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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Library Commission

OF

NEW JERSEY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31

1905

*New Jersey State Library*

TRENTON, N. J.  
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.

1905

GIFT  
NEWARK, N. J. PUBLIC LIBRARY

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## Public Library Commission.

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HOWARD M. COOPER, .....CAMDEN.

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SARAH B. ASKEW, *Organizer*, .....TRENTON.

Public Library Commission

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M. TAYLOR PYKE  
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REV. DR. EVERETT T. JOHNSON  
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SARA B. AYER, Organizer  
TAYLOR

The act creating the New Jersey Public Library Commission provides that it shall assist public libraries by giving "advice in regard to the selection of books, the cataloguing thereof, and any other matter pertaining to the establishment, maintenance and administration of such library." To better carry out the purpose for which it was created the Commission has engaged a Library Organizer. Libraries needing assistance, especially the small libraries that cannot afford to employ trained help and those dependent upon volunteer service, may secure the aid of the Organizer by applying to her direct or to the Secretary.

Since the management of the Traveling Libraries has been placed in the hands of the Commission the annual fee has been reduced to \$2. The arrangement of the libraries has been so changed that instead of being made up of collections of fifty on varied subjects not subject to change, the books are chosen to suit the one who applies. The charges for conveying the libraries to the express office or railroad station nearest their destination are borne by the Commission. The local cartage must be paid by those to whom the libraries are sent. Traveling Libraries will be loaned to a community without a library on the application of the tax-payers, who must select a Trustee and Librarian to become responsible for the proper care and distribution of the books.



## Report.

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*Hon. Edward C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey:*

DEAR SIR—The New Jersey Public Library Commission respectfully submits the following report of its work during the year 1905.

At the request of the Commission the Legislature at its last session passed "An act concerning free public libraries," which is Chapter 150 of the Session Laws for 1905. As originally introduced the bill was merely a revision of the existing laws governing libraries, and the few amendments made have effected no material change. The new act contains no repealer of the old laws, the Commission having been advised that it would be prudent to wait until it could be determined by experience that no complications would result. So far as can be learned the new act is entirely satisfactory, and it is respectfully suggested that repeal of various obsolete acts and supplements be made at the present session, in order that in the new edition of the General Statutes, that is soon to be published, they may not appear to confuse the public.

In pursuance of the desire to advance the standard of librarianship in the towns and to give sufficient training to those in charge of the smaller libraries to better fit them for their work, the Public Library Commission is preparing plans for a summer library school, to be held at Asbury Park for four weeks in June or July. The school will be under the direction of Miss Askew, the Organizer, who, as instructor, will be assisted by several experienced librarians. The Asbury Park Free Public Library, which has in use all the modern methods, has offered to the Commission the use of one of its rooms for the school, which will be free to every one in or under appointment to a public library in New Jersey. No preliminary examination for entrance will be required, and all needed supplies will be fur-

nished by the Commission. The expense to the Commission will be light, while that to the student will be the cost of board, for which reduced rate has been promised. The course will be elementary and designed for the benefit of the custodian of the small library. The Commission believes that both libraries and librarians will be greatly benefited and that the benefits will be extended to the public in the improved service that will follow and the saving in money effected through a better knowledge of the work.

The subject of supplying books to persons who are blind was considered some time ago, when the Traveling Libraries were in the custody of the Commissioners of the State Library, and the State Librarian was authorized to spend, of the Traveling Library appropriation, not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of books printed in raised characters. Investigation disclosed that five different systems of printing are in use, that the books are expensive, and that a considerable sum of money would be required in order to make even a beginning. Negotiations were started looking to an arrangement with some library or institution to undertake to supply blind persons in New Jersey with the specially prepared books, and these were renewed during the present year on the receipt by the Commission of numerous requests for them, accompanied by the suggestion that the State was doing nothing for the adults among this class of its unfortunate citizens.

The Philadelphia Public Library maintains a special library for the blind, and after consultation with Miss Alice Neizel, who is in charge of that department, it was agreed that all applications for books from blind readers in New Jersey would be filled from the Philadelphia Library, and that our Commission should subscribe, from time to time, toward the publication of a new book, the cost of which is from \$1,000 upward. Other States have a similar arrangement, and through this system of co-operation it is possible, at a moderate cost to each, to provide a larger collection of books to be drawn from than if each State attempted to maintain a separate library. By act of Congress books for the blind are transmitted through the mails free of charge. Under this arrangement with the Philadelphia Library

all applications for books for the blind have been filled since early in the spring.

On January 1st, 1905, the Commission engaged as Organizer, Miss Sarah B. Askew, who was experienced in library work. During the ten months she has visited seventy-nine of the public libraries in New Jersey, many of them several times; and has also visited ten towns and villages that were without library facilities, in the effort to create interest in the subject of organizing a free public library or to explain the Traveling Library system.

To assist libraries already established has been the main object. Many of these are in charge of volunteers, and others are managed by librarians who are without technical training and unacquainted with the modern aids that make the work of library administration easier and more accurate and the institution more useful to the people whom it seeks to serve. Many suggested changes have been adopted, and the Organizer has given considerable of her time to assisting the librarians and aiding in the work of reorganization.

Sixteen of the libraries visited were uncatalogued, thirteen had only printed lists of titles arranged alphabetically; forty-two were either unclassified or with very imperfect classification, and fifteen of these had the books arranged on the shelves as they had been bought, using the accession book as a catalogue. Of the seventy-nine libraries visited, twenty-four were using the old-fashioned ledger form of charging books, four had no charging system whatever, and fourteen were using imperfect and time-consuming schemes.

It has taken some time for the Organizer to become acquainted with the librarians and overcome a prejudice in some places against what was regarded as an attempt on the part of the Commission to unnecessarily interfere; but when it was learned that the only object of the Commission was to assist, the visits of the Organizer were welcomed, many of the changes she has suggested have been adopted, and her services have been in constant demand.

The real good that has been done cannot be expressed in the figures and words of an official report, but it is suggested in

the letters that have been received from librarians who have been visited and aided in solving some of the little, but perplexing, problems of administration. Five of the libraries visited have, with the assistance furnished by the Commission, been entirely reorganized, the books re-accessioned, re-catalogued, classified and new and simple charging systems introduced. Personal aid has been given, covering several days' time, instructing librarians in the work, correcting and supervising it, and enabling them to keep it up. Eight other libraries have been classified, which has brought to light much valuable material and enabled patrons to wait upon themselves to a greater extent. Thirteen libraries using antiquated charging systems have been induced to abandon them and install a more modern and simpler method; three others that had no system of keeping an account of books loaned were prevailed upon to introduce one, which they now willingly concede saves not only time and work, but books also; and five of the libraries that were maintaining complicated charging systems have adopted simpler ones.

Thus, twenty-one in all have been directly aided in this direction, and now have in use a system of keeping their records that is exact, readily accessible and easy to understand. A good charging system is to a library what a well-kept set of books are to a merchant, and saves time, money, and books that otherwise would be lost. It is even more important than a catalogue.

Under the Commission's direction six libraries have been assisted in the work of cataloguing their books; the catalogues of two others have been revised and corrected, four have been given instruction in the work of preparing their books for circulation, shelf-listing has been taught to two others; assistance in making out lists of books to be bought has been given to six libraries, and advice as to how and where to buy has been freely given at all times.

Lists of periodicals suitable for the needs of a small library have been made out for five, on request, and assistance in the buying of library furnishings given in two instances. The Commission has advised on the plans for two new libraries, and for a considerable number has, on request, suggested rules and regulations for their government.

One important feature of the Commission's work has been the distribution of book lists, hand-books, bulletins and aids to work, the value of which can be appreciated only by those in charge of small libraries. Through the co-operation of the Public Library Commissioners of the various States and the American Library Association, these lists, hand-books, and valuable pamphlets have been published, and the New Jersey Commission has been able to buy and distribute them at less expense than would be incurred in the printing of material for distribution. Pamphlets on "Why We Need a Public Library" and "How to Start a Public Library" have been sent to those interested in the work in towns that are without library advantages, and copies of these may be had on application to the Commission. From time to time magazines have been collected and distributed to some of the smaller libraries, where they have been a great help in the reading rooms; and numbers of the Reader's Guide and the Cumulative Index, received from the Trenton Free Public Library, have been similarly distributed.

Two new libraries have been organized during the year, and are now doing excellent work. One is at Gladstone, for the use of that town, Peapack and Far Hills, and the other is at North Summit. The aid of the Commission was given to both of them.

In seven of the towns visited by the Organizer addresses were delivered on the subject of free public libraries and the advantages of having them under municipal control. That they were not without beneficial results is demonstrated by the fact that in one of the towns the subscriptions to the library amount to \$320 more than they have ever been before, while another voted to make free a library that has hitherto been maintained by subscriptions. Besides, a great deal has been accomplished through correspondence, by means of which many perplexing questions have been settled.

For the benefit of a number of librarians in small towns who were eager to learn something of modern library administration, what may be designated as a correspondence school has been started by the Commission. Copies of lectures on different branches of the work, annotated copies of rules, sample work

in cataloguing, and instructions for classification have been prepared and sent to those who were interested. This was followed up with visits by the Organizer, who personally aided the library students in their efforts to perfect themselves in their work.

The New Jersey Library Association, which is composed of librarians, assistants, trustees and others interested in libraries, has freely co-operated with the Commission, and its officers have always been ready to respond when called upon for aid. In reciprocation, the Commission has endeavored to arouse interest in the Association's meetings, at which library problems are discussed and opportunity afforded to the members to become acquainted with those engaged in the same work and compare experiences. Before the Asbury Park meeting of the Association, in October, letters were written to all the libraries, urging that representatives be sent to the meeting; besides, many personal visits were made to librarians. There was a great increase in attendance and an interest created that cannot fail to be beneficial. The fact that the State has provided a means of aiding the libraries is now better known. The Commission was represented at all three of the meetings held by the Association during the year.

Upon invitation the Commission has been represented at three meetings of the Federation of Women's Clubs during the year. At these meetings library matters were discussed, with the result that the members of the Federation are taking a new interest in the Traveling Libraries, which they believe are now likely to fulfill the mission for which they were originally created, or at least the objects which the members of the Federation had in mind when the Traveling Library Act was passed by the Legislature in 1898.

Most of the visits that have been made by the Organizer were at the request of either the librarians or boards of trustees. Not all have been productive of results, but in many cases changes that have been advised are being considered and may be adopted later on. The Commission has continued its policy of urging that, wherever possible, the library shall be placed under municipal control, in order that it may be assured of a regular and known annual income from the one-third of a mill

tax that is imposed for maintenance. In several municipalities the subject is now being seriously considered.

During the year new library buildings at Atlantic City, Camden, Paterson, Nutley and Woodbine have been occupied. Plans have been drawn for \$10,000 buildings at Westfield and Belleville. Sites have already been purchased for both.

The Traveling Libraries have been an important factor in the results that have been accomplished during the year. They have furnished to many an example of how the work should be done, and have given some of the smaller libraries the help that was needed to enable them to get upon their feet. At least four libraries that were ready to close their doors have been revived and new interest aroused by means of the books loaned through the Traveling Libraries. Eight of the libraries which have been improved by the introduction of better methods, and three of those which were reorganized, were reached through this medium.

At the date of the Commission's last report there were but twelve of the Traveling Libraries in circulation. Now there are fifty, of which twelve have been loaned to small libraries, twenty to study clubs, and eighteen to towns that are without libraries. Since the beginning of the year more than 12,000 books have been circulated through this agency, only 59 per cent. of which was fiction. Several requests for libraries were refused, temporarily, because of a lack of books of the particular classes asked for and the inability of the Commission to purchase them from the limited appropriation that was available. This was the more to be regretted because the books were generally of the non-fiction classes.

There were added to the Traveling Libraries during the year, by purchase, 374 volumes, and by gift from the Smithsonian Institution, 25. From some of the latter, articles on important subjects were taken and rebound, making the increase 410 books. The total number accessioned into the Traveling Libraries is 3,836; of which about 3,400 are now available for use. Five years of use have worn out many volumes, a few have been lost, while some that were donated are of classes that would make them more useful in a reference library.

In January the Commission voted to reduce from \$5 to \$2 the annual fee for the use of the libraries. The only excuse for any charge is that it protects the State against imposition and is in a measure a guarantee that there is demand for the books. It was also decided that as the demand for the libraries was light, the privileges should be extended to study clubs. These changes made necessary a re-classification and re-cataloguing of all the books. Besides the work of accessioning, classifying, and cataloguing the new books bought, more than 2,000 of the old books have been re-classified, re-catalogued and placed upon shelves in the State Library, from whence they are taken to make up special collections asked for by the study clubs.

As will be seen by the table appended to this report, many of the smaller libraries are without a regular income, and are dependent for support upon subscriptions and the proceeds of entertainments. As a consequence some of them have been unable to buy any new books for a long time, while others have been able to add but few to their collections. To these struggling institutions the privileges of the Traveling Libraries system have been extended, and current fiction has been the principal demand. In such cases the Commission has insisted that the money available for the purchase of books should be spent for works of a permanent value and to build up the reference department. This has not resulted, as might be supposed, in increasing the percentage of fiction read; on the other hand, at least two-thirds of the books now being circulated through the Traveling Libraries are of the non-fiction class.

While making an effort to discourage the undue reading of fiction, the Commission believes that lighter literature serves a useful purpose in developing a taste for reading works of a serious character, and in occupying the attention of girls and boys and keeping them at home. In purchasing books for the Traveling Libraries the effort has been made to procure only the best, and none is added that has not been approved by reviewers who are believed to be competent to judge of its character and value. Fiction that, in a small library, will soon lose its value and cumber the shelves has a permanent value in

the Traveling Libraries, where it is circulated until the books are absolutely worn out; and while they may not be of great value originally, they serve a popular demand and enable the library trustees to use their income for the purchase of books of real and permanent worth.

An estimate may be found of the good that has been done in this direction by the following extracts from letters that have been received by the Commission: One reports that by means of the Traveling Libraries interest has been aroused and that the people have contributed the money needed to buy the New International Encyclopædia; two others have started reference departments with the money saved; another has been able to buy nearly the whole of the Stories of the Nations series; three have made valuable additions to their juvenile departments; in one the circulation has been increased more than 30 per cent.; one was able to reorganize the library and another to buy a card catalogue case and table through the saving effected; two that were open but two hours a week and had almost decided to close altogether, are now open three times a week and with the interest increasing.

One librarian says that because of the aid given by the Commission in introducing a charging system and classifying and cataloguing the books, she now has time to do reference work and help the school children, while the Traveling Libraries supply new books and permit the library's funds to be spent for things badly needed, but which could not be bought before. Another town reports that all of the Traveling Library books are out, and another that "only two books are left." One letter says that "our efficiency is doubled since we reorganized, and the credit belongs to the Traveling Library."

One library of non-fiction showed a circulation of 296 in five months, for the fifty volumes; while another, half of which was fiction, circulated 378 in six months. Of the twenty libraries loaned to study clubs, eleven are sent to small towns that are without a library, and in most cases the study club was organized in order to secure the library. The other nine went to towns having libraries, and the books have been added, temporarily, to the local collections and made available to the public. In two

of these efforts are now being made to place the libraries under municipal control.

The Patrons of Industry have recently become interested in the Traveling Libraries, and will, through the Granges, seek to circulate the books in the rural districts, where reading matter is hard to get. Seven of the libraries are now at points several miles distant from a railroad, and readers are attracted from even greater distances.

The attention of the Commission has been called to the need of supplying reading matter to the inmates of the State Prison, reformatories, penitentiaries and county jails of the State, and the suggestion has been made that the traveling libraries should be used for that purpose. Some doubt has been expressed whether the Legislature, in creating the traveling libraries, intended that they should be thus employed; and it is feared that the knowledge that the books were being circulated in these institutions would destroy their usefulness to the general public. As was stated in the Commission's last report, several special libraries were created for the use of the women's department at the State Prison, but if this branch of the work is to be extended and separate collections maintained, many new books and cases must be purchased. The subject is one which it is believed should be referred to the Legislature for consideration.

A donation of \$100, as authorized by the act of March 20th, 1900, was made to Westfield, Union county, where a new public library, under municipal control, has just been organized; the balance of the appropriation lapsed. There was received in fees for the use of the traveling libraries during the year, \$100, which was paid over to the State Treasurer.

Mr. Kimball, the chairman, represented the New Jersey Commission at the meeting of the American Library Association at Portland, in July, and was chosen as one of the members of the Council. Dr. Richardson, the retiring president of the American Library Association, is also a member of the Council, while Frank P. Hill, who was one of the original members of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, was chosen president of the American Library Association for 1905-6.

Some of the more important changes in the libraries of New

Jersey are indicated in the following abstracts that have been made from reports sent to the Commission and from observations made by the Organizer. Special efforts are being made to interest the children in books, and quite as great an endeavor to reduce the great percentage of fiction that is being circulated.

The Jersey City Library has had a very prosperous year. The circulation has increased very greatly and extensive additions have been made to the stock of books. Special efforts have been made to increase the collections of New Jerseyana, with most satisfactory results. Much public interest is shown in the museum, which has developed considerably during the year, receiving a number of valuable gifts. A new children's room has been planned and will probably be in use in a few months. Classroom libraries, furnished by the library on application, are now in a majority of the grammar schools.

Dover has inaugurated a series of free lectures which have proved very successful. Four of these were given last year. A piano has been donated to the library during the year.

The Public Library in Passaic continues to hold the popular favor. The circulation for the year amounts to 137,214, showing that the whole stock of 20,300 books was turned over about seven times during the year, and an increase of 11,082 over the circulation in 1904. The work with the schools and literary and social clubs through the main library has been much appreciated and the exhibitions were well attended. The satisfaction given by the extension of the library service to the Fourth ward in the opening of a branch in the German-American School has led the trustees to offer similar service to the Third ward, and arrangements are being made to place books near Passaic Bridge.

The interest in and circulation at the Reid Library continues satisfactory, and the small collection of books in the foreign languages are seeing particularly active service among appreciative foreign-born citizens. The peculiar situation of the building in the centre of the manufacturing district has given rise to much work on the basis of that usually conducted by social settlements. Clubs have been organized and are using rooms in the building every night in the week; classes are being conducted to teach the adult foreigners to read and write in English, and sewing

and knitting classes for girls are developing great skill in handwork. Probably the most interesting exhibition held during the year was a loan exhibition of women's handwork, which brought out a very unique collection of lace and needlework, of great interest to the foreign women.

The free lectures have been well patronized and greatly appreciated. In addition to the lectures in English, the foreigners arranged and carried through with great success lectures in Italian, Slavish, Bohemian and Russian.

Outside of Mr. Reid's continued generosity in providing new books for the Reid Memorial Library, the most valuable gift received was 100 volumes from the library of the late Rev. P. H. Leavens, for thirty-eight years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic. Busts of Shakespeare and Dante were presented to the Reid Memorial Library by the Emerson Literary Society and the Dante Association respectively, and there are many evidences, from other gifts, that the people of Passaic are interested in their libraries.

The Ridgefield Park Library has been completely reorganized, a card system and the Dewey classification introduced. The appropriation by the town has been increased.

Atlantic City opened and dedicated its new library building on January 2d, 1905. During the year 3,000 volumes have been added. A children's story hour has been started and has been enjoyed by the children. A children's museum has been opened. It contains an industrial exhibit of vegetable and animal products, minerals and woods. The exhibits are in cases with glass fronts, and the children have full access to them. More work has been done with the schools than ever before. A medical library was started in the spring, with a donation of eighty volumes, to which other volumes and complete files of medical magazines have since been contributed. The trustees will add regularly to this department. The circulation for 1904 was 47,806 volumes. During 1905 there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent. for the first ten months.

The Vineland Library has just taken possession of the new building given by Mr. Carnegie. The cost was \$12,000. It has a reading-room, reference-room and stack-room on the

ground floor. Downstairs are committee and assembly rooms. The library has been beautified with busts, palms and other decorations, which were presented. The report of the first month's work in the new building shows a great gain, 249 new names having been added. Special efforts have been made to increase the percentage of non-fiction, with gratifying results. Two years ago there were only about two books of non-fiction in every hundred books issued; now one-fourth of the books issued are non-fiction. A boys' club has been developed because the congested condition of the children's room made it necessary to send some of them down to the room beneath the reading-room, with books and games. These boys decided to form a club and made rules for their self-government. They had rules prepared, which were adopted, and the results indicate that the new method of self-government surpasses the old of supervision. Any boy may belong who will submit himself to the rules of these small citizens. The library has been presented with a new set of Lives and Messages of the Presidents, which are beautiful in binding and useful in reference.

The Plainfield Library has had a large increase in gifts, circulation and general interest, which it can trace directly to its weekly column in the local paper and its new system of circulating bulletins. In addition to the usual work with the schools a deposit station has been started at St. Mary's Catholic school, with excellent results. The abandonment of the regulation requiring all applicants to furnish a guarantor has proved a success, as has the reduction of the children's fines to one cent per day, instead of two cents.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library of Camden, on June 27th last, opened the beautiful building given the city by Mr. Carnegie, and the original free library, in Cooper Park, then became the "Cooper Park Branch." William H. Ketler, who has been installed as Librarian of the Main Library and its branch, immediately began an effort to reduce the proportion of fiction read by the free library patrons. He made a departure from the usual method of announcing new books by merely giving their authors, titles and subjects, his method being designed to catch the attention of persons who were not book

readers. He laid out a series of imaginary tours by means of books, and headed the lists, or tours, with "The Can't-Get-Away Outing Club." Then he marked off the various steps in each tour by a sub-head and a quotation illustrating it, followed by the title of an appropriate volume. These bulletins were published by the local newspapers and posted in the Main Library, and the results were immediate and gratifying. In this locality, where fiction has been recorded as 85 to 90 per cent. of the total circulation, it fell off, under Librarian Ketler's administration, to less than 70 per cent.

Bulletins announcing the books in the library on the various "Useful Arts," were printed in circular form and were sent to all the industrial establishments in the city. Other bulletins in circular form announced the readiness of the librarian to give personal attention to persons preparing for debates, entertainments, and actual tours. The idea of newspaper bulletins, with the quotations, was successfully applied to lists of books on history, biography, travel, sports and other subjects.

The librarian is now organizing "The Boys' Reading Fraternity," and prominent business houses have encouraged him by paying for lapel buttons and all the printing and blank books the Fraternity needs. The Fraternity is divided into "chapters" with boy officers. The Fraternity meets once a month to hear a debate, or oratorical contest by its own members, or amusing and instructive addresses by prominent men. Every member of the Fraternity has signed an obligation promising that for every novel he reads he will read two class or non-fiction books, and will respect the work of the Free Library and protect its property and urge all other persons to do the same.

The Newark Free Public Library closes its seventeenth year with 107,013 volumes on its shelves. The circulation of books for the year 1905 was 510,990 volumes, an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous year; 10,804 volumes were added during the year; 341 school-room libraries were sent to different schools and circulated 80,233 volumes; seventy-six different organizations held 644 meetings in the building, with a total attendance of 14,269 persons. The library has received as a gift from Mrs. Howard W. Hayes a most valuable collection of pottery,

porcelains, bronzes, paintings and rugs, which are now on exhibition in a room especially arranged for it. Two well-known residents of Newark have also given bronze replicas of three busts recently found at Herculaneum, and a set of the Art Journal and the Musée Française in four volumes.

Branch 1 was moved to a more central location, on the corner of Broad and Bank streets, and its circulation has increased to 142 per day. The directories, periodicals and books are much used by the business men and women of the city.

Early in the year the Clark Thread Company offered to turn over to the library its collection of books and periodicals and the room devoted to their use, on condition that the library would care for and maintain them for the benefit of the people of the neighborhood as well as the employes of the factory. Although the number of books is small, the circulation is constantly increasing and averages thirty-two per day.

Two new deposit stations were opened during the year, one at Vailsburgh and one at the South Street School. A departure from the usual method of conducting deposit stations, is the experiment of placing libraries in factories for the use of the employes. Four such libraries are now in operation, with others to be placed.

The New Jersey Library Class, with an attendance of 25, began its second year in the library with a course in cataloguing conducted by Miss Theresa Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library. Although a number of persons have been working in the library for the experience to be gained, the formal Apprentice Class was opened during the past year. A ten months' course, planned to teach chiefly the methods of this library, includes also a course of reading.

The fourth annual exhibition of paintings was opened in March. An exhibition of pictures of David, Daniel and the Holy Land, taken from the Library's Folio Collection, was held in December, and letters of invitation were sent to all the clergy of the city.

The Trenton Free Public Library's collection now includes 34,593 volumes, and the circulation last year was 211,523. "The privilege extended last year of regulating the number of non-

fiction books that may be drawn at one time on the same card, to the needs of each individual reader, has worked successfully and seems to be about the only practical solution of an old problem." Because of the increasing popularity of the library, the trustees have decided to double the space occupied by the loan desk department.

At Madison a series of free lectures is to be given in the library this winter, and a course of historical talks on Madison is given in the public schools, by Miss Wildman, the librarian, who, during the past summer, succeeded in inducing the children to read between two and three hundred selected volumes of the class popularly known as "Nature Studies." The children's reading-room is open every Sunday afternoon, and visitors are entertained with readings or stories.

The library at Summit has been completely reorganized and the latest and most approved methods have been adopted. A new librarian has been secured, who, with some assistance, has done this work. A children's corner has been added and is proving popular. New rules have been adopted and re-registration has been found necessary. Since August 1st, 512 people have been registered. Among other things which have been done to enlarge the work, a branch has been established in the heart of the business section, which makes it possible for working people to get books which they otherwise could not have done. The circulation and percentage of non-fiction has been higher for the last few months than ever before. The Fortnightly Club has presented the library with \$50 worth of books.

Three new departures from the rules have been made during the year at Hackensack, and all with perfectly satisfactory results. First, in addition to the books to which they were entitled, the teachers in the public schools have been permitted to take extra books for class work; second, library members spending vacations out of town have been allowed to take books with them, and in no case has one either been lost or damaged; third, books have been supplied to the Old Ladies' Home. In April, a loan exhibition was held under the auspices of the Bergen County Historical Society, which was very interesting and instructive. It was open for the month and at its close many

of the exhibits were left either as gifts or loans. These have been arranged for permanent exhibition and the museum is open every afternoon from three until six o'clock. In November a lecture was given by Frank G. Speck upon the subject of our Indians. It was replete with instruction and interest, and illustrated by a collection of relics, arrow-heads, pottery and the like, which he generously presented to the Museum.

In January the "Children's Hour" was introduced in the Perth Amboy Library, and if attendance may be taken as an indication, it received a warm welcome and may be counted a success. It is interesting as well as encouraging to note the increasing patronage which the library is receiving from the children, who are rapidly gaining confidence in its readiness and ability to help them. In March an exhibition in the children's room, of work in drawing and water colors done in the schools, and ranging from the first grade to the High School, attracted much attention, and brought to the library many parents and teachers, as well as the children themselves. By actual count in one day nearly four hundred persons had visited the library. Later in the year, when the birds commenced to be seen and heard, an exhibit was made of colored pictures representing those most familiar in New Jersey, and this was much enjoyed and appreciated by the children.

At Mt. Tabor free access to the shelves has resulted in a much wider use of the standard books, such as Lord's Beacon Lights of History, Booker T. Washington's books and all kinds of histories and travel. However, the great demand is still for fiction, but it has been found that there is a great deal less mischief in the settlement when the boys and girls are reading even novels.

The Bridgeton Library has added a "game room" as an annex. This is used by the small boys who would otherwise play on the street. It has been found an excellent thing and is meeting with the strongest approval. It is open every night.

At Montclair the work has shown a very large growth, there being an increase of 30 per cent. More expensive books and books of reference have been put in this year than ever before,

and the character of the library has been proportionately improved. This has been made possible by the pay department, which has made available a fund of several hundred dollars. Classes for instruction in the use of the library and books have been held with gratifying results.

The library at Point Pleasant has been classified by the Dewey system, with slight modifications, and has been catalogued thoroughly. A number of pictures have been donated to the library, which add much to its attractiveness.

The Library at Lambertville has been thoroughly reorganized by a committee of ladies on the board of trustees. This work has been done in the most painstaking manner and the results are very satisfactory.

The Allendale Library has been re-catalogued, re-classified and re-arranged. It has been moved to a larger and more convenient room in the school-house, which has been furnished attractively. The work has been done by the ladies in charge.

At Flemington a new charging system has been adopted, with good results. The traveling library has been subscribed for and has been thoroughly enjoyed, and the books are in constant use.

The Elizabeth Library has received from St. John Sunday School a gift of 129 books, which were most welcome. The Inter-library loan slips have been found to be useful.

During the year the number of visitors to the Bernardsville Library has doubled. Because of this the trustees have decided to keep the library open continuously from 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., and for two hours on Sunday afternoon.

Several modifications have been made at Glen Ridge that have been of great help in the library. The author number in fiction has been dispensed with and the plan has been found to work satisfactorily and to lessen the work. A change was made in the charging system, which was found very valuable and much needed before the library should grow larger. Assistance was given by the Commission, and the 4,000 books were easily handled. The Traveling Library has been made use of. This has proved a great success. Many reference books have been bought which could not otherwise have been purchased. Two new book

cases have been donated and a number of books. The Young Men's Club has also donated \$25.

In Woodbine the library has been separated from the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School Library and now occupies a room in the school building. In addition to the library, a reading-room is open every night to the public.

Riverton had a course of lectures last winter in connection with the library, which were much enjoyed by the people and greatly benefited the library.

Metuchen received 300 books from the Pratt Institute Free Library's discarded list. Some of these have been rebound for local use and others sent to a country school, to establish a small circulating library.

The teachers have established at LaFayette Corner a small circulating library with books donated from various sources. These are circulated among the children and their parents, reaching the farmers several miles out in the country. They also have a system of circulating magazines, which are collected from various sources and passed from the house of one farmer to another.

A mortgage of \$2,000 on the Somerville Public Library has been paid off during the past year by subscription. The books have been catalogued and classified by the Cutter system.

The Basking Ridge Library has been classified under the general heads. The Smithsonian reports have been secured, and have been found very useful.

The Grandin Library, at Clinton, has been partially re-catalogued and re-classified and the work is steadily progressing.

The Port Oram Library at Wharton has been catalogued and classified and a printed catalogue has been issued. Much good work is being done in the town.

Englewood has started a plan of issuing to teachers a card on which they may get six books at a time. There are now out thirty-six of these cards. An exhibition was held of pictures relating to New Jersey history, which was very successful. The Civic League presented the library with 200 volumes, all in good condition and well chosen.

Asbury Park has shown an increase of 1,000 in circulation during the past year. This is the greatest increase that has ever been made in that town.

Paulsboro has just celebrated the fourth anniversary of the library, which has 409 members registered and 1,496 books on the shelves. During the four years 18,648 books have been circulated. Paulsboro has barely 2,000 inhabitants.

According to the report made to the American Library Association, at its meeting in Portland in July, 1905, the gifts and bequests to American libraries during the seven months from June 1st to December 31st, 1904, numbered 253, representing 116,552 volumes, five collections of books, \$5,128,170 in money, besides fifty-eight miscellaneous gifts that include one building and grounds, seven sites, and others the values of which could not be learned. These take into account only the gifts of \$500 or more and of 250 volumes and upwards. For New Jersey the gifts amounted to \$42,472, and 1,130 volumes, besides a collection of minerals. Of the \$5,128,170 in money, \$1,009,500 was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. According to a statement made by Dr. Horace White, Mr. Carnegie's gifts to American libraries from November 25th, 1881, to January 1st, 1905, amounted to \$29,094,080, and the aggregate of his gifts to libraries all over the world was \$39,325,240. In the United States, 619 different cities and towns have been, or will be, provided with library buildings paid for by Mr. Carnegie. New Jersey will have eighteen, costing \$512,000.

The statistical table printed herewith shows that 132 libraries have reported to the Commission this year. This is a gain of sixteen over the reports made in 1903. In the 132 libraries from which the Commission has been able to get reports, there are 1,469,000 books, about two-thirds of these being non-fiction. In eighty-two of the towns reporting, there are public school libraries. Eighty-five of the 132 libraries reporting are free, thirty-six subscription, eleven school or institutional. Forty are in whole or in part supported by the town. Sixty-three own their buildings. Two are given the use of the buildings rent free.

Eighty-six maintain reading-rooms; twenty-three have separate rooms for the children; sixteen keep open a part of the day Sunday; eighty-three of them have card catalogues; seventy-two are classified by the Dewey Decimal System, three have special systems and two use the Cutter. Six of the libraries have branches, and five have delivery stations.

Respectfully submitted,

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M. TAYLOR PYNE,  
ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,  
EVERETT T. TOMLINSON,  
HOWARD M. COOPER.



# New Jersey Library Laws.

## CHAPTER 150.

### An Act concerning free public libraries.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

#### I. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARIES IN CITIES, BOROUGHS, TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

1. Any city, borough, town, township or village may, in the manner hereinafter provided, establish a free public library within its corporate limits.

2. The governing body of any of such municipality shall observe the provisions of this act when the same shall be assented to by a majority of the legal voters in such municipality at any election, general or special, at which the adoption of this act shall be submitted to vote by direction of such governing body; such question may be submitted to vote either at a general election or at a special election to be held for that purpose; the clerk of such municipality shall cause public notice of such general or special election to be given by advertisement, signed by himself and set up in at least five public places in such municipality for at least ten days previous to the date of such election and published for the same period in two newspapers printed or circulating in such municipality. The ballots used at such election shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, and the question of the adoption of the provisions of this act may be printed or written on the ballots used at a general election, on which may be the words "for a free public library" and "against a free public library," and the election officers of any such municipality shall make a true and correct return of the result of such election in writing, under their hands, and said statement shall be entered at large upon the minutes of such governing body. Where the voter shall strike off the ballot the words "against a free public library" such vote shall be counted as in favor of the adoption of this act; where the voter shall strike off the ballot the words "for a free public library" such vote shall be counted as against the adoption of this act; if neither the words "for a free public library" nor "against a free public library" shall be stricken off any ballot such ballot shall not be counted for or against the adoption of this act; where any municipality shall vote against the establishment of a free public library such vote shall not preclude the holding of another election, general or special, to vote for or against the adoption of the provisions of this act.

3. If a majority of the votes so counted shall contain the words "for a free public library" the provisions of this act shall be deemed to have been adopted, and it shall become the duty of the governing body, or appropriate board of said municipality, annually thereafter to appropriate and raise by taxation a sum equal to one-third of a mill on every dollar of assessable property within such municipality.

4. It shall be lawful to raise by taxation annually for the support and use of said library, in addition to the sum required to be raised by section three, a sum not exceeding one-sixth of a mill on every dollar of assessable property in such municipality; and the sums assessed and collected by virtue of this act shall be used for no other purpose than for the use of a free public library.

#### II. APPOINTMENT, POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

5. A board of trustees of the free public library shall be formed immediately in any municipality which shall adopt the provisions of this act, said board to consist of seven members, one of whom shall be the mayor or the chairman of the governing body of such municipality, as the case may be, ex officio, and one the superintendent of public instruction of such municipality ex officio, or in case such municipality shall have no superintendent of public instruction, then the president of the board of education, ex officio, and five citizens to be appointed by the mayor or chairman of the governing body of such municipality from among the residents therein; such appointments, in all municipalities except cities, to be made by and with the consent of the governing body of such municipality, and for the terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, as they may be selected by such mayor or chairman. Upon the expiration of the term of office of any trustee the mayor or the chairman of the governing body of such municipality shall appoint some citizen for a term of five years in the same manner as the original appointment was made; vacancies occurring in said board of trustees shall be filled for the unexpired term only, in the same manner as the original appointments are made.

6. The board of trustees shall be a body corporate under the name of "the trustees of the free public library of \_\_\_\_\_" (naming said municipality wherein said library shall be established). Said trustees shall have corporate powers of succession, may sue and be sued, and adopt a corporate seal; said board shall meet at some convenient time and place in said municipality within ten days of the time of their appointment; they shall immediately proceed to organize by the election from their members of a president, treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected; they shall also make and execute under their hands and seals a certificate setting forth their appointment and their organization and the names of their officers elected; such certificate shall be acknowledged in the same manner that conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged, and recorded in the clerk's office of the county in which such municipality is located. They shall also send a certified copy of such certificate to the office of the secretary of state, at Trenton, to be there filed of record, but shall not be required to pay any fees for such recording

and filing. The said certificate, or copy thereof duly certified by the secretary of state or by the clerk of the county, shall be evidence in all courts and places of the incorporation of the said board. Said board shall hold in trust and manage all property of said library; it shall have power to rent rooms, or, when proper, to construct buildings for the use of said library; to purchase books, pamphlets, documents, papers and other reading matter; to hire librarians and other necessary servants, and to fix their salary or salaries; to make proper rules and regulations for the government of said library, and generally to do all things necessary and proper for the establishment and maintenance of the free public library in such municipality. The treasurer of said board shall give bond in an amount to be fixed by the mayor of any city or by the governing body of any municipality other than a city, payable to said municipality by its corporate name, conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties. And such board shall, by its treasurer, upon its warrant signed by its president, receive of the disbursing officer of such municipality the money raised by taxation for library purposes, as provided in sections three and four of this act.

7. Said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, and shall not incur any expense or enter into any obligations to an amount in excess of the annual appropriation for library purposes and of its funds on hand.

8. Said board of trustees shall annually make a report of their transactions, accounts, and the state and condition of said library to the governing body of such municipality.

9. Said board of trustees may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or donation heretofore made or hereafter to be made and given for the establishment, increase or maintenance of a free public library within its municipality.

### III. TRANSFER OF BOOKS BELONGING TO CITY TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

10. Any public board in any city wherein there is a free public library, or any department of the government of said city having under its control a library or collection of books useful for such public library, may transfer the control or property of said books to the trustees of a free public library established under this act for use therein; and any such board or department so transferring its books or library shall be relieved from further responsibility for the care or custody of or property in said books or library, and said trustees of said free public library shall hold and keep said books or library as if originally purchased by them.

### IV. PURCHASING LAND AND ERECTING LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN CITIES.

11. When, in the judgment of the board of trustees of the free public library in any city of this state that shall accept the provisions of this act or has heretofore established a free public library pursuant to law, it is advisable to purchase lands or to erect buildings thereon, or both, or to enlarge or alter any building already erected thereon, for the purposes of a free public library, said board of trustees may certify to the common council,

or other board or body having charge of the finances of such city, the amount of money, in addition to such moneys as they may have on hand applicable to such purposes, necessary for the purpose of making such purchase of land, the erection of buildings or other improvements thereof, and shall also certify therewith the total amount of moneys and funds belonging to the trustees of such free public library available for the purchase of lands or erection of buildings, and an estimated account of the amount necessary for the maintenance of the said library for the balance of the then current year, and thereupon such common council, or other body or board, may, by resolution, at its discretion and with the approval of the mayor of such city, authorize and empower the board of trustees of said free public library to expend such sums of money, in addition to the moneys belonging to it and not needed for the expenses of maintenance for the remainder of the then fiscal year, as to such common council, or such other body or board, may seem proper for such purposes, not to exceed, however, the amount certified as aforesaid by the board of trustees of the free public library; and upon the passage of such resolution the board of trustees of said free public library shall be empowered and authorized, by and with the consent of the mayor of such city, to purchase real estate, and to erect buildings and make improvements thereon, and to expend moneys therefor to the amount of such appropriation and surplus; *provided, however,* that no lands shall be purchased for the purpose of erecting thereon a free public library building except with the concurrence of such common council, or such other body or board, which concurrence shall be expressed by resolution of such common council, or such other body or board, by and with the approval of the mayor of such city. The title of real estate so purchased shall be taken in the name of such city, but the use and control of the same shall be in such board of trustees of the free public library so long as it shall be used for free public library purposes.

12. When the board of trustees of the free public library in any city of this state may desire to take, use or occupy any lands, improved or unimproved, either in whole or in part, for the purposes of their building and library pursuant to the authority and power vested in said board by section 11 of this act, and the said trustees cannot agree with the owner or owners of such lands, or with other persons interested therein, as to the amount of compensation to be paid for such taking, use, diversion or occupation or interest, proceedings shall be taken by said trustees to acquire said lands and ascertain the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, in the manner provided by the general laws of this state for the condemnation and taking of lands for public uses.

#### V. EQUIPPING LIBRARIES IN CITIES.

13. Any city that shall accept the provisions of this act, or that has heretofore established a free public library pursuant to law, and has purchased or shall purchase lands, and has erected or shall erect buildings thereon, or both, for the purposes of a free public library, and has made or shall make appropriations therefor under this act, is hereby authorized to make additional

appropriation for the equipment, furnishing and decorating of such library building in manner following: The board of trustees of such public library shall certify to the common council or other board or body having charge and control of the finances of such city the amount necessary for the equipment, furnishing and decorating of such library building, and thereupon such common council or other body or board may by resolution, at its discretion and with the approval of the mayor of such city, make appropriation of such money and authorize and empower the board of trustees of such free public library to expend such sum of money, and upon the passage of such resolution the board of trustees of such public library shall be empowered and authorized to enter into contracts for such equipment, furnishing and decorating, and to expend money therefor to the amount of such appropriation.

#### VI. ISSUANCE OF BONDS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES BY CITIES.

14. Any city that shall hereafter accept the provisions of this act or has heretofore established a free public library pursuant to law shall have power to create and issue bonds for the acquiring of lands, the acquiring and erection and improvement of buildings and appliances for library purposes, and the equipment, furnishing and decorating of library buildings, such bonds to bear interest not exceeding the rate of five per centum per annum and to be sold at not less than par, and to be issued for such time and under such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the common council or other body or board having charge of the finances of the city; and such bonds may contain such provisions for a sinking fund and for payment as said common council or other body having charge of the finances of said city shall determine; and such city shall make provision by general taxation for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds. In case the powers of any such city to issue bonds are now limited by law to be a fixed percentage of the assessed value of its taxable property, such city shall have power to create and issue bonds in the manner and for the purposes above set forth to the extent of one-half of one per centum of the assessed value of its taxable property in excess of such limit now existing.

#### VII. ERECTING LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN BOROUGHS, TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

15. When any individual or corporation has offered or hereafter may offer to the trustees of the free public library of any borough, town, township or village in this state which shall hereafter accept the provisions of this act or has heretofore established a free public library pursuant to law, or has offered or hereafter may offer to the council or other governing body of any such municipality, to provide or erect a building to be used as a free public library upon condition that such municipality, or the trustees of the free public library therein, or the council or governing body thereof, provide a site for such a building, it shall be lawful for the council or other governing body of any such municipality, by resolution adopted by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, to appropriate for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site upon which to erect such library building, a sum of money not

exceeding three-fourths of one mill on every dollar of assessable property returned by the assessor of such municipality in his last preceding levy for the purposes of annual taxation therein; and thereupon the board of trustees of the free public library in such municipality shall be vested with sufficient power and authority to purchase land for said purpose and to spend moneys therefor not exceeding the amount of such appropriation; *provided, however,* that the title to lands so purchased shall be taken in the corporate name of the municipality, but the use and control of the same and of the building to be erected thereon shall be in such board of trustees of the free public library so long as the same shall be used for free public library purposes.

16. To defray the expense of such purchase the common council, or other governing body of any such municipality, is hereby authorized to issue and sell the corporate bonds of such municipality, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of such appropriation, which bonds shall be of such denomination and shall be made payable within such period not exceeding ten years from the date of their issue and bear such rate of interest, not exceeding five per centum per annum payable semi-annually, as such council or governing body may determine. Said bonds shall be made payable in such manner that an equal proportion of the whole amount issued shall become due and payable in each year after the date of issue thereof; said bonds shall be designated "free public library bonds," shall not be sold for less than their par value and shall be executed under the corporate seal of the municipality and be signed by the chairman of the council or governing body and attested by the clerk thereof, and shall have coupons attached for the payment of each half year's interest, or may be made registered bonds, at the option of the purchaser.

17. There shall be raised and levied annually by taxation in the municipality issuing such bonds a sum sufficient to pay the interest thereon and to redeem the part or proportion thereof maturing in the fiscal year for which such taxes are levied.

#### VIII. PROCEDURE WHEN BOROUGH, TOWNSHIP, &C., UNITES WITH ADJOINING MUNICIPALITY.

18. At the annual election of any borough, town, township or village not otherwise provided with a free public library the voters may, when the question is submitted by the governing body of such municipality, by a majority vote authorize the governing body thereof to unite with the adjoining borough, township or city of the second or third class in the support or maintenance of a free public library, the privileges and uses of said library to be on equal terms to the residents of both of the municipalities so uniting.

19. When, at such election, the majority of the voters of such municipality authorize such union the governing body thereof shall levy a tax of not less than one-third of a mill upon the dollar of assessment, but not more than a thousand dollars annually, for the support of such union library.

20. The mayor or other head officer of such municipality shall be ex officio a member of the board of trustees of such union library, and the governing

body thereof may designate two other voters, resident in said municipality, as joint trustees of said union library, one to hold office for two and the other for a term of three years, and these trustees shall be a part of the board of trustees of the library of said participating borough, township or city of the second or third class.

21. The governing body of the borough, township or city receiving a proposal for union with an adjoining municipality under this act is hereby authorized to accept such a proposal of union and to authorize the admission of the trustees aforesaid to seats with its own board of trustees of its public library, and jointly these trustees shall have full control and government of said library under the provisions of statutes governing the establishment of free public libraries.

22. When, in the judgment of the joint board of trustees, it is advisable to purchase lands or to erect buildings thereon, or both, for the purposes of a free public library, said trustees shall certify the proportion of money for such purposes based upon the respective assessments of each municipality to the governing bodies thereof, and such governing bodies shall submit to the voters at the next annual election an appropriation to cover its share of such purchase or building, and if approved by the majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, said money may be raised by tax or bonds; in case bonds are issued the procedure in the issuance of such bonds shall conform to the procedure described in section sixteen of this act, and the money thus raised shall be passed to the control of the joint trustees, to be expended according to the provisions of this act governing the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings for a free public library in cities.

#### IX. CONDITIONAL GIFTS TO CITIES, TOWNS, ETC., FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES.

23. In any city, borough, town, township or village in which there is now or hereafter may be a free public library established pursuant to law, the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body shall have power by resolution to accept gifts or bequests for the purpose of building a library building in any such municipality which may be made on condition that a sum not exceeding ten per centum of the amount of such gift or bequest be annually appropriated for the maintenance and support of such library, or which may be made on the above condition and on the further condition that such municipality to which such gift is made shall also provide a suitable site for such building; and when any conditional gift is so accepted by any municipality it shall be lawful to raise by taxation from time to time for the support and use of said library such amount annually as may be required by the condition of any such gift.

24. When such gift is made on the condition that said municipality shall provide a suitable site for such library building, as well as agree to appropriate annually a certain sum of money as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the governing body of such municipality to appropriate for the purpose of purchasing a site for such library building a sum not exceeding in amount three-fourths of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in such municipality last returned for the purpose of taxation therein, and to include the

amount so appropriated in the next annual tax levy to be made in such municipality.

25. At any time after the acceptance of any such last-mentioned gift it shall be lawful for the trustees of the free public library in any such municipality to purchase, at a cost not exceeding the amount appropriated therefor, a suitable site for the erection of a library building. The title of the real estate so purchased shall be taken in the corporate name of the municipality, but the use and control of the same shall be in the board of trustees of the free public library therein so long as it shall be used for free public library purposes.

26. Any gift or bequest, when accepted by the board of aldermen, common council, or other governing body of any such city, town, township or municipality, shall be received by the treasurer or other corresponding officer of such municipality and expended by and under the direction of the trustees of the free public library for the purposes for which such gift or bequest was made, in the same manner as other funds are now expended by such trustees.

#### X. TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

27. The public library commission shall operate, direct and control a system of small state traveling libraries; said libraries shall be styled "traveling libraries," and so many of them as may be found advantageous for use in the state may be provided for under rules and regulations to be prescribed and promulgated by said commission; the cost, however, of the provision therefor shall not exceed the amount which shall annually be appropriated by the Legislature for such purpose.

28. The nature and character of the books to be purchased shall be determined and controlled by the said commission, or a majority of them, and the purchase of all books to be used in connection with the said traveling libraries shall be made as said commission may direct. The commission shall have authority to purchase, from any appropriation that shall be made, such and so many small book-cases and outer traveling cases as experience and the useful and successful operation of the said system of traveling libraries may require, and they shall have full authority, from any appropriation which may from time to time be made, to repair and keep said cases in good order and to purchase new cases when necessary; and to keep the books in said traveling libraries in good condition by rebinding, or by repurchase, or substitution of books, or otherwise, and provide all necessary printing and cataloguing for the same.

29. Said traveling libraries shall be used and operated at such points as the said commission may direct, but the said commission shall not be authorized to spend moneys for the rental of any place or places in any municipality in this State from which distribution shall be made from said traveling libraries.

#### XI. APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND FREE READING ROOMS.

30. It shall be lawful for the common council of any city of this State to appropriate, from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, such sum of

money, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as may in their judgment be deemed necessary to establish or aid public libraries and free reading-rooms.

31. It shall be lawful for the governing body of any borough, town, township or village to appropriate from any moneys not otherwise appropriated such sum of money, not exceeding three hundred dollars annually, as may in their judgment be deemed necessary to establish or aid public libraries and free reading-rooms in such municipality.

32. It shall be lawful for the governing body of any town, township, village or borough to raise by taxation any sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars annually, to aid public libraries and free reading-rooms in any such municipality; *provided*, the same be first assented to by a majority vote of the legal voters of any such municipality at their annual election.

33. Every free public library established pursuant to any general law shall be governed by the provisions of this act, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 14, 1905.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

*AN ACT to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.*

Approved March 20, 1900.

*BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. The Governor, within thirty days after the passage of this act, shall appoint five persons, residents of this State, who shall constitute a public library commission; such appointment, if made during the session of the Legislature, shall be with the advice and consent of the Senate; one member of said commission shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed; annually hereafter, within thirty days after the assembling of the Legislature, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one member of said commission for a term of five years; all vacancies on said commission, other than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Governor for the remainder of the unexpired term, within thirty days after notice thereof shall be given to him in writing; and all such appointments to fill vacancies, if made during the session of the Legislature, shall be with the advice and consent of the Senate; said commission shall make a report of its doings to the Legislature in January of each year.

2. No member of said commission shall receive any compensation; but said commission, for its necessary traveling and other incidental expenses, and for clerical assistance in the discharge of its duties, may expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually, in addition to the expenditures hereinafter provided; all sums expended, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid from the State treasury, after the bills therefor have been

approved by the commission, and sent to the State Comptroller, who shall audit and certify the same to the State Treasurer.

3. The librarian or trustees of any free public library in this State, or any person or persons desirous of organizing a free public library, may ask said commission for advice in regard to the selection of books, the cataloguing thereof, and any other matters pertaining to the establishment, maintenance or administration of such library, and the commission shall give such advice in regard to such matters as it shall find practicable.

4. Said commission is hereby authorized to donate to any free public library under municipal control in this State, upon the application of its board of trustees, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred dollars, for books for such library; *provided*, that the board of trustees of such free public library shall first satisfy said commission that they have set apart from the funds of such free public library an equal sum of money to be expended for the purchase of books for such library; *and provided further*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any free public library having upwards of five thousand books.

5. Said commission shall not incur any debt or make any donation or expenditure exceeding in the aggregate the appropriation made for its use from time to time by the Legislature of this State.

6. This act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

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#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

AN ACT to establish a system of public instruction (Revision of 1900).

Approved March 23, 1900.

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

232. The State Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer upon the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in favor of the custodian of the school moneys of a school district for the sum of twenty dollars for any public school situate in such district for which there shall have been raised by special district tax, subscription or entertainment a like sum to establish in such school a school library, or to procure books of reference, school apparatus or educational works of art; and the further sum of ten dollars annually upon a like order, upon condition that there shall have been raised by special district tax, subscription or entertainment a like sum for the maintenance of such library for such year.

233. All selections of articles aforesaid purchased in part by State funds shall be approved in such manner as the State Board of Education may by rule direct.

234. In any school district in which there shall be more than one school-house, the school library committee of two or more of such schools may

consolidate and establish in one place the school libraries under their control, and said committees shall constitute a joint committee for the control and management of such consolidated library.

ARTICLE XXVII.

235. Whenever in any county there shall have been raised by subscription a sum of money not less than one hundred dollars for the establishment of a library of pedagogical books for the use of the teachers of the public schools, the State Comptroller shall, upon the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the County Superintendent of Schools of said county, for the sum of one hundred dollars for the benefit of such library, and annually thereafter there shall be paid on a like order a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, upon condition that there shall have been raised by subscription a like sum for the maintenance of such library for such year.

236. The County Superintendent of Schools and three teachers of public schools in such county, appointed by him, shall constitute a committee to select and purchase books and apparatus for such library, and to make rules and regulations for the management, use and safe keeping thereof.

LOCATION.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NAME OF LIBRARIAN.	Established.	UNDER WHAT ACT?	CLASS.	Number of Books.	Novels or Story-Books.	Circulated Last Year.	Per Cent. of Fiction.	Reading-Room?	Children's Room?	Open on Sunday?
Allendale.	Allendale.	Volunteer service.	1900		Subscription.	692	450	832	80	No.	No.	No.
Allentown.	Allentown Library Association.	Mrs. E. P. Ford.	1876		Subscription.	1,250		800		No.	No.	No.
Arlington.	Free Circulating Library of Women's Literary Club.	Mrs. Low Beadell.	1898		Free.	600		5,200		No.	No.	No.
Asbury Park.	Free Public Library.	Ruth Yeomans.	1898	April 1, 1884.	Free.	3,035		16,276	74	Yes.	No.	No.
Atlantic City.	Free Public Library.	Alvaretta P. Abbott.	1901		Free.	9,000	2,176	76,332	60	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Basking Ridge.	Basking Ridge Free Circulating Library.	Mary B. Barkalow.	1898	April 1, 1884.	Free.	1,600	1,300	2,600		Yes.	Yes.	No.
Bayonne City.	Free Public Library.	Phoebe B. Ketcham.	1890	April 1, 1884.	Free.	14,080	4,650	58,765	75	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Belleville.	Free Public Library.	Mrs. E. A. Shattuck.	1902		Free.	1,763	1,155	23,600	90	Yes.	No.	No.
Berlin.	Brotherhood's Public Library.	H. C. Sharp.	1905		Free.	450				Yes.	No.	Yes.
Bernardsville.	Bernards Library Association.	Marguerite E. Hubbell.	1903		Free.	2,171	803	4,585	54	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Beverly.	Beverly Free Library.	Mrs. Herman A. Stees.	1901	April 8, 1884.	Free.	1,500				No.	No.	No.
Bloomfield.	Jarvie Memorial Library.	Mrs. Metta R. Ludey.	1902		Subscription.	8,665		30,645	73	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Bloomfield.	Watessing Free Library.	Edward M. Bailey.	1886		Free.	5,000		5,428		Yes.	No.	No.
Boonton.	Holmes Library.	Anna E. Thibou.			Subscription.	3,175		9,796	89	Yes.	No.	No.
Bordentown.	Bordentown Military Institute.	T. D. Landon.			Free.	192						
Bordentown.	W. C. T. U.	Emma Wood.	1887		Subscription.	2,000				Yes.		
Bordentown.	Woodward Memorial.	T. D. Landon.	1897	1888.	Free.	740	907	7,001	75	Yes.	No.	No.
Bound Brook.	Women's Literary Club and Library Association.	Elizabeth Dean.	1901		Free.	300	240			Yes.	No.	Yes.
Branchville.	Branchville Public Library.	Emily J. Poyner.	1901		Subscription.	3,000	2,250	4,000	90	Yes.	No.	No.
Bridgeton.	Bridgeton Library.	E. V. Wallen.	1901									
Bridgeton.	South Jersey Institute.	Lydia Weston.	1757	Charter.	Free.	3,000				No.	No.	No.
Burlington.	Burlington Library.	R. V. Spencer.	1905		Free.	17,000	4,000	18,000		No.	No.	No.
Caldwell.	Caldwell Library.	Wm. H. Ketter.	1905		Free.	1,112		967		Yes.	Yes.	No.
Camden.	Carnegie Free Library.	Marietta K. Champion.	1903	1884.	Free.	6,740	2,050	100,450	69	Yes.	No.	No.
Camden.	Cooper Park Branch.				Free.	5,431	2,716	45,945	83	Yes.	No.	No.
Camden.	Public School Library.	Laura Schraick.	1898	April 8, 1884.	Free.	3,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Camden.	Pyne Point Free Library.	Mary Anderson.	1898		Free.	4,000	1,000	11,088	75	Yes.	No.	No.
Chatham.	Chatham Circulating Library.	Robert Littlejohn.	1880		Subscription.	2,700				No.	No.	No.
Chatham.	Grandin Library.	Carrie Todd.	1899		Subscription.	1,521	887	3,882		Yes.	No.	No.
Cranford.	Cranford Library.	May D. Bradley.	1895		Subscription.	2,873	2,114	475	83	Yes.	No.	No.
Dover.	Free Public Library.	Harriet A. Breeze.	1902		Free.	2,300	1,145	16,672	90	Yes.	No.	No.
Dover.	Public School Library.	Teachers.			Free.	1,030		3,856		No.	No.	Yes.
East Newark.	Free Public Library.	Geo. A. Bond.	1889	1890.	Free.	2,452	6,300	6,985		Yes.	No.	No.
East Orange.	Free Public Library.	Frances L. Rathbone.	1900	1879.	Free.	19,666	6,101	115,341	82	Yes.	No.	No.
East Rutherford.	Free Public Library.	Emma B. Ver Nooy.	1901		Free.	2,201	1,700	6,326	80	Yes.	No.	No.
Eatontown.	Eatontown Public Library.	Mrs. Jennie Wolcott.	1900		Free.	1,200	300			Yes.	No.	No.
Egg Harbor City.	Public School Library.	H. M. Cressman.	1900		Free.	1,200	700	4,500	80	No.	No.	No.
Elberon.	Elberon Library.	Mary C. Swayze.	1883		Subscription.	1,729	912	2,783	85	Yes.	No.	No.
Elizabeth.	Elizabeth Public Library and Reading Room.	Marie Louise Prevost.			Subscription.	9,509	3,389	24,783		No.	No.	No.
Elmer.	Elmer Public Library.	E. W. Madara.				300				Yes.	No.	No.
Englewood.	Free Public Library.	Harriet R. Prosser.	1901	1884.	Free.	9,700	3,000	27,063	60	Yes.	No.	No.
Fanwood.	Free Public Library of Borough of Fanwood.	Elizabeth Van Liew.	1899	April 2, 1890.	Free.	500	490			No.	No.	No.
Flemington.	Free Public Library.	Elizabeth Petty.			Free.	3,130	2,447	9,620	90	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Florence.	Florence Library.	Julia Combs.	1904	1884.	Free.	700		10,000		Yes.	Yes.	No.
Freehold.	Carnegie Library.				Free.	2,085				Yes.	No.	No.
Garton Road.	Public Library.	L. Mounier.	1904		Free.	199				Yes.	No.	No.
Gladstone.	Public Library of Gladstone and Peapack.	T. H. Wood.	1905		Free.	125	100			Yes.	No.	No.
Glen Ridge.	Glen Ridge Library Association.	Abbie S. Fuller.	1890	1878.	Subscription.	4,500	3,000	7,330	85	Yes.	No.	No.
Hackensack.	Johnson Public Library.	Mary Boggan.	1900		Free.	9,884		58,112	85	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Haddonfield.	Haddon Athenaeum.	C. H. Laurence.	1887		Subscription.	2,743	2,543	9,031	90	Yes.	No.	No.
Haddonfield.	Haddonfield Library Company.		1803		Subscription.	3,000				Yes.	No.	Yes.
Hightstown.	Longstreet Library of Peddie Institute.	Maria Fox Watt.	1879		Free.	7,500	500	1,684	19	Yes.	No.	No.
Hilton.	Hilton Public Library.	Seward Harris.	1890		Free.	1,600	1,100	800	90	No.	No.	No.
Hoboken.	Free Public Library.	Thomas F. Hatfield.	1889	1884.	Free.	30,145	14,287	139,459	70	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Jersey City.	Free Public Library.	Esther Elizabeth Burdick.	1889	1884.	Free.	96,276	32,000	486,452	70	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Lafayette Corners.	Free Library.	Teachers.			Free.	300				Yes.	No.	No.
Lakewood.	Lakewood Library.	Katherine O'Leary.			Free.	4,500		4,396		Yes.	No.	No.
Lambertville.	Stryker Library Association.	Mary A. Laubenstein.	1882		Free.	3,500	1,350	12,144	93	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Lawrenceville.	Lawrenceville School Library.	Alexander F. Jamieson.	1883		Free.	5,000		600		Yes.	No.	No.
Long Branch.	Free Reading Room and Library.	Mrs. E. E. Woolley.	1878		Subscription.	6,490	5,000	7,000		Yes.	No.	No.
Madison.	Drew Theological Seminary.	S. G. Ayres.	1866		Free.	85,000	500	26,423	40	Yes.	No.	No.
Madison.	Madison Public Library.	Bertha Selina Wildman.	1899		Free.	7,460	1,500	27,170	40	Yes.	No.	No.
Matawan.	Matawan Free Public Library.	Edith Johnson.	1903		Free.	3,250		5,079	90	No.	No.	No.
Merchantville.	Public Library.	Corinae G. De Hamel.	1893		Subscription.	1,950	1,448	12,584	75	No.	No.	No.
Metuchen.	Metuchen Free Library.	Ruth Thomas.	1885		Free.	1,400	775	2,221	75	No.	No.	No.
Millville.	Millville Library and Reading Room.	Hannah H. Chew.	1864		Subscription.	3,400	1,700	3,889	95	Yes.	No.	No.
Montclair.	Free Public Library.	S. Augusta Smith.	1894	1884.	Free.	14,143	4,669	59,497	58	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Moorestown.	Moorestown Free Library.	Anna Mary Kaighn.	1853		Free.	2,694		2,970		No.	No.	No.
Morristown.	Morristown Library.	Caroline Olivia Lounsbury.	1878		Subscription.	28,000		11,383	37	Yes.	No.	No.
Mount Carmel.	Public Library.	L. Mounier.	1903		Free.	255				Yes.	No.	No.
Mount Holly.	Library of Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences.	Anna Hilyard Deacon.	1876		Subscription.	4,858		4,218		Yes.	No.	No.
Mount Tabor.	Mount Tabor Free Library.	Vivian Gordon.			Free.	2,400		5,000		Yes.	No.	No.
Newark.	Free Public Library.	John Cotton Dana.	1888	1884.	Free.	99,718		465,714	70	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Newark.	New Jersey Historical Society.	Frances M. Tichenor.	1846		Free.	25,000				Yes.	Yes.	No.
New Brunswick.	Free Public Library.	Cornelia A. See.	1883	1884.	Free.	19,494	3,152	56,412	59	Yes.	No.	No.
New Brunswick.	Gardner A. Sage Library.	John C. Van Dyke.	1870		Free.	46,883				Yes.	No.	No.
New Brunswick.	Rutgers College Library.	Irving S. Upson.	1766	Charter.	Free.	49,320		4,000		Yes.	No.	No.
Nutley.	Nutley Library.	Volunteer service.	1896		Subscription.	2,000		75		No.	No.	No.
Newton.	Dennis Library.	Laura L. Conner.	1867		Subscription.	10,000				Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Orange.	Orange Free Library.	Elizabeth Howland Wesson.	1884	1884.	Free.	22,223		53,746		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Passaic.	Passaic Public Library.	J. M. Campbell.	1887	1884.	Free.	19,360	6,280	137,280	60	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Paterson.	Free Public Library.	G. F. Winchester.	1885	1884.	Free.	24,577	5,000	110,233	73	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Paulsboro.	Free Public Library.	J. M. Winchester.	1901		Free.	1,496		4,620		Yes.	No.	No.
Pennington.	Library Association.	Volunteer service.	1876		Subscription.	1,200				Yes.	No.	No.
Pennington.	Pennington Seminary Library.	Thomas Holcombe.	1838		Free.	2,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Perth Amboy.	Perth Amboy Public Library.	E. Hazel Mulligan.	1896	1884.	Free.	4,494		26,450		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Plainfield.	Public Library and Reading Room.	Emma L. Adams.	1881	1879.	Free.	31,296	4,827	50,693	62	Yes.	No.	No.
Point Pleasant.	Point Pleasant Free Library.	Alice Havens.	1894		Free.	1,975	1,275	3,330	66	No.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Library of Princeton University.	E. C. Richardson.	1748		University.	174,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Princeton Free Lending Library.	Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Owens, Miss Stockton.	1897		Free.	2,270		2,000		Yes.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Philadelphia Society Library.	W. S. Davison.			Free.	1,476		365		Yes.	No.	Yes.
Princeton.	Ivy Hall Library.	Joseph H. Dulles.	1812		Subscription.	72,000				No.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Princeton Theological Seminary.	Society.	1765		Free.	10,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Library of Closophic Society.	H. C. Conally.			Free.	10,000	4,000			Yes.	No.	No.
Princeton.	Whig Hall Library.				Subscription.	15,000		16,813		Yes.	No.	No.
Rahway.	Rahway Library Association.	Mrs. Aaron Dean.	1852		Subscription.	3,280		8,447	90	Yes.	No.	No.
Red Bank.	Red Bank Library Company.	Elizabeth Cooper.	1880		Subscription.	2,000		3,000	80	Yes.	No.	No.
Ridgefield Park.	Public Library.	Lillian Higgins.	1894		Free.	3,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Ridgewood.	Ridgewood Library.	Helen D. Buck.	1898		Subscription.	3,466	2,466	13,242	88	Yes.	No.	No.
Riverton.	Free Library.	Elizabeth B. Campbell.	1899		Free.							
Roselle.	Ohio Library.	L. Mounier.	1903		Subscription.	3,000				Yes.	No.	No.
Rosenhayn.	Public Library.	Henrietta Walcott.	1904		Free.	4,246		24,945		Yes.	No.	No.
Rutherford.	Free Library.	M. H. Stratton.	1864		Subscription.	12,000	3,390	9,000	50	Yes.	No.	No.
Salem.	Salem Library Company.	Mrs. A. V. Jennings.	1867		Subscription.	2,212	1,142	250	12	No.	No.	No.
Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury Library.				Subscription.	7,087	3,548	21,967	77	Yes.	No.	No.
Somerville.	Public Library.	Miss R. M. Anderson.	1870	1884.	Free.	7,461				Yes.	No.	Yes.
South Orange.	Free Public Circulating.	Leslie Freeman.	1886		Free.	793	693	622	90	No.	No.	No.
Sparta.	Sparta Library Association.	Willard L. Shuman.	1896		Subscription.	3,500	1,500	9,307	80	Yes.	Alcove.	No.
Summit.	Summit Free Public Library.	Louise R. Morris.	1901	1884.	Free.	350	250					

Children's Room?	Open on Sunday?	Received from City Last Year.	From Other Sources.	Paid Last Year for Books.	For Other Expenses.	Library Own Building?	Branches?	Delivery Stations?	Card Catalogue?	Printed Catalogue?	Do Teachers Take Books for use in School-room?	Libraries in Schools?	Public Access to Shelves?	System of Classification?
No.	No.			\$25 89	\$9 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			50 00	48 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Seldom.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			485 71	65 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	\$1,800 00		3,200 00	1,314 29	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	6,000 00		4,800 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			50 00	350 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	5,300 00		225 00	7,821 80	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	1,020 00		292 01	739 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			100 00	150 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	\$3,887 00		1,404 00	2,194 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			15 00	260 11	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			220 54	346 24	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
				20 00	100 20		No.					Yes.	Yes.	
Yes.	No.	50 00		215 93	759 39	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.			20 00	18 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.			Yes.	Yes.	
No.	No.			300 00		Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	
No.	No.	600 00		240 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	12,000 00		7,356 74		Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.			Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		1,000 00	100 00	900 00				Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			140 00		Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Alphabet.
No.	No.		466 00	96 25	300 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Subject.
No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	636 21	760 90	324 51	921 79	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		100 00	80 00		No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.	1,000 00		582 14	561 33	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Special.
Yes.	No.	7,500 00	1,012 27	3,530 32	4,790 36	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			150 00	300 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			60 00	50 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Subject.
No.	No.			75 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			310 00		No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			15 80	1,585 53	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	2,000 00	5,000 00	662 51		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	75 00		59 23	453 48	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	1,100 00		220 78	879 22	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			25 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			200 00	475 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	2,500 00	792 00	1,024 36	2,966 76	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.				379 16	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	13,000 00		1,850 00	11,871 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	30,100 00		5,512 98	24,340 21	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	250 00		125 00	580 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.			80 00	800 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Alphabetical.
No.	No.			980 00	2,340 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			900 00		Yes.	Yes.		Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	200 00				No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			141 69	77 56	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Alphabet.
No.	No.				75 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		325 00	182 61	373 53	No.	No.	No.	No.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Subject.
Yes.	Yes.	4,000 00		438 00	283 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			336 57		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		400 00	275 00	175 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	46,902 00	9,000 00	11,434 46	47,721 12	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	5,000 00		345 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			800 00	2,000 00	Yes.			Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Special.
No.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.			595 13	5,055 69	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	5,642 21	150 00	2,273 62	5,963 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	18,000 00	515 92	7,707 82	13,687 58	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
						No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	Yes.	2,500 00	159 00	699 00		Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Alphabet.
No.	Yes.	4,700 00	1,420 03	1,163 94	4,657 94	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	100 00		90 00	58 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Special.
No.	No.					Yes.			Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		86 79			Yes.			Yes.					Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.			Yes.					Special.
No.	No.					Yes.			Yes.					Dewey.
No.	No.			550 00	1,000 00	Yes.	No.	No.	No.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Special.
No.	No.			169 15	448 50	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	100 00		50 00	60 00	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	300 00				No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			191 71	388 33	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	Yes.					Dewey.
No.	No.	500 00		200 00	1,633 37	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Cutter and Dewey.
No.	No.		500 00			Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Subject.
No.	No.			45 00	60 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		485 00	105 00	415 00	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Cutter.
No.	Yes.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.		150 00	50 00	100 00	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
Alcove.	No.	1,000 00	68 91	29 65	831 07	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			50 00		No.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	1,500 00		662 93	5,031 98	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	19,000 00	1,400 00	4,853 63	12,644 77	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Partly.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.			Yes.				Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.			45 00	75 00	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	1,200 00		337 21	603 59	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Alcove.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.	2,500 00		425 00	2,000 00	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Special.
No.	No.			75 00	100 00	Given.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Given.	No.	No.	No.		Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
No.	Yes.					Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
No.	No.					Yes.	No.	No.	No.		No.	Yes.	Yes.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.	300 00		200 78	403 71	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.
Yes.	No.			23 00	57 67	No.	No.	No.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dewey.



