest a lover of books—took steps for the perpetuation of his Library, though he did not (in that point) carry out his own advice, as to the duty of founding ‘County Libraries’ for the Public. He bequeathed it to his successors at Wootton by way of heir-loom, and it is a principal ornament of a very fine seat. Wootton is so charmingly situated that even an emulator of JOHN EVELYN in the love of books will be tempted to spend not a little of his time in the Park rather than in the Library, and the Park owes no less to EVELYN than the Library.

F.

(298) Francis Xavier **Fabre**, ✕ . . .

Montpellier:—*Library of the Fabre Museum.* [*MSS Printed Books.*]

Florence:—*Laurentian Library.* [*MSS.*]

When FABRE, by his marriage with the Countess of ALBAN, came into possession of the Library and MSS. of ALFIERI, he gave a part of the latter to the Laurentian Library at Florence. The bulk of both Collections he bequeathed to his townfolk.

(299) George **Fabricius**, ✕ 1576?

Dresden:—*Royal Public Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of GEORGE FABRICIUS was acquired, probably by purchase, for the Royal Library of Saxony, in 1576.

(300) Angelo **Fabroni**, ✕ 22 September, 1800

Pisa:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Part of the Library of ANGELO FABRONI is now in the Collection of the University of Pisa.

(301) Cardinal C. A. **Fabroni**, ✕ . . .

Pistoia:—*Public Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Cardinal FABRONI bequeathed his Library to the Oratory of Pistoia.

(302) Nicholas **Faccio de Duilier**, ✠ 1753.**London**:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of **FACCIO DE DUILIER** possess some interest in connection with the History of the Foreign Protestant Refugees established in England. They are preserved in the British Museum.

(303) Henry **Fagel**, ✠ 1791.**Dublin**:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The richly furnished Library of **FAGEL** did not first become a Public Library—as to its use and enjoyment—when purchased for Trinity College. The liberal owner had already made it widely accessible to students in his own lifetime and at the Hague. It was purchased for Dublin from his Executors.

(304) William O. **Fairholt**, ✠ 1866.**London**:—*British Museum Library*. [*Prints, Etchings, &c.*]

A valuable Collection of Prints, Etchings, &c., which had been formed by this accomplished draughtsman and antiquary, was bequeathed by him to the British Museum.

(305) Camille **Falconet**, ✠ 1762.**Paris**:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

FALCONET gave his Library to the Royal Collection at Paris in his lifetime.

(306) *Cardinal* Alexander **Farnese**, ✠ 1589.**Naples**:—*Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Cardinal **FARNESE** bequeathed his Library, by way of heir-loom, to the **FARNESE** family. Ultimately, it became part of the *Borbonica*, or Royal Library of Naples.

(307) Anthony **Faure**, ✠ . . .**Paris**:—*St. Geneviève Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The valuable Literary Collections of Anthony **FAURE** were purchased by Archbishop **LETELLIER DE LOUVOIS**, and formed part of his benefaction to the Library of St. Geneviève.

(308) A. J. A. **Fauris de Saint-Vincens**, ✠ . . .**Aix**:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

FAURIS DE S. VINCENS bequeathed his Library to the town of Aix, for free public use.

(309) M. Ferey, ✠ 1807.

Paris:—*Advocates' Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of M. FERÉY was bequeathed to the Society Advocates of Paris in the year 1807.

(310) Charles Fevret, ✠ 12 August, 1661.

Dijon:—*Town Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Part of the Library of this eminent civilian was bequeathed to the Jesuits of Dijon. On their suppression it became an accession to the Public Library of the same town.

(311) Charles Mary Fevret de Fontette,
✠ 16 February, 1772.**Paris:**—*Imperial Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The large MS. Collections on French History of this eminent archæologist were purchased for the Royal Library of Paris, by order of LEWIS XV, from his Executors.

(312) Marsilius Ficino, ✠ 1 October, 1499.

Florence:—*Laurentian Library.* [*MSS.*]

A Collection of the MS. Works of FICINO is preserved in the Laurentian Library.

(313) Francis Filelfo, ✠ 1473.

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library.* [*MSS.*]

FILELFO'S Library was bequeathed to the *Ambrosiana* by the Collector.

(314) Finn Magnusson, ✠ . . .

Edinburgh:—*Library of the Faculty of Advocates.* [*Icelandic Books.*]**Oxford:**—*Bodleian Library.* [*Part of Library.*]

The Icelandic Books of this eminent northern scholar were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates in the year 1825. Another portion of his Library is in the Bodleian.

(315) Count Firmian, ✠ . . .

Milan:—*Brera Library.*

The Library of Count FIRMIAN was given by its Collector to the *Brera*, during the term of his government of Lombardy for Austria.

(316) Henry **Fitzalan**, *Earl of Arundel, K.G.*, ✠ 1579.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

This Collection, small but precious, descended to Lord ARUNDEL's son-in-law John, Lord LUMLEY, at whose death, in 1609, it was bought by King JAMES I. But the 'purchase' was much after the fashion in which Kenilworth was 'purchased' for Prince HENRY, and Sherborne for Sir Robert CABE. It came to the British Museum as part of the gift of King GEORGE II.

(317) William Wentworth **Fitzwilliam**, *Earl of Fitzwilliam*, ✠ 8 February, 1833.

Cambridge:—*Fitzwilliam Library*.

Lord FITZWILLIAM gave a fine Library—especially rich in works on the Arts of Design and in illustrated books—to the University as part of the magnificent 'Fitzwilliam Museum.'

(318) Matthew **Flaccius**, or Francowitz, *of Illyria*,
✠ 1618.

Helmstadt:—*University Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The Library of FLACCIUS Illyricus was given to the University of Helmstadt.

(319) John **Flamsteed**, ✠ 31 December, 1719.

Shirburn Castle (*Oxfordshire*). [*Part of MSS.*]

Greenwich:—*Observatory Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MSS. of this eminent Astronomical Observer are now in the fine Library of the Earl of MACCLESFIELD, at Shirburn Castle, in Oxfordshire. They were first acquired by William JONES, F.R.S., and by him were bequeathed to George, second Earl of MACCLESFIELD, and President of the Royal Society. Another portion is in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Among the papers at Shirburn Castle is the very curious Correspondence of FLAMSTEED with Sir Isaac NEWTON, respecting the publication of the *Historia Caelestis*.

(320) G. M. **Fontanieu**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

FONTANIEU's Library was given to the Royal Library at Paris.

(321) Justus **Fontanini**, *Archbishop of Ancyra*,
✠ 15 April, 1736.

San Daniele (*near Udine*):—*Town Library*.

Archbishop FONTANINI's Library was bequeathed to San Daniele, in the Friuli, of which small town he was (I believe) a native.

(322) Philip von **Forell**, ✠ 1806?

Dresden:—*Royal Public Library.*

FORELL's Library was incorporated with the Royal Collection Saxony in the year 1806.

(323) Simon **Forman**, ✠ 12 September, 1611.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library (Ashmole Collection).* [MSS.]

London:—*British Museum Library.* [MSS.]

The MSS. of SIMON FORMAN are partly in the Ashmole Collection, which now forms part of Bodley's Library at Oxford, and part in the British Museum.

(324) John Remhold **Forster**, ✠ 9 December, 1798

Berlin:—*Royal Library.* [MSS. and Printed Books.]

The Literary Collections of this eminent scholar and traveller were purchased for the Royal Library of Berlin from his Executor

(325) *Marquis Fortia d'Urban*, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library.*

The Geographical Collections of FORTIA D'URBAN were purchased for the Royal Library of Paris after the Collector's death.

(326) Marmaduke **Fothergill**, ✠ 1731.

York:—*Cathedral Library.* [Printed Books.]

FOTHERGILL's Library was bequeathed to the Chapter of York.

(327) Nicholas **Foucault**, ✠ 7 February, 1721.

Shirburn Castle (Oxfordshire). [Printed Books.]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [Printed Books.]

The Library of this eminent French administrator and antiquary was sold by auction after his death. Much of it was purchased for the Lord Chancellor MACCLESFIELD, and is now in the choicest Library at Shirburn.

(328) Nicholas **Fouquet**, ✠ 1680.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

A considerable portion of FOUQUET's fine Library was confiscated upon his impeachment, and is now in the Imperial Library of France at Paris.

(328) John **Foxe**, ✠ 1587.

London:—*British Museum Library (Harleian Collection)*. [MSS.]

The MS. Collections of the Martyrologist are now in the British Museum.

(329) **Francis Mary II**, *Duke of Urbino*,

✠ 28 April, 1631.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Urbania:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The greater portion of the Literary Collections of the Dukes of Urbino is now in the Library of the Vatican. Some of their printed Books are in the Town Library of Urbania (formerly Castel Durante.)

(330) Paul Jerome Francis **Franzoni**, ✠ 1773.

Genoa:—*Franzonian Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS*.]

Paul FRANZONI'S Library, together with that of his brother (who died in 1778), were given to Genoa, and form now the fine Public Collection known as the FRANZONIANA.

(331) **Frederick II**, *King of Prussia*,

✠ 17 August, 1786.

Sans-Souci (near Berlin):—*Royal Library*.

King FREDERICK'S Private Library is still preserved at Sans-Souci. The present writer has given an account of it in the volume entitled *Libraries and Founders of Libraries* (Lond., 1864, 8vo).

(332) **Frederick I**, *King of Sweden*, ✠ 1751.

Cassel:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Part of the Library of King FREDERICK of Sweden came to the Ducal Family of Hesse Cassel by inheritance.

(333) **Frederick**, *Duke of Urbino*, ✠ 10 Sep. 1482.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Castel Durante, or Urbania:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The superb Collection of MSS. amassed by Duke FREDERICK of Urbino is now in the Vatican Library at Rome. The curious history of these MSS. has been told in a former section of this Volume. [Book III, c. 5.]

(334) **Frederick**, *Margrave of Baireuth*, ✠ 1743
Erlangen:—*University Library*.

The Library of **FREDERICK**, Margrave of Baireuth, was given to the University of Erlangen in the year 1743.

(335) **Marquard Freher**, ✠ 13 May, 1614.

Wolfenbüttel:—*Ducal Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*]

Part of **FREHER**'s Library was purchased by the Duke of Brunswick for the Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel in the year 1614. Another portion of it seems to have been dispersed.

(336) **Ulrich Fugger**, ✠ 25 June, 1584.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Library of **ULRICH FUGGER** was bequeathed to the Priory of the Palatine for the Library of Heidelberg, and formed part of the booty afterwards carried to Rome.

(337) **H. J. Fugger**, ✠ 1575.

Munich:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The literary Collections of **H. J. FUGGER** are now preserved in the Royal Library at Munich.

(338) **Paul E. Fugger**, ✠ . . .

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of **PAUL FUGGER** was purchased for the enlargement of the Imperial Collection at Vienna.

(339) **Henry Fuiren**, ✠ 1659.

Copenhagen:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of **HENRY FUIREN** was given to the King of Denmark as an augmentation to the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

(340) **Thomas Fuiren**, ✠ 1673.

Copenhagen:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of **THOMAS FUIREN** is also preserved in the Royal Collection at Copenhagen.

G.

(341) *Marquess De Gabreja*, ✱ . . .**Vienna**:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Literary Collections of the Marquess DE GABREJA were purchased from his representatives for the Imperial Library at Vienna.

(342) Stephen *Gabrieau de Biparfond*, ✱ 1704.**Paris**:—*Louvre Palace Library?* [*Printed Books.*]

M. GABRIEAU bequeathed his Library to the Advocates of Paris, and it is probably still a part of the existing Collection at the Louvre.

(343) Francis Roger de *Gaignières*, ✱ March, 1715.**Paris**:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]**Oxford**:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Archæological and other Drawings and Prints.*]

The vast Genealogical Collections of DE GAIGNIÈRES now form part of the MSS. of the Imperial Library at Paris.

Of the curious circumstances which severed the Topographical from the Historical portion of the Collection of GAIGNIÈRES, the following account is given by M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES:—

“Quatre ans avant sa mort, arrivée en Mars, 1715, GAIGNIÈRES fit don de ses Collections à LOUIS XIV, qui devait le suivre de si près dans la tombe. Du nombre étaient cent cinquante énormes volumes bourrés d'autographes des Rois, de Reines, de Princes, de Ministres, d'Ambassadeurs François et étrangers, depuis CHARLES VII jusqu'à LOUIS XIV; cent dix volumes environ de mémoires, dépêches, instructions, lettres politiques, diplomatiques, des recueils de chartes fort nombreux, des lettres et titres originaux, concernant les Provinces et les Abbayes. Tout cet amas précieux figure aujourd'hui parmi les trésors de la *Bibliothèque Impériale*. Tout,—je me trompe,—car un arrêt du Conseil d'Etat, en date du 6 Mars, 1717, qui ordonna le dépôt de la plus grande partie à la *Bibliothèque*, prescrivit également la vente d'une certaine portion; et en outre, on ne sait comment, un recueil très-important de dessins de monuments religieux et autres, du même cabinet, recueil de seize volumes non compris dans cette vente, se trouve aujourd'hui dans la *Bibliothèque Bodlienne* d'Oxford, où nous sommes forcés de l'aller étudier.”

¹ *Canseries d'un Curieux*, tom. ii, pp. 457, 458; *Biblioth. des Comités Historiques*, &c. (1850-1852). See also an article by Guénebaud in the *Revue Archéologique*.

(344) Thomas Gale, ✠ 8 April, 1702.

(345) Roger Gale, ✠ 25 June, 1744.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books and*

The combined Collections of the eminent Antiquaries Thom
Roger GALE were given to Trinity College by the latter in 174

(346) Galileo Galilei, ✠ 8 January, 1642.

Florence:—*Palatine Library*. [*Autograph MSS. ;* (
spondence ; Annotated Books, &c.)]

The MS. Correspondence and many of the Annotated Boo
GALILEO appear to have been inherited by his pupil VIVIANI,
whom they were acquired by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and
are now preserved at Florence as the most glorious monuments
Library of the Pitti Palace, otherwise known as the Pal
Library. The GALILEO MSS. of the Pitti Palace, together with
of VIVIANI and TORRICELLI, and a few works of cognate origi
character, have recently (1868) been thrown into one series
mirably arranged. They extend to more than 300 volumes.

(347) Anthony Galland, ✠ 17 February, 1715

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Oriental MSS. of GALLAND were purchased for the I
Library by one of the last of the many orders given, or ratif
for the augmentation of the repository in which he took so muc
so justifiable a pride—by LEWIS THE FOURTEENTH.

(348) Alexander Gambalunga, ✠ 1617.

Rimini:—*Town Library*.

GAMBALUNGA bequeathed his Library to Rimini.

(349) Cardinal Garampi, ✠

Rimini:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of Cardinal GARAMPI were also bequeathed to the
of Rimini.

(350) Philip N. Garelli, ✠ 1739.

Lemberg:—*University or Garelli Lib.* [*Printed Books and*

This Collection was enlarged by the Founder's son, J. I
GARELLI, who also left an endowment for its increase. It was
nally established at Vienna, and was brought thence, as a foun
of a University Library for Lemberg, in the year 1786.

(351) David **Garrick**, ✠ 20 January, 1779.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed and MS. Plays.*]

GARRICK spent a part of the large fortune which he had acquired upon the stage in the formation of a Library and of other Collections. Part of his Library consisted in a very fine series of English Plays. These were given by his widow to the British Museum. And it is mainly to this gift by Mrs. GARRICK that we owe Charles LAMB's delightful volume entitled *Specimens of the Old English Dramatists*.

(352) John **Garzoni**, ✠ 1506.

Bologna:—*Institute Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of GARZONI have long been in the *Biblioteca del Istituto di Bologna*, but I am doubtful whether they came to it by bequest or by purchase.

(353) Peter **Gassendi**, ✠ 14 October, 1655.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

GASSENDI's Library was purchased for the Imperial Library after the Collector's death.

(354) Erasmus **Gattola**, ✠ 1734.

Monte Cassino:—*Lib. of the Benedictine Monastery*. [*MSS.*]

GATTOLO's Collection of MSS. gave rise to VALERY's interesting volumes, entitled *Correspondance de Mabillon et de Montfaucon avec l'Italie*, published at Paris in 1840. The Collection came to the Benedictines of Monte Cassino by bequest.

(355) Gilbert **Gaulmin**, ✠ 8 December, 1665.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Oriental and other MSS.*]

GAULMIN's name deserves memory as a philologist and as a miscellaneous writer, but it has been really perpetuated, less in virtue of his scholarship or of his useful gift to the Imperial Library of a valuable series of MSS., than by an incident of his domestic life. It chanced that a difficulty with his parish priest led him (when about to enter into matrimony, or into what he wished to make pass for matrimony,) to imitate a form of procedure much resembling that once in vogue at Gretna Green. A trial which grew out of this domestic act attracted so much of public attention at the time that marriages out of church came to be called "*marriages à la Gaulmin*," and the phrase is still in vogue.

(356) Charles Frederick **Gauss**, ✠ 23 February, 1855.

Goettingen:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Collection—extending to nearly 5000 volumes, and especially well furnished in the literature of Astronomy, and of Mathematics generally—formed by Professor GAUSS was purchased for the Library of the University of Goettingen after the Collector's death.

(357) John K. **Gehler**, ✠ 1813?

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Medical Library*.]

(358) John **Geiler von Kaysersberg**, ✠ 10 March, 1510.

Strasburgh:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

This famous mediæval preacher gave his Library to Strasburgh where he had lived, amidst universal respect, during thirty-three years. He had maintained a large correspondence with the scholars of his time.

(359) *Sir* William **Gell**, ✠ 4 February, 1836.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Collection of Drawings*.]

The fine Collection of Drawings in the gathering of which William GELL spent much of his time and of his fortune came to the British Museum in the year 1853 by a bequest of the Honourable Keppel CRAVEN.

(360) William **Gent**, ✠

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

GENT'S Library was acquired by the Bodleian, after the Collector's death.

(361) **George III**, *King of Great Britain, &c.*,
✠ 29 January, 1820.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Maps*.]

The magnificent library which had been gathered by King GEORGE III was given (but not unreluctantly) to the British nation by his son and successor. It had been the wish of GEORGE III to sell the Library, that he might apply the proceeds either to payment of his debts,—or to other purposes. At the time, it was understood by those who were near the Court that an inception, at least, of a bargain with Russia, on advantageous terms, had already been made. Very strong representations—almost uncourtly, at 1

in their strength and tone—had to be submitted to His Majesty before he could make up his mind to bestow upon the country the princely gift which Lord LIVERPOOL announced to Parliament, amidst loud cheers, wherein, for once at least, party feeling had certainly no place. The King,—resolved to have some pecuniary equivalent or other for the loss of the anticipated gold from Russia,—drove a somewhat hard bargain with his ministers about the ‘Admiralty Droits,’ out of which bargain considerable difficulty arose eventually to a later Government.

GEORGE II had been far from setting any example of book-collecting to his grandson, the only one of the Georgian monarchs who evinced literary tastes. But it was by GEORGE II that a liberal and willing gift had been made—in the shape of choice books, printed and manuscript—to the Public, without being hampered by any sort of bargain-driving. Of that rich Collection the reader will find some new particulars in *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum*.

The liberal tastes, as far as literature was concerned, of GEORGE THE THIRD were, as is widely known, inherited by his son, the late Duke of SUSSEX. It is less well known, I believe, that it was the Duke’s ardent wish that his fine Library should become, like his father’s Library, the enduring property of the nation. Had he been free from debt, he would probably have bequeathed it. As it was, he gave direction by his last Will that the Collection should be offered by his Executors to Parliament on more favorable terms than to any other purchaser. But the Government of that day was not disposed to give effect to His Royal Highness’s wish, and his Library had to be sold by public auction. A selection, both of Printed Books and of MSS., was bought, at the sale, for the British Museum.

(362) John E. Gerhard, ✠ 1668 ?

Gotha:—*Ducal Library.*

GERHARD’S Collection of Printed Books, &c., was acquired for the Gotha Library in the year 1668.

(363) A. T. von Gersdorf, ✠ 1807 ?

Goerlitz:—*Library of the Academy of Sciences of Upper Lusatia.*

The Library of Von GERSDORF was given to the Lusatian Academy in the year 1807.

(364) Edmund Gheast, *Bishop of Salisbury,*

✠ 28 February, 1577.

Salisbury:—*Cathedral Library.*

Bishop GHEAST bequeathed his Library to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

(365) Angelo Ghigi, ✠ 1840?

Sienna:—*Town Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Sienna obtained an important augmentation for its Town Library about thirty years ago, by the bequest of Angelo GHIGI, but unable to give the precise date.

(366) Marquess de Gianfilippi, ✠

Verona:—*Town Library.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The Library of the Marquess GIANFILIPPI, containing 17,000 Printed Volumes and 336 MSS., was purchased for the Library of Verona, at the price of 42,000 lire.

(367) Edward Gibbon, ✠ 16 January, 1794.

Lausanne:—*Cantonal Library.* [*Part of Gibbon's Library Printed Books.*]

When GIBBON retreated, very hastily, in face—as he thought—threatened incursion of revolutionists into his peaceful retreat Lausanne, he left his fine Library behind him. Eventually it was purchased by William BECKFORD, and jealously kept, as a treasure, in an unoccupied house. It remained so for more than fifteen years. At last it was sold by auction, but a part of it was purchased for the Canton. Another portion went to America.

(368) Edmund Gibson, *Bishop of London,*

✠ 6 September, 1748.

London:—*Lambeth Palace Library.* [*MSS.*]

This zealous Prelate and eminent Saxonist bequeathed to the Archbishop's Library of Canterbury a valuable group of MSS., distinguished, in the classification of the Library, as *Codices Gibson*. He had laboured, with his own hands, at the improvement of the Collection already brought together at Lambeth, both as respects its arrangement and its catalogues.

(369) Andrew Gifford, ✠ 19 June, 1784.

Bristol:—*Library of the Baptist Academy.* [*Printed Books*]

Dr. GIFFORD bequeathed his Library to the Baptist Academy at Bristol, for public use. The Collection had been formed when the purchase of choice and rare books was much easier than it now is. And thus Dr. GIFFORD had obtained, at comparatively small prices, books some of which would now sell almost for their weight in gold. Among his acquisitions was a remarkable and precious set of early editions of our English Bible.

(370) *Sir* **Humphrey Gilbert**, ✠ 10 September, 1584.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Part of the MS. papers of *Sir* HUMPHREY GILBERT are preserved in the British Museum.

(371) **William Gilbert**, *D.D.*, ✠ . . .

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. WILLIAM GILBERT was Professor of Divinity and Vice-Provost of Trinity. He gave his valuable Library to his College during his lifetime, and helped with his own hands to arrange the books upon their new shelves for public use.

(372) *Peter* **Lewis Ginguené**, ✠ 11 November, 1816.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The fine Library of GINGUENÉ was bought by the Trustees of the British Museum after the Collector's death. It was eminently rich in Italian literature.

(373) **Dominick Giorgi**, ✠ 1747.

Rome:—*Casanata Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Library of *Dominick* GIORGI was bequeathed to the *Casanata*.

(374) *Francis di* **Giorgio**, ✠ . . .

Sienna:—*Town Library*. [*Autograph MSS. on Engineering.*]

(375) *Count* **B. Giovanelli**, ✠ 1846.

Trent:—*Public Library*.

GIOVANELLI bequeathed his Library to the Town of Trent.

(376) *Melchior* **Giulandini**, ✠ 1589?

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

GIULANDINI bequeathed his Library to *St. Mark's* in 1589.

(377) . . . **Giustiniani**, *Bishop of Padua*, ✠ 1775?

Padua:—*Seminary Library*.

A Library of 7500 volumes was given by *Bishop* GIUSTINIANI to the Seminary of his diocesan town.

(378) **Augustine Giustiniani**, *Bishop of Nebbio*,

✠ 1536.

Genoa:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

This eminent author of the *Annali di Genova*—distinguished also as an Orientalist—bequeathed his Library to his native town.

(379) **Julius Giustiniani**, ✠ 1734 ?

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Collections of Giulio GIUSTINIANI were added to the ancient Library of St. Mark in 1734.

(380) **Giustiniani Family**.

Holkham (Norfolk):—*Library of the Earl of Leicester*. [*Muniments.*]

The GIUSTINIANI MSS. were acquired by Thomas COKE, Earl of Leicester, during his travels in Italy, early in the eighteenth century. The Collector died in 1759.

(381) . . . **Gnocchi**, ✠ . . .

Rovigo:—*Academy Library*.

GNOCCHI'S Library was given to Rovigo in 1832.

(382) **Dennis, Theodore, and James Godefroy**,

✠ 1622-49-52.

Paris:—*Library of the Institute of France*. [*Juridical MSS.*]

This remarkable Collection, formed by the several researches of three famous brothers, all of whom were eminent as jurists, was eventually purchased by another eminent French jurist, M. MORIAU, and was by him bequeathed to the City of Paris in 1759.

(383) **Sir William Godolphin**, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Wadham College Library*. [*Spanish Books.*]

Sir W. GODOLPHIN'S Collection had been formed in Spain during his Embassy.

(384) **John Wolfgang von Goethe**, ✠ 22 March, 1832.

Weimar:—*The 'Goethe House.'* [*Printed Books.*]

“ Against the wall [of the Study] on the right is a long pear-tree table with book-shelves, on which stand Lexicons and Manuals....

Here, also, a medallion of NAPOLEON, inscribed: '*Scilicet immenso superest ex nomine multum.*' On the side wall, again book-shelves, with the works of Poets. On the wall to the left is a long desk of soft wood, at which GOETHE was wont to write. On it now lie the original MSS. of *Götz*, and of the *Elegies*; and again a bust of NAPOLEON.... From the Study we enter the Library. Rough deal shelves hold the books, with paper labels, '*Philosophy*,' '*History*,' '*Poetry*,' &c., to indicate the classification.

"It was very interesting to look over this Collection. The English reader will imagine the feelings with which I took down a volume of TAYLOR'S *Historic Survey of German Poetry*, sent by CARLYLE, and found, on the piece of paper used as a book-mark, a bit of CARLYLE'S own handwriting."¹

¹ Lewes, *Life of Goethe*, pp. 376-378.

In the illustrious Poet's closing years, and closing days, modern authors, chiefly, were read by or to him. It is pleasant to know that among the works which ministered to the latest literary enjoyments of GOETHE were the writings of SCOTT. The poet of Germany had not a little contributed to the literary pleasures and to the mental development of SCOTT, when SCOTT was in the joyous morning of life. The poet of Britain, in his turn, contributed to cheer that long evening of life, some of the hours of which must needs have brought a certain dash of gloom with them, even to a GOETHE. Two and twenty years had intervened between the birth of GOETHE and that of Walter SCOTT; but six months only divided their deaths. The last book recorded to have been in GOETHE'S hands was SALVANDY'S '*Seize Mois*.' One would fain wish another Book had been *the last*. But the great poet died with a prayer on his lips.

(385) John M. Goeze, ✱ . . .

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [*Collection of Bibles*.]

An extensive Collection of Bibles, which had been formed by John GOEZE, was given, in 1792, to the Town Library of Hamburgh by the Collector's son.

(386) Melchior Goldast von Hemingsfeld,

✱ 11 August, 1635.

Bremen:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

Copenhagen:—*Royal Public Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Manuscript Collections and Library of GOLDAST of Hemingsfeld, were divided after his death. A portion of the former was purchased for Bremen; another portion for Copenhagen. He was the greatest German Archæologist that had appeared for many centuries, and in some points has not been equalled, perhaps, even in the days of PERTZ and his fellow-workers of the *Rorum Germanicarum Scriptores*. One of his contemporaries said of him that, had

he lived at Athens in ancient days, and had he done for the antiques of Greece what he accomplished for those of the Empire, Athenians would have established him in the *Pnytaneeum*, and maintained him like a prince. Having, however, the ill-fortune flourish in the seventeenth century, GOLDAST lived, and died, amid the extremest humiliations of poverty. But poor as he was, he maintained a remarkably extensive Correspondence with the men of letters of his time. Part of it is preserved.

(387) James **Golius**, ✠ 28 September, 1667.

Leyden:—*University Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

The Oriental MSS. of this famous scholar remained for a considerable time in the hands of his Executors. An ineffectual attempt was made to induce the English Government to obtain them either for Oxford or for London. At length they were in part secured by Leyden University by purchase. Another portion was bought by that enlightened and liberal Irish prelate Archbishop MARSH, and given to the University of Oxford.

(388) **Gonzaga Family**.

Mantua:—*Public Record Office*. [*MS. Correspondence and Papers (A.D. 1328—1716).*]

The Gonzaga MSS.—extending over almost five centuries, and illustrating (in a wonderful manner, if one thinks of the smallness of their dominion) the history of a large portion of Europe—are preserved at Mantua, after escaping perils not a few.

(389) M. J. **Goschitz**, ✠ 1439.

Goerlitz:—*Library of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul*.

The Library of GOSCHITZ was bequeathed to Goerlitz.

(390) Richard **Gough**, ✠ 20 February, 1809.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Topographical Library, and Box on Northern Archæology.*]

GOUGH once desired to bequeath his Library to the British Museum, and, had his very pardonable ambition to be made a Trustee of that Museum been gratified, would doubtless have given effect to his first intention. Failing to win that honour, he bequeathed an important portion of his Library to Oxford, and directed that the rest should be sold by his Executors.

(391) John George **Grævius**, ✠ 11 January, 1703.

Heidelberg:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Elector Palatine John William purchased Grævius' Library for Heidelberg.

(392) Guy **Grandi**, ✠ 4 July, 1742.

Pisa:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of GRANDI appear to have come to the University of Pisa by the gift of Ambrose SOLDANI.

[**Granvelle**, Anthony Perronet, *Cardinal de*.
See PERRONET.]

(393) John **Greaves**, ✠ 8 October, 1652.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

The Executors of Professor GREAVES gave part of his rich Collection of Mathematical MSS. to the Bodleian, as an augmentation of the former gift of Sir Henry SAVILE.

(394) Lewis **Grempf**, ✠ 1583 ?

Tubingen:—*University Library*.

GREMPF bequeathed his Library to the University of Tubingen in 1583.

(395) Richard **Grenville Brydges Chandos**, *Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.*, ✠ 29 July, 1861.

Ashburnham Place (*Sussex*). [*MSS.*]

Lord ASHBURNHAM'S Library is chiefly notable for its MSS., and of these by far the most valuable portion—though not the most showy or decorative portion—came from the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM'S noble Library at Stowe. A few of the MSS. belonged to the old Library at Ashburnham Place, inherited by the present Earl from his ancestors. To these he has added, besides the greater portion of the Stowe MSS. acquired in 1840, a splendid series from the Libris and Barrois Collections. As early as in 1853 the aggregate Collection of MSS. at Ashburnham approached nearly to 6000.

Among the MSS. relating to British history is the earliest known copy of the '*Boldon Book*,' a Survey of the Palatinate of Durham, and of its episcopal revenues, made in the year 1183. This transcript came from the Stowe Collection, and is believed to be of the thirteenth century. The original Survey is lost. It is supposed

¹ Hardy, *Descript. Cat.* II, lib. 3, note.

that it existed as late as about 1750 in the Auditor's Office at Ashburnham, but only a copy made in the fourteenth century is now found in that office.¹

Here also is a very fine MS. of the *Chronica Rerum Anglorum* of William, a Canon of Newbury. It is said to have been a transcription copy to the Library of Newbury, and may, therefore, be the author's autograph. It formerly belonged to Sir Roger DENHAM. After his death it was in the hands of Thomas HEARNSHALL, who passed it to Lord ASHBURNHAM from the Library at Stowe. The other thirteenth century copy of this Chronicle is that contained in the Cotton MS. Vespasian, B. vi. "The Ashburnham MS. is undoubtedly the more ancient," says Mr. HARDY (*Descr. Cat.*, I, note). The text of Mr. HAMILTON's edition of William of Newbury is based on a MS. of the fourteenth century preserved at Lambeth.

Of John LEBEAU's *Chronique du roy Richard d'Angleterre* there is a MS. at Ashburnham Place, a fifteenth century MS.,* which was acquired by Lord ASHBURNHAM from the Barrois Collection; and also an anonymous *Livre du roy Richard d'Angleterre*, which is a vellum MS. of the fifteenth century. It is in small folio size, and was purchased by Lord BARROIS. The Stowe MSS. entitled *Statuta Antiqua Anglorum* are also many Wardrobe Books (chiefly on vellum) of English kings and queens, from Edward I to Elizabeth. All of these, save those which belonged to the old Collection at Ashburnham. Two came from the Library at Stowe Park. Finally, under this head, may be mentioned a *Vraie Histoire d'Escocce abrégée*, of the fifteenth century, on vellum, in folio size. This MS. was acquired from BARROIS.

Of the curious circumstances which attended the formation of the Collection of British State Papers which formerly belonged to Thomas ASTLE, and was by him bequeathed (conditionally) to the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM, I have elsewhere given an account [*Libraries and Founders of Libraries*, 1864, pp. 202, 203, 270]. That Collection formed an invaluable portion of the MS. Library formerly at Stowe Park, and a great part of it is now an important division of the Ashburnham Library.

(896) Right Honourable Thomas Grenville,
✠ 17 December, 1846.

London:—British Museum Library. [*Printed Books and*

[For an account of the noble gift made by Thomas Grenville in 1846, to his countrymen, I refer the reader to *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum* (Book III, ch.

* Both MS. and Work are unnoticed in Mr. Hardy's excellent Catalogue, a proof of the difficulty of access to Ashburnham.

(397) William **Grey**, *Bishop of Ely*, ✠ 4 August, 1478.

Oxford:—*Balliol Library*. [MSS.]

BISHOP GREY bequeathed his Library of MSS. to Balliol in 1478.

(398) George **Grimani**, *Patriarch of Aquileia*, ✠ 1593.

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Library of GRIMANI appears to have been bequeathed to St. Mark's in 1593.

(399) Ulrich **Grosse**, ✠ 1677.

Leipsic:—*Town Library*. [Printed Books.]

GROSSE bequeathed his Library to Leipsic, for the general use of the townsfolk.

(400) Hugh de **Groot** ['GROTIUS'], ✠ 28 August, 1645.

GROTIUS—as the well-known anecdote of the 'book-box' at Louvestein Castle sufficiently shows—owed his life to his books. But he did not mark his gratitude by taking any steps for their perpetuation as a Library. Part of his Collection, however, is preserved at the *Alexandrina* in Rome. That portion appears to have been presented, subsequently to the Collector's death, by one of his heirs.

(401) Lewis de BRUGES de **Gruthuyse**, ✠ 1492.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

GRUTHUYSE was a famous Collector in his day, and the MSS. he had gathered are of great beauty and value. They were obtained for the Imperial Library by purchase.

(402) John **Gruter**, ✠ 20 September, 1627.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Some of GRUTER'S MSS. are in the Vatican, whither they came with the Public Library of Heidelberg.

[See Ruland, *Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Handschriften des Janus Gruterus*; *Serap.* xviii, 209-218.]

(403) **Gualterio** Family (of Florence).

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Papers and Correspondence.]

The GUALTERIO MSS. were bought for the Trustees of the British Museum in 1854.

(404) **Mario Guarnacci**, ✠

Volterra:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

GUARNACCI gave his Library to his townfolk of Volterra in 1774.

(405) **Marquard Gude**, ✠ 26 November, 1689

Wolfenbuettel:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books and*

The Library of Marquard GUDE, or GUDIUS, was bought in by the Duke of BRUNSWICK. Richard BENTLEY had vainly endeavoured himself to obtain its purchase for the Royal Library of England.

(406) **William Guild**, ✠ August, 1657.

St. Andrew's:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Dr. GUILD bequeathed his Library to the University of St. Andrew's, in which he had long served.

(407) **J. A. Guenther**, ✠ 1806.

Hamburgh:—*Library of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures*. [*Printed Books*.]

(408) **Charles Theophilus Guischartt** ('Quintus Icilius'), ✠ 13 May, 1775.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*.

GUISCHARDT's rather curious Library was bought by order of the oldmaster (and sponsor in a sort of un-Christian baptism), FREDERICK the Great, as an augmentation of the Royal Library, which, in 1775, FREDERICK received but few gifts or acquisitions of any sort.

(409) **Samuel Guise**, ✠

London:—*India Office Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

The Oriental Collections of Samuel GUISE were purchased for the East India Company's Library in Leadenhall Street, whence they were removed to Westminster, on the abolition of the Company's government.

(410) **Peter Gunning**, *Bishop of Ely*, ✠ 6 July, 1688

Cambridge:—*St. John's College Library*.

Bishop GUNNING bequeathed his Library to St. John's College.

H.

(411) John **Hacket**, *Bishop of Lichfield*,

✠ 21 October, 1670.

Cambridge:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Bishop HACKET was throughout life an emulator of the public spirit and open-hearted, as well as open-handed, liberality of his old master, Archbishop WILLIAMS. Both of them were men who remembered the Divine injunctions, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters,' and 'Withhold not thy hand;' and who obeyed them, as well in the season of adversity as in the holiday-time of prosperity. In HACKET, as in WILLIAMS, this generosity of spirit went far to atone (to the Public) for many faults. HACKET bequeathed his Library to the University of Cambridge. In his lifetime he had also been a liberal benefactor to the Library of Trinity College.

(412) . . . **Hæberlin** (of Calcutta), ✠ 1838.

Tuebingen:—*University Library*. [*Oriental Collections.*]

HÆBERLIN'S Collections were acquired by the University of Tübingen in the year 1838.

(413) John **Hales** (of the Hanaper Office), ✠ 28 January, 1572.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Hatfield House (*Hertfordshire*):—*Cecil Library*.

Part of the MSS. of John HALES, who acted for a time as one of the political agents of Lord BURGHLEY, were eventually acquired by Robert HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, and are now in the British Museum. Another portion is at Hatfield.

(414) *Sir* Matthew **Hale**, ✠ 25 December, 1676.

London:—*Lincoln's Inn Library*. [*MSS.*]

This illustrious judge and jurist bequeathed his MS. Books to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by his last Will, and he then added these words:

"I desire that they shall be kept safe, and all together, and be bound in leather, and chained. They are not to be lent out or to be disposed of. But if any of my posterity, being of that Society, shall desire to transcribe any book, and shall give good caution to restore it again in a prefixed time, it is my wish that they shall be lent to him, but only by one volume at a time.....They are a treasure

not fit for every man's view, nor is every man capable of making of them."

(415) Albert von **Haller**, ✠ 12 December, 17

Milan:—*Brera Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This fine Collection of a famous man was bought by the **MARIA THERESA** in the year 1778, for 2000 louis d'ors. It extends to about 13,500 volumes, printed and MS. together.

(416) Gerwin von **Hameln**, ✠ 1495 ?

Brunswick:—*St. Andrew's Church Library*. [*MSS. Printed Books.*]

Gerwin von **HAMELN** bequeathed his Collection of books, number, to the Church of St. Andrew, in Brunswick, for the educated persons dwelling within Brunswick, by his Will, dated 1495. ("Ok moghen dusser Liberey undt boeken gebruken, da studirende unde tho lesende de erlike gelarden Personen *Braunschweig wesende*," &c.¹) He had placed this Library in the Church many years before.

¹ *Serapeum*, xviii, p. 89.

(417) *Baron* Joseph von **Hammer-Purgstall**

✠ 16 December, 1857.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The valuable MSS. of **BARON VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL'S** Library were sold to the Imperial Library of Vienna some years prior to his death. The printed books were purchased (by order of the Ministry of Public Instruction) for the University Library of Leipsic. Both Collections were eminently rich in Oriental literature.

(418) John **Hancock** (of Boston, Massachusetts)

✠ . . .

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Harvard College Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

HANCOCK—an eminent leader in the American struggle for independence—gave his Library to Harvard during his lifetime.

(419) Simon **Harcourt** (of Penley), ✠ 1724

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The **HARCOURT** Collection included, amongst other volumes

contents, many English State Papers and Chronicles, a series of Mediæval Treatises, and much Poetry, both English and foreign. It was purchased by the then Earl of OXFORD in 1724, and is now a portion of the *Harleian MSS.*

(420) Julius Charles **Hare**, ✠ 23 January, 1855.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library.* [*German Library.*]

Archdeacon HARE bequeathed a valuable Collection of printed books to his College. It consisted mainly of German literature.

(421) Francis **Hargrave**, ✠ 16 August, 1821.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Law Books, and Works on English History, Printed and MS.*]

[See *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum* (Book III, c. 2).]

(422) Theophilus Christopher **Harless**, ✠ 2 Nov., 1818?

Bonn:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

HARLESS bequeathed his Library to the University of Bonn. It was added to the University Collections in 1818.

(423) Robert **Harley**, *Earl of Oxford*, ✠ 21 May, 1774; and Edward **Harley**, *Earl of Oxford*, ✠ 16 June, 1741.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*MSS.*]

[See *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum* (Book I, c. 4 and 5).]

(424) William **Harris**, ✠ 4 February, 1770.

London:—*Dr. Williams's Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of Dr. HARRIS was bequeathed as an augmentation of the Public Library founded by Dr. Daniel WILLIAMS, and placed by his Trustees in a building in Red Lion Street, London, which has recently been pulled down. The conjoined Libraries of WILLIAMS and of HARRIS are now (temporarily) placed in Queen's Square, London.

(425) Walter **Harris**, ✠ . . .

Dublin:—*Library of the Royal Dublin Society.* [*MSS.*]

The important MS. Collections of this Irish archæologist and historian were purchased by a vote of Parliament, and placed, for public use, in the Library of the Dublin Society.

(426) Samuel **Harsnet**, *Archbishop of York*,
✠ 25 May, 1631.

Colchester:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Archbishop HARSNET bequeathed his Library to Colchester for the especial service of the Clergy of Essex. Some remarks about Colchester Library will be found in a former part of this volume (Book III, c. 2).

(427) William **Harvey**, *M.D.*, ✠ 3 June, 1655

London:—*Library of the College of Physicians*.

Part of HARVEY'S MSS. had been destroyed in his house at London by the Parliamentary troops, soon after the departure of CHARLES I from Whitehall. What remained of these he bequeathed together with his printed books, to the College of Physicians.

(428) William von **Hasenburg**, ✠ 1730 ?

Prague:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Library of Von HASENBURG was bought by the Emperor CHARLES IV, in the year 1370, and was given by the purchase to the University of Prague.

(429) Bohuslaus von **Hassenstein Lobkowitz**
✠ 1510 ?

Raudnitz-on-the-Elbe:—*Lobkowitz Library*. [*MSS. Printed Books.*]

The remains of a Library, once remarkable for the value of its MSS., is still to be seen at Raudnitz, in the castle of the LOBKOWITZ family. Much of the Collection was destroyed during the devastating wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

(430) Edward **Hasted**, ✠ 14 January, 1812.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Topographical and MSS.*]

HASTED'S MSS. were purchased, out of a Parliamentary grant, for the British Museum, after the Collector's death.

(431) Thomas **Hayne**, ✠ 27 July, 1645.

Leicester:—*Town Library*.

Thomas HAYNE bequeathed a small but valuable Library to the townsfolk of Leicester by his last Will. How the corporate

Leicester were wont to treat the books of their benefactor I have had occasion to show elsewhere [*Memoirs of Libraries*, 1859, Vol. I, pp. 749, 750]. More recently, Dr. RIMBAULT has given an instructive account (in *Notes and Queries*, vol. 2, p. 94; 3rd Ser.) of his observations during a visit to the Library. HAYNE was a schoolmaster of Christ Hospital, and he was the friend of SELDEN. Amongst his precious gifts to Leicester was that 14th century MS. of the Greek Testament which is so well known to Biblical philologists as *Codex Leicestrensis*.

(432) Thomas **Hearne**, ✠ 10 June, 1735.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

RAWLINSON acquired, by purchase, many of the MSS. of HEARNE—including the long series of his curious 'Note-Books' and other *Adversaria*—and bequeathed them to the University of Oxford, in whose service the original Collector had passed a considerable portion of his life.

(433) Arnold Herman Lewis **Heeren**, ✠ 7 Mar., 1842.

Goettingen:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Such books of the Library of this eminent historian as were already in the University Library he directed to be given to the Gymnasial Library of Göttingen. All such as the University did not previously possess he bequeathed to it.

(434) Daniel **Heinsius**, ✠ 25 February, 1655.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Annotated Books.*]

(435) Nicholas **Heinsius**, ✠ 7 October, 1681.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Annotated Books.*]

The *Annotated Books* of both these eminent scholars were purchased for the University of Oxford in 1696, at the sale of the Library which had been gathered by Dr. Edward BERNARD.

(436) Ebenezer **Henderson**, ✠ 16 May, 1858.

London:—*Library of the Bible Society*. [*Hebrew Bibles and Icelandic Books.*]

So much of Dr. HENDERSON'S valuable Collection as is mentioned above was given to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in that eminent scholar's lifetime.

(437) James **Hennequin**, ✠ 1651.**Troyes**:—*Town Library.*

¹ Will, as printed in *Cat. Général des MSS. des Bibl. Publiques*, vol. ii, avert.

The Library collected by HENNEQUIN comprised about volumes of printed books and a few volumes of MSS. He bequeathed it to the Town of Troyes, as the foundation of a Collection, expressly desiring that it should be freely accessible to *tous ceux qui desireroient y entrer, depuis midy jusques à sole chant.*"

It has suffered somewhat from past neglect in former days; the Library at Troyes is still a fine one.

(438) Robert **Henry**, D.D., ✠ November, 1790**Linlithgow**:—*Public Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. Robert HENRY bequeathed, in 1790, his valuable Collection as the foundation of a Town Library for Linlithgow. They were as might be expected from his literary pursuits and achievements rich in the class of History, especially for Britain.

(439) F. E. von **Herberstein**, ✠ . . .**Prague**:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Von HERBERSTEIN Collection now forms part of the valuable and extensive Library of the University of Prague. PETZEL speaks of it as accruing after the date of the suppression (in the Austrian Empire) of the Jesuit Order, but does not give either date or precise source of the acquisition.

(440) Edward **Herbert**, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*

✠ 20 August, 1648.

Oxford:—*Jesus College Library.* [*Historical MSS.*]**London**:—*British Museum Library.* [*Part of Correspondence*]

In that curious tractate on education which Lord HERBERT inserted—somewhat as if he had thrust it in by the shoulder in his Autobiography, he speaks of himself as having pursued a survey ('passed over' is his actual expression, but he employs words in their old and now obsolete sense) "all human literature. If, in truth, he had collected books of some sort about every known in those days, we may reasonably regret the dispersion of much of his Library. That it contained many out-of-the-way is certain, from his statement about its medical portion:—"I have my Library," he says, "*Pharmacopeia Londinensis, Parisiensis, stelodamensis; and those of Quercetas, Bauderoni, Renadeus, Val*

Scordus; the *Pharmacopeia Coloniensis, Augustana, Venetiana, Bono- niensis, Florentina, Romana, Messanensis*;" and so on. For a man who is now known chiefly as metaphysician and historian, and who, to his contemporaries, was chiefly known as soldier and diplomatist, the minute study of the *materia medica* is certainly a presumption of almost universality in reading. For the context shows, plainly enough, that he had read these books, of which he speaks, as well as bought them.

Those of Lord HERBERT'S MS. Collections which are now at Jesus College are chiefly historical. Part of his Correspondence is among the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum. The MS. of his *Autobiography* was well-nigh lost to the world, having been long and earnestly sought for without success, and being at length discovered, I believe, in a neglected charter-chest at Lymore.

(441) John Godfrey Jacob **Hermann**,

✠ 31 December, 1848.

Prague:—*University Library*.

The Library of this famous philologist was purchased for the University of Prague.

(442) John Henry von **Heucher**, ✠ 1778?

Dresden:—*Royal Library*.

HEUCHER'S Literary Collections are now in the Royal Library at Dresden.

(443) John **Heuschreck**, ✠ 1474.

Roemhild:—*Church Library*. [MSS.]

HEUSCHRECK was parish priest of Bibra, and a Canon of the Church of Römhild. He bequeathed some books, both MS. and printed, to the latter in 1474. Some were to be preserved in the choir of the church, "*pro usu et utilitate canonicorum presentium et futurorum, ut in eisdem libris legant, studeant, et alios librorum corrigant.*" Others were a legacy to the pre-existing Church Library there: ". . . . *ad Libertiam...in Römhill legavit.*"

(444) John **Heylin**, ✠ . . .

Bristol:—*Town Library*.

The Library of John HEYLIN contained also a portion of that which he had inherited from Dr. Peter HEYLIN. The combined Collections came by gift, in 1766, to the Town Corporation of Bristol, for public use.

(445) Conrad von **Hildesheim**, ✠ . . .

Ratisbon:—*Town Library.*

A series of Juridical MSS., formed by Conrad von HILDESHEIM was presented by the Collector, in 1430, to the Town of Ratisbon as a groundwork of a Town Library.

(446) John **Hjelstjern Rosenkra**, ✠ 1780.

Copenhagen:—*Hjelstjern Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This extensive Collection of Scandinavian and other printed books and MSS. was bequeathed in 1780 to the City of Copenhagen, as a groundwork of a special Library.

(447) Sir Richard Colt **Hoare**, ✠ 19 May, 1838.

London:—*British Museum Library.*

A Foreign Topographical Library, containing about 2000 volumes many of them of great value and rarity, was given by Sir Richard HOARE to the British Museum in 1825. The entire Collection has been purchased during a residence of five years on the Continent. It related chiefly to the local history and topography of Italy.

(448) Baron George William von **Hohendorff**,

✠ . . .

Vienna:—*Imperial Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Baron von HOHENDORFF'S Library was purchased for the Imperial Library at Vienna after the Collector's death. A Catalogue of it had previously been printed at the Hague (1720, 8vo). Among the MSS. was a portion of the vast Correspondence of FARRER and PEIRESC.

(449) Prince Lewis Christian Augustin von **Hohenlohe Langenburg**.

Stuttgart:—*Royal Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

A considerable Collection of linguistical books was bequeathed to the Royal Library of Wirtemberg by Prince HOHENLOHE, the Collector.

(450) Richard **Holdsworth**, ✠ 29 August, 1649.

Cambridge:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*] *Emmanuel College Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Part of the Library of Dr. HOLDSWORTH was bequeathed to the

University of Cambridge, and the remainder of it to Emanuel College.

(451) Thomas **Hollis**, ✠ 1 January, 1774.

Berne:—*Town Library.*

Part of the Library of **HOLLIS**—a collector of unusual disinterestedness and extent of sympathy, as well as one of unusual munificence in giving—was presented to the townfolk of Berne.

When he sent it to the Council of the town, **HOLLIS** accompanied it by a presentation note, thus expressed:—"An Englishman . . . is desirous of having the honour to present nine cases of books to the Public Library of Berne, as a small token of his unfeigned respect to that Canton, and to the brave, worthy, and free people of Switzerland."

(452) Robert **Holmes**, ✠ 12 November, 1805.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [MSS.]

Some valuable Collections of Biblical MSS. were given to the University of Oxford by their Collector in his lifetime.

(453) Luke **Holstein**, ✠ February, 1661.

Rome:—*Baberini Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of the Library of **HOLSTEIN** (or **HOLSTENIUS**) is now preserved in the Barberini Library at Rome.

HOLSTEIN's personal correspondence is occasionally of special interest to the Historian of Libraries, on account of the many researches in them, and also about them, in which he was, at various periods, engaged. It is also, more incidentally, of special interest to the biographers and to the lovers of **MILTON**.

On one occasion, during the travels of our great Poet in Italy, **HOLSTEIN** needed to make some researches in the *Laurenziana* at Florence. He could not make them in person, and asked for the friendly offices of **MILTON**. But **MILTON**, it seems, was also obliged to have recourse to a substitute. In March, 1639, he wrote to **HOLSTEIN** that his attempt to satisfy him had, for the present, failed. The poet complains strongly of the pedantic hindrances which then obtained in the management of the great Library of Florence, and which have continued to obtain in some other great Libraries for about two centuries and a half later. "You may not," he says, "even approach the tables with a pen in your hand." And then he adds, with more than usual energy of expression:—"Engaged as you are, in a work so honourable and so praiseworthy, I think it disgraceful if men, methods, and circumstances, be not made to bend at your bidding."¹

Many years before, **HOLSTEIN** himself had found reasonable cause

¹ Milton to Holstein, 30 March, 1639 (quoted by Mason, vol. i, p. 770).

¹ Holstenii,
Epistola ad
discepos; 16
Dec., 1639.
(Paris, 1817.)

to complain of the impediments which made the Laurentian Library rather a hindrance than a handmaid to learning, and he touched (after sharpening the nib of his pen) on *one* of the causes of so unsatisfactory a circumstance, and one which carries its application beyond Florence:—"This Library," writes HOLSTEIN, "like some others, the common defect of being under the charge of men who have sufficient knowledge of authors, even by name. Such men are not *bookkeepers*."

(454) Michael Honywood, D.D., ✠ 1681.

Lincoln:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Remnants of Printed Books and MSS.*]

Dr. HONYWOOD'S liberal gift of many choice and precious books to the Dean (his successor) and the Chapter of Lincoln was made, early in the present century, the occasion of a breach of trust. The breach of the Founder's trust was, in the Lincoln case, less flagrant in degree, but exactly similar in kind, to that committed by the trustees of Archbishop TENISON, when they recently dispersed the Library founded by that excellent prelate for the perpetual use of the Clergy of Westminster. TENISON'S trustees (with the connivance of the Charity Commissioners) obtained the shelter of an Act of Parliament to enable them, without fear of penalty, to evade the purpose and betray the trust of their Founder. They are, in point of the letter of the law, unassailable and blameless. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln sold Michael HONYWOOD'S books without any sanction or consent save their own. On the other hand, though they, too, violated the express Will of a true and generous benefactor, they applied the proceeds (with strict faithfulness, so far), accruing from the sale of old books, to the purchase of new books. It was both ungenerous and unjust, however, to make such an exchange, for two reasons:—(1) They sold the valued treasures of a benefactor to whom they owed a fine and costly Library-building—erected out of his own purse—as well as a choice collection of books. (2) The money obtained to buy new books would have accrued, had they waited a few years, from the natural increase in the value of the capital property, without any violation of the trust of the Founder.

(455) Frederick William Hope, ✠ 15 April, 1862.

Oxford:—'*Hope Library*,' attached to the *Museum of Natural History*. [*Printed Books.*]

A Collection of Books, very rich in the literature of Natural History and of the Sciences allied therewith, was bequeathed to the University of Oxford, in 1862, by Mr. HOPE, its Collector. It also left an endowment fund for its augmentation.

(456) Stephen von **Horváth**, ✠ 184...

Pesth:—*National Museum Library.*

HORVÁTH'S Library was purchased for the National Museum of Pesth.

(457) Thomas **Howard**, *Earl of Arundel*, ✠ 1646.

London:—*Royal Society's Library.* [*Printed Books.*] *Herald's College Library.* [*Heraldic MSS.*] *British Museum.* [*Other MSS.*]

The Library of this magnificent Collector—who spent so much both of life and fortune in amassing the choicest treasures of literature, science, and art—is almost as widely scattered as the ARUNDEL MARBLES or the ARUNDEL PICTURES. Of the sad state of neglect in which it was left by the carelessness of the Collector's eventual heir, Mr. Henry HOWARD (afterwards Duke of Norfolk), John EVELYN has given a curious and instructive account in his *Memoirs*. For an account of the circumstances of the eventual partition of the surviving part of the Library between the three London Libraries above named, and also of the nature and historical importance of the ARUNDEL MSS., the reader is referred to *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum* (Book II, c. 3).

(458) Charles d' **Hozier**, ✠ 1 December, 1660 ?

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Genealogical MSS.*]

The MSS. of D'HOZIER were purchased for the Royal Library of France by order of LEWIS XIV.

(459) *Baron von* **Huepsch**, ✠ 1805 ?

Darmstadt:—*Ducal Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

The fine Library of HUEPSCH was purchased for Darmstadt after the Collector's death.

(460) Peter Daniel **Huet**, *Bishop of Avranches*,
✠ 26 January, 1721.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Ashburnham Place (*Sussex*):—*Lord Ashburnham's Library.* [*MS. Correspondence.*]

Bishop HUET bequeathed the books, which he counted as amongst his most precious possessions, to the Jesuits, after many anxious cogitations about the choice of trustees, for, as he hoped, their assured *permanence* as a Public Library.

When the Jesuits were suppressed the HUET Collections were

of the student of science, and particularly those of the student of the physical sciences and of their practical applications.

(465) Robert **Huntington**, *Bishop of Raphoe*,
✠ 2 September, 1701.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

A valuable Library of MSS., chiefly Oriental, was, in part, given to **BODLEY'S** Library by this eminent Collector; and, as to the remainder, was purchased from his executors. It had been gathered during many years' travel in the Levant.

(466) Philip **Hurault**, *Bishop of Chartres*, ✠ 1622.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

A Collection, containing 418 volumes of MSS., was purchased (for 12,000 livres) in order to the augmentation of the Royal Library of France, in 1622, from the Executors of Bishop **HURAU**L.

(467) John **Hurault de Boistailé**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [Greek MSS.]

The Greek MSS. of John **HURAU**L are also in the Imperial Library. Possibly they were inherited by the Bishop of Chartres.

(468) Diego **Hurtado de Mendoza**, ✠ 1502.

Escorial:—*Royal Library*. [MSS.]

The Collection of this celebrated diplomatist was chiefly formed during his long residence at Venice as Ambassador for Spain. He was indefatigable in his efforts to obtain Greek MSS. from Constantinople and other parts of the Levant; and when it became his good fortune to be the means of ransoming a captive son of the reigning Sultan he solicited, it is said, that any reward which might be conferred upon him should take the shape of a present of MSS. Besides his more direct acquisitions, he employed skilful scribes, at Rome and elsewhere, to transcribe for him famous Codices.

(469) Thomas **Hyde**, ✠ 18 February, 1703.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

Part of the Oriental MSS. of Dr. **HYDE** are now preserved in the old 'Royal Collection' at the British Museum, having been purchased, for the Queen, after his death. Other MSS. of his are in the Bodleian, of which he was so long Principal Librarian.

(470) Edward **Hyndman**, ✠ 1618.

Oxford:—*Trinity College Library*. [MSS.]

The Library of Dr. HYNDMAN came to Trinity College by bequest.

I.

(471) M. **Imbert de Cange**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [Printed Books.]

The Literary Collections of M. IMBERT were bought, for 1000 livres, for the Royal Library of France, by order of LEWIS XV.

(472) Joseph René **Imperiali**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 1700.

Rome:—*Imperiali Library*. [Printed Books.]

Cardinal IMPERIALI bequeathed his Library, in trust to the Public, to his nephew Prince Francavilla, and he also left an annuity fund.

(473) Joseph Dominick d'**Inguibert**, *Bishop of Carpentras*, ✠ 1757.

Bishop INGUIMBERT bequeathed his Library to the Metropolitan of his See, as a Free Public Library for the town of Carpentras, in 1787. As a Trappist monk he is known by the name of Dom M.

(474) Andrew d'**Italinski**, ✠ 20 June, 1827.

St. Petersburg:—*Imperial Library*.

ITALINSKI bequeathed his Library to the Imperial Collection at St. Petersburg. His own Collection was peculiarly rich in Oriental books. It had been formed during two successive embassies to Russia, to Constantinople, and enlarged during the Collector's subsequent retirement at Rome. The Emperor NICHOLAS purchased the Library of ITALINSKI with a gift of 45,000 roubles.

J.

(475) Francis Henry **Jacobi**, ✠ 1819.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [Printed Books.]

The Library of JACOBI was purchased by the King of Prussia in 1819, and added to the Royal Library at Berlin.

(476) Henry Joachim **Jaeck**, ✠ . . .

Bamberg:—*Royal Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This eminent and most laborious of Librarians bequeathed to the institution over which he had presided, with so much honour, for many years, all his personal Collections in Literature and Archæology, and also the residue of his personal estate, so that in him this celebrated Library may almost be said to have had a second Founder.*

(477) **Jagellon** Family.

Cracow:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

One of the Princes of this famous family bequeathed his Library to the University of Cracow.

(478) John Christopher **Jancke**, ✠ 1835.

Goerlitz:—*Library of the Upper Lusatian Academy of Sciences*.

JANCKE'S Library came to Goerlitz, by bequest, in 1835.

(479) Thomas **Jefferson**, ✠ 4 July, 1826.

Washington:—*Congress Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Congress of the United States passed a vote of supply for the purchase of the Library of JEFFERSON, as an augmentation of its own Library in the Capitol at Washington.

(480) Sir Lionel **Jenkins**, ✠ 1 September, 1685.

London:—*Rolls House*. [*MSS.*]

Oxford:—*Jesus College Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The MS. Collections of Sir Lionel JENKINS are preserved in the new Rolls House in London. Part of his Library was given to Jesus College.

(481) John **Sobieski**, *King of Poland*, ✠ 1796.

St. Petersburg? *Imperial Library?*

Part of the Library of this illustrious sovereign has, I believe, found its way to the Russian capital, in common with so many other Polish spoils.

(482) John **Adolphus**, *Duke of Saxe Weissenfels*.

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of the Library of Duke JOHN ADOLPHUS is now preserved in the University Library at Leipsic.

* An interesting and appreciative review of Jaeck's life and labours, drawn up with much ability, will be found in the 8th volume of *Serapeum*, pp. 305—316.

(483) William Francis Joly de Fleury,
✠ 22 March, 1756.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

The Juridical and other MSS. of JOLY DE FLEURY were put for the augmentation of the Royal Library after the Coll death. They included several autograph tracts on matters of prudence.

(484) Inigo Jones, ✠ 24 October, 1672.

Oxford:—*Worcester College Library*. [MSS. and Drawings]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS. and Drawings]

The MSS. and Drawings of Inigo JONES are preserved Library of Worcester College. A few others are preserved among Collections of the British Museum.

(485) John Jones, *Rector of Boulne-Hurst, in B*
✠ 1770?

London:—*Dr. Williams's Library*. [MSS.]

This Collector bequeathed his MSS. to Dr. WILLIAMS'S Li Amongst them is a curious volume of Tracts and Letters by lating to RALEGH. They are merely transcripts, but some originals from which they were taken appear to have been lost

(486) William Jones, *F.R.S.*, ✠ July, 1749.

Shirburn Castle (*Oxfordshire*). [Printed Books and MS

A valuable printed Library and an extensive series of Mat tical MSS. were bequeathed by William JONES to the second J MACCLESFIELD. JONES was the friend, and occasionally the fidential editor, of NEWTON.

(487) Sir William Jones, ✠ 27 April, 1794.

London:—*Royal Society Library*. [MSS.]

The Oriental MSS. of this celebrated scholar (son of W JONES, F.R.S.) were given to the Royal Society by his widow WILLIAM, like his father, had been a Fellow of that Society.

(488) Benjamin Jonson, ✠ 16 August, 1637

Cambridge:—*St. John's College Library*. [Printed Book

Some Printed Books from JONSON'S Library are now prese

the Library of St. John's College. It is probable, but not established, that they came by the post's gift.

(490) **Joseph John Baptist**, *Archduke of Austria*,
✠ 1828.

Graetz:—*Johanneum Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Printed Books of Archduke JOSEPH were bequeathed to the *Johanneum* of Graetz.

(491) **Joursanvault** Family.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Part of Charters, State Papers, and other Muniments.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of Charters, State Papers, and other Muniments.*]

(492) **Stanislas Julien**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Chinese Prints, Books, and MSS.*]

The Chinese Library of JULIEN was purchased for the increase of the Imperial Library.

(493) **N. H. Julius**, ✠ . . .

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and Tracts.*]

A Collection of between 2000 and 3000 Books and Pamphlets formed by Dr. JULIUS was given to the Town Library of Hamburgh in 1858. It is especially noticeable as including an extensive series of works on various departments of social science.

(494) **Julius**, *Duke of Brunswick*, ✠ . . .

Wolfenbuettel:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The fine Library gathered by Duke JULIUS is part of the extensive treasures of the existing Library at Wolfenbüttel.

(495) **Francis Junius**, ✠ 19 November, 1677.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Francis JUNIUS (or, in the vernacular, DU JON), who had long been Royal Librarian in England, bequeathed his Literary Collections to Bodley's Library. He had often profited by its stores in early life, and by its world-famous liberality to foreign, as well as to native, scholars;—a liberality which is not one of the least considerable of the many causes which have made the word 'Oxford' a household and honoured word *abroad*, as well as at home.

196, Joseph **Jungmann**, ✠ 16 November,

The Library of **JUNGMANN**, eminently rich in West- and especially in Bohemian literature, was purchased from for the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg in 1856. It c 6600 volumes.

K.

(497) Joseph **Keble**, ✠ August, 1710.

London:—*Gray's Inn Library*. [*Legal MSS.*]

Mr. Serjeant **KEBLE** bequeathed his Library to the Ho Society of Gray's Inn, of which he was, I believe, a **Benchet**

(498) John **Kendall**, ✠ . . .

Colchester:—*Public School Library*. [*Sold—with the e the Charity Commissioners—in 1865.*]

The history of the Library bequeathed by the **Founde** 'Friends' School' at Colchester is very instructive, alike as how the present Charity Commissioners exercise the powers e to them by Parliament, and as showing the evil results wt from the inadequacy of the provisions of the 'Public Librar' [See Book I, c. 4.]

KENDALL was a genuine lover of books, and he was anxio perpetuation of his Library. He bequeathed the Collection, for the Public, as a Consulting, not a Lending, Library, a especially for the use of the Teachers and Scholars belongir Friends' School. The Trustees neglected their duty.

Upon a very one-sided and inadequate representation of t the present Trustees of the School obtained the sanction Charity Commissioners to the sale of the Library, in 1865 declared that the books were useless—to the School. The C extended to only 1030 volumes; eighteen of these one thou thirty brought more than a hundred and fifty pounds.

That the Founder desired the *perpetuity* of his Collec Public use is unquestionable. That, to conscientious Trus Public Libraries Act offered machinery for making **KENDAL** dation the basis of a 'Free Library' for Colchester, is unquestionable. And the Founder, whose earnest wishes w set at nought, had given to that Town *three thousand pounds* his books.

(499) White **Kennett**, *Bishop of Peterborough*,
19 December, 1728.

Peterborough:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Many of Bishop KENNETT'S MSS. are preserved in the Library of the British Museum. His printed Library was, I believe, bequeathed to his Cathedral, although, in practice, he had made it a Public Library long before his death. [See *Memoirs of Libraries*, Vol. I, p. 692.]

(500) Benjamin **Kennicott**, ✠ 18 August, 1783.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Dr. KENNICOTT gave an important series of MSS.—chiefly Biblical—to Bodley's Library.

(501) John **Keppler**, ✠ 15 November, 1630.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books, and part of MSS.*]

Pulkowa:—*Library of the Imperial Observatory*. [*Part of MSS.*]

KEPPLER'S Autograph MSS. and MS. Collections on Astronomical subjects appear to have formed no part of the purchase made for the Imperial Library, after the Astronomer's death. The point, indeed, is not absolutely certain as to all of them; but such is the most probable conclusion. James BARTSCH, son-in-law to KEPPLER and his last assistant in his labours, seems first to have had the charge of the MSS. Some twenty years after KEPPLER'S own death his MSS. appear to have been at Königsberg, in the possession of his only surviving son, Lewis KEPPLER. After his death, in 1663, they appear to have passed by purchase to the historian HELVETIUS [*Philosophical Transactions*, of 1671]; and, in turn, the son-in-law of HELVETIUS inherited them, in 1687. From him they passed to HAUSCH, the Editor, in 1718, of a small portion of their contents (*J. Keppleri aliorumque Epistolæ mutæ*). HAUSCH was too poor either to continue his work or to retain his MSS. He pledged them, at Frankfort, for a trivial sum of money, and, being unable to redeem them, they passed successively into the hands of several persons wholly unable to estimate their value. Accident, however—after many years—brought them to the knowledge of VON MURR, and, mainly at his instigation, they were purchased by the Empress CATHERINE II of Russia, in 1774. By her they were given to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. More than half a century afterwards, the Academy presented them as a contribution towards the noble Astronomical Library now attached to the Pulkowa Observatory.

As HAUSCH possessed them, the KEPPLER MSS. were contained

in twenty folio and two quarto volumes, bound; besides some bound papers and charts. Of the twenty-two bound volumes eighteen came to Russia, and are now at Pulkowa. Two of these are in the Imperial Library at Vienna. The others cannot be traced.

That the two Vienna volumes were no part of the original chase made from KEPLER's heirs is evident from the fact that they were in HAUSCH's possession in 1712. One of them still remains in his binding.

(502) William **King**, *Archbishop of Dublin*,
✠ 8 May, 1729.

Derry:—*Clergy Library*. [*Part of Printed Library*.]

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the Library of Archbishop KING—a Collection of great value—was given by the Collector, in his lifetime, to Derry. The remainder (consisting chiefly of MSS.) was bequeathed to Trinity College.

(503) John **Kinsky**, ✠ 16 . . .

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

John KINSKY's Literary Collections were, soon after his death, purchased, by the then Emperor, for the Imperial Library at Vienna.

(504) Count **Kinsky**, ✠ 1777.

Prague:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Library of Count KINSKY now forms part of that of the University of Prague. I am unaware whether the accession came by bequest or by purchase.

(505) Richard **Kirwan**, *LL.D.*, ✠ 1812.

Salem (Massachusetts):—*Philosophical Library*.

Part of the Library of this eminent Irish Scholar and Naturalist came to Salem—by means quite other than peaceful. It is still in that quiet village of Massachusetts as a trophy of war, having been captured at sea, not far from the coast of Ireland.

(506) Frederick Maximilian von **Klinger**,
✠ 25 February, 1831.

Dorpat:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

KLINGER's Library—of about 6000 volumes—was purchased for the increase of the University Library of Dorpat in 1845.

(507) J. P. **Kohl**, ✠ 1788.

Altona:—*Gymnasium Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of Professor KOHL was purchased for Altona after the Collector's death.

(508) Theodor **Kortuem**, ✠ 4 March, 1858.

Neustrelitz:—*Ducal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

KORTÜM'S Library—of about 1500 volumes—was added to the Grand Ducal Library of Neustrelitz, by the gift of the Collector's widow, in 1858.

(509) Ulrich **Krafft**, ✠ 1520?

Ulm:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Town Library of Ulm was founded by this Collector, in the year 1516, by the bequest of his own Collections. Part of these have survived all the wars, commotions, and minor perils of three hundred and fifty years.

(510) Count Joseph **Krawkowski von Kolowrat**,
✠

Prague:—*National Museum Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Count KRAWKOWSKI gave his Library to the National Museum of Bohemia in the year 1818.

(511) G. F. A. **Kuenhaus**, ✠ 1786.

Erfurt:—*Synod Library*. [*Collection of Bibles*.]

L.

(512) Lewis Charles de **La Baume Le Blanc**, *Duke of La Vallière*, ✠

Paris:—*Arsenal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The splendid Library of LA BAUME LE BLANC, Duke of La Vallière, became the foundation of the existing Library of the Arsenal by purchase.

(513) Francis GRUDÈ, Sieur de **La Croix du Maine**,
✠ 1592.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part only of the vast Collections of this famous amasser of Histo-

rical MSS. have been preserved. They were obtained for the Imperial Library by purchase.

(514) Jerome **Lagomarsini**, ✠ 18 May, 1773.

Rome:—*Roman College Library*. [MSS.]

The choice and curious MS. Collections on CICERO of this distinguished Italian scholar now form part of the Library of the Roman College.

(515) Arthur **Lake**, *Bishop of Bath and Wells*,
✠ 4 May, 1626.

Oxford:—*New College Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

Wells:—*Cathedral Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

Worcester:—*Cathedral Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

Part of Bishop LAKE'S Library was given to New College, in the Collector's lifetime. This portion was said, at the time, to be worth—in the money of that day—about four hundred pounds. He was also a liberal contributor towards the Cathedral Libraries of Worcester and of Wells.

(516) Peter **Lambech**, ✠ 1680.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

The valuable Library of Peter LAMBECH (who had been Librarian to the Emperor) was purchased, after the Collector's death, for the Imperial Library.

(517) John Baptist **Lami**, ✠ 6 February, 1770.

Florence:—*Riccardian Library* [Part of Printed Books and MSS.]; *Marucellian Library*. [Part of Printed Books and MSS.]

Part of the Library of this scholar and author was bequeathed to the *Biccardiana*, and the remainder to the *Marucelliana*.

(518) Claude **Lancelot**, ✠ 15 April, 1695.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

Part of LANCELOT'S MSS. have merged into the vast Collection of the Department of MSS. in the Imperial Library.

(519) John Mary **Lancisi**, ✠ 21 January, 1720.

Rome:—*Lancisian Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

LANCISI gave his Library, in 1714, as the groundwork of a Public Library for Rome.

(520) *Marquess Ferdinand Landi*, ✠ 1850?

Placentia:—*Landi Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Marquess LANDI bequeathed his extensive and choice Library at Placentia to Trustees, for the use of the Public, by his Will of 10th December, 1846, and by a Codicil to that Will in 1849. He also bequeathed for its augmentation an endowment fund, producing 4000 lire yearly, and made provision for its continuance in the family mansion, and for its full accessibility. Within a few years of the founder's death the number of volumes reached 43,000. The Library includes an extensive series of MSS.

(521) *John Langermann*, ✠ 1762?

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

A Library, containing about 7000 volumes of printed books, collected by LANGERMANN, was added to the Town Library of Hamburgh, by gift of the Executors of the Collector, in 1762.

(522) *John Larpent*, ✠ 1824.

London:—*Bridgewater House Library*. [*MS. Plays by English Authors.*]

In 1853, Lord ELLESMERE purchased several hundred MS. Plays written between 1737 and 1824. They are the copies which were sent officially to the Licensers, and therefore often contain omitted passages and sufficiently curious notes; with a large body of correspondence, relating to dramatic censorship, entirely unpublished. In its present form the censorship dates from 1737, and it was Mr. Larpent (✠ 1824) who obtained his predecessors' MSS. They were sold by his widow in 1825 for £180, and, thirty years afterwards, were offered to the Trustees of the British Museum at the same price. The Trustees declined the purchase.

(523) *Constantine Lascaris*, ✠ 1493.

Messina:—*Town Library*. [*Part of MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Escorial:—*Royal Library*. [*Part of MSS. and Printed Books.*]

This eminent Greek grammarian and helper in the revival of learning in Western Europe bequeathed his Library to Messina. But part of it, during the wars in Italy, was carried off to Spain. Some of the books suffered in the great fire at the Escorial. Some still survive.

(524) John **Lascki**, ✠ 1560.

Basel:—*Town Library*. [*Part of Printed Books and MSS.*]

Escorial:—*Royal Library*. [*Part of Printed Books and*

Part of the Library of **BRASMUS** descended to his friend (by a bargain between the two, in virtue of which the survivor to inherit the Literary Collections of the other), and of the combined Collection a portion came to the Library at Basel; a portion went to Spain, and is still, I believe, in the Escorial; the third portion came to London, and was long preserved in a Library, founded by foreign refugees. Of its present place of I am unable to give any satisfactory and trustworthy account. I have reason to think that the books survive.

(525) M. **Laterrade**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Collection of Prints and Engravings, &c.*]

A vast Collection of Portraits and other Prints relating to the French Revolution, formed by **LATERRADE**, is now in the Imperial Library at Paris. It was purchased either from the Collector or from his Executors.

(526) John **Latham**, *M.D.*, ✠ 4 February, 18

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Collections on Hampshire Topography of Dr. **LATHAM** purchased for the British Museum, and are now MSS. ADDIT. 26,774—26,781.

(527) Latinus **Latini**, ✠ 21 January, 1593

Viterbo:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

A Library—said to be rich in annotated books—formed by an eminent scholar, now forms part of the Capitular Collection at Viterbo.

(528) Beatus F. A. J. D. **Latour Chatillon**
Zurlauben, ✠ 13 March, 1795.

Aarau:—*Public Cantonal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The fine Library of Baron **ZURLAUBEN** (eminent both as a scholar and as a military writer) was purchased, by the Senate of the Canton of Aargau, as the foundation of a Library for the Canton, and was established in Aarau, the chief town of the Canton.

(529) William **Laud**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠ 1645.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library* [MSS.]; *St. John's College Library* [MSS.].

London:—*Lambeth Palace Library* [State Papers]; *Rolls House* [State Papers.]

That open-handed public spirit which, in Archbishop LAUD, was not a whit less conspicuous than was his political rashness, or his inability to sympathise, mentally, with his political opponents (so as to realise to himself either their aims or their stand-point), made him a liberal contributor and fellow-worker with BODLEY, in his youth, for the creation of the great central Library of Oxford, notwithstanding his eager and lifelong interest in the augmentation of the special Library of St. John's College—to which he may be said to stand almost in the relation of second Founder. His gifts of MSS.—especially of Oriental and other Biblical MSS.—to the Bodleian were magnificent. Not less so were his benefactions to St. John's. Part of his State Papers fell into the hands of PBYNNE. Another portion is preserved at Lambeth. And yet another is in the Rolls House.

(530) John de **Launoi**, ✠ 10 March, 1678.

Laon:—*Town Library*. [Part of Printed Library.]

By his last Will, LAUNOI divided his books between the Missions of the *Place Royale* at Paris and the Seminarists of Laon. From the monastic owners last named it passed, eventually, to the Town of Laon.

(531) Charles **Leber**, ✠ 1838?

Rouen:—*Town Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

The splendid Library of LEBER was purchased by the Town of Rouen, in 1838, for 70,000 francs. There is a special Catalogue of it, which extends to four volumes, in print.

(532) John Giles **Le Fort**, ✠ 9 February, 1718;
and James Henry **Le Fort**, ✠ 3 October, 1751.

Liege:—*Archives of the Town*. [MSS.]

The very remarkable Genealogical Collections of these eminent Antiquaries (father and son) contain—(1) 710 Genealogies of noble and conspicuous families, not alone of Belgium, but of other countries, elaborately drawn and illustrated. (2) Extensive and miscellaneous Collections of Genealogy. (3) Genealogical Collections relating specially to the City and Province of Liege. The first Collection is arranged in twenty-five, the second in twenty-seven

volumes. The third is unbound, but is arranged in case nearly 3000 headings.

(533) Anne Lewis Francis-de-Paule **Le Fev
d'Ormesson de Noyseau**, ✠ 1794?

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Prints, &c.*]

An extensive Collection of Portraits and other Historical formed during many years' research by LE FEVRE D'ORME now an important constituent of the magnificent and almost quite) unrivalled Print-Room of the Imperial Library.

(534) George William von **Leibnitz**, ✠ 171

Hanover:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The extensive Literary and Historical Collections of L were bequeathed by him to the Royal Library of Hanover. of his Autograph Letters were included in the sale of Libri London, in March and April, 1859. They have, probably added to the Ashburnham Library in Sussex.

(535) Robert **Leighton**, *Archbishop of Glasgo*
1 February, 1684.

Dunblane:—*Cathedral or Episcopal Library*.

Archbishop LEIGHTON bequeathed his Library as the group of a Public Collection for Dunblane.

(536) John **Leland**, ✠ 18 April, 1552.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Hatfield House (*Hertfordshire*). [*MSS.*]

London:—*British Museum Library* [*MSS.*]; *Rolls House* [

Part of the MS. Collections of LELAND are now in the B by the gift of William BURTON, a worthy follower in LE steps. Another portion was obtained by Lord BURGHLEY, now at Hatfield. Many papers fell into the hands of the u gatherer, Sir Robert COTTON, and are now in the British M Others were long preserved in the Chapter House of Westr and are now in the new Rolls House.

(537) Albert **Le Mire**, ✠ 1640.

Antwerp:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of LE MIRE, containing important Collecti the History of Belgium, was bequeathed to the Town of Ar by the Collector, to be kept as a Public Library.

- (538) Peter **Le Neve** (*Norroy King-of-Arms*),
✠ 24 September, 1729.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MSS. of Peter LE NEVE are in the British Museum. Part have been dispersed. Nearly total dispersion has been, I believe, the fate of the large Collection of his relative and brother-antiquary, John LE NEVE, author of the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*.

Among the LE NEVE Papers in the Museum are some Letters and MS. Collections on Heraldry. These form part of the Harleian Library, and were purchased by Lord OXFORD. (See Wanley's *MS. Diary*.)

- (539) Sampson **Lennard**, ✠ August, 1633.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Heraldic MSS.*]

- (540) **Leonard, of Vinci** (in the Valdarno),
✠ 2 May, 1520.

Windsor Castle:—THE QUEEN'S LIBRARY. [*Drawings, Sketches, and MS. Notes.*]

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*Physico-Mathematical MSS. and Sketches.*]

Had the surviving MSS. of this famous man borne any fair proportion to the extent of his studies, or of those achievements which his energy enabled him to crowd into a less space than the ordinary threescore years and ten, they would have been not less encyclopædical in their character and breadth of subject than large in number. But the fate of his MSS. has been singularly unfortunate.

When FRANCIS the First invited LIONARDO to France, the great artist left his books and drawings in the charge of his friend Francis MELZI at Valpiro. Subsequently, he gave them to MELZI by bequest.¹ By the year 1587, they had fallen into such neglect, that a dishonest tutor employed in the MELZI family was able to extract thirteen volumes of MSS. and Drawings from an old paper chest without detection. He carried them to Florence, in the hope of selling them there. At Florence they attracted the attention of a scholar, one MAZZENTA, who became, at least in intention, the means of restoring them to the MELZI family. But when he offered them to the then head of it, Horace MELZI, he was told that he was welcome to keep them for himself. "I," said Horace, "have a lot of boxes full of them in my garrets, and they are more than I want. You needed not to have given yourself the trouble of bringing me these." The news of MELZI's 'liberality' spread abroad, and he soon had more applicants for DA VINCI Sketches and MSS. One of these told him that if he had given the thirteen volumes to

¹ *Piot, Cabinet de l'Amateur*, pp. 80, 64.

(544) John **Leyden**, ✠ 28 August, 1811.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Collections and Correspondence.*]

LEYDEN'S MSS. were purchased from his Representatives by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(545) Edward **Lhwyd**, ✠ July, 1709.

Shirburn Castle (*Oxfordshire*). [*MSS.*]

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*). [*MSS.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the Archæological MSS. of LHWYD are at Shirburn, whither they came, by the bequest of William JONES, F.R.S., to the second Earl of MACOLESFIELD. Another portion of LHWYD'S MSS. was purchased by Sir Thomas SEBRIGHT, of Beechwood. These were eventually sold by public auction. A part of those so sold is, I believe, now in the Middle Hill Library. Others are in the British Museum. The SEBRIGHT part of the Collection extended to 150 volumes, relating chiefly to the antiquities and the philology of Ireland and of Wales.

(546) *Count* **William Libri**.

Ashburnham Park (*Sussex*). [*Part of MSS. collected by him.*]

(547) Duncan **Liddel**, 17 December, 1613.

Aberdeen:—*Mareschal College Library*.

Dr. LIDDEL bequeathed his Library to Mareschal College.

(548) Baptist de **Lignamine**, *Bishop of Padua*,
✠ 1455.

Padua:—*St. John's Library*. [*MSS.*]

Bishop Baptist de LIGNAMINE gave his MSS. by Will to St. John's Library at Padua, in 1455.

(549) Peter **Ligorio**, ✠ 1580.

Turin:—*Archives*. [*Autograph MSS.*]

(550) . . . von **Lindenau**, ✠ . . .

Altenburgh:—*Gymnasium Library*.

Von **LINDENAU** gave his Library to the Gymnasium of burgh during his lifetime.

(551) John **Lindsay** (of Balcarres), *Lord Menmuir*,
✠ 3 September, 1598.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [*Historical MSS.*]

The greater part of Lord **MENMUIR**'s MS. Collections, better as the 'Balcarres MSS.,' relate to the affairs of Scotland during the reign of **MARY**. It includes a mass of State Correspondence with France.

(552) Charles **Linnæus**, ✠ 10 January, 1772

London:—*Linnæan Society* [*Printed Books, MS. Collections, and Museum*]; *British Museum Library* [*Part of MSS.*]

Charles **LINNÆUS** the younger purchased the Library at Stockholm from his mother, but survived only until 1783. At his death the Collections reverted to the vendor, by inheritance, and were sold to Sir J. E. **SMITH**. By gift of the ultimate purchaser they were deposited in the **Linnæan Society**, of which he was the founder.

(553) Joseph Nicholas de **Lisle**, ✠ 11 July, 1782

Paris:—*Library of the Naval Department* [*Astronomical and Geographical Collections.*]

The scientific Collections of De **LISLE** came to the French Library by a purchase of **LEWIS XV.**

(554) Clement **Littill**, ✠ 1580.

Edinburgh:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This Collection was the groundwork of the existing Library of Edinburgh University.

(555) Ferdinand von **Lobkowitz**, ✠ . . .

Raudnitz-on-Elbe:—*Lobkowitz Library*.

[See No. 429.]

(556) J. D. **Loevensen**, ✠ 1710.

Hanover:—*St. Giles's Church Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

This Library was bequeathed to St. Giles's Church by the Collector.

(557) James **Logan** (of Pennsylvania), ✠ . . .

Philadelphia:—*Town or Franklin Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

LOGAN bequeathed his Library as an augmentation to that which FRANKLIN had founded for the Town of Philadelphia.

(558) Augustus **Lomenie de Brienne**, ✠ 1638.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*State Papers and other MSS*.]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*State Papers and other MSS*.]

For an account of the curious incident which brought part of the papers of this famous Collector and statesman to London, I refer the Reader, once again, to *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum*.

(559) Abbé de **Louvois**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS*.]

Abbé de Louvois' Papers were purchased from his heirs for the Imperial Library.

(560) Sir Hudson **Lowe**, ✠ 10 January, 1844.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Correspondence, &c.*]

Sir H. LOWE's Correspondence was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1854.

(561) Andrew **Lucchese**, ✠ . . .

Girgenti:—*Town Library*.

This Collector bequeathed his Library to the Townsfolk of Girgenti.

(562) Ami **Lullin**, ✠ . . .

Geneva:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

LULLIN's Library is preserved at Geneva for public use, by bequest of the Collector.

(563) John de **Lumley**, *Lord Lumley*, ✠ 16

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books and Shirburn Castle*. [*Part of Printed Books*.]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Part of Printed Books*.]

The last Lord LUMLEY had inherited part of the Literary Col-
of the family of FITZALAN, and had purchased part of the Lib-
Archbishop CRANMER. His Library was purchased by Prince
son of King JAMES I. On the Prince's death part of it came
Royal Library. Another part was dispersed. Some books, f-
part of the LUMLEY and Prince HENRY Collections, are
Shirburn Castle. Others are in the Bodleian. What rema-
the Royal Collection, as GEORGE II had inherited it from
decessors on the throne, was given by him to the nation in 17

(564) Martin **Luther**, ✠ 18 February, 1546

Wolfenbuettel:—*Ducal Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Part of LUTHER'S Library was bought at Erfurt, of the
AURIFABER, by Duke JULIUS of Brunswick, about the year
Another and larger portion of what—if preserved intact—
have been a priceless treasure, has been dispersed. A few
are still preserved in the University Library of Halle.

(565) Daniel **Lysons**, ✠ 1800.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS. and Printed*

(566) Charles **Lyttleton**, *Bishop of Carlisle*
✠ 1769.

Ashburnham Place:—[*MS. Correspondence*.]

M.

(567) Nicholas **Machiavelli**, ✠ 22 June, 15
✠ 2 May, 1621.

Florence:—*Palatine Library*. [*MSS. and Corresponden*

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of Correspon*

Part of the MSS. of MACHIAVELLI came, after his death, i-
hands of his friend BUONACCORSI; but it is hard to trace the
sequent history. On that point, I have consulted, in va-
official (and most valuable) *Statistica delle Biblioteche del*
d'Italia, drawn up by order of the Minister NATOLI, in 1865.

(568) *Sir* George **Mackenzie** (of Rosehaugh), ✠ . . .

Edinburgh:—*Library of the Faculty of Advocates.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This eminent Collector and Advocate gave his Library to the Faculty in his lifetime.

(569) William **Maclure**, ✠ 1818.

Philadelphia:—*Academy of Natural Sciences.* [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. MACLURE gave his Library, as the groundwork of a Public Collection, to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

(570) Thomas **Madox**, ✠ 1733.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Historical MSS. and Records.*]

MADOX'S Collections are invaluable for British History. They were given to the Museum by his Widow. The series embraces the labour of the best years of the Collector's life.

(571) Nicholas **Magens**, ✠ . . .

Manchester:—*Free City Library.*

Of the curious Commercial Library formed by MAGENS, and now at Manchester, I have already given some notice in the present volume. (See c. iv of Book I.)

(572) Anthony **Magliabechi**, ✠ 1747.

Florence:—*National, or Magliabechian Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

[See Book III, c. vi.]

(573) *Cardinal* Angelo **Mai**, ✠ 8 September, 1854.

Rome:—*Vatican Library.*

This fine Library, rich in linguistics (6950 volumes of Printed Books, and 292 MSS.), was bought by PIUS IX for the sum of 19,733 scudi. Of the remarkable career of the great scholar who collected it, the following is an epitome; derived, in part, from his recent biographer:—

Angelo MAI, born at Schilpario, in the Province of Bergamo, 7 March, 1774, was the pupil of Luigi Mozzi, a Jesuit. He joined that order, in the Duchy of Parma, in 1799; then went to Milan, and was made a Doctor of the Ambrosiana. Here he entered on his true vocation, amidst its Palimpsests.

been gathered by M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, to whose liberality her recent Editor, M. LAVALLÉE, is, I believe, indebted for the communication of between nine hundred and a thousand several documents.

(577) Nicholas **Malebranche**, ✠ 1715.

Paris:—*Library of M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES.* [MSS.]

The rich and precious MSS. of MALEBRANCHE descended to John Felix ADRY, the Oratorian, in virtue of his heirship to the Jesuit ANDRÉ, the well-known friend of the French philosopher. From ADRY they came to MILLON, at whose death, in 1840, a considerable portion of MALEBRANCHE'S papers was acquired by their present possessor.

(578) *Sir* John **Malcolm**, ✠ 31 May, 1833.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [Collection of Persian MSS.]

Sir J. MALCOLM'S MSS. were bought, in 1864, by the Trustees of the British Museum

(579) Edmund **Malone**, ✠ 25 May, 1812.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [Part of Printed Library.]

MALONE'S Library, rich in Shakesperian literature, was bequeathed to the Bodleian. Its treasures have scarcely, in 1868, been fairly examined and explored.

(580) *Marquess* Frederick **Manfredini**, ✠ 1829?

Padua:—*Seminary Library.*

A choice and extensive series of Prints, bequeathed to the Seminary Library at Padua in 1829.

(581) Anthony Mary **Manni**, ✠ about 1730.

Florence:—*Magliabechian Library.*

MANNI'S Library was given to the Magliabechiana by the Collector.

(582) William Lort **Mansel**, D.D., ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Jesus College Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The fine Library of MANSSEL was bequeathed to Jesus College.

(583) Thomas **Mansell**, *Lord Mansell of Margate*
✠ 1723.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Collection of Charters*
Lord MANSSELL gave his Collection to Lord OXFORD. It came to the Museum as part of the HARLEIAN MSS.

(584) Robert **Mapletoft**, ✠ 20 August, 1677.

Ely:—*Cathedral Library*.

This Collector gave his books to Ely by his last Will. Dr. MAPLETOFT also bequeathed £100 to the University of Cambridge, in contribution towards the purchase-money necessary for the acquisition of the Oriental Library of James GOLIUS. That Collection however, or much of it, was acquired for the Bodleian, mainly by the exertions of Narcissus MARSH, then Principal of Alban Hall.

(585) Prosper **Marchand**, ✠ 14 June, 1756.

Leyden:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

MARCHAND bequeathed his Library to Leyden.

(586) Anthony **Marsand**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Louvre Library*. [*Petrarchian Library*.]

MARSAND'S Library, rich, above all, in Petrarchian literature, bought, in 1826, for the Louvre.

(587) William **Marsden**, ✠ 1836.

London:—*King's College Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

(588) George P. **Marsh**, ✠ . . .

Burlington (Vermont):—*Vermont College Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

This eminent writer gave his Library to Vermont College.

(589) Narcissus **Marsh**, *Archbishop of Dublin*,
✠ . . .

Dublin:—*Marsh's Public Library*. [*Printed and MS. Libraries*.]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

- (590) Thomas **Marshall**, *Rector of Lincoln College*,
✠ 13 April, 1685.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

Dr. MARSHALL bequeathed to the Bodleian a Collection of MSS., 159 in number, most of which were Oriental, together with all such printed books in his Library as were not already to be found in the Bodleian Collection.

- (591) Lewis Ferdinand **Marsigli**, ✠ 1 Nov., 1730.

Bologna:—*University Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

Count Lewis Ferdinand MARSIGLI, a native of Bologna, was eminent alike for his great knowledge of the arts of war, and for his severe calamities in most of his campaigns. MARSIGLI attained greater eminence still by a higher faculty and a rarer fortune. Amidst the bitterest trials of a Turkish captivity at one period, and of professional disgrace at another, he always found consolation in profound scientific study, and made his personal misfortune the source of great public services. He had uniformly continued to be a hard student, whether serving in the field or languishing in a Turkish prison. Amidst circumstances of life which forced him almost perpetually to be a wanderer, he attained great distinction, not only as a soldier, an engineer, and a naturalist, but as an Orientalist, as a student in many widely remote departments of archæology, and as a practical hydrographer. And in every one of these varied pursuits he kept directly public and philanthropic aims steadily in his view. In his native town he was the founder of a Museum, a Library, an Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of a Public Printing Office, richly furnished with Greek and Oriental founts, as well as with the more ordinary stock of types, and established expressly that it might work for scholars at prime cost. No man could better enter into the personal enjoyments of intellectual culture for culture's sake; and MARSIGLI gave much more than half of his active mental life to the direct service of the Public and of posterity.

Count MARSIGLI's gift to the University of Bologna included a collection of Greek, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian MSS., partly gathered during his imprisonment or on his return from it; and another considerable series, both of printed books and manuscripts, chiefly on the physical sciences. When once reorganized, the University Library grew apace. Within but a few years of the gift by MARSIGLI, part of the Collections of BUONFIGLIOLI and of ALDOBANDINI were added to it.

- (592) Michael **De Marolles**, ✠ 6 March, 1681.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [Prints, &c.]

An extraordinary Collection of Prints, chiefly historical, amassed

by **MAROLLES**, was acquired, by purchase, for the then Library at Paris, after the Collector's death.

(593) Francis **Martin**, ✠ . . .

Caen:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the fine Library left by **MARTIN** (Abbot of the Monastery of the Cordeliers) suffered from the ravages of the Revolutionists, but a very valuable remnant of it is still preserved in the Town Library of Caen.

(594) John **Martyn**, ✠ 29 January, 1768.

Cambridge:—*Botanic Garden Library*. [*Printed Books MSS.*]

The Botanical Library and other Collections of **MARTYN** given by him as a groundwork for the University Botanic Garden and Library at Cambridge, seven years before his death.

(595) Peter **Martyr**, ✠ 12 November, 1562.

Geneva:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of Peter **MARTYR** was bought, in the year 1565 by the Town of Geneva, for the augmentation of its Public Library.

(596) Francis **Marucelli**, ✠ . . .

Florence:—*Marucellian Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

FRANCIS MARUCELLI bequeathed to Florence, together with an endowment fund, a Collection of books which became the foundation of the large and fine Library that now bears his name.

(597) Henry **Mason**, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Brasenose College Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

According to an old writer, **HENRY MASON** gave, in his lifetime, a valuable Library, together with a fund for its augmentation to Brasenose. But there is no precise record of the fact.

(598) Robert **Mason**, ✠ 1841.

Second Founder of the Library of Queen's, Oxford.

The Rev. Robert **MASON** was not himself eminent among book collectors, but he is a Prince among the Founders and Benefactors of Libraries. To Queen's he gave £30,000; to Bodley's Library £36,000. The entire sum—£66,000—was to be, and is, applied to the purchase of books.

(599) Jean Baptiste **Massillon**, ✕ 28 Sept., 1742.

Clermont:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of the Library of MASSILLON is preserved at Clermont.

(600) Camillo De' **Massimi** (*Papal Nuncio in Spain*),
✕ 1660?

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Correspondence.*]

The Diplomatic Correspondence of this eminent Nuncio was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(601) Increase **Mather**, ✕ 23 August, 1723.

(602) Cotton **Mather**, ✕ 13 February, 1728.

Worcester (*Massachusetts*):—*Library of the American Antiquarian Society*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Libraries of these two eminent Divines of New England were given to Worcester, by a descendant of the Collectors.

(603) **Matthew**, *Bishop of Worms*, ✕ 1415.

Heidelberg:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

A remnant of the MS. Library bequeathed to the Elector Palatine by MATTHEW, Bishop of Worms, is, I believe, still preserved at Heidelberg.

(604) Tobias **Matthew**, *Archbishop of York*, ✕ 1629.

Bristol:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

York:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Archbishop MATTHEW was a genuine lover of books. He gave part of his Collection, in his lifetime, to Bristol, as the beginning of a Public Library for the Town. The gift was liberally welcomed, and zealously seconded, by the contemporary Corporation, and as grossly neglected by their successors in Georgian days. At length—that they might be no longer bothered about its maintenance—they turned it into a Private *Subscription Library* in 1775. The exertions of Mr. TOVEY, of Bristol, and of some other citizens, redeemed this disgrace, quite recently; after a lapse of more than two generations. The remainder of the Archbishop's Library was given by his widow to York Cathedral. This residue contained more than three thousand books. In recording their gratitude to Mrs. MATTHEW, the Dean and Chapter remark of it, that it was "a rare example that so great care to advance learning should lodge in a woman's breast." But at least another example has to be recorded

whilst these sheets are passing through the press. [See c. iv of I, and also the entry under "William SALT," hereafter.]

The Dean and Chapter also recorded on this occasion the very honourable to themselves, that their Library was a Public "Through this Church," say they, "her liberality flows upon country.....The books are given to public use." On many of books which the Archbishop, in his lifetime, gave to Bristol wrote this inscription:—

Tobias Eboracum.
Vita mihi Christus.
Mors luorum.

(605) Edward **Maurice**, *Bishop of Ossory*, ✠ 17.

Kilkenny:—*Diocesan Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Bishop MAURICE bequeathed his Library to Kilkenny by his Will.

(606) *Sir* Theodore TURQUET de **Mayerne**,
✠ 15 March, 1655.

London:—*Library of the College of Physicians* [*Printed Books*]
Rolls House [*Letters, &c.*].

TURQUET DE MAYERNE bequeathed his Library to his professional colleagues and brethren. He was eminent in his day; but of it was said, with more than the common emphasis, that he deeply indebted to the earth for hiding his bad work. A Notebook and some of his Correspondence is in the Rolls House.

(607) M. de **Mazaugues**, ✠ . . .

Carpentras:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of this Collector (distinguished in the pursuit, in day) was purchased by Malachi d'INGUIMBERT, Bishop of Carpentras, and by that Prelate was bestowed on the town of Carpentras.

(608) Mark Anthony **Mazerot**, ✠ 1659.

Lyons:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

MAZEROT bequeathed his Library to Lyons.

(609) Julius **Mazzarini**, *Duke of Nivernois and Cardinal*, ✕ 9 March, 1661.

Paris:—*Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs* [*Political and Diplomatic Correspondence*]; *Imperial Library* [*Note-Books and other MSS.*]; *Mazzarine Library* [*Printed Books*].

Perugia:—*Town Library*. [*Part of MS. Correspondence.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MS. Correspondence.*]

If both the political and the literary, as well as the artistic, Collections of Cardinal MAZZARINI are now widely scattered, the dispersion is in no degree to be ascribed to any want of care or of forecast on his part. It may fairly be inferred that he foresaw how much the preservation of his MSS. would tend to enhance his fame, as well for rare versatility and breadth of genius as for that practical force of character which enabled him to fight successfully against a host of enemies, attacking him from almost all points of the compass at once; to raise himself, twice over, to the top of affairs; and to accumulate, twice over—on the second occasion, when in the decline of health—those magnificent treasures, both of art and of literature, the possession and love of which makes it indeed life to live, but adds terribly (as no one felt more keenly than did MAZZARINI) to the sorrows of death. The precious possessions which the Cardinal had gathered around him, within few years, and after his enemies had denuded his palace, and had twice forced its owner to flight, perhaps added nearly as much to the bitterness of MAZZARINI's closing days as they had added to the enjoyments of the days which went before them. The well-known exclamation, '*These are the things which make Death fearful,*' shows how hard a wrench it was to part from them. But it is honourable to the memory of a man who lacked the highest qualities of all—those which enable a man to enter fully into the scope of the words '*It is more blessed to give than to receive,*'—that his care to perpetuate his possessions for the enjoyment of posterity was not a merely posthumous care. In France, he was the first man to open the doors of a great Library to all—without exception—who cared to come in. He did this in the prime of life, and when under the full beams of greatness. And, when regulating on his death-bed the future disposal of his rich Collection of State Papers, he was anxious to make them contributive to the greatness of France, when he himself should be in the grave. They were to be placed, absolutely, at the disposal of COLBERT.

The Cardinal's directions on this point are thus expressed in his last Will:—"In regard to all the Despatches, Letters-missive, Negotiations, Treaties, and other papers, relating as well to his personal affairs as to the affairs of State—wheresoever they be—.....the

¹ *Testament et Codicilles de... Monseigneur Jules, Cardinal Mazzarini*, 3, 6, 7 March, 1661.

Cardinal-Duke humbly begs His Majesty to permit and mand that the whole shall be placed in the hands of the COLBERT.¹ He further desires that all matters of invention, arrangement, and the like, shall be left entirely to COLBERT's decision, with liberty to advise, for any needful assistance, with the Bishop of Fréjus, as regards papers relating to the same, and with M. de LIONNE in respect of all others."

If Cardinal MAZZARINI's anxious provisions for the handling of his papers had failed entirely to be carried out by the official friend to whom he gave the charge of them, his early attainments as soldier and as administrator would, doubtless, still have survived in History, as well as his more widely spread reputation as diplomatist and statesman; though—in regard to both departments of greatness—its *measure* must needs have been less accurate. It is only by the accident of the preservation of some of his letters amongst the muniments of a Roman family, that we have come to know that the man who raised himself from Italian tutorship to be Prime Minister of France had also a power in using the rhetoric of passion not altogether unworthy of that master in the art—

" Whose love was passion's essence ; who, like tree
On fire by lightning, with ethereal flame
Was kindled."

MAZZARINI's papers included the vast Collection of his ordinary statesman, Henry Augustus LOMENTIE DE BRIENNE, which had purchased. The combined Collection came, along with Colbert's, to the then Royal Library of France. There it remained. But the great series of political Correspondence, which has been, in our own days, claimed as the rightful inheritance of the Foreign Department. In the French Foreign Office between one hundred and four hundred volumes of the Correspondence of the State Papers of MAZZARINI are now in excellent arrangement, and they are to be seen, and used,—by such historical students as may be the needful voucher. Another and smaller portion of the Collection is still in the Imperial Library. And a few of the Cardinal's papers are to be found even in our own national repository, the British Museum, in addition to those which have long been preserved in Perugia.

The Cardinal's rich Library—the successor of that which he made a Public Library as early as 1643—was bequeathed to the Public by his Executors, in trust for the Public. But it was not made available, to the full extent of the donor's intention, until it was then established in the *Collège des Quatre Nations*, in the Palace of the French Institute. When the Cardinal bequeathed it to France, in connection with his College, he retained about 60,000 printed volumes. At the close of 1861

grown, I believe, to nearly 205,000 printed and about 3000 MS. volumes.

(610) Lorenzo de' **Medici**, ✠ April, 1492.

Florence:—*Laurentian Library*.

LORENZO 'the Magnificent' gave his Library as the foundation of the *Laurenziana*. Part of it was the ancestral Collection which he had inherited; but the bulk of it had been gathered by his own zealous researches and costly missions. POLIZIANO and PICO of Mirandola were among his ablest seconders in the work, and on his death-bed LORENZO expressed to both of them the regret he felt that he could not see the Laurentian Library further augmented. He was expecting, almost at the moment of death, the arrival of a rich cargo of books from the Levant.

(611) **Medici Family**.

Ashburnham Place. [*MS. Letters*.]

An important series of MEDICI Papers (obtained from LIBRI's Collection) is now among the rich store of MSS. which have been acquired, within a brief period, by the present Lord ASHBURNHAM.

(612) Gerard **Meerman**, ✠ 15 December, 1771.

(613) John **Meerman**, ✠ 15 August, 1815.

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*). [*MSS.*]

A considerable portion of the combined MEERMAN Library was purchased by Sir Thomas PHILLIPS, when at the Hague, in the year 1824.

(614) **Count Mejan** (of Munich), ✠ . . .

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV purchased the Library of Count MEJAN in 1847, as an addition to the Royal Public Library of Berlin.

(615) Philip **Melanchthon**, ✠ 19 April, 1560.

Rome:—*Ghigi Library*; **Dresden**:—*Royal Library*;
Gotha:—*Ducal Library*; **Nuremberg**:—*Public Library*;
Breslau:—*Royal Library*; **Aschaffenburg**:—*Town Library*;
Wittenberg:—*University Library*; **Olmuetz**:—*University Library*. [*MS. Letters and other Papers*.]

The enumeration given above will enable the reader partly to estimate what sort of task it was to which FRANCIS VAN DE VELDE

devoted the best years of his life, upon undertaking the publication of a complete edition of the Letters of MELANCHTHON. But that enumeration is only a partial one. MELANCHTHON'S Letters are scattered over all parts of Europe, and have to be gathered from nearly thirty different Libraries. With vast labour, VAN DE VELDE had at length collected more than four hundred letters; but the difficulties multiplied, and the Collector's health began to flag. He died, with the task yet incomplete, leaving it to be resumed by other, but not more loving or more able, hands. A large proportion of the letters which VAN DE VELDE himself prepared for publication may really be said to have been disinterred. Prior to the researches which he set on foot they were unknown, great as is their value for the literary as well as for the religious history of the first half of the sixteenth century.

The number of letters at Gotha alone is more than a hundred; the number of those preserved at Nuremberg is also large. Of the labours of VAN DE VELDE, DR. SCHELER has recently given a very interesting account.¹

¹ Scheler, *Der App. Melanchthonianus, &c. (in Serapeum, vol. xxviii, pp. 60, seqq.)*

The MSS. of the University Library of Olmütz include the Autograph MS. of MELANCHTHON'S *Loci Communes*, with numerous and most characteristically elaborate corrections, in the same hand, which appear to show that this MS. was prepared for press. In 1600 it was the property of Elias HUTTER, who wrote upon one of its fly-leaves—"Diess Buch sollen meine Erben nicht von sich lassen," &c. At a much later period it became the property of Ferdinand HORMAN, Baron of Gruenpuechel, &c., who was attached to the Court of Vienna, and from his Collection it passed to that of the Olmütz University.

(616) Giles **Menage**, ✠ 23 July, 1692.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

Part of the MSS. and MS. Collections of MENAGE are now in the French Imperial Library, whither they appear to have come by purchase.

(617) Nicholas **Menciforte**, ✠ . . .

Ancona:—*Town Library*. [Printed Books.]

MENCIFORTE bequeathed his Library to the Town of Ancona.

(618) Joseph **Mendham**, ✠ 1856.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [Italian and Spanish MSS.]

MENDHAM bequeathed his valuable MSS. (about fifty in number) to the University of Oxford. His well-known labours on the

curious literary history of the Papal 'Indexes' indicate, in large measure, the special character of his Collection.

(619) James **Mentel**, ✠ 1670?

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

MENTEL'S Library was purchased, by order of LEWIS XIV, for the then Royal Library at Paris.

(620) John de **Mesmes**, ✠ . . .

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*):—*Library of Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS* [*MSS.*]

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MSS. of the President de MESMES was purchased by Sir Thomas PHILLIPPS. Another and more considerable portion of them is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris.

(621) Peter **Metastasio**, ✠ 12 April, 1782.

Sienna:—*Town Library*. [*MS. Letters*.]

Lisbon:—*National Library of Portugal*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

METASTASIO'S Library was purchased for the National Collection of Portugal after the Collector's death. Part of his Correspondence is at Sienna.

(622) *Cardinal* Joseph Gaspar **Mezzofanti**,

✠ 15 March, 1849.

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Pope PIUS IX bought the Library of this famous linguist and scholar, that the Collections which, indirectly, had rendered great service to learning in their owner's lifetime, might still subserve its interests in perpetuity.

MEZZOFANTI began his useful career in Bologna itself, as University Librarian, in 1815, and he retained that office until 1832. He then went to Rome, where the greater part of the remaining seventeen years of his life were past.

His writings—like those of many other men who have risen to a conspicuous position, and to widespread conversational renown, as lions in linguistics—are very inconsiderable. But his acquirements were made generously available to other scholars; and, as a Librarian, he was a zealous and a useful worker throughout a long life.

To this brief mention of a deservedly famous man I will but add the amusingly characteristic words of BYRON in relation to him. They were written whilst MEZZOFANTI was Librarian at Bologna.

“I do not recollect,” says BYRON, “a single foreign literary that I wished to see twice, except MEZZOFANTI, who is a language, a Briareus of the parts of speech. . . . I tried his language of which I knew but an oath or adjuration of the go postillions, savages, pirates, boatmen, sailors, pilots, g muleteers, camel-drivers, vetturini, post-masters, post-ho post-houses—and everything in post—and, by Heaven! h me in my own idiom.”

Cardinal MEZZOFANTI'S Library is more conspicuous for bined richness and (in some measure, at least) rarity of its than for its numerical extent. It was eminently the Libra priate to a working linguist and philologist. And—as man well know—some of the books which linguists most covet are amongst books very hard to be obtained. To acquire some the Collector may have to watch and to wait during half a And he will have, as like watchful competitors in the qu Collectors who care nothing about linguistics, but covet so most curious amongst linguistical books, simply as rare ar marking memorials of the extension into remote and still b lands of the art of printing. Of books of this sort MEZZOF amassed not a few.

(623) H. J. Michael, ✠ 1847.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Hebrew and other Orient*]

The books of this famous Hebrew Collector were for Oxford and for London respectively, by purchase Executors.

(624) John George Milich, ✠ 1726.

Goerlitz:—*Public Library.*

MILICH bequeathed to Goerlitz a valuable Library, co about 7000 volumes of Printed Books and 200 MSS.

(625) William Henry Mill, D.D., ✠ 25 Dec.,

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*MSS.*]

The valuable Oriental MSS. of Dr. MILL were acquired University of Oxford (in two several purchases) in the year 1858. They extend to 160 volumes, and were bought for £

(626) Aubin Lewis Millin, ✠ 14 August, 18

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Archæological MSS.*]

A valuable Collection of MSS., formed by this eminent

and Archæologist, was acquired by the Imperial Library, after his death.

(627) *Rev. Dr. Millington, Rector of Newington,*
✠ 1729.

New York:—*Society Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. MILLINGTON bequeathed his Library to the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. By the Committee of that Society it was immediately presented to the Corporation of New York, "for the use of the Clergy and Gentlemen of that Colony and of the neighbouring Provinces." The gift may be regarded as one of the fruits of the exertions of the liberal-minded Dr. BRAY [see Book I, c. i, of this volume], as well as one, among many, gratifying instances of the public recognition of the real solidarity of interests between England and America, a solidarity which is not less real—despite all surface differences and passing animosities—in the nineteenth than it was in the eighteenth century.

(628) C. B. von **Miltitz**, ✠ . . .

Dresden:—*Royal Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Part of the Library of Baron von MILTITZ was acquired, in 1845, for the Royal Library of Dresden.

(629) M. **Miron**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library.*

MIRON bequeathed part of his Library, in trust for the Public, to the Doctrinists ('*Prêtres de la Doctrine*'). It suffered, in common—more or less—with nearly all similar bequests, in the outrages of the first Revolution; but a remnant of it is, I believe, still preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris.

(630) Cæsar de **Missy**, ✠ 10 August, 1775.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Part of the Library of Cæsar de MISSY was bought by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(631) *Sir Andrew Mitchell*, ✠ 28 January, 1771.

London:—*British Museum Library.* [*MSS.*]

The Diplomatic Correspondence and other State Papers of Sir Andrew MITCHELL were bought from his Executors by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(632) Peter **Mitte von Caprariis**, ✠ . . .

Memmingen:—*Town Library*. [MSS.]

The MSS. which had been gathered by MITTE VON CAP were presented by the Collector, in 1467, to his fellow-townsmen.

(633) J. G. **Moenckeberg**, ✠ . . .

Hamburg:—*Record House Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

Extensive Printed and MS. Collections, relating to Hamburg which had been gathered by MOENCKEBERG, and are now in the Library of the Record House, were bought in 1843; apparently by the Collector's Executors.

(634) *Baron* von **Moll**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

A large portion of the extensive Library which had been gathered by VON MOLL was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum early in the present century.

(635) Joachim von **Moltke**, ✠ . . .

Copenhagen:—*University Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

The Library of VON MOLTKE now forms part of the extensive Collections belonging to the University of Copenhagen.

(636) Edward **Montagu**, *Earl of Sandwich*, K. G. ✠ 1672.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MS. Correspondence and Papers.]

The important MONTAGU Papers now in the Bodleian came together with the large CARTE Collections [see No. 173]. They relate especially to the Naval Service—both under the Commonwealth under CHARLES II—but are also of high value for the general history of the period, and particularly for that of events immediately preceding the Restoration.

(637) *Captain* **Montagu Montagu**, ✠ 1863.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [Printed Books.]

Captain MONTAGU bequeathed to the University of Oxford a very but both curious and valuable, Library of 700 volumes of printed books.

(638) Michael de **Montaigne**, ✠ 13 September, 1592.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

The fine Library of which MONTAIGNE has given so delightful an account in his *Essays* has long been dispersed. But the devotion to his memory of Dr. PAYEN has led to the recovery—with almost infinite labour—of a goodly number of volumes which now adorn the PAYEN Collection. A few MONTAIGNE MSS., consisting of letters and other papers, are preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris.

(639) John **Moore**, *Bishop of Ely*, ✠ 31 July, 1714.

Cambridge:—*University Public Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Bishop BURNET (who rarely indulges in rapturous expressions, especially about literature) has spoken with unwonted emphasis of laudation when describing the Library which GEORGE THE FIRST afterwards gave to Cambridge. Of Bishop MOORE'S Library he says, "It is a treasure, both of Printed Books and MSS., beyond what one would think the labours and life of one man could have compassed." "And the Bishop," he adds, "is as ready to communicate, as he has been careful to collect it."

GEORGE I made the good prelate's liberality perennial by the well-known donation which stands as one of the very few acts of public encouragement to Literature of which that reign can boast. It was a generous act, apart altogether from the political tincture by which it was marked.

Among Bishop MOORE'S MSS. an eighth-century copy of BEDA'S *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum* is pre-eminent. Being contemporaneous with the author (according to competent opinion), it was long thought to be in his autograph. Closer examination has shown that it is the work of two scribes, and that both were working from a common original, and under the hand of a reviser, by whose hand their errors are corrected and certain omissions supplied. And the history of this MS. is in other respects curious. It passed into France, and long remained there. In the reign of WILLIAM III it was bought at a public sale by, or for, Bishop MOORE.

[**Montbret**, see COQUEBERT DE MONTBRET.]

(640) Henry **Monteil**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Charters.*]

An important selection from the MS. Collections of this eminent French Historian was bought by the Trustees of the British Museum at a recent period.

(641) John Gabriel PETIT DE Montempuys
✠ 1760.

Paris:—*Library of the University of France.* [*Printed and MSS.*]

This Collector, who was a Rector of the University bequeathed to that body a Library of nearly 8000 volumes. Years later the Library of PETIT DE MONTEMPUYS was established in the building formerly belonging to 'Lewis-the-Great College' which the University had removed. In 1764 it acquired, by a large portion of the former Library of that College. The Library was transferred to the Sorbonne in 1825, but the title of "Library" was little used until 1846. Since that date there has been a liability to confusion of names, inasmuch as the ancient and famous "Sorbonne Library," about 1792, was, for the most part, dispersed amongst other Collections, public and private, by amongst the Public Libraries of Paris.¹ The MSS. were deposited in the Imperial Library ("Fonds Sorbonne").

¹ Rouland, *Rapport à l'Empereur Napoléon III.* March, 1861.

On the 16th March, 1861, the Emperor, on the proposition of the Minister of Public Instruction, ordered that the 'Library of the Sorbonne' should thenceforth be called 'Library of the University of France,' as it had originally been called. PETIT DE MONTEMPUYS may be regarded as its virtual founder, and Victor Cousin's recent splendid bequest [see No. 228] may claim the honour of having become to it a second founder.

(642) Charles DE ST. BAVON DE Montesquieu
✠ 10 February, 1755.

La Brède:—MONTESQUIEU *Library.* [*Printed Library and Autograph MSS.*]

The Library of MONTESQUIEU is said, by a recent and accurate describer of it, to include "everything that antiquity has bequeathed to us of supreme importance. The Library offers nothing striking in the way of luxury. The books preserved at La Brède are mostly old books, and many of them bear the traces of long and constant use."

² Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie*, p. 345.

(643) Cardinal Philip Monti, ✠ . . .

Bologna:—*University Library.*

Cardinal MONTI bequeathed his Library to the University of Bologna.

(644) Philip Morant, ✠ 25 December, 1717.

Ashburnham Place (*Sussex*):—Lord ASHBURNHAM'S [*MSS.*]

The MSS. of the well-known Historian of Essex passed from Stowe Park Library to that at Ashburnham.

(645) **Morel de Thoisy**, ✠ . . .**Paris**:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

A Collection of Tracts—chiefly, I believe, historical—was given by MOREL DE THOISY to the then Royal Library of France, in the year 1728.

(646) **James Morelli**, ✠ 1819.**Venice**:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Important Collections of MSS. and of Printed Tracts were, by the Collector's bequest, acquired by St. Mark's Library in 1819.

(647) **M. Morieau**, ✠ 1765.**Paris**:—*Library of the Institute of France*. [*Printed Books*.]

MORIEAU (who was the King's Attorney-General at Paris) bequeathed his Library to that City, where it long continued to be preserved as part of the Library of the Town Hall. It is now [see Book III, c. 1] part of the Library of the French Institute.

(648) **Sir Samuel Morland**, ✠ January, 1696.**London**:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]**Cambridge**:—*University Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Sir Samuel MORLAND was, in his own day, conspicuous both as a clever and shifty political emissary, and as a mechanical inventor, brimming over with ingenious contrivances of a labour-saving sort. But he is now chiefly remembered for the interest he took in the sufferings inflicted on the Vaudois, under the rule of Savoy (when Savoy was yet in its phase of subserviency to Spain and to the Pope). The religious sympathy he felt for the Vaudois led MORLAND to collect their Historical MSS. and to give them to the University Library of Cambridge, for safe preservation. The preservation has been so very safe that, for almost half a century, no use whatever had been made of the greater portion of the MORLAND MSS.¹ The answer to innumerable inquiries was, "*The other volumes are lost.*" They were, during all the time, it seems, on the shelves—but hidden behind other books—and were at length found to be there in 1861.

¹ Todd,
*Books of the
Vaudois.*
(1866)

(649) **George Morley**, *Bishop of Winchester*, ✠ 1684.**Winchester**:—*Cathedral Library*.

Bishop MORLEY bequeathed his Library (which was of considerable value) to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

(650) John **Morosini**, ✠ 7 November, 1756.

Vercelli:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

John MOROSINI bequeathed a Library of about 9000 volun the Town of Vercelli, together with a small fund for its augm tion.

(651) Peter **Morosini**, ✠ 1683?

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Literary Collections of Peter MOROSINI now form part o Library of St. Mark; probably, by the Collector's bequest.

(652) Lewis **Morris**, ✠ 1765.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Welsh MSS.*]

A considerable Collection of Welsh MSS., and some Printed B were bequeathed by the Collector to the Welsh School, Gray's Lane, London. The whole was purchased, many years afterw by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(653) William **Morris**, ✠ 1764.

Shirburn Castle:—*Lord MACCLESFIELD's Lib.* [*Welsh M*

Another Collection of Welsh MSS., which had been gath during many years' researches by William MORRIS, is now prese in Lord MACCLESFIELD's Library, whither it came as part of JONES bequest. [See No. 486.]

(654) Robert **Morrison**, *D.D.*, ✠ 1 August, 1833

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Chinese Books*.]

MORRISON—eminent as a laborious, scholarly, and exem Missionary in China—had collected a valuable Chinese Library. descended to his son, from whom, or from whose representativ was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, in 1845.

(655) *Count* **Mortara**, ✠ 14 June, 1855.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

COUNT MORTARA was one of those Collectors whose aim it gather, not many books, but choice books. His Collection sca exceeded, in number, 1100 volumes, but it is counted among Bodleian treasures.

(656) **Morton** Family.

Dalmahoy. [*Muniments*.]

An important series of Muniments of the MORTON Family—

it need scarcely be said, in materials for Scottish History—is preserved at Dalmahoy.

(657) John **Motteley**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Louvre Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of Mr. MOTTELEY came, by his bequest, to the Library at the Louvre, at a recent period.

(658) Francis **Mozzi**, ✠ 1787.

Macerata:—*Communal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

MOZZI bequeathed his Books to the Town or Commune of Macerata.

(659) John von **Mueller** (Historian), ✠ 29 May, 1806.

Schaffhausen:—*Town Library*.

The Literary Collections of this eminent Historian were acquired for the Town of Schaffhausen, in the year 1809.

(660) John von **Mueller** (Physiologist),

✠ 28 April, 1858.

Brussels:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

MUELLER'S Library was bought, in 1861, as an addition to the Royal Collection at Brussels. It contains 4877 works, in about 9600 volumes, and is entirely in the classes of 'Natural History,' 'Physiology,' and 'Comparative Anatomy.' Its value corresponds to the fame of this eminent Naturalist, and the cost to the Belgian Government was only £1200 (30,000 francs).¹

¹ Alvin, *Rapport triennal sur la Situation de la Bibliothèque Royale*, 1863, c. 59.

(661) Sebastian **Mueller**, *Bishop of Augsburgh*,

✠ 1644.

Munich:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of Bishop MÜLLER was acquired, for the Royal Collection at Munich, after that Prelate's death.

(662) George **Mund**, ✠ . . .

Elbing:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of George MUND was bought, in 1844, for the augmentation of the Town Collection at Elbing.

(663) Mark Anthony **Muret**, ✠ 1585.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*Library and Autograph MSS.*]

MURETUS bequeathed his Library and his MS. Collections to

and breadth—whatever may be thought about vigour and force of style—its productions will as little compare with those of the imperial pen, as the Duke's recorded speeches in the House of Lords will compare, for depth of thought and range of forecast, with the recorded speeches of NAPOLEON in the Council of State.

An interesting account was given by M. LIBBI, many years ago, of NAPOLEON's youthful MSS. now at Ashburnham, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but it fails to satisfy completely a reader's natural curiosity about the early history of the papers themselves. It is known, however, that they were at one time in the possession of Cardinal FESCH.¹ In their dates, they range from 1785 to 1793.

¹ *Souvenirs de la Jeunesse de Napoleon* (in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, vol. xxix, pp. 784—809).

(668) Gabriel Naudé, ✠ 29 July, 1653.

Paris:—*Mazarine Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

NAUDÉ gave part of his own Library to the famous Collection to the building up of which his thought, labour, and far-extended travels, had already so conspicuously contributed.

(669) A. von Neczeticz, ✠ 1414?

Prague:—*Chapter Library*. [*MSS.*]

(670) Julius Cæsar Negrisoni, ✠ . . .

Mantua:—*Town Library*.

The son and representative of NEGRISONI gave his father's Literary Collections to the Town of Mantua.

(671) Henry von Neithard, ✠ 1440?

Ulm:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

HENRY VON NEITHARD's gift was the groundwork of the 'Town Library' of Ulm; and was one of the earliest instances, in Germany, of a foundation strictly to be called a *Municipal Library*.

[See Book I, c. 1.]

(672) J. W. Neuhaus, ✠ 1777?

Leipzig:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

NEUHAUS was the Collector of a very curious *Horatian Library*;—that is, a Collection of Editions of the famous Poet, and of works in some way or other illustrative of his Poems and Life.

(673) . . . Neumann, ✠ . . .

Munich:—*Royal Library*. [*Chinese Books*.]

NEUMANN'S Chinese Collections were acquired for Munich by purchase.

(674) Camille de **Neuville**, *Archbishop of Lyons*,
✠ 1693.

Lyons:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Archbishop DE NEUVILLE bequeathed his Library to the Town Lyons, in 1693.

(675) Thomas **Nevill**, *Dean of Canterbury*,
✠ 2 May, 1615.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library*.

The Library of Thomas NEVILL was given by the Collector Trinity College in his lifetime.

(676) William **Newcome**, *Archbishop of Armagh*,
✠ 11 January, 1800.

London:—*Lambeth Palace Library*. [*Printed and Annotated Books*.]

(677) . . . **Newcome**, ✠ . . .

Grantham:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Library of Mr. NEWCOME was given, by Will, to the Town Grantham, in the course of the last century. Nothing more than the fact of the bequest seems to have been recorded about the Testator.

(678) Sir Isaac **Newton**, ✠ 20 March, 1727.

Hurstbourne Park (Hants):—Lord PORTSMOUTH'S *Library*. [*Part of Library and of MS. Correspondence*.]

Shirburn Castle (Oxon):—Lord MACCLESFIELD'S *Library*. [*Part of Library and of MS. Correspondence*.]

Cambridge:—*Corpus Christi College Library*. [*Part of Library and of MS. Correspondence*.]

Oxford:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Other portions of Correspondence*.]

NEWTON left behind him, say his biographers, more than 40 sheets of paper filled with MS. in his autograph. The reader will rightly estimate that fact, and what it involves (as to the number of years over which the authorship—very little of which was deliberately prepared or intended for the press—extended), can hardly feel surprised at the wide dispersion of NEWTON'S MSS.

The extensive Collection at Hurstbourne Park came to the PORTSMOUTH

MOUTH family by their descent from NEWTON's relatives, the CONDUITS. That at Shirburn Castle consists, in a large measure, of Collections made during NEWTON's lifetime by his friends and fellow-workers, JOHN COLLINS (✕ 10 November, 1683) and WILLIAM JONES (✕ July, 1749), both—but at different periods—eminent Fellows of the Society over which NEWTON so long presided.

JONES repeatedly acted as the Amanuensis and Editor of Sir Isaac NEWTON, and he had inherited the papers of COLLINS. He was the survivor of NEWTON by twenty-two years; of COLLINS, by sixty-six years. At his own death he bequeathed his extensive Collection to Sir Isaac NEWTON's successor in the chair of the Royal Society, George, second Earl of MACCOLESFIELD.

Among NEWTON's MSS. at Hurstbourne Park are copies and extracts of numerous Works on Alchemy, including *The Metamorphoses of the Planets*, by JOHN de MONTE SNYDERS [62 pp. 4to, with a key to that work]; a large '*Index Chemicus*,' and '*Supplementum Indicis Chemicæ*.' These are in his own hand, as are also many pieces of Alchemical Poetry from NORTON's '*Original*,' and BASIL VALENTINE's '*Mystery of the Microcosm*,' and a small treatise entitled '*Thesaurus Thesaurorum, sive Medicina Aurea*.' A printed copy of the worthless book, entitled '*Secrets Revealed, or an Open Entrance to the Shut Palace of the King*,' by W. C. (London, 1699), is covered with notes in Sir Isaac's hand.

His correspondence with CORES, on the Second Edition of his '*Principia*,' is in Trinity College, Cambridge, and has been published by ECLESTON. His letters to FLAMSTEED are in Corpus Library at Oxford. FLAMSTEED's letters are partly at Shirburn Castle, and partly at Hurstbourne. Many of the Theological MSS., and a considerable portion of NEWTON's Correspondence, are also at Hurstbourne Park. Of the NEWTON MSS. at Shirburn Castle, I have given a somewhat detailed account in '*Libraries and their Founders*' [1864].

(679) Claude **Nicaise**, ✕ October, 1701.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

The MSS. of NICAISE were purchased for the Royal Library of France early in the last century.

(680) Pope **Nicholas V** [THOMAS of Sarzana],

✕ 24 March, 1455.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Pope NICHOLAS V bequeathed the fine Library which he had gathered during widespread researches throughout Europe and the East. Like other contemporary benefactions, it suffered injury and loss during the stormy period which followed. But a remnant of it survives.

(681) Nicholas **Nicoli**, ✠ 23 January, 1437.

Florence:—*Laurentian Library*. [*MSS.*]

NICOLI obtains a place amongst the illustrious men of Italy—a roll so long that the title to a place of any name in it may well be subjected to keen scrutiny—less by his writings than by his munificence to his fellow-townfolk. The reader who is interested, either in the man or in the literary tastes of the period, will find a striking estimate of NICOLI and of his gift drawn up by the hand of a friend and famous contemporary, Poggio BRACCIOLINI, in the *Veterus Scriptorum Amplissima Collectio*, vol. iii, cols. 730–736.

(682) John **Norden**, ✠ 1626.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Topographical MSS.*]

Part of NORDEN'S MSS. were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. Others came to the same repository as part of the Harleian Collection.

(683) Frederick **North**, Sixth *Earl of Guildford*,
✠ 182...

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Part of Lord GUILDFORD'S Library—eminently rich in Greek, and especially in Roman Literature—was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum after the Collector's death.

(684) Ferdinand **Nunez de Gusman**, ✠ 1553.

Salamanca:—*University Library*.

NUÑEZ DE GUSMAN gave his Library to the University of Salamanca.

O.

(685) **O'Connor** (of Belaganare), ✠ . . .

Ashburnham Place (*Sussex*):—*Lord Ashburnham's Library*. [*MSS.*]

A valuable Collection of Irish MSS., and of MSS. relating to the History and Antiquities of Ireland, was acquired by Richard, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, from the O'CONOR Family, and placed in the Library at Stowe, whence it passed into the possession of the present Lord ASHBURNHAM.

(686) Adam **Oelschlager**, ✠ 21 February, 1761.

Holstein:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

The Library of OLEABIUS is preserved in Holstein, but whether by gift or by purchase I know not.

(687) George **Offor**, ✠ 4 August, 1864.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Collections.*]

Mr. OFFOR'S MS. Collections were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum shortly after his death. They relate, more especially, to the History of the English Bible, and of Biblical Literature in England during the 16th century. They now form ADDITIONAL MSS., 26,670 to 26,675.

(688) Thomas **Oldys**, ✠ 15 April, 1761.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MS. Collections of Thomas OLDYS—invaluable for the Literary History of our country—were bought by Edward HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, and are now part of the Harleian Collection.

(689) Godfrey **Olearius**, ✠ 20 February, 1685.

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Part of Library.*]

The Library of OLEARIUS (chiefly consisting of controversial writings on points in conflict between the Romanist and Protestant Communions) is now part of the extensive Collection of the University of Leipsic.

(690) Hannibal **Olivieri degli Abbate**,
29 September, 1789.

Pesaro:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

OLIVIERI'S Collection was specially rich in works relating to Pesaro and its neighbourhood. It contains also many choice MSS. of Italian Literature. It was bequeathed by the owner to Pesaro.

(691) David **Oppenheimer**, ✠ 1737.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*.

The magnificent Hebrew Library of the OPPENHEIMERS was purchased by the University of Oxford, after the Collector's death. Dr. HOFFMANN (of Hamburg) has given, lately, in the *Serapeum*, an interesting series of articles containing—not, indeed, its history, but—most valuable materials for its history, as a Collection.

(692) Charles d'**Orleans de Rothelin**, ✠ 1746.

Madrid:—*Royal Library*. [*Part of Library, Printed and MS.*]

Part of the Library of Charles d'ORLEANS DE ROTHELIN is now preserved in the Royal Collection at Madrid, whither it came, by purchase, in 1746.

(693) Robert Orme, ✠ 14 January, 18

London:—*India Office Library.* [*Printed Books and*

A very valuable Collection of Books and Charts on the India, formed, during many years of laborious research, by a eminent Historian, was bequeathed by the Collector to the East India Company. It now forms part of the Library of his successors.

(694) Fulvio Orsini, ✠ 18 January, or 8 May

Rome:—*Vatican Library.*

ORSINI'S Library was bequeathed by the Collector to the

(695) James Philip d'Orville, ✠ 14 September

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [MSS.]

The rich Collection of MSS. formed by D'ORVILLE was given to the University of Oxford, after that Collector's death.

(696) Jerome Osorio, *Bishop of Sylva,*
✠ 20 August, 1580.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*

Of the acquisition of the Library of Bishop OSORIO two accounts have been given. According to one account, it was brought to England by the Earl of Essex; according to another, it was part of the spoil won by RALEGH, and was, by him, given to the University. RALEGH had, before the Islands Expedition of 1597, been a factor to the University; but his Correspondence throws no light on the particular incident here referred to.

(697) Arnold d'Ossat, *Cardinal,* ✠ 13 March

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Part of Correspondence.*]

The MSS. of Cardinal d'OSSAT—or, rather, part of them—were given to the Royal Library of France, and, with his other Collections, passed from his hands to the hands of COLBERT.

(698) . . . Ossolinski, ✠ . . .

Lemberg:—*Town Library?* [*Printed Books.*]

OSSOLINSKI'S Library was given to Lemberg by the own

(699) **Ottoboni Family.**

Rome:—*Vatican Library* [*MSS. and Printed Books*]; **OTTOBONI Library** [*MSS. and Printed Books*].

The **OTTOBONI** Collections are of two periods, and are preserved in separate Libraries, but both at Rome. The earliest are, I believe, in the **OTTOBONI Library** founded by Pope **ALEXANDER VIII** (Peter **OTTOBONI**), who died on the 1st February, 1691. The later Collection seems to have been purchased by Pope **BENEDICT XIV** (Prosper **LAMBERTINI**), ✠ 3 May, 1758), for the Vatican Library.

(700) Thomas **Otway**, *Bishop of Ossory*, ✠ 1692.

Kilkenny:—*Diocesan Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Bishop **OTWAY** bequeathed his books to Kilkenny, in 1692.

(701) William **Oughtred**, ✠ 30 June, 1660.

Shirburn Castle:—*Lord MACCLESFIELD's Library*. [*Mathematical MSS.*]

OUGHTRD's MSS. formed part of the Collections [mentioned in No. 486] of William **JONES**, by whom they were bequeathed to George, second Earl of **MACCLESFIELD**.

(702) *Sir William Ouseley*, ✠ 1839.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

The Oriental MSS. collected, with vast research and liberal expenditure, by *Sir William OUSELEY*, were bought by the University of Oxford in the year 1844. They amounted to 750 volumes, and the purchase-money was £2000.

(703) *Sir Gore Ouseley*, ✠ 18 November, 1844.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Sir Gore OUSELEY's Collection of Oriental MSS. was purchased by the University of Oxford in 1858 (fourteen years after the acquisition of the still richer Collection of his brother *Sir William*), for £500.

P.

(704) Paul Mary **Paciaudi**, ✠ 2 February, 1785.

Parma:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

PACIAUDI gave his books to Parma in his lifetime.

(705) . . . **Packer** (of Dunmow), ✠ .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Prints*.]

A Collection of HOGARTH'S Prints was formed by Mr. Dunmow, and from him, or from his representatives, it was in 1823, for the British Museum.

(706) . . . **Paesiello**, ✠ . . .

Naples:—*Library attached to the Theatre of S. Carl graph MSS.*]

PAESIELLO'S MSS. seem to have been purchased for S.

(707) **Gabriel Paleotti**, *Cardinal*, ✠ 159

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Literary Collections of PALEOTTI are now part of the Library of Bologna.

(708) **William Palliser**, *Archbishop of Cas*
✠ . . .

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Archbishop PALLISER gave his Library to Trinity Dublin.

(709) **Thomas Palmer**, ✠ 1820.

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Harvard College Library Books*.]

The Library of Mr. PALMER was given by him to College, partly in his lifetime, and partly by bequest.

(710) **Onufrius Panvini**, ✠ 1568.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS.*]

PANVINI'S MS. Collections are preserved in the Libr Vatican.

(711) **George Wolfgang Panzer**, ✠ 9 July,

Stuttgart:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

A considerable Collection of printed Bibles, formed by the Bibliographer, is preserved in the Royal Library at Stuttg

(712) **Peter Alexander Paravia**, ✠ . . .

Zara:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

PARAVIA, who was Professor of Italian Literature and I Zara, gave his Library, comprising about 10,000 volum native town, in 1856. It became the first Public Lib

established in Dalmatia, and the Municipality of Zara entered upon its trust in an exemplary spirit.

(713) John Paul **Parisio** (JANUS PARRHASIUS),
✠ 1534.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Greek and other MSS.*]

This Library was brought, in 1729, from the Convent of St. John Carbonaro at Naples (to which it had been bequeathed by Cardinal SCRIPANDI), in order to save the monks the trouble of accommodating in their convent a German transcriber who had been sent to inspect the MSS., and to make extracts from them for Vienna.

(714) Matthew **Parker**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠ 17 May, 1575.

Cambridge:—*University Public Library* [*Part of MSS. and Printed Books*]; *Corpus Christi College Library* [*Part of MSS. and Printed Books*].

Archbishop PARKER divided his Library between the University and the Library of Corpus.

Among the choice MSS. given by him to Corpus is the earliest, though not, perhaps, the most valuable, copy now known to exist of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The scription of this volume is in several hands, and the earlier part of the text has received various additions and interlineations by a scribe of the twelfth century. A full account of the MS. will be found in HARDY'S *Descriptive Catalogue of the Materials of British History*, Vol. I, pp. 652, seqq. The Corpus MS. 298, also given by PARKER, contains a curious Collection of Papers relating to the See of Canterbury.

(715) Thomas **Parker**, *Earl of Macclesfield* and *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, ✠ 28 April, 1732.

Shirburn Castle (*Oxfordshire*). [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Lord Chancellor MACCOLESFIELD began to collect books—in Polite Literature, in Theology, in Mathematics, and in Linguistics—almost as soon as he began to study law. As his fortunes advanced, his book-buying advanced also. Nor was that the only, or the chief, way in which he testified his love of learning. He was a munificent promoter and patron of literature in many other ways, and by many channels of encouragement.

Like some other great jurists and statesmen, whom posterity has learnt to honour in a larger measure than they were honoured by their more prosperous contemporaries—reversing, in that respect, the fate of some among the most belauded, for the moment, of those contemporaries themselves—Lord MACCOLESFIELD, by a too great love of power, precipitated his own political fall. He was, also, over-covetous of gold, but he was wont to use it very nobly. He was made a scapegoat for other men's corruption, as well as for his own

in trust for public use, and as an augmentation of the *Angelica* Library in Rome.

(720) **Paston** Family (of Norfolk).

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Letters and Papers.*]

Many readers will remember how curiously the old interest of the 'PASTON Correspondence' was freshened up, a year or two ago, by Mr. Herman MERIVALE's vigorous, but over-hasty, onslaught upon its character for authenticity. Part of the original MSS. were acquired, in 1866, for the British Museum. Another portion of them is yet missing.

(721) Francis **Patrizzi**, ✱ 1597.

Escorial Palace :—*Royal Library of Spain*. [*MSS.*]

(722) William **Patten**, ✱ . . .

Oxford :—*Magdalen College Library*.

This Collection was the groundwork of Magdalen Library. The Collector appears to have given it to his College during his lifetime.

(723) Jerome **Paumgartner**, ✱ 1565.

Nuremberg :—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

PAUMGARTNER bequeathed his Library—chiefly rich in theological books—to the Town of Nuremberg.

(724) Robert **Paynell**, ✱ . . .

London :—*British Museum Library*. [*Law MSS.*]

PAYNELL's Juridical MSS. form part of the Harleian Collection. They were purchased by Robert HARLEY (first of the Harleian Earls of Oxford), in 1721.

(725) **Pays d'Alissac** Family.

Valréas (Vaucluse) :—*Chateau Library*.

Among the archives of this family are preserved many letters of CALVIN, of HENRY IV, and of CATHERINE OF MEDICIS.

(726) Zachary **Pearce**, *Bishop of Rochester*, ✱ 1774.

London :—*Library of Westminster Abbey*. [*Printed Books.*]

Bishop PEARCE bequeathed the bulk of his Library, in trust for the Public, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. A few books of his came by gift, in his lifetime, to the Lord Chancellor MACCLES-

FIELD, and to the Chancellor's son, the second Earl of that family, and are now in the Library at Shirburn Castle. [See No. 715.]

(727) Francis **Peck**, ✠ 13 August, 1743.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Part of MSS.]

Some of PECK'S MSS. came, eventually, into the possession of the Trustees of the British Museum, but I am, at present, unable to identify the source of the acquisition.

(728) Nicholas Claude **FABRI DE Peiresc**,

✠ 24 June, 1637.

Carpentras:—*Town Library*. [Part of MS. Collections and of Correspondence.]

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [Part of MS. Collections.]

Nismes:—*Town Library*. [MSS.]

Rome:—*Barberini Library* [Part of Correspondence]; *Albani Library* [MSS.].

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

The extensive MS. Collections and Correspondence of this illustrious Scholar are scattered somewhat widely. Their interest is great. He possessed both sympathies and acquirements in the most varied fields of human learning and endeavour. He corresponded with England, with Northern Europe, with Constantinople, and with Asia, as well as with Italy, Holland, and Germany. Amongst his correspondents he numbered Robert CECIL, Peter Paul RUBENS, and GALILEO, as well as DE THOU, SALMASIUS, and GASSENDI. Such was his variety of knowledge and of scientific inquisitiveness that, whilst our English gardens owe to him some of their most beautiful flowering shrubs, our best archaeologists owe also to him the shrewd hint—derived from close observation of certain traces of *laminae* seen alike upon ancient marbles and upon ancient gems—which has enabled them to add new names to the annals of Greek art, as well as to the records of Greek mythology.

The best account of those of the Peiresc MSS. which are preserved in France is that which was drawn up by M. RAVAISSON, in his capacity of Inspector of Public Libraries, in the year 1841, and published, shortly afterwards, in the *Journal Général de l'Instruction Publique*. That article is an instructive one, as well in regard to the history and management of French Libraries, as to the biography of PEIRESC and the history of intellectual culture in Europe.

Among the causes of the dispersion of PEIRESC'S invaluable Collections, family neglect and idleness, the speculations of a certain class of Autograph Collectors, and the careless government of Libraries, may all be numbered. For many months, it is said, 'PEIRESC MSS.' served one of the scholar's fair nieces, by way of curl-papers, and

also served that lady's domestics, by way of allumettes. Perhaps, when the waste was discovered, the innocent culprits may have replied interrogatively;—like one of their more recent English imitators, that celebrated waiting-maid of COLERIDGE, who, when taken to task for destroying some of his writings, enquired what was the use of so much old rubbish. Sixty volumes, at least, of precious MSS. seem to have been destroyed, in PEIBESC's own house, to save firewood.

Happily, a considerable portion of the MSS. fell into better hands. They were purchased by Malachi d'INGUIMBERT, Bishop of Carpentras, and by him given to the Public Library of his diocesan town, of which he and MAZAUGES were the joint founders. [See Nos. 473 and 607.]

Some of PEIBESC's MSS. were acquired, in comparatively recent times, by the Baron von HOHENDORFF, and they now form part of his bequest to the Imperial Library at Vienna. [See No. 448.]

Another part of his MS. Correspondence is at Rome, in the Barberini Library. It seems probable—but is not, I think, certain—that this part of the widely dispersed series was also purchased by the Founder of that Library. According to VALERY (Book XV, c. 33), the number of PEIBESC's letters now preserved in the *Barberiana* is not less than four hundred.

(729) John Pell, ✱ 12 December, 1685.

London:—*Royal Society Library*. [MSS.]

Dr. PELL's MSS. were purchased for the Library of the Royal Society.

(730) Samuel Pepys, ✱ 26 May, 1703.

Cambridge:—*Magdalen College Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

As PEPYS was one of those Christian worshippers who make little scruple to use a Church as a house of assignation, so also was he one of those literary benefactors who aim much more at personal ostentation than at public service. His bequest to Cambridge is clogged with the most absurd restrictions and impediments, and consequently it has rendered small, if any, service to learning.

Samuel PEPYS seems to have been, in truth, a lover of literature and of archæology much as he was an admirer of women—for what he could get from them.

An important part of the Admiralty and Miscellaneous MSS. of PEPYS came eventually into the hands of Richard RAWLINSON, and formed part of his bequest to the University of Oxford, in 1755.

(731) **Percy Family.**

Alnwick Castle (*Northumberland*). [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Among the surviving PERCY MSS. there are still preserved, I believe, some relics of two men who had won a certain measure of fame of the literary sort; as well as relics of the world-famous PERCIES of war and of statesmanship. Henry PERCY (21st Earl of Northumberland, and the 'Wizard Earl' of the anecdote-books) left many curious MSS. behind him, which serve to illustrate some of the pursuits that gave rise to the curious popular awe with which he was regarded in his lifetime. Our current writers greatly underrate his abilities, of which SULLY took a far more accurate measure than did most of his compatriots. "None of the English lords," said SULLY to his royal master, "possess more talent, capacity, or courage." This was written in 1603.

Another PERCY—the well-known Bishop of Dromore—left MSS. which were, for some years, preserved in Northumberland House in London. Of these, some were destroyed and others much injured by a fire which occurred in the time of Hugh, fourth Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

Other books, which the Bishop had borrowed from Dulwich College Library, escaped the fire, and followed the Bishop into Ireland. There they lay, for a long time, unexamined and forgotten. And the oversight gave occasion—as the Bishop tells one of his correspondents—"to cruel insinuations."¹

¹ Bp. Percy to Reed, 5 April, 1794.

(732) **Gonzalo Perez, ✠ . . .**

Escorial:—*Royal Library of Spain.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

In a certain qualified sense, there may be truth in the often-repeated statement, that the famous Library of the Escorial was founded through the acquisition—first by Gonzalez PEREZ, Secretary of State to the Emperor CHARLES V, and then by PHILIP II, as the inheritor, or confiscator, of the Collections of PEREZ—of the MSS. which had been gathered by ALPHONSO V of Arragon and Naples. But only a very small portion of the Library of ALPHONSO can have passed into that of PEREZ. The bulk of what remained of it, after many losses in the wars of Italy, came, indeed, into Spain, but not to the Escorial. [See heretofore, Book III, chap. viii.] Another surviving portion of it was, in course of time, widely dispersed, so that choice MSS., which once belonged to ALPHONSO,* and are still adorned with the armorial bearings of Arragon, may

* Or to his immediate heirs, more than one of whom made additions to the inherited Collection, not easily, as it seems, to be distinguished from the books of the founder.

now be seen (for example) in the Imperial Library of Paris, and in the private Collection at Holkham. [See No 23.]

Besides an important series of printed books and MSS., Gonzalez PEREZ had amassed many State Papers and Historical Documents in the course of his long employment as Secretary to CHARLES THE FIFTH and to PHILIP THE SECOND. All these Collections passed to PHILIP on the Secretary's death. This PEREZ was both the father and the predecessor in office of the more widely known ANTONIO, some of whose MSS. had the same fate as his father's.

The date of the acquisition—or confiscation*—by PHILIP THE SECOND of the Library of Gonzalez PEREZ is not recorded, but it was, probably, nearly contemporaneous with the foundation (1563) of the new palace itself.†

In the year 1570 a considerable accession to the new Royal Library accrued, probably on the same easy terms. On the death of Juan PEREZ DE CASTRO, another servant of the Spanish Crown, PHILIP directed an inventory to be made of his books and papers, in order to the setting apart for the Escorial of all such as should be deemed worthy of a place there. Some choice Classical MSS. were amongst the additions thus made. Two years later (1572), PHILIP gave to Ambrose de MORALES a commission to visit the principal monasteries and churches of his dominions, with a view, first, to a full report to the King himself of the choice MSS., printed books, and holy relics, preserved in them; and, secondly, to the eventual enrichment of the Escorial Collection at the expense of such churches and abbeys as might, by various means, be induced to yield up their treasures. MORALES' journey proved to be a fruitful one for its main object.

(733) James **Perizonius**, ✠ 6 April, 1717.

Leyden:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

PERIZONIUS bequeathed his Library to the University of Leyden.

(734) Anthony **Perronet de Granvelle**, *Cardinal*,
✠ 1586.

Besançon:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

This remarkable Collection may be sufficiently described by the following extract from *Memoirs of Libraries*, printed in 1859:—“The Library of Besançon is chiefly noticeable for its possession of those famous MSS. of Cardinal GRANVELLE which so narrowly escaped destruction. He left them at his house in this town,

* This word, of course, is only applicable to the seizure of the private Library of the Spanish Secretary.

† Perez was living in 1564, but no later notice of his existence seems to occur. See the citation referred to in the able essay of VOGEL, of Dresden, entitled *Einiges zur Geschichte der Escorialbibliothek unter Philipp II. Serap.*, vol. viii, pp. 273—285.

to be found at Rome; others must be sought at Geneva. There are some curious notices of the Library, and of its Collector, among the letters of VOSS and HEINSIUS.

(737) Paul **Petau**, ✱ about 1660?

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [MSS.]

Paul PETAU was one of the two-joint purchasers of the MSS. which Peter DANIEL, of Orleans, had obtained from the famous Monastery of Fleury-on-Loire. PETAU'S share descended to his son Alexander, and (like the Collections of Dennis PETAU, brother of Paul) was sold to Queen CHRISTINA of Sweden. [See No. 736.]

(738) Peter of Aylliaco, **Cardinal**, ✱ . . .

Seville:—*Cathedral Library*. [MSS.]

Amongst the MSS. of Cardinal PETER DE AYLLIACO which have, as yet, survived, notwithstanding that habitual and deep-rooted neglect of literary treasures which is so pre-eminently '*cosa de España*,' is a precious Cosmographical work which was wont to be frequently in the hands of COLUMBUS, and of which the margins abound with his MS. notes. Some of these contain his own statements of his own reasons for that hypothetical theory which led to the discovery of America, and they were written before it.

(739) Theodore **Petræus**, ✱ 1677?

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

The Literary Collections of Theodore PETRÆUS now form part of the great Library at Berlin. I believe that they were acquired by purchase, after the Collector's death.

(740) Francis **Petrarch**, ✱ 18 July, 1374.

Venice:—*St. Mark's Library*. [Remains of a Collection of MSS.]

The remarkable story of PETRARCH'S gift of his beloved books 'to St. Mark' has been often told. Only a very poor fragment of the gift has survived.

(741) Henry **Petrie**, ✱ 17 March, 1842.

London:—*Rolls House*. [MS. Collections on History of Britain.]

The PETRIE MSS. now preserved in the Rolls House consist, chiefly, of Collections made for the 'History of Britain,' under the authority of Parliament and of the Treasury. They are specially placed at the service of the Editors of the '*Chronicles and Memorials*,'

but are also made available, under due regulation, for the literary applicants.

(742) George **Petrie**, *LL.D.*, ✠ 1866?

Dublin:—*Library of the Royal Irish Academy.* [MSS.]

The important Collections of this eminent Irish Antiquary Scholar have been purchased, by authority of Parliament (an virtue of a vote passed in the Session of 1868, for £1580); and are, I believe, to be placed, for public use, in the Library of the R Irish Academy.

(743) William **Petty Fitzmaurice**, *First Marqu of Lansdowne*, ✠ 1805.

London:—*Library of the London Institution* [*Printed Book British Museum Library* [MSS.].

[For an account of the LANSDOWNE MSS., and of their acquisition for the Public, see *Lives of the Founders, &c.*, Book II, c. 5.]

(744) William **Pettyt**, ✠ 3 October, 1707.

London:—*Inner Temple Library.* [MSS., &c.]

William PETTYT bequeathed his MSS. to Trustees, with directions that they should be preserved for public use, and that due precautions should be taken to prevent all danger of sale or embezzlement. For their better security he also bequeathed the sum of £150 towards the purchase or erection of a suitable repository. The Trustees assigned both books and money to the Honourable Society of Inner Temple, in whose Library the books are now preserved, and are open for public use.

(745) Julius **Pflug**, *Bishop of Naumburg*, ✠ 1560

Naumburg:—*Town Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Bishop PFLUG bequeathed his Library, for public use, under custody of the Municipality of Naumburg.

(746) Robert **Phelps**, ✠ . . .

Ashburnham Place (*Sussex*). [*MS. Correspondence.*]

(747) Joseph **Piazzini**, ✠ March, 1832.

Pisa:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

Nearly 15,000 volumes of excellent books, with an endowment fund of 5000 dollars, were bequeathed to Pisa by its emir

Astronomical Professor and Librarian of 1823-1832. It was by PIAZZINI'S care that the Library was removed to its present very suitable abode in the 'Palace of the Sapienza,' and he is, as yet, its most distinguished benefactor. He directed that his legacy of money should be annually applied to the purchase, more especially, of books on history, philosophy, and the mathematical sciences. It is estimated that at present (1868) one third, at least, of the existing Library has accrued from PIAZZINI'S gift.

(748) Henry **Picciolpasso**, ✠ 1650?

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

PICCIOLPASSO'S Library was added, after the Collector's death, to the Ambrosian Library at Milan; whether by bequest, or otherwise, is uncertain. It does not seem to be mentioned in the official *Eleuco delle Biblioteche* of 1865.

(749) Thomas **Pichon** (otherwise TYRREL), ✠ 1780.

Vire:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

This Collection was made by a Frenchman—a native of Vire—during a long residence in England. Of some curious incidents in the history both of PICHON and of his Library, I extract the following notice from *Memoirs of Libraries* (1859):—

"Thomas PICHON (born in 1700) began life as an advocate, was afterwards attached to the judicial service of the French armies in Germany; went to Canada in 1749, in official employment, and remained there until the capture of Cape Breton in 1758, when he retired to England, apparently in disgust with the management of the French Colonial affairs, and assumed (from some family connection, I think) the name of TYRREL. He gave himself thenceforward to the collection and study of books; occasionally, with his pen, adding to their number. At his death, in 1781, he bequeathed his Library to his native town, for public use. The gift was not a mean one. He is said to have possessed about 30,000 volumes,* and these chosen by a man who seems to have been accurately described as '*fort lettré et bibliophile*.' At the Peace of Versailles, the Collection was sent over to Vire, but the troubles which heralded the Revolution were already at hand. Fifteen years elapsed before the Collection was completely unpacked, but, unfortunately, this circumstance did not preserve it from pillage (so inaccurate is DIBDIN'S

* "I make this statement on the very competent and official authority of M. RAVAYSSON. I know not what information led Dr. DIBDIN to say: 'Monsieur PICHON...took his books over with him to Jersey, where he died in 1780; and bequeathed them, about "3000" in number, to his native town.' I find no mention of Jersey in the notices of PICHON'S life preserved in the Library itself, for copies of which I am indebted to my friend, Professor CHRISTIE."

“Jean Baptiste Marie PIQUET, Marquis de Méjanès, was born at Arles, in 1729. He began his career as a Collector about 1750, and continued it until his death, in 1786, but never permitted it to withdraw his attention from the duties of his position. The agricultural, sanitary, and fiscal improvement of Provence was the task of his life. The gathering of some 80,000 volumes of books, printed and manuscript, was its relaxation. He bestowed especial care on the collection of the records and other materials of Provençal History. His testamentary disposal of his Library was thus expressed:—‘I give and bequeath all my books, as well those at Arles and at Aix, as those at Avignon and at Paris, my whole Library, in fact, with its cases and appurtenances, and all my MSS., to the Province of Provence, on condition that an open Library shall be maintained in the City of Aix, for public advantage...but under the express stipulation that no books shall be lent out of the Library under any pretext.’ He further bequeathed certain bonds and sums of money, producing an income of about 5000 francs a year, for the sole purpose of augmenting the Library. Part, however, of this capital was confiscated by the legislation of 1791. As will be seen by the extract from the Founder’s Will, the books were widely separated. It was probably a happy thing for the Library that the majority of them were still in their packing cases when the troubles of the Revolution broke out.”¹

¹ *Memoirs of Libraries*, Book V. chap. iii.

(754) Willibald Pirckheimer, ✠ 22 Dec., 1530.

Nuremberg:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

London:—*Royal Society’s Library* [*Printed Books*]; *British Museum Library* [*MSS.*].

The heirs of this celebrated Mediæval Collector sold part of his Library, it appears, to Nuremberg. Another part was sold, long afterwards, to Lord ARUNDEL, during his travels in Germany. What survived of Lord ARUNDEL’s purchase in the time of Henry HOWARD (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) was given by him to the Royal Society. But, eventually, the MSS. (well known as ‘ARUNDEL MSS.’) came to the British Museum, whilst the printed books remained with the Royal Society, of whose Library they still form part.

PIRCKHEIMER’s life was devoted to the dissemination throughout Germany of Literature and the Sciences. That is now his chief claim to honourable memory. His choice Library, rich in rare MSS., was open to the use of all students. His fortune permitted him to keep a large establishment, and his family circle usually embraced a large number of men of letters and of artists. It was a saying among his contemporaries that PIRCKHEIMER’s house was ‘an asylum of the Muses.’

(755) Peter **Pithou**, ✠ 1 November, 1596.

Troyes:—*Town Library*. [*Part of MSS. and Printed Books*]

Montpellier:—*Town Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

PITHOU bequeathed his Library to the Oratorians of Troyes. On the suppression of the monastic orders, these literary collections were sent to the Town Library. But in consequence of the misapprehension subsequently given by the National Assembly to CHARDON DE ROCHELLE and to PRUNELLE, some of the choicest PITHOU MSS. as well as those of many other Collections, were removed to Montpellier.

One of PITHOU's biographers speaks thus of his Collection:—

“Bibliotheca nec ut optaverat integra ab heredibus consecrata est, nec uni emptori tota vœniit. Inspecta autem et expetita multis Aulæ, Ubis, omnium ordinum primoribus Codices MS. alijs apud FRANCISCUM¹ fratrem manserunt et hi nunc quoque apud CLAUDIUM PELETERIUM Regni Administrum visuntur. Maxima pars in bibliothecam Thuanæam inventi. Acta et instrumenta, aut Regiæ librariæ, aut Thesauri Chartarum legata erant, in eo quoniam abierint. Librorum Vulgatorum partem puto vœniisse, rem servatam in domo Pithoæ.” (*P. Pithoi Vita; cura Borlæi Sylloge, &c.*, xi, 10.)

¹ Died 7 Feb., 1621.

(756) John **Pits**, ✠ 1616.

Verdun?—*Town Library?* [*MS. Collections.*]

Some of the MSS. of PITS (who had a Canonry at Verdun) known to have been, at some time in the seventeenth century, served in the Collegiate Church of Verdun; whence, in all probability they passed—or what remained of them passed—to the Town Library of that town, after the Revolution.

(757) G. F. **Pitt**, ✠ . . .

Southampton:—*Town Library*.

This Collection was bequeathed to the Town Council of Southampton, in trust for the public use of the inhabitants, but on condition that no book be lent or taken away from the Library, which is placed in the Council Chamber. It is said to contain 14 volumes, of which many are scarce and valuable.

(758) *Pope Pius II* [*Æneas Sylvius PICCOLOMINI*]

✠ 14 August, 1464.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS.*]

Pope Pius II was a benefactor to the *Vaticana*, although the accessions to its stores made during his Pontificate are quite eclipsed

in the annals of the Library, both by those made under his predecessor, a few years before—Pope NICHOLAS V, and by those of Pope SIXTUS IV, who soon followed PIUS on the Papal Throne (1471—84).

(759) Vincent **Placcius**, 6 April, 1699.

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

PLACCIUS—an eminent Jurist as well as a Bibliographer—left to the Town of Hamburgh (by Will and Codicil dated, respectively, in 1675 and 1683) a valuable Library of some four thousand volumes. They were added to the Public Collection at the Town Hall, in 1704.

(760) Francis **Place** (of Westminster), ✠ 1850?

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Manchester:—*Free City Library*. [*Printed Collections on Political Economy.*]

FRANCIS PLACE was, in his day, a well-known member of the Political Economy Club, and the Collections which he had gathered on topics of Politics and Social Science were extremely curious. The printed portion of them was purchased (by the present writer,) for the Free Library of Manchester, in 1851. The MSS. were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum for our National Collection. They now comprise 'Additional MSS.,' volumes 27,789 to 27,859, inclusive.

(761) Leonard **Plukenet**, ✠ 1706?

London:—*Linnean Society's Library*. [*MSS.*]

PLUKENET'S Botanical MSS. were purchased for the Library of the Linnean Society, of which they now form part.

(762) Thomas **Plumer**, ✠ 1700?

Maldon (*Essex*):—*Church Library*.

A small Collection of books was bequeathed to Maldon Parish by Thomas PLUMER, its Collector, as the foundation of a Church Library, in the year 1700.

(763) Charles **Plumier**, ✠ 1704.

Paris:—*Library of the Museum of Natural History*. [*Botanical MSS.*]

The MS. Collections of PLUMIER relate more especially to the Flora of the West Indies. I am uncertain whether their acquisition by the Museum came by way of bequest or of purchase.

woman got through the keyhole somehow, and tripped up even the followers of LOYOLA. If the old fellow in 1600 did not actually marry! He married, and had two sons, and this was more than enough to invalidate and revoke each and every prior bequest. She must have been a clever woman, for we hear of no more will-making in favour of monks, or cities, or Jesuits, till 1615, when Giacomo BALDESCHI, some relation, probably, of Æneas, got round him and induced him to make a formal bequest to the City. Perhaps Mrs. Prospero PODIANI had grown incautious from excessive confidence, or had begun to lose her first influence. Be that as it may, in 1615, I say, he again left his Library to the City of Perugia. I cannot think but that the struggle would have commenced afresh, and that there would have been another series of codicils, had not Prospero, luckily for the City, suddenly died in the November of that year, and left books, and children, and friars, and decemvirs, to settle the affair amongst themselves as best they might. For, despite his last formal bequest, there was yet a good deal to settle. The authorities immediately carted his books back again once more to the Palazzo. Litigation forthwith began. The sons of the deceased put in their claim, and the Jesuits followed by asserting theirs. Everybody else stood aside, content to watch the issue as tried between these great contending parties. Not many monks, however—not many Dominicans, Augustinians, Cassinesi, or Cappucini, I guess,—lived to see the result, which was not declared for two-and-fifty years. In 1667, not before, was the City of Perugia declared to be the rightful heir of the Prospero PODIANI who had died in 1615. I confess that in the whole range of comedy I meet with no such comic figure as this old fellow, making and unmaking testaments. Not in Plautus, not in Terence, not in Molière—and where else should I look?—do I meet with this whimsical book-collector's equal. I never pass the Palazzo Comunale but I fancy Prospero PODIANI is within, sitting in an honourable place, and eating his dinner for nothing. I laughed at him at first, and I laugh at him still. But I have a liking for him also. For see! He left his books to none of the above. He left them all to me. Morning after morning I have spent in that Library, and nobody came to keep me company. Only a door-keeper, who handed me down what books I could not reach, and sat near the doorway, cobbling shoes, in the interval.

“But, even in 1667, Perugia had not done with Prospero PODIANI. Fifty years later, his bequest had been succeeded by so many others that it was necessary to transfer all the volumes, thus become the property of the City, from the Palazzo to a more convenient locality. This was accordingly done in 1717; and on the staircase of the Library, as I daily mount, I read in print, on a marble tablet, the Latin assurance that Prosper PODIANUS is deemed to be worthy of on no account yielding to the chief personages of our age in nobility and greatness of mind, as principally manifested in his foundation of this Library.”¹

¹ *Fortnightly Review*, vol. vi. pp. 679, 680.

(771) John Augustus von **Ponickau**, ✱ 26 Feb., 1802.

Halle:—*University Library.* [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

VON PONICKAU bequeathed to the University of *Wittenberg* a very noble Library. It comprised, at the Testator's death, more than 18,000 volumes of Printed Books (estimating therein the probable number of volumes which would then have been added—to the volumes already bound—by the binding of the extensive, but unbound, series of tracts and dissertations); and 640 MSS.* He also bequeathed a fund for augmentations. But the special value of this great gift to *Wittenberg*—one of the noblest of those ancient seats of learning which have helped to make Germany what she is—lay in the fact that it was pre-eminently the Collection of a patriotic, not of a cosmopolitan, scholar. The Collector had a strong feeling, not merely for Germany (though the wide Fatherland had also in him a devoted son), but for Saxony in particular, and he made a vast collection of Saxon history and literature.

He was also the Founder of the Church Library at *Roehrsdorff*.

But the gift to *Wittenberg* was destined to prove unfortunate in its after-history. When VON PONICKAU died, days of gloom were drawing nigh.

The circumstances which led to the suppression of the University of *Wittenberg*, and to the compulsory transfer of most of its staff and possessions to *Halle* need not be related here. They belong to one of the best-known portions of German history. In the course of the eventful year 1815, the Library which had been the object of so much forethought and so many cares was almost reduced to a wreck.

After the first successes of the Allied troops, the French Governor of the district ordered, peremptorily, that the rooms appropriated to the Library should be cleared within twenty-four hours. The books, both of the old University Collection and of the PONICKAU Library, were then hurriedly thrust into sacks, and piled up, in separate heaps—even in that moment of haste and trouble the terms of VON PONICKAU'S Will were kept in mind—in a neighbouring house. Presently came an order from *Dresden* to pack them into cases and bring them thither, in the charge of Professor GERLACH, who was directed to superintend their embarkation in barges at *Wittenberg*, and their disembarkation at *Dresden*. The intention, it is said, was to conceal them in the vaults of the Church of the Holy Cross.

GERLACH (very unwillingly, no doubt) complied with the order; embarked the books, and went up the *Elbe* with them. The wind was unfavourable, and the vessels, on the fifth day, were but near *Meissen*. There they learnt that the truce was at an end, and that the French armies were approaching. And the further progress of the boats was prohibited by a military commandant. Professor

* 1150, according to another statement (*Serap.*, xix, Supp. 81).

GERLACH then took upon himself the responsibility and seeking a place of concealment near at hand. He found one country-house of a Leipsic merchant at Seuselitz. Whilst the of unloading was yet not quite finished, a troop of Cossacks reached the spot. The officer in command seized the two skiffs, but the books on being told that they were "the Library of LUTHER and MELANCHTHON." Almost instantly the French came up, drove the Cossacks after some conflict, and seized the skiffs in their hands. But by this time the books, by dint of GERLACH's arduous exertions, were safely lodged at Seuselitz. And there, too, their protection remained to keep watch over them.

Scarcely had the dangers from the soldiers of NAPOLEON been from the Cossacks of the Czar been warded off, when the Prussians began to stretch out their predatory hands. On what pretext a Prussian (who, in his turn, had a command near Seuselitz) claimed "the Library of LUTHER and of MELANCHTHON," in order to carry it to Breslau, it is hard to discover. The claim, however, was resisted, and Professor GERLACH was placed under arrest for resistance. But his colleagues made such representations to the provisions authorities who had been put into office at Leipsic after the battle, that had the effect of preventing the contemplated removal to Breslau. And, within a few months, the course of political events enabled GERLACH to crown his honourable exertions by conveying the remainder of the Library back to its old abode at Wittenberg.* It had suffered so much in these forced removals that it returned little more, perhaps, than the half of what it had been, in real value and availability.

There it was destined to remain—as respects its most important contents—only for a very brief period. In 1816 the Prussian Government determined on the removal of the ancient University of Wittenberg to Halle, there to be united with that younger University which had won for itself such distinction during the few years that had preceded the 'War of Independence.' The part of the older Library of Wittenberg, and the whole of the PONICKAU Library, together with the University Records,† also transferred. A 'Seminary' took the place of the University of Wittenberg, and was endowed with a portion of the books in the classes of Theology and Philology. These continue in the University building, as before the transfer; and some small provisions made for augmentation.

The Libraries thus united at Halle probably contained, in all, between 95,000 and 100,000 printed volumes, besides 934 MSS.

* *Die Rettung der Wittenberger Universitäts-Bibliothek durch deren Custos M. Gottlob Wilhelm GERLACH.* Comp. Böhmer, *Geschichte der Ponickauschen Bibliothek* (Halle, 1867, 4to).

† Gerlach, *Die Rettung*, &c., as above. "Man disponirte," he adds, "über litterarischen Schätze Wittenbergs und benützte sie, ohne zu wissen was an der Erhaltung derselben mein Leben gegangen hatte."

The annual increase is estimated at about 600 volumes, and the present number of printed volumes (1868) as nearly 110,000. The sum allotted to purchases (according to the official returns sent to the Foreign Office in 1850) averages £375 yearly, besides a small separate fund transferred from Wittenberg with the books.

Nevertheless, the fine Collection of VON PONICKAU is, as I have said, little more than a wreck of what it was before 1813.

The original extent of the specially 'Saxon' Library (*i. e.* historical works relating to Saxony, and the various appendages to them) was about 12,000 volumes. It is, at this moment (1868), only about 6500 volumes. The miscellaneous books, and the vast collection of tracts, may, together, be taken as originally 6000 volumes; they now do not much exceed 500 volumes.*

This statement is based on an actual counting, book by book, effected in 1863.

(772) Alexander **Pope**, ✠ 30 May, 1744.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

Part of the MS. Correspondence of POPE was purchased in the year 1864, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(773) Richard **Porson**, ✠ 25 September, 1808.

Cambridge:—*Trinity College Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

PORSON'S Library was dispersed after his death. Part of it was purchased for Trinity College. Other selections from it were made, I think, for the London Institution, of which PORSON was the first Librarian; but the great scholar was not so exemplary in librarianship as he was in scholarship. "We should scarcely know, Mr. PORSON,"—said a Member of the Committee to him, on one occasion,— "that we have the honour to possess you, as our Librarian, but that we see your name on the quarterly cheques." There is no mention of any purchases from PORSON'S Library in the preface to Mr. Richard THOMSON'S very able Catalogue of the Institution Library, but that Collection is rich in Classics—some of which, in all probability, were acquired when the major part of PORSON'S books went to Cambridge.

(774) John **Pory**, ✠ 1635.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Correspondence*.]

The PORY MSS. were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. They now form part of the Collection known as "ADDITIONAL MSS."

* Böhmcr, *Geschichte der Von Ponickauischen Bibliothek* (Halle, 1867, 4to).

Q.

(782) Stephen **Quatremère**, ✱ 1857.

Munich:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

This fine Library, rich especially in Oriental Literature, was bought, in 1858, for the Royal Library of Munich. It is said to extend to 43,800 printed volumes, and to about 1200 MSS. It cost the King of Bavaria more than £12,000 sterling.

(783) John Mary **Quérard**, ✱ 1867.

Bordeaux:—*Library of Mr. Gustavus BRUNET*.

The bibliographical MSS. and printed Library of QUÉRAD were purchased, after the death of that eminent labourer in an ill-rewarded field, by Mr. G. BRUNET, a scholar well able to turn to public profit whatever of valuable and unused material the Collector may have left behind him.

(784) *Cardinal* Angelo Mary **Querini**, ✱ 1759.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Brescia:—*Town Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

Cardinal QUERINI formed two successive Libraries, both of which are extensive and valuable. The first he gave to the Pope for the augmentation of the Vatican Library. The second he gave to the Town of Brescia.

(785) Henry John **Quin**, ✱ 23 September, 1794.

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library*.

A Library, collected by Mr. QUIN, and containing many curious and valuable books, both printed and MS., was bequeathed by the Collector to the Dublin University. The bequest, however, was hampered by many restrictions as to the use to be made of the books; and some of these seem scarcely more reasonable in their character than complimentary to the community intended to be benefited. ("My books," said the Testator, in his Will, being "*liable to be stolen*, if placed in a situation easy of access.")

year 1860. In date, they range from 1762 to 1808, and form part of the series known as 'ADDITIONAL MSS.'

(792) *Sir Walter Raleigh*, ✠ 29 October, 1618.

Hatfield House (*Hertfordshire*):—*Lord SALISBURY'S Library*. [*Letters and Remnant of MSS.*].

London:—*Rolls House* [*Letters and Remnant of MSS.*]; *British Museum Library* [*Part of MS. Correspondence*].

Of the circumstances attendant upon the dispersion of the fine Library which RALEGH had collected I have given some brief account in *Life and Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh* (1868); and also of the still more remarkable dispersion of his Correspondence and other papers. (See, more especially, the *Introduction* to Vol. II, and the letter printed at p. 414 of that volume.)

(793) *Count Henry Rantzau*, ✠ 1 January, 1598.

Copenhagen:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*].

(794) *Vincent Ranuzzi*, ✠ . . .

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*):—*Library of Sir Thomas PHILLIPPS*.

Part of the (MSS. chiefly Italian) of the RANUZZI Collection were purchased by Sir Thomas PHILLIPPS for the Library at Middle Hill.

(795) *Amplonius Ratink* (or RATTINGEN), ✠ . . .

Erfurt:—*Royal Public Library*. [*MSS.*]

[See Book II, chap. 2.]

(796) *Richard Rawlinson*, ✠ 1755.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library* [*MSS. and Part of Printed Books*]; *Library of St. John's College* [*Part of Printed Books*].

[See *Memoirs of Libraries*, Vol. II, p. 127 (1859).]

(797) *John Raynham* (*Fellow of Merton*), ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Merton College Library*. [*MSS.*]

(798) *William Reed*, *Bishop of Chichester*, ✠ 1885.

Oxford:—*New College Library* [*Part of MSS.*]; *Merton College Library* [*Part of MSS.*].

Bishop REED'S very valuable MSS. were divided, at his death,

between New College and Merton, with both of which connected.

[**Rehdiger.** See RHEDIGER.]

(799) Thomas **Reid**, ✕ 1624.

Aberdeen:—*Marischal College Library.* [*Printed Book*

REID'S Library came to Marischal College, in 1624, Collector's bequest.

(800) Thomas **Reinesius**, ✕ 17 January, 166

Naumburg:—*Zeitz Library.*

The Library of REINESIUS was purchased by Duke MAUI Saxony from the heirs of the Collector, and now forms part 'Naumburg-Zeitz' Library in the Town of Zeitz.

(801) Christian **Reitzer**, ✕ . . .

Copenhagen:—*Royal Library.*

Both the Czar PETER 'the Great' and our own eminent lecturer Charles SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland (founder of the L at Blenheim) were rival bidders for the large and valuable L of REITZER, when the owner's wish to dispose of it came to b liely known; but the patriotic owner preferred to sell it to h Government, for a smaller sum than that offered either by the w English Statesman or by the Emperor of Russia, that so it remain in Denmark, and continue to assist the studies of his l countrymen.

(802) Eusebius **Renaudot**, ✕ 1720.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

RENAUDOT bequeathed his Library to the Abbey of St. Ge des Prés, at Paris. It suffered the usual injuries during the lution, but part of it survives, I believe, in the great Na library at Paris.

(803) John **Reuchlin**, ✕ 1455.

Carlsruhe:—*Grand Ducal Library.* [*Printed Books and*

The Library of REUCHLIN—or what survived of it—was ev ally purchased by the Grand Duke of HESSE for the Libri Carlsruhe.

(804) John D. **Reuss**, ✠ 1838.

Tubingen:—*University Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

Professor REUSS bequeathed his Library to the University of Tubingen.

(805) Charles Emanuel Alexander **Reviczky**,
✠ August, 1793.

Althorpe House (*Northamptonshire*):—Lord SPENCER'S *Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

REVICZKY'S Collection was especially rich in the first printed editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and in the choice productions of famous printers. This fine Library was bought by Lord SPENCER, just three years before its Collector's death. The vendor had chosen to take great part of the price by way of annuity.

(806) James **Reynolds** (of Cambridge), ✠ 1868.

Cambridge:—*Free Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

A Collection of 2720 volumes of books was given to the Cambridge Free Library by Mr. REYNOLDS in his lifetime. And to the gift he added, by his last Will, a bequest of the sum of £200 for the further augmentation of the Library.

(807) Thomas von **Rhediger**, ✠ 1576.

Breslau:—RHEDIGER and *Town Library* [*formerly in the Church of St. Elizabeth*]. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

Thomas von RHEDIGER was a wealthy townsman of Breslau, born in 1541, whose love of learning showed itself almost from the cradle. During a very short life he made himself conspicuous both for literary attainments and for an intimate acquaintance with the most civilised parts of Europe—reformed and unreformed—as well as for his zealous and successful pursuits as a Collector of books and antiquities. Having studied both at Wittenberg and at the Sorbonne, having explored Italy and the Netherlands, he died in 1576, from the consequences of the overturn of a carriage whilst on his way to Breslau. He had already, it is said, expended no less a sum than 17,000 gulden in the purchase of his Library and its appendant Collections.

These Collections—both of books and of antiquities—he bequeathed, in trust, to be maintained as a public institution of Breslau,—“*ut illa bibliotheca, cum suis ornamentis, non tantum Rhedigerianæ familiæ (penes quam eam perpetuo esse volo), verum etiam aliis usui et voluptati esse possit.*” Despite these earnest expressions in his last Will, advantage, it seems, was taken of the circumstances

(813) Mary **Rich**, *Lady Warwick*, ✠ 1674.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

The Papers of Lady WARWICK have recently been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. They form Nos. 27,351 to 27,358 of the 'ADDITIONAL MSS.'

(814) Claudius James **Rich**, ✠ 1825.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Oriental MSS.]

The very valuable Collection of Oriental MSS. formed by Mr. RICH, during a long residence in India and in Persia, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, after the Collector's death.

(815) William **Richards**, LL.D., ✠ 1818.

Providence (*Rhode Island*):—*Library of Brown University*. [Printed Books.]

Dr. RICHARDS bequeathed his Library to Brown University, in 1818.

(816) Cardinal Armand Julius de **Richelieu**, ✠ 1642.

Paris:—*Imperial Library* [MSS. and State Papers]; *Library of the Foreign Office* [Part of State Papers].

Cardinal DE RICHELIEU bequeathed his Library, then including 588 valuable MSS.—about half of which were Hebrew—to the Doctors of the Sorbonne. After the dispersion of the old Library of the Sorbonne, much of the RICHELIEU Collections came to the Imperial Library.

(817) Gloucester **Ridley**, ✠ November, 1774.

Oxford:—*New College Library*. [Biblical MSS.]

Dr. Gloucester RIDLEY bequeathed his MSS. to New College.

(818) John Godfrey **Riemer**, ✠ 1728.

Breslau:—*RHEDIGER Library*. [Printed Books.]

A valuable Historical Library which had been formed by RIEMER was bequeathed, by way of augmentation, to the Rhediger Library [see No. 807], on the Collector's death.

(819) Fabricius **Rilli-Orsini**, ✠ . . .

Poppi (*in Tuscany*):—*RILLI Library*.

The RILLI Public Library at Poppi, in the province of Arezzo, was founded, by gift, in December, 1825, as a municipal institution. The Founder gave also an endowment fund. The Collection has

been augmented by subsequent benefactors. [See heretofore 'SOLDANI.']

(820) **Robartes Family.**

Lanhydroch (*Cornwall*):—**ROBARTES Library.**

A curious old Family Library is still preserved at Lanhydroch, and a very interesting notice of its contents appeared in the *Quarterly Review*.

(821) **Robert of Sorbonne**, ✠ 15 Aug.

Paris:—**Imperial Library.** [*Remnant of MSS.*]

ROBERT, Founder of the Sorbonne, bequeathed his Library to the Faculty. On the dispersion of the ancient Library, part of the surviving MSS. came to the Imperial Library.

(822) **Thomas Robinson**, First Lord Grantham

✠ 1770.

London:—**British Museum Library.** [*Diplomatic Collections and other MSS.*]

(823) **Thomas Robinson**, Second Lord Grantham

✠ 1786.

London:—**British Museum Library.** [*Diplomatic Collections and other MSS.*]

The papers of the first and second Lords Grantham together an important series (very valuable for our political history) of 122 volumes—came to the British Museum, in the year 1786, by the gift of Lady Cowper, their descendant. They now consist of Nos. 23,780 to 23,878, and Nos. 24,157 to 24,179, of the 'A MSS.'

(824) **Mr. Justice Robinson** (*one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland*), ✠ 1787.

Dublin:—**King's Inns Library.**

The Library left by Judge ROBINSON was purchased by the King's Inns, as an augmentation of that of the King's Inns.

(825) **Richard Robinson**, Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, ✠ October, 1794.

Armagh:—**Public Library.**

Archbishop ROBINSON bequeathed his Library to his Town, as the foundation of a Public Library.

(826) *Cardinal* Angelus **Rocca**, ✠ 8 April, 1620.

Rome:—*Angelica Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Cardinal **ROCCA** bequeathed his Collection for the foundation of a new Public Library in Rome.

(827) Simon della **Rocca**, ✠ 1747.

Savona:—*ROCCA Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The small Collection of books, bequeathed to Savona by the Canon **DELLA ROCCA**, is still maintained as a separate Public Library.

(828) *Cardinal* Francis De La **Rochefoucauld**,
✠ 14 February, 1645.

Paris:—*Library of St. Geneviève*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of the Cardinal **DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD** became, by the Collector's gift, the foundation of that of St. Geneviève.

(829) *Sir* Thomas **Roe**, ✠ November, 1644.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Sir Thomas **ROE**'s MSS. were given to the University of Oxford in 1628. They had been collected during his Embassies to India and to Constantinople, between the year 1614 and the date of their gift to Oxford.

(830) J. H. **Roeding**, ✠ . . .

Hamburgh:—*Commercial Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

An extensive Collection of books on the art of Navigation, and on some cognate subjects, formed by **ROEDING**, was purchased by the Directors of the Commercial Library of Hamburgh.

(831) Daniel **Rogers**, ✠ 11 February, 1590.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Daniel **ROGERS** was one of the Clerks of the Privy Council in the earlier years of the reign of Queen **ELIZABETH**, and was afterwards employed upon several embassies to the Continent. Many of his Diplomatic MSS. passed into the hands of Sir Robert **COTTON**, and so came, eventually, to the British Museum.

(832) Paul Anthony **Rolli**, ✠ 1767.

Lucera:—*Town or Communal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

ROLLI's Library was sold shortly after his death. The bulk of it

Collection which formerly belonged to the Mathematico-Nautical School, founded in 1754; and also the 'copyright' books, or books printed within 'the Littoral,' and claimable by law. Collectively, these amounted, at the same date, to 1643 volumes. The third and—in some points of view—the most valuable department embraces the splendid Petrarchian ('*Petrarchesca*') and Piccolominean ('*Piccolominea*') Collections, which formed part of the bequest of Dominick de ROSSETTI. The volumes of PETRARCH are in number 772; those of POPE PIUS II (Æneas Sylvius PICCOLOMINI) 123; those *illustrative* of both authors, 750; in all, 1645 volumes. These are the numbers officially reported in 1855. There is also appended to this Collection another ROSSETTI series—that of books on maritime law—comprising 135 volumes, and including some of great rarity.

The bulk of ROSSETTI's noble gift was, with his own sanction, amalgamated, for utility's sake, with the General Collection. That gift contained in all 7000 volumes; but these special and famous groups of books (that on PETRARCH has, on the whole, no rival) are, not less wisely, kept apart, both in honour of the donor and of the famous Italian, all the known editions of whose works it was ROSSETTI's ambition—and is now the ambition of the guardians of his Collection—ultimately to gather together.

It would be very fallacious to regard such an aim as the merely curious solicitude of a bibliomaniac, or as an elaborate Collection of the mere tools of his craft made by a bibliographer. Some such thought, however, is apt to arise in many, and not uncultivated, minds. It once chanced to the present writer to show to a man of some education, and of eminent social position, a remarkable series of certain early and choice editions of SHAKESPEARE.—'What can be the use of so many Shakespeares? Is not one enough?' These were the only remarks which the sight suggested, notwithstanding the notoriety, in these days, of much of that wonderful literary history, of which the successive editions and successive translations of the world's dramatist are the speaking memorials. As with SHAKESPEARE, so (although in lesser degree) with PETRARCH. A mere series of the editions and translations, in the order of their appearance, suggests a chapter—and not the least instructive chapter—in the History of Civilisation. And, like pictures in mediæval churches, such a series may be made to give food for thought even to men debarred from reading—whether so debarred by engrossing labour or by sheer ignorance.

Every year adds something to the Petrarchian Collection at Trieste, and not a few foreigners have helped to augment it by gifts, from remote places, of books so rare as to have escaped the eager search of ROSSETTI. When will any like Special Collection be set apart for public view, in honour of SHAKESPEARE, in our British Museum? As yet, the Free Town Library of Birmingham is the only Public Library, I believe, in the empire which has formed such a separate Collection, on any adequate scale.

(844) David **Ruhnken**, ✠ 14 May, 1798.

Leyden:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Literary Collections of this eminent Philologist were given to the University of Leyden during his lifetime.

(845) Count Nicholas **Rumiantsov**, ✠ . . .

St. Petersburg:—*Library of the RUMIANTSOV Museum*.

The fine Library and other Collections of Count RUMIANTSOV were organized, as a public institution of the Russian capital, in 1827.

(846) John Baptist **Rusca**, ✠ . . .

Milan:—*Ambrosian Library*. [*MSS.*]

(847) Peter Martyr **Rusconi**, ✠ 1856.

Sondrio (in Lombardy):—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

In the year 1861, P. M. RUSCONI became the Founder, conjointly with the Municipality, of the present Town Library of Sondrio. Six years before, he had bequeathed to the town his own Collection, of about 2000 volumes, together with a small fund for maintenance, in the event of adequate steps being taken by the authorities for ensuring the permanence of the institution. The Collection is already almost thrice as large as when it was first opened,—scarcely eight years since.

(848) Thomas **Rymer**, ✠ 14 December, 1713.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

The MS. Collections on British History of the Editor of the *Fœdera* are preserved in the British Museum.

S.

(849) Sir Ralph **Sadler**, ✠ 30 March, 1587.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MSS. of Sir Ralph SADLER were acquired for the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, by purchase.

(850) Paul Joseph **Safarik**, ✠ 1861.

St. Petersburg:—*Library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences*. [*Printed Books.*]

Part of this Library of this eminent Slavonic Philologist was

purchased of his heirs by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences in the year 1863.

(851) John Saibante, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

SAIBANTE's Greek MSS. were bought by the University of Oxford for £500, in the year 1820.

(852) James Saint-Amand, ✠ 5 September,

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library* [Printed Books]; *Lincoln College Library* [Printed Books].

JAMES SAINT-AMAND bequeathed to BODLEY'S LIBRARY books in his possession of which copies were not already in the library. The residue he gave to Lincoln College.

(853) Saint Genis Family.

Paris:—*Louvre Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

The Juridical Collections of several generations of lawyers of this family are now preserved in the Library of the Louvre.

(854) Sir Richard Saint George, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The Genealogical MSS. of this eminent Member of the Bodleian College, together with those of his brother and colleague Thomas SAINT GEORGE, were purchased by Richard RAWLINSON and formed part of the vast MS. Collection which he bequeathed to BODLEY'S LIBRARY.

(855) Oliver Saint John, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

A portion of the MSS. left by Oliver SAINT JOHN, mainly to Theology and Jurisprudence, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, in 1863.

(856) John Baptist de LA CURNE DE SAINT PALAYE
✠ 1 March, 1781.

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [MSS.]

Part of the MS. Collections, on Archæological subjects, of SAINT PALAYE are now in the National Library of France, having been acquired, as it seems, by purchase after the Collector's

(857) *Count Claud Henry de Saint Simon,*
✠ 19 May, 1825.

Flers (Orne):—*Château Library.*

Part of the papers of this would-be reformer of modern society are preserved (in company with many ancient family muniments belonging to a period saliently in contrast with the age of 'St. Simonianism') in the Chateau of Flers.

(858) John Francis FAURIS DE **Saint Vincent,**
✠ 22 October, 1798.

Aix:—*Town Library.* [MSS.]

The MSS. of SAINT VINCENT, preserved at Aix, relate to Provençal History and Literature.

(859) John **Sambucus,** ✠ 1531.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library.* [MSS. and Printed Books.]

The Library of SAMBUCUS was purchased, after his death, for the augmentation of the Imperial Collection at Vienna.

(860) Roderick **Sanchez,** *Bishop of Palencia,*
✠ 4 October, 1470.

Rome:—*Vatican Library.* [MSS.]

Part of the MSS. of SANCHEZ are now in the Vatican Library.

(861) William **Sancroft,** *Archbishop of Canterbury,*
✠ 24 November, 1693.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [MSS.]

London:—*British Museum Library.* [MS. Correspondence and Part of MS. Collections.]

Cambridge:—*Emanuel College Library.* [Printed Books.]

Part of the Library of Archbishop SANCROFT passed, by his gift, to the College of which he was, in so many ways, an eminent benefactor; but his precious MSS. have been widely dispersed. Some of them came, by successive purchases, as it seems, to the founder of the Harleian Library; others were bought by Bishop TANNER (from one of the Archbishop's nephews), and eventually formed part of his noble gift to the University of Oxford. To Archbishop SANCROFT's deep and life-long interest in our national history and antiquities we owe the preservation of many historical muniments of great value.

(868) *Sir Henry Savile*, ✠ 19 February, 1622.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Sir Henry SAVILE presented part of his fine Library to the Bodleian during his lifetime. He also formed at Oxford a special Mathematical Collection for the use of the Savilian professors.

Some of his books and MSS. were dispersed after his death, and, of the latter, part became, eventually, national property, by the public acquisition of the Harleian MSS.

(869) *Count Savioli*, ✠

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*Prints.*]

A Collection of Prints of considerable value, formed by Count SAVIOLI, passed to the University of Bologna, by purchase, in the year 1789.

(870) *Dukes of Savoy*.

Turin:—*University Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The valuable Library which had been formed by many generations of the Dukes of SAVOY—but which had suffered considerable injury, by fire, in the year 1667—was given to Turin by VICTOR AMADEUS II, in 1723. The gift was for the benefit both of Town and University, but the Collection bears the name of 'University Library,' as being more especially intended to meet the requirements of the professors and students. Despite the losses of 1667, it contains many precious treasures, both in printed books and in MSS. Amongst the latter are palimpsests of CICERO, ascribed to the third century; a SEDULIUS MS. (*Carmen Paschale*), said to be of the fifth century; and the famous 'Arona Codex,' containing *De Imitatione Christi*. There are also several valuable Oriental MSS.¹ Among the printed rarities are the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* of JOHN FUST, and also his *CICERO De Officiis*; and a copy of the Antwerp *Biblia polyglotta*, which was given by PHILIP THE SECOND to Duke EMANUEL PHILIBERT. The Library is liberally maintained and liberally managed.

¹ Natoli, *Elenco delle Biblioteche del regno d'Italia*, pp. 114, 115 (1865).

(871) *Frank Sayers, M.D.*, ✠

Norwich:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Dr. SAYERS bequeathed his Library to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, as Trustees for the Public.

(878) Henry **Schedel**, ✠ . . .

Munich:—*Royal Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

(879) John Christian von **Scheres-Zieritz**, ✠ 1704.

Coburgh:—*SCHERES-ZIERITZ Lib.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Collections—partly gathered and partly inherited by the first founder—known as the 'SCHERES-ZIERITZ Library,' are maintained in execution of a testamentary trust of 1704.

(880) C. W. O. A. von **Schindel**, ✠ 1830.

Schoenbrunn (*near Goerlitz*):—*SCHINDEL Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

SCHINDEL bequeathed his Library in trust for public use in 1830.

(881) Augustus William von **Schlegel**, ✠ 12 May,
1845.

Berlin:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS.*]

Bonn:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The valuable MSS. and MS. Collections of A. W. von SCHLEGEL—rich in the Oriental and in other departments of Philology—were divided, after his death, between the Royal Library of Berlin and the University Library of Bonn, having been purchased by the Prussian Government.

(882) B. **Schmid**, ✠ 1840?

Jena:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

SCHMID's Collection was more especially rich in Theology and in the History of Religious Missions. It came to Jena by the Collector's gift.

(883) R. J. F. **Schmidt**, ✠ 1761.

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

A curious Collection of alchemical and astrological books—chiefly valuable as materials for the history of human error, but casting many side-lights on the growth of true science—had been formed by SCHMIDT towards the middle of the last century. After his death, it was purchased by the Municipal Authorities of Hamburgh.

(892) Thomas **Scott**, *Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England*, ✠ 29 May, 1500.

Cambridge:—*University and Public Library*. [MSS. and Printed Books.]

This eminent prelate and statesman became the real Founder of the great Library of Cambridge, although, many years before his benefaction of 1475, the rudiments of a small Scholastic Library had existed there. Archbishop Scott (known in contemporary documents as Thomas of *Rotheram*) built a Library, and furnished it with a choice Collection of books, both printed and MS. His building was the abode of the Public Collection of the University until the year 1755. Many of his books may be seen and used almost four centuries after their gift.

(893) Sir Walter **Scott**, ✠ 21 September, 1832.

Abbotsford:—*Scott Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Autograph MSS.]

The Abbotsford Library, together with the entire contents of the house, were restored to Sir Walter Scott, in 1830, by his trustees and creditors. The restoration was agreed to at a meeting of the persons concerned in the trusteeship of Sir Walter's property (after the commercial failures of 1826), "as the best means the creditors have of expressing their very high sense of his most honourable conduct, and in grateful acknowledgment of the unparalleled and most successful exertions he has made, and continues to make, for them."

Among the printed books at Abbotsford are ballads which Scott collected in early boyhood. Among the Autograph MSS. are notes of law lectures made during his years of studentship, and a considerable series of MSS. of the Poems and Waverley Novels.

In 1867, Mr. CADELL's Executors sold, by public auction in London, a Collection of SCOTT's Autograph MSS., which produced £1317. Those of *Rokeby*, of *The Lord of the Isles*, and of *Anne of Geierstein*, were then added to the Abbotsford Collection, being purchased by Mr. HOPE SCOTT.

Among the SCOTT MSS. treasured up in the British Museum is that of *Kenilworth* (bought, in 1855, for £41). In the sale of 1867 a few fragments of *Waverley* sold for 130 guineas.

(894) James **Scott**, ✠

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [MSS.]

MS. Collections on Perthshire, formed by James SCOTT early in the last century, were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates after the Collector's death.

(895) Jerome **Scripandi**, ✠ . . .**Vienna**:—*Imperial Library*. [*Part of Library*.]**Naples**:—*National [formerly Royal] Library*. [*Prints and MSS.*]

SCRIPANDI bequeathed his Library to the Neapolitan St. John Carbonaro. By those monks a valuable portion of given to the Imperial Library of Vienna in the year 1723 remainder of it appears to have merged in the National Library of Naples.

[**Scultetus**, see **Schultz**.](896)¹ Albert von **Sebisch**, ✠ 1689?**Breslau**:—*United Town Library*. [*Printed Books, MSS. and Prints*.]

SEBISCH bequeathed his Literary Collections and his Printers' augmentation of the Public Library of Breslau, founded by RHEINHOLD and now united with the other Public Collections of the town.

(897) Thomas **Secker**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, ✠ 1768.**London**:—*Lambeth Palace Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Archbishop SECKER bequeathed his Library to his successor at Lambeth. It included extensive Collections of printed sermons and of political and historical tracts.

(898) Peter **Séguier**, *Chancellor of France*, ✠ 28 January, 1672.**London**:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

An extensive Collection of MSS. which had been formed by the Chancellor SÉGUIER was purchased by Robert HARLEY, Esq. of Oxford, in the year 1720, and came eventually to the British Museum as part of the Harleian MSS. It includes State Papers of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; Chronicles and historical compilations, chiefly—but not exclusively—French; a large series of literary miscellanies in various languages. Part of the Collections of LOMÉNIE DE BRIENNE [See No. 558] had passed to the SÉGUIER Library.

(899) John **Selden**, ✠ 30 November, 1654**Oxford**:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]**London**:—*Lincoln's Inn Library*. [*Juridical MSS. and Printed Books*.]

It was, perhaps, owing in part to the political circumstances

time that SELDEN made no precise disposition of his large and precious Library, but left to his Executors a very wide discretion as to its appropriation, simply instructing them to provide for its permanent preservation, either "in some convenient Public Library, or in some College in one of the Universities." The first offer seems to have been made to the Society of the Inner Temple, but that offer failed of result, owing, as it seems, to differences of opinion about the erection of a suitable building to receive the Library. The delay had one unhappy consequence, in the destruction of a valuable series of Historical MSS. by fire, whilst they remained in the Executors' possession. But the bulk of the Library was saved, and came, eventually, to the Bodleian; the juridical portion of it being given to the Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Bodleian received about 8000 volumes, including a rich series of Oriental and other MSS. The Executors covenanted with the University of Oxford that their gift should "be placed, and for ever hereafter continued, in the new-built west end of the Public Library, in some manner and with such distinction from the other parts of the Library," as they should deem appropriate for "the perpetual memory and honour of the said John SELDEN."

(900) Bartholomew **Selvatico**, ✠ 1630.

Padua:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

SELVATICO bequeathed his Library to Padua.

(901) John Christian **Senckenberg**, ✠ 1772.

Frankfort-on-Maine: — SENCKENBERG *Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library bequeathed, with other and Scientific Collections, to Frankfort, by John Christian SENCKENBERG, was ultimately united with that of the *Naturforschende-Gesellschaft*.

(902) Renatus Charles von **Senckenberg**, ✠ 1800.

Giessen:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

R. C. von SENCKENBERG bequeathed his Library to the University of Giessen, in the year 1800, together with a fund for its augmentation. The Library contains nearly 15,000 volumes, and is maintained as a separate Collection.

(903) M. **Serilly**, ✠ . . .

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

(904) Anthony **Sertorio**, ✠ 1814?

Pieve di Teco:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

SERTORIO became, by his gift made in 1814, the Founder of a small Library (*Biblioteca Civica*) of Pieve di Teco.

(905) Peter Anthony **Sertorio**, ✠ 1827

Bormio:—*SERTORIO Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

P. A. SERTORIO bequeathed his Library to Bormio, as the work of a P. A. SERTORIO, and he gave also an endowment. Until 1855, he carried out his intentions; but in 1855 the fund was applied to the restoration of the building which had been destroyed.

(906) Edw. Seymour, *Duke of Somerset*,
✠ January, 1552.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MS. Collection*.]

Cambridge:—*Jesus College Library*. [*Part of Manuscripts*.]

(907) Frances **Seymour**, *Duchess of Somerset*,
✠ 1672.

Lichfield:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, bequeathed her Library to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

(908) Claude de **Seyssel**, *Archbishop of Turin*,
✠ 31 May, 1520.

Turin:—*University Library*. [*Autograph MSS.*]

(909) John **Sharpe**, *Archbishop of York*, ✠ 2 Feb.
1714.

Bamburgh (*Northumberland*):—*Castle Library*. [*Books, &c.*]

Archbishop SHARPE bequeathed his Library to his family. His bequest, made in 1792, of Dr. JOHN SHARPE, the Archbishop's son, it came as an augmentation to the Public Collection at Bamburgh Castle, which had been founded, in 1778, under trusts by the last Will of Nathaniel, Lord CREWE, Bishop of Ipswich. The Archbishop's Collection had been considerably augmented.

Dr. John SHARPE, the donor, who had also been a benefactor to the Bamburgh Library by various gifts made during his lifetime.

The groundwork of the Bamburgh Collection itself had been laid by the purchase (by Lord CREWE'S Trustees) of the Library of another member of the same family—the Reverend Thomas SHARPE, Curate of Bamburgh.

(910) Granville **Sharpe**, ✕ 6 July, 1813.

London:—*Library of the Bible Society*. [*Collection of Bibles*.]

A remarkable series of Bibles, formed by Granville SHARPE, was added to the Library of the Bible Society, in 1813, by the Collector's bequest. The rest of his Library—which was of considerable extent and value—was sold by auction.

(911) John **Sheepshanks**, ✕ October, 1863.

London:—*British Museum*. [*Prints*.]

An extensive Collection of Dutch Drawings and Etchings, formed by Mr. SHEEPSHANKS, was purchased for the Print Room of the British Museum, in the year 1836.

(912) Gilbert **Sheldon**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✕ 9 November, 1677.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of Archbishop SHELDON'S Collection of Original State Papers was sold by one of his great-nephews, Sir John English DOLBEN, to the University of Oxford, in the year 1824. The Archbishop, in his lifetime, had been a benefactor to the Library at Lambeth.

(913) Ralph **Sheldon**, ✕ 24 June, 1684.

Compton Verney (*Warwickshire*):—*Library of Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE*. [*Printed Books*.]

Part of the Library of Ralph SHELDON—an Antiquary and Collector of considerable note in his generation—passed, eventually, into that of Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, at Compton Verney.

(914) Richard **Shepherd**, ✕ 1761.

Preston (*Lancashire*):—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

The Town Library of Preston was founded by the bequest of a Collection of books formed by Mr. SHEPHERD.

(915) **William Sherard**, ✠ 12 August, 1728.

Oxford:—*Library of the Botanic Garden* [*Botanical Library*]
St. John's College Library [*Remainder of Library*].

SHERARD bequeathed all the Botanical Books, MSS., and Drawings in his Library, to the University of Oxford, towards the foundation of the Botanic Garden and Museum. The rest of his Collection bequeathed to St. John's College.

(916) **Thomas Sherlock**, *Bishop of London*,
✠ 18 July, 1761.

Cambridge:—*Library of Catharine Hall*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Bishop SHERLOCK'S Library came to Catharine Hall by bequest.

(917) **Sir Robert Sibbald**, ✠ 1712.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [*MSS., &c.*]

The MSS. of this eminent Scottish Antiquary, together with his printed Library, are preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates.

(918) **John Sibthorp**, ✠ 8 February, 1796.

Oxford:—*Library of the Botanic Garden*. [*MSS., Drawings and Printed Books.*]

Dr. SIBTHORP bequeathed to the University of Oxford the MSS. of his Library and of his Scientific Collections, together with a considerable endowment fund for the Chair of Botany and for the increase of the Collections.

(919) **J. G. Simon**, ✠ 1696.

Halle:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

SIMON'S Library was purchased by the University of Halle, after the Collector's death.

(920) **Richard Simon**, ✠ April, 1712.

Rouen:—*Cathedral Library*.

The Library of Richard SIMON, rich in theological literature especially in that polemical department in which he was himself eminently skilled, was bequeathed to Rouen Cathedral.

(921) Victor **Siri**, ✠ 1683.

Parma:—*National Library*. [*MS. Correspondence*.]

Part of the MSS. of SIRI appear to have passed into the possession of the Benedictines of Parma, and eventually into the National Library.

(922) William **Sirleto**, successively *Bishop of S. Marco* (in Calabria) and of *Squillaci*, ✠ 8 October, 1585.

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

The Library of Bishop SIRLETO was bought, after his death, by Cardinal Asconius COLONNA. Eventually, it was added to the great Collection of the Vatican, of which SIRLETO had been for many years the zealous Librarian. His devotion to the practical duties of that office led him, at length, to resign his bishopric.

(923) Sir Hans **Sloane**, ✠ 11 January, 1752.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS., Printed Books, and other Collections*.]

[See *Lives of the Founders and Benefactors of the British Museum*, Book I.]

(924) Andrew von **Slommow**, ✠ 1413.

Dantzic:—*St. Mary's Church Library*. [*MSS.*]

VON SLOMMOW was a member of the Teutonic Order, as well as Priest of St. Mary's Church at Dantzic and Founder of its Library. In a contemporary record it is declared that his object in the foundation was to enable his successors the better "to teach and show to the People the way of truth and of eternal salvation."¹

¹ Petzholdt, *Handbuch Deutscher Bibliotheken*, pp. 78, 79.

(925) Sir Thomas **Smith**, ✠ 12 August, 1577.

Cambridge:—*Queen's College Library*. [*Printed Books and Part of MSS.*]

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Part of MSS.*]

Sir Thomas SMITH bequeathed the bulk of his Library to Queen's, at Cambridge; but part of his MSS. passed, eventually, to the HARLEYS, Earls of Oxford, and so came to the British Museum.

(926) Joseph **Smith**, *British Consul at Venice*,

✠

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Blenheim Palace (*Oxfordshire*):—*Library of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH*. [*Greek and other MSS.*]

The first of the successive Libraries gathered by Consul SMITH,

during his residence at Venice, was purchased—in block—for GEORGE III, and became the groundwork of the 'Royal Collection' now at the Museum. A valuable portion of his MSS. is preserved at Blenheim. According to Humphry WANLEY'S *Diary*, SUNDERLAND gave £1500 for these MSS. (Lansd. MS. 771, folio). Lord OXFORD was anxious to procure them for the Harleian Library, but, whilst he was haggling for a cheaper bargain, the MSS. were eagerly secured by Lord SUNDERLAND, always much less solicitous about the precise cost of his acquisitions than was his chief rival, the Collectorship.

(927) William **Smith**, D.D., ✠ 12 January, 1787

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Dr. William SMITH bequeathed to the University of Oxford a curious and extensive Collection of printed Tracts on the Roman Controversy.

(928) William **Smith**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Prints*.]

An extensive Collection of 'GILLRAY Caricatures,' formed by William SMITH, came, by his gift, in 1851, to the British Museum.

(929) John **Solera**, ✠ 1854.

Crema:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

SOLERA bequeathed a Library to the Municipality of Crema (Lombardy), in 1854. It consisted of about 10,000 volumes.

(930) Rudolph **Solger**, ✠ 1766.

Nuremberg:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Library of SOLGER came to Nuremberg by the Collectorship of the Collector.

(931) John **Somers**, *Lord Somers*, ✠ 26 April, 1710

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the large MS. Collections of Lord SOMERS were acquired by Richard RAWLINSON, and eventually formed part of his bequest to the University of Oxford.

(932) William **Somner**, ✠ 30 March, 1669.

Canterbury:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

SOMNER'S Library was purchased for Canterbury Cathedral after his death. It is rich in works of history and topography.

(933) John Lewis **GIRAUD Soulavie**, ✠ 1813.

Munich:—*Library of the Leuchtenberg Palace.* [MSS., Prints, and Drawings.]

A very curious archæological Collection, illustrative of French History, which had been formed by M. GIRAUD SOULAVIE, was acquired by Prince EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, and is now preserved at Munich. It is said to comprise nearly 18,000 pieces.

(934) **Canon Sozzomeno** (of Pistoia), ✠ 1458.

Pistoia:—*Town or Forteguerra Library.* [MSS.]

SOZZOMENO was the companion of POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, and of BRUNI, in the famous exhumations of MSS. at St. Gall and elsewhere. Some of the MSS. brought from Switzerland are still at Pistoia, and part of them bear the MS. notes and glosses of SOZZOMENO and of other distinguished restorers of learning in Italy.

(935) Lazarus **Spallanzani**, ✠ 12 February, 1799.

Reggio:—*Town or Communal Library.* [Autograph MSS.]

The valuable MSS. of SPALLANZANI—published and unpublished—were bought, in 1801, for the Communal Library of Reggio.

(936) Ezekiel **Spanheim**, ✠ 7 November, 1710.

Berlin:—*Royal Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

SPANHEIM'S Collection, acquired by purchase, in the year 1701, contained about 9000 volumes. It was at first placed in the "Consistorialgebäude" at Berlin, and was not removed—apparently for want of room—to the Royal Library until 1735. At that date, a large selection of works on the Mathematical Sciences and on Medicine had been made from the Royal Library and given to the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The SPANHEIM books served to fill up the vacancy thus created.

(937) J. G. **Sparvenfeldt**, ✠ 1727.

Stockholm:—*Royal Library.* [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Oriental Collections of SPARVENFELDT were given by the Collector to the Swedish Royal Library.

(938) Sir Henry **Spelman**, ✠ 1641.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library.* [Part of MSS.]

London:—*British Museum Library.* [Part of MSS.]

Sir Henry SPELMAN'S extensive historical and miscellaneous Col.

lection descended to his son, Sir John SPELMAN, who died about two years of his father's death. They then passed Henry's son-in-law, Sir Ralph WHITFIELD, and several of were subsequently used by the Editors of Sir Henry SPEL works. Eventually they became dispersed. Some of them passed to the Bodleian by the gifts of various donors. Others now to be found in the British Museum, as well in the Harleian in other MS. Collections.

(939) **Spencer** Family (of Wormleighton, Althorp, Wimbledon).

Althorpe (Northamptonshire):—Lord SPENCER'S LIBRARY. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

London:—British Museum Library. [*MSS.*]

A group of papers formerly belonging to the SPENCER FAMILY was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1863. The magnificent Library formed by George John, Earl SPENCER (✱ 1834), I have given a brief history, heretofore, in '*Libraries and Founders of Libraries*' (1864).

The Spencer Papers now in the Museum form ADDITIONAL MSS. 25,079 to 25,083.

(940) **Alexander Sperelli**, Bishop of Gubbio, ✱ 1666?

Gubbio:—SPERELLI Library. [*Printed Books.*]

SPERELLI founded the existing Library of Gubbio by the gift of his own Collection, during his episcopate.

(941) **L. T. Spittler**, ✱ 1810.

Tubingen:—University Library. [*Printed Books.*]

SPITTLER bequeathed his Library to Tubingen. It comprises more especially, works of theology and of ecclesiastical history.

(942) **Stanislaus I**, King of Poland, ✱ 23 February 1766.

Nancy:—Town Library. [*MSS. and Printed Books.*]

(943) **Ralph Starkey**, ✱

London:—British Museum Library. [*MSS.*]

The MS. Collections of Ralph STARKEY relate chiefly to English History and Topography, and were acquired by Robert Harley, Earl of OXFORD. They now form part of the Harleian Collection.

(944) Joseph **Stearne**, *Bishop of Dromore*, ✠ 1745.

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library* [MSS.]; *Archbishop MARSH's Library* [Printed Books.]

Bishop STEARNE bequeathed his MSS. to the University of Dublin. He had previously given part of his printed books to MARSH's Library.

(945) George **Stepney**, ✠ 1707.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

The Diplomatic Correspondence of Mr. STEPNEY, during his embassies abroad, is preserved in the British Museum, amongst the 'ADDITIONAL MSS.'

(946) Count Caspar von **Sternberg**, ✠ . . .

Prague:—*National Museum Library*. [Printed Books.]

The Library of Count von STERNBERG was added to the National Collection at Prague by gift made in the year 1818.

(947) Edward **Stillingfleet**, *Bishop of Worcester*,
✠ 1699.

Dublin:—*Archbishop MARSH's Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

Bishop STILLINGFLEET's Library was purchased, after his death, by Archbishop MARSH, and became part of that Prelate's munificent gift to Dublin by his erection of the Library at St. Patrick's in 1707.

The STILLINGFLEET Collection amounted to nearly 10,000 volumes.

(948) Walter **Stirling**, ✠ 1799.

Glasgow:—*STIRLING's Library*. [Printed Books.]

Walter STIRLING bequeathed to the Public of Glasgow his own small Collection of books, together with an endowment fund for its maintenance and increase. It has now grown to be a valuable Town Library of between 10,000 and 12,000 volumes.

(949) Louisa de **Stolberg**, *Countess of Albany*,
✠ 29 January, 1824.

Montpellier:—*Town Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

The Countess of ALBANY had inherited a large portion of the literary Collections of ALFIERI, and also a portion of the STUART

Papers; from her they descended to FABR
gift, to the town of Montpellier.

(950) Joseph **Story**, *Chief Justice
of America*, ✕ 10 Septem

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Har
[Printed Books.]*

The Law Library of Mr. Justice STORY
vard College after his death.

(951) *Baron Philip von Stosch*, ✕

Rome:—*Vatican Library*. [*MSS., Pri*

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Geograp*

The Library and some other Collection
were purchased for the Vatican, by Pope
the Collector's lifetime.

(952) John **Stowe**, ✕ 5

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS., Pri*

Part of the MS. Collections of John St
far and wide. Other portions have passed
and are included in the Harleian, Lansdown

(953) . . . **Strobel**,

Nuremberg:—*Town Library*. [*Print*

STROBEL's literary Collections are now
the Town of Nuremberg, having, intermedi
EBNER Collection.

(954) Gardiner **Stroubrid**

Dublin:—*Trinity College Library*. [*MSS., Pri*

(955) **Strozzi** Fa

Paris:—*Imperial Library*. [*MSS.*]

Florence:—*Magliabechian Library*. [*MSS., Pri*

Several of the STROZZI appear to have
but the most eminent in that way was Le
bulk of whose Collection passed into the
Medicis, and so, eventually, into the Gr
France. Many choice MSS., however, ret

which are now in the *Magliabechiana*, whilst others have been dispersed. Amongst the latter were beautiful copies of the *Rime* of PETRARCH, and of the *Cançoni* of DANTE. They were sold in London at the Libri sale of 1859.

(956) John **Strype**, ✠ 11 December, 1737.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MS. Collections*.]

In the MS. Diary of Humphrey WANLEY there is an amusing and very characteristic passage, which shows how eagerly the writer watched the lengthening years and (as he thought) the fast declining health of STRYPE, his fellow antiquary—and a far more productive labourer in the field than WANLEY—in the hope of seeing STRYPE'S large MS. Collections gathered into the Harleian garner.

"I went to Mr. WINT, the bookseller" (writes WANLEY, in 1720), "and engaged him to watch upon Mr. STRYPE (who is above seventy-six years old, and has lately had an apoplectic fit); telling him that if he would buy in time Mr. STRYPE'S MS. books, papers, and parchments, my Lord will buy the same of him, and allow him a reasonable profit."

When this passage was written its subject was almost thirty years older than was its writer. But the worthy parson of Low Layton survived the diarist eleven years,—dying at the age of ninety-four, after having written almost as many books (if we count the small with the large) as the years he had lived.

Eventually his large Collections came into the hands of the first Marquess of LANSDOWNE, and so passed into the same great reservoir into which they would have merged, half a century earlier, had WANLEY attained his wish.

(957) **Stuart Family**.

Windsor Castle:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS.*]

Montpellier:—*Town Library*. [*MSS.*]

King JAMES THE SECOND, during his exile at St. Germain, gave his MS. memoirs and some other papers into the custody of Lewis INNES, then Principal of the Scottish College at Paris. Of the fate of these papers, or of part of them, conflicting stories have been told. But it seems to be established that some of JAMES' MSS. were destroyed during the troubles of the French Revolution.

Of the subsequent STUART Papers, illustrative of the negotiations and history of the Pretenders and their adherents, some came to Montpellier as part of the FABRE bequest [See No. 919]. A more important series passed, eventually, into the hands of James WATERS, a member of the Community of English Benedictines at Rome. These with some other portions of the STUART papers, were purchased by King GEORGE THE FOURTH, and are now in the Royal Library at Windsor.

the papers thus referred to, the present writer was in Normandy, and was informed that SULLY'S Château of Rosny was then in the market for sale. It was said, also, that it still contained some portion of his Library. That portion, I believe, was soon afterwards sold and dispersed.

(960) Alexander Hendras **Sutherland**, *M.D.*,
✠ 21 May, 1820.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*Prints and Illustrated Books.*]

DR. SUTHERLAND'S large and valuable Collections of Prints, historical and topographical, were continued, after the Collector's death, by his widow, and were by her presented to the University of Oxford in 1837.

(961) Gerard van **Swieten**, ✠ 18 June, 1772.

Vienna:—*Imperial Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The literary Collections of Gerard VAN SWIETEN were purchased for the Imperial Library after his death.

(962) Godfrey van **Swieten**, ✠ March, 1803.

Vienna:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Godfrey VAN SWIETEN bequeathed his Library to the University of Vienna.

(963) Count Francis **Szechényi**, ✠ . . .

Pesth:—*Library of the Hungarian National Museum*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

COUNT FRANCIS SZECHÉNYI gave his magnificent Collections of MSS. and of Printed Books to his fellow-countrymen as the foundation of a Hungarian Museum, which he also endowed with a fund for augmentations. To this gift Count Lewis SZÉCHENYI made a large addition by settling a sum of money for the special acquisition of Hungarian books and of books illustrative of Hungarian history.

T.

(964) **Talbot** Family.

London:—*Library of the Heralds' College*. [*MSS.*]

An extensive Collection of TALBOT Papers is preserved at the Heralds' College.

The Letters now in the Middle Hill Library were bought by Sir Thomas PHILLIPPS at HEBER'S sale.

The TASSO MSS. at Montpellier formed part of the ALFIERI Collection, given to that town by FABRE.

Among the chief places of deposit of some minor MSS., known to exist in Italy in Collections not already mentioned, are (or lately were) the Ghigi Library in Rome, the Trivulzio Library at Milan, and the Archiepiscopal Library of Udine. Some TASSO MSS. are said to be preserved also at Modena.

An autograph sonnet of TASSO, written in a printed copy of the *Cortegiano*, has given a curious celebrity to that volume. Within a quarter of a century it was sold by auction in England on five several occasions, and at prices varying from £30 to £100. In 1818, it fetched £30; in 1829, £100; in 1833, £68; in 1835, £41; and in 1840, £64.

(967) Henry **Tattam**, ✱ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*Syriac MSS.*]

An extensive Collection of Syriac MSS. formed by Dr. TATTAM during his travels in the East was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(968) John **Taylor**, LL.D., ✱ 14 April, 1766.

Shrewsbury:—*Free School Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Cambridge:—*University Library*. [*MSS.*]

The valuable Philological MSS. of Dr. John TAYLOR passed into the Library of ASKEW, from whose Executors they were purchased by the University of Cambridge.

A portion of his printed Library was bequeathed, by TAYLOR himself, to Shrewsbury School.

(969) Count Joseph **Teleki**, ✱ . . .

Pesth:—*TELEKI Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

A valuable Library—rich in Hungarian Literature and History—was given to Pesth by Count Joseph TELEKI.

(970) Count Samuel **Teleki de Szék**, ✱ 7 August, 1822.

Maros-Vasarhely (*in Transylvania*):—*TELEKI Public Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Count Samuel TELEKI DE SZÈK founded a Library at Maros-Vasarhely, in the year 1812, by the gift of a noble Collection of books, extending to nearly 60,000 volumes. It is still the most

about 2000 volumes which were not to be found in the former. His Oriental MSS. and some of the choicest of his books in other departments passed, eventually, to the Royal Collection by purchase.

(975) Charles **Theyer**, ✠

(976) John **Theyer**, ✠

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

The valuable MSS. which had been collected by the **THEYERS** passed, after the death of the survivor, into the possession of a bookseller, by whom they were sold to King **CHARLES II** for the Royal Library in 1678.

(977) Hugh **Thomas**, ✠ 1720.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

A Collection of Heraldical MSS., relating more particularly to Welsh Genealogies, was bequeathed by **THOMAS** to the then Earl of Oxford. They passed to the British Museum as part of the Harleian MSS.

(978) Isaiah **Thomas**, ✠ 1821.

Worcestershire (*Massachusetts*):—*Library of the American Antiquarian Society*. [Printed Books.]

The Library of Isaiah **THOMAS** came by bequest to the American Antiquarian Society, and is open to public use.

(979) George **Thomason**, ✠ 1666.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Printed Books and MS. Political Tracts.]

THOMASON's remarkable Collection of the books and tracts printed in England between the years 1640 and 1660 inclusive was purchased by King **GEORGE III** in 1762 from the representatives of a bookseller by whom they had been acquired from the Collector's heirs in the reign of **CHARLES II**.

(980) Grim Jonson **Thorkelin**, ✠ 4 March, 1829.

Edinburgh:—*Advocates' Library*. [Printed Books and MSS.]

This eminent Icelandic scholar had formed a remarkable Collection of books on Northern literature and Archæology. After his death it was purchased by the Faculty of Advocates. Another series of MSS., chiefly Icelandic, which **THORKELIN** had collected, was purchased, in his lifetime, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

(986) Frederick Constantine **Tischendorf**.

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

Dresden:—*Royal Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

St. Petersburg:—*Imperial Library*. [*Oriental MSS.*]

Parts of the Collections of Oriental and, more particularly, of Biblical MSS. made (at various periods; chiefly during successive Oriental tours in 1844, in 1853, and again in 1859) by TISCHENDORF have been purchased for the Libraries above named.

(987) John **Toland**, ✠ 11 March, 1722.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Some of the MSS. of TOLAND are now among the 'ADDITIONAL MSS.' at the British Museum.

(988) *Dr.* **Tomlinson** (of Newcastle), ✠ 1745.

Newcastle-on-Tyne:—*Parochial Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

DR. TOMLINSON bequeathed his Library to his fellow-townsmen.

(989) Cuthbert **Tonstal**, *Bishop of Durham*,

✠ 18 November, 1559.

Cambridge:—*University Library*.

Part of Bishop TONSTAL'S Library was given to the University of Cambridge in his lifetime.

(990) Jerome **Torini**, ✠ 1602.

Arezzo:—*Library of the 'Fraternità dei Laici' of Arezzo*. [*Printed Books.*]

By his last Will, dated 31 January, 1602, TORINI bequeathed his Collection of Books to the Fraternity above named, as Trustees for the Public. It remained in the Testator's house, and was maintained as a Public Library by his heirs, until the year 1634, when it was removed to the 'Palazzo di Fraternita,' in which it is still preserved. It was augmented by the incorporation of part of the Library of Francis REDI towards the close of the last century.

(991) Evangelista **Torricelli**, ✠ 1627.

Florence:—*National [formerly Palatine] Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MSS. of TORRICELLI are in the 'Palatine Section' of the National Library of Florence,—formed, in 1862, by the union of the 'Magliabechiana' with the 'Palatina.'

HASTINGS, then Governor-General of India) was purchased by the University of Oxford in the year 1806.

(999) John **Twyne**, ✠ 24 November, 1581.

Oxford:—*Corpus Christi College Library*. [MSS.]

Some of the MSS. of John TWYNE were given to the Library of Corpus by his grandson, Bryan TWYNE.

(1000) Bryan **Twyne**, ✠ 4 July, 1644.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The MSS. of Bryan TWYNE, now in the Bodleian, came thither by bequest.

(1001) Olaus Gerard **Tychsen**, ✠ 30 Dec., 1815.

Rostock:—*University Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

TWYSDEN'S Library was purchased, in 1817, by the University of Rostock.

(1002) Peter **Tyrawley**, ✠ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [MSS.]

A Collection of TYRAWLEY MSS. was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum in the year 1860.

(1003) Thomas **Tyrwhitt**, ✠ 15 August, 1786.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [Printed Books, &c.]

TYRWHITT'S Library was bequeathed to the British Museum by the Collector.

U.

(1004) Zachary Conrad von **Uffenbach**,

✠ 6 January, 1734.

Hamburgh:—*Town Library*. [MSS.]

The splendid series of UFFENBACH MSS., now in the Town Library of Hamburgh, has accrued by successive bequests of the brothers John Christopher WOLF, and John Christian WOLF. UFFENBACH'S Hebrew MSS. were acquired by Christopher WOLF in 1731, and his vast series of autograph letters of celebrated men in 1735. The larger portion of what remained of UFFENBACH'S MSS. (some of which had been bequeathed to SCHELHORN) was purchased by Christian WOLF in 1749. In its integrity UFFENBACH'S Library

(1009) Francis Le **Vaillant**, ✠ 22 November, 1824.

Beauvais:—*Private Library of the Family of LE CARON DU TROUSSURES.* [MSS.]

Part of the papers of this famous traveller and naturalist have been dispersed—like his rich Collections in natural history—but another portion of them is still preserved at Beauvais. LE VAILLANT returned to France just before the Revolution. Even at that period the importance of preserving his Collections for the public was perceived, but negotiations about the terms of acquisition were still pending in the days of the National Convention; nor was an equitable arrangement facilitated by the fact that the unfortunate traveller was presently imprisoned as a man “suspected” of disliking a Reign of Terror. A Committee of the Convention bought part of his rare specimens of exotic birds—probably rather on their own terms than on those of the Collector, who, besides, had to content himself with books, instead of payment in money. The books so assigned to him were said, by the vendors, to be duplicates from the confiscated Libraries. Another part of his Collections was afterwards disposed of in Holland. LE VAILLANT survived until 1824, but lived, it seems, in poverty; after devoting the prime of his life, and much of his private means, to the progress of the natural sciences. But his name lives, and will live, as that of a public benefactor.

(1010) Thomas **Valperga di Caluso**, ✠ 1 April, 1815.

Turin:—*University Library.* [Printed Books, &c.]

The Abbate VALPERGA DI CALUSO bequeathed his Library to the University of Turin.

(1011) Leander **Van Ess**, ✠ . . .

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*):—*Library of Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS.*

VAN ESS had brought together a valuable and extensive Collection of MSS., most of which had originally belonged to the Libraries of German monasteries. The bulk of his Collection was purchased by Sir Thomas PHILLIPPS.

(1012) J. B. B. **Van Praet**, ✠ 1837.

Paris:—*Imperial Library.* [Printed Books, &c.]

VAN PRAET bequeathed a selected portion of his private and choice Collection to the great Library over which he had so long and so honourably presided.

(1020) Z. Vogel, ✠ . . .

Hamburgh:—*Town Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

A Collection of works on the Medical Sciences (and chiefly those of Greek, Roman, and Arabic writers), which had been formed by VOGEL, and had passed into the possession of Burgomaster AMSNICK, of Hamburgh, was given by the possessor to the Town Library in the year 1800.

(1021) John Philip Vogt, ✠ 1783.

Erlangen:—*University Library.* [*Printed Books, &c.*]

The Library of Dr. J. P. VOGT now forms part of that of the University of Erlangen, by his bequest.

(1022) Francis Mary AROUET DE Voltaire, ✠ 30 May, 1778.

St. Petersburg (*The Hermitage Palace*):—*Imperial Private Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The Library of VOLTAIRE, and the MSS. which were in his possession at the time of his death, were (in October of the same year) purchased by the Empress CATHERINE II from his niece and heiress, Madame DENIS. They are now in the Library of the imperial residence called 'The Hermitage.' Some of VOLTAIRE's letters to FREDERICK the Great are in the University Library of Bologna. His Correspondence with BETTINELLI is preserved in the Town Library of Mantua.

In the University Library at Bologna there is also a presentation copy of VOLTAIRE's *Mahomet*, with an autograph letter, addressed by the author to Pope BENEDICT XIV. The mere collocation of the names of author, subject, and donee, is a curiosity. When it is called to mind that the performance of the piece was suppressed, *in Paris*, as "offensive to religion," the piquancy of this literary relic is enhanced.

A recent traveller in Russia—M. LÉOUZON LE DUC—says of the Collection at the Hermitage—"VOLTAIRE's Library is composed of about 7500 volumes in philosophy, history, and literature... Many volumes are covered with MS. notes in his autograph, but most of them are either insignificant or unworthy... Of his MSS., one section relates to Russian history under PETER the Great. The other section comprises a large number of works, partly unpublished, and a mass of MS. materials."¹

¹ Léouzon Le Duc, *Études sur la Russie*, p. 336.

(1030) Henry William **Wales**, ✠ 1856.

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Harvard College Library*.
[*Printed Books.*]

A small, but very choice, Collection of printed books—including many on Oriental literature—was bequeathed by the Collector to Harvard Library. It comprised about 1500 volumes.

(1031) *Brigadier-General* Alexander **Walker**, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit MSS. of General WALKER were given, by the Collector's son, Sir William WALKER, to the University of Oxford, in the year 1845.

(1032) John **Walker**, *D.D.* (of Exeter), ✠ 1730.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [MSS.]

The extensive MS. Collections on the Church History of England of the eminent author of '*The Sufferings of the Clergy*,' were given to the University of Oxford, in the year 1754, by his son, William WALKER.

(1033) Thomas **Walker**, *Master of University College*,
Oxford, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*University College Library*. [MSS.]

Bequeathed, by the Collector, to University College.

(1034) Frederick F. **Wallraff**, ✠ 1824.

Cologne:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Professor WALLRAFF bequeathed his Library to Cologne, for public use; together with large and valuable Collections of works of art.

(1035) Izaack **Walton**, ✠ 15 December, 1683.

Winchester:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

Salisbury:—*Cathedral Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Part of Izaack WALTON's books came to Salisbury by the gift of Izaack WALTON, a Canon of Sarum, son of the Collector.

The portion now preserved at Winchester was bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral by another descendant.

(1040) William **Warham**, *Archbishop of Canterbury*,
✠ 1532.

Oxford:—*All Souls' College Library* [*Theological Books, &c.*];
New College Library [*Juridical Books*].

Winchester:—*St. Mary's College Library*. [*Collection of Church Music.*]

In addition to the books on the Civil and Canon Law which Archbishop WARHAM bequeathed to New College, he also gave to that Society his Collection of Greek MSS., most of which had been brought from Constantinople by the refugees of the fifteenth century.

(1041) John **Warner**, *Bishop of Rochester*,
✠ 11 October, 1666.

Oxford:—*Magdalen College Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

(1042) Richard **Warner**, ✠ 11 April, 1775.

Oxford:—*Wadham College Library*. [*Printed Books, &c.*]

(1043) Christopher **Wase**, ✠ 29 August, 1690.

Oxford:—*Corpus College Library*. [*MSS.*]

(1044) George **Washington**, ✠ 14 December, 1799.

Boston (*Massachusetts*):—*Athenæum Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Washington:—*Congress Library*. [*MSS.*]

WASHINGTON'S Library remained intact at Mount Vernon until after the death of his nephew, Bushrod WASHINGTON. It was then divided between the co-heirs, and that part of it which was removed was eventually sold. Congress bought the State Papers. The printed books—including an extensive series of pamphlets—were bought, by subscription, for the Boston Athenæum. Two thirds of the bound volumes are said to contain his autograph, beginning with one written when he was about nine years old. Many books contain also his MS. notes.

(1045) John **Watts de Peyster**, ✠ . . .

New York:—*Library of the Historical Society*. [*Printed Books.*]

By gift of the Collector. The books relate chiefly to Holland and to Dutch History.

(1053) **Baron Westreenen de Tiellandt,**

✠ 20 November, 1848.

Hague:—*TIELLANDT Museum Library.* [*Printed Books and Block Books.*]

A considerable series of early printed books, xylographs, &c., was bequeathed by **Baron WESTREENEN** as a Public Collection.

(1054) **Henry Wharton,** ✠ 5 March, 1695.

London:—*Lambeth Palace Library.* [*MSS.*]

WHARTON'S MSS. were purchased by Archbishop **TENISON** for the Lambeth Library.

(1055) **Charles Wheatley,** ✠ 13 May, 1742.

Oxford:—*St. John's College Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

WHEATLEY'S Library was bequeathed to St. John's College.

(1056) **Sir George Wheler,** ✠ 18 February, 1724.

Oxford:—*Lincoln College Library.* [*MSS.*]

The **WHELER** MSS. were given to Lincoln College in 1683. They had been chiefly gathered during the Collector's travels in Eastern countries.

(1057) **John White** (of Southwark), ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*St. John's College Library.* [*MSS.*]

(1058) **Thomas White, D.D.** (*Founder of Sion College, London*), ✠ 1 March, 1624.

Windsor:—*Collegiate or Chapter Library.* [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Dr. WHITE bequeathed his Library to the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

(1059) **Henry A. Whitney,** ✠ . . .

Cambridge (*Massachusetts*):—*Harvard College Library.* [*Printed Books.*]

By gift, in 1852.

(1066) John **Williams**, *Archbishop of York*,
✠ 25 March, 1650.

London:—*Library of Westminster Abbey*. [*Printed Books*.]

Cambridge:—*St. John's College Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Archbishop WILLIAMS bequeathed part of his Library to St. John's College, Cambridge. Another part he had given, in his lifetime, towards the foundation of a Library in Westminster Abbey for public use.

(1067) Daniel **Williams**, *D.D.*, ✠ 26 January, 1716.

London:—*Dr. WILLIAMS's Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

Dr. WILLIAMS's Library was founded, under the trusts created by his Will, for public use, and more especially for the use of the Non-conformist Clergy of the Metropolis; his private Collection being its groundwork. It was opened, in 1729, in Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, and remained there for more than a century. Recently it has been removed to Queen Square, in Bloomsbury, the original site having been acquired for railway purposes.

(1068) *Sir Joseph* **Williamson**, ✠ 1701.

Oxford:—*Queen's College Library*. [*MSS. and Printed Books*.]

London:—*Rolls House*. [*MS. Collections*.]

Sir Joseph WILLIAMSON bequeathed his MS. Collections on political affairs—extending, when fully bound, to more than 400 volumes—to the State Paper Office, whence they passed to their present repository in the new Rolls House. His other MSS., together with his Printed Library, he bequeathed to Queen's.

(1069) Browne **Willis**, ✠ 5 February, 1760.

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Acquired by gift, in the Collector's lifetime.

(1070) Henry **Winder**, ✠ 9 August, 1752.

Liverpool:—*Congregational Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Founded by WINDER's bequest.

(1071) George Benedict **Winer**, ✠ 12 May, 1858.

Leipsic:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

The greater part of WINER's Library came to Leipsic by his bequest.

printed books, to the Ashmolean Museum, whence they have recently been removed to the Bodleian.

(1077) Thomas **Wood**, ✱ . . .

London:—*Sion College Library*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

WOOD's bequest was, substantially, the foundation of Sion College Library.

(1078) Daniel **Wray**, ✱ 29 December, 1783.

London:—*Library of the Charter House*.

Daniel WRAY's Library was given, by his Widow, to the Charter House.

(1079) *Sir* William **Wynne**, ✱ . . .

Cambridge:—*Trinity Hall Library*. [*Printed Books.*]

Bequeathed to Trinity Hall by the Collector.

Y.

(1080) Thomas **Young**, ✱ 10 May, 1829.

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

Part of the MS. Collections on Egyptology of Dr. Thomas YOUNG were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. They form 'MSS. ADDIT. 27,283' to '27,285.'

(1081) Philip **Yorke**, First *Earl of Hardwicke*,
✱ 6 March, 1764.

Hardwicke (*Gloucestershire*):—*Lord HARDWICKE's Library*. [*Historical MSS. and Printed Books.*]

The Library of the first Earl of HARDWICKE is rich in materials of British History, of which the series published under the title of 'HARDWICKE *State Papers*' comprises but a small portion.

(1082) John de **Yriarte**, ✱ 23 August, 1771.

Madrid:—*Royal Library*. [*MSS.*]

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

Middle Hill (*Worcestershire*):—*Library of Sir Thomas PHILIPPS*. [*MSS.*]

(1083) *Major-General* **Yule**, ✱ . . .

London:—*British Museum Library*. [*MSS.*]

A Collection of Persian MSS., formed by General YULE, was given

Imperial Library had been already laid, but this was its first important acquisition.

(1086) Count Francis **Zambeccari**, ✠ 21 Sept., 1812.

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

By gift to the University.

(1087) J. J. **Zamboni**, ✠ . . .

Oxford:—*Bodleian Library*. [*MSS.*]

ZAMBONI was Venetian Resident in England during the earlier part of the eighteenth century. His MSS. were purchased by RAWLINSON, and formed part of the bequest of that Collector to the University of Oxford in 1755.

(1088) Ubaldo **Zanetti**, ✠ 1766?

Bologna:—*University Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Acquired, by purchase, in 1776.

(1089) Z. **Zapp**, ✠ . . .

Dantzic:—*Town Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

By the Collector's bequest.

(1090) Philip **Zeisold**, ✠ . . .

Altenburgh:—*Gymnasium Library*. [*Printed Books*.]

Acquired in 1695.

(1091) Dominick **Zoppetti**, ✠ . . .

Venice:—*Library of the Correr Museum*. [*Printed Books and MSS.*]

This laborious inquirer into Italian antiquities, and more especially into those of Venice, bequeathed to the Municipality of that City, in addition to his other Archæological Collections, a small, but

English Cyclopædia, has carefully examined the Russian accounts of the transport of the ZALUSKI Library. He has shown that, after due allowance for the possible misreckoning of mere pamphlets as 'volumes,' the aggregate number of the latter (which are given in classes and with much detail) can hardly be reduced below 235,000. He then adds:—"If this number be correct, and it is as well vouched for as the census of most Libraries, it will not only follow that the Collection of books made in his lifetime by one Polish bishop, with the assistance of another, was the largest Collection ever made at private expense, but that it actually surpassed in numbers the magnificent Library of the Kings of France, and was at the head, in that point, of all the Collections in Europe, some of which had been gathering for centuries at the expense of nations."—*English Cyclop.* (Div. 'Arts and Sciences'), vol. v, p. 206.

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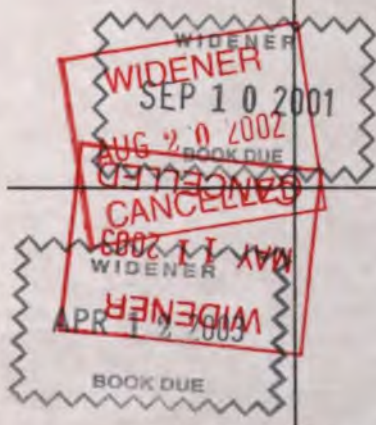


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