

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
OHIO STATE LIBRARY,
FOR THE
YEAR 1890.

PUBLISHED BY STATE AUTHORITY.

JOHN C. TUTHILL, *Librarian.*

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LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1890.

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

The Commissioners of the State Library, in compliance with the requirements of the law, submit herewith their annual report for the year ending November 15, 1890.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
Governor.

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

JNO. J. TUTHILL,
State Librarian.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF
THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY, FOR THE YEAR 1890.

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

It is with pleasure the State Library Commissioners submit this, their Forty-Fifth Annual Report, for the year 1890, and challenge comparison in the conduct of the State library with that of any other in the Union.

As this is the decennial year, the beginning of the last decade in the present century, we deem it an opportune time for presenting many interesting facts connected with the library's past progress and future prospects, and, therefore, embody with our report a brief historical sketch of the library from its beginning down to the present time, embracing a period of nearly seventy-three years.

As far as we have been able to learn, Ohio is the only State that has published a history of its library; and future Ohio State Librarians will doubtless be much benefited by, and will greatly appreciate, it, especially those who in future years may desire to continue the sketch. There will at least be no occasion for hunting over musty records and ransacking old documents to ascertain facts relating to the first half century or more of its existence.

To-day we have a library of more than 60,600 volumes, and those of the people of Ohio who are at all familiar with the rich and varied contents of its beautiful alcoves are surely justly proud of it. It has been truly said by distinguished literateurs and well-known bibliographers, that rarer and more valuable books of reference are not to be found in any other library in America. On its shelves are hundreds of volumes of almost priceless value, many of them out of print for more than a century and not obtainable at any price. Here and there in the cases can be picked up an occasional volume, not larger than a 12mo., that in the English market, or among collectors of rare bibliography, would bring their weight in gold; and yet there are those pretenders, perhaps, who have made effort in the public prints to bring into disrepute and ridicule this great literary treasure-house. The animus of these attacks is too palpable to be effective.

The people will watch with jealous eye any effort to despoil or change

its grand alcoves or disparage the commissioners who have so carefully guarded its management for nearly a half century. At random we here mention a few of the hundreds of valuable and costly books:

"The Relations Des Jesuites," in 40 vols. The most costly and important work on early North American history ever published. It contains all that was originally printed, in the *Deux Lettres* of Le Mercier, written from Quebec in 1655, and in addition those of 1611 and 1622.

A Natural and Civil History of California, published in 1759, in Madrid and London. 2 vols., full calf.

"The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," abridged into eighteen volumes, from A. D. 1685 to 1800, and the annual volumes from 1792 to 1890, well bound, were bought from the estate of Ehrenberg, the celebrated naturalist of Berlin, Prussia, for four hundred and fifty-seven dollars, delivered—a little more than half the market price in London. With the last thirty-seven volumes, down to 1890, since purchased, the set numbers one hundred and forty quartos, a library in itself, as has been remarked, "embracing all science."

"The American Archives," a documentary history from 1774, of the origin and progress of the North American Colonies, and of the causes and accomplishments of the American Revolution, in 8 great tomes, bound in parchment.

"American State Papers," from the beginning of the Republic down to 1832, in 40 quarto volumes.

"The Life and Times of Martin Luther," published in 1539, in 12 royal quarto vols., bound in parchment. Valued at \$1,200.

"The Publications of the Geographical Society of London," from its organization to the present time. The same of the British Association, The Pol. Society, The Royal Society, The Anthropological Institute, The Geological Society, The Chemical Society, The Iron and Steel Institute.

The history of Spanish and Central America and Mexico is not an indifferent subject to the citizens of the United States at this time. Among the many valuable books of reference relating to our South American neighbors, now being collected, we mention a History of South and Central America in 14 vols., of 800 pp. each. Thousands of documents hitherto unpublished are inserted in this work. The "Documents," as a great compilation of historical data, and the "Biographies," as a series of lives of public men, are by themselves the complete history of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, and partly of Chili, Buenos Ayers, Paraguay, Uruguay, Central America and Mexico.

The best indication of the growing popularity of the library is evidenced by the fact that the number of visitors is daily increasing. Not less than 30,000 people have called at the library since the beginning of the year, and if a visitors' list had been kept, it is believed the record would register 50,000 persons before the close of the year. During the summer and early autumn many hundreds of excursionists were landed every week at the Capital, nearly all of whom visited the State-house and library.

Much time and attention is required to receive cordially so many people and answer politely the thousand and one queries submitted by them. To do this successfully diverts from duties more imperative much of the librarian's and his assistant's time. Especially is this so during the annual sessions of the General Assembly.

While the library of this great State has doubled in magnitude since 1867, and the official duties grown in proportion, the force remains the same. It is not sufficient, and we would, therefore, recommend an increase of the library staff. A messenger and night-watchman should be added. In case of the library's destruction by fire, the State could not replace its property with a third of a million dollars.

Valuable books are occasionally abstracted, no matter how vigilant the librarian may be. Many years ago it was stated that during the recess of the General Assembly, a key to the library had been obtained by parties unknown, and fifteen books, together with the pamphlets presented by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, had been abstracted. The committee therefore recommended that increased attention and more liberal appropriations be given the library.

By reference to another part of this report, you will notice how other States, the equal of Ohio, have increased their library force in the past ten years.

Our limited appropriation for 1890, for the purchase of books, is being carefully husbanded and used sparingly and conservatively in the hope of being able, before the close of the year, to find some rare works at a mere nominal price, on the early history of the country.

We have already secured a number of valuable books, slightly soiled, at gratifying bargains, and are about to import several old English publications on early North American history, that will be a great acquisition to the library, if we succeed in securing them.

One of the great English librarians recently said: "The chief libraries of a country ought, unquestionably, to be encyclopædical, because even the 'trash' of one generation becomes the highly prized treasure of another. What a Bodley, at the end of the sixteenth century, calls 'riff-raff, which a library-keeper should disdain to seek out to deliver to any man,' a Bodley's librarian has to buy almost for its weight in gold at the beginning of the nineteenth century. For, by that time, it comes to be apparent that the most obscure pamphlets, or the flimsiest ballad, may throw a ray of light upon some pregnant fact of history, or may serve as the key to a mystery in some life-career which gave to an age its very 'form and pressure.'" Believing this to be true in a measure, we will expect not unfrequently to be censured and severely criticised by some

literary cranks who may occasionally find such publications as above referred to among our selections.

Your Librarian, being a book-man of many years' practical experience has been able to establish a rate of discount with the trade for the State library that has never before been attained. In the purchase of standard American publications, this will save many hundreds of dollars in the purchase of supplies for the library by future librarians or Commissioners.

We have resuscitated the "Manuscript Department," long since neglected, and almost forgotten, and will provide a separate case for the additions that shall be made to this most important feature of the library. This most valuable department was established in 1871 by ex-President Hayes, who at that time, as Governor of Ohio, was one of the Library Commissioners. Hon. William H. Smith, during his official term as Secretary of State, had collected a large number of MSS. Afterward, the choice collection sent the library by (the then) Governor Hayes, laid the foundation of what should have been by this time a most popular and invaluable department containing thousands of rare papers.

We republish with this report a list of the MSS referred to. Also a catalogue of the St. Clair MSS., as no mention has been made of them in any report for nearly twenty years.

We have also established a "Pamphlet Department," and hereafter shall index them in separate cases, instead of distributing them in alcoves with the bound volumes throughout the library.

In May of last year, the State Librarians, or their representatives from twenty-seven States, met in the city of St. Louis and established the Association of State Librarians. Among the State Librarians of the Union there was evidently a conviction that a necessity existed for the organization of an institution of this character. Hence its origin. The honor of its institution is due to the Legislature of California, through its State Library Commission.

At the first assembly of the librarians, the following are some of the resolutions adopted and suggestions offered for the advancement of the State Libraries of the United States:

WHEREAS, The State of California has, by resolution of her legislature, instructed her librarian to call a conference of the librarians of the several States and territories for the purpose of securing the adoption of an approximately uniform system of laws, rules and regulations for the government and control of such libraries;

Now, THEREFORE, We, the librarians of the several States and territories, in such conference assembled, do resolve:

1. That each State should provide for the maintenance of a State library, by creating a fund that should be continuous and not dependent upon annual or biennial appropriations.

Most State libraries are supported by annual appropriations. Experience ha

amply shown that this provisional system of support is wholly inadequate. The appropriations are usually made regardless of constantly increasing needs of the library, and are generally exhausted long before the legislature again convenes, while the succeeding appropriation is rarely, if ever, sufficient to supply the deficiency of standard publications issued in the interval, and to meet present and future demands. To keep the library abreast with the times, there should be a continually accumulating fund devoted to its use.

California requires the Secretary of State to pay into the State treasury, monthly, all fees of his office, to be set apart as a library fund. In most States similar legislation would provide proper support for the State libraries without dependence on periodical appropriations.

Prof. J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, says of the California system :

"I should regard it a very unfortunate state of affairs if the librarian of the State library were compelled during each legislative session to desert his sphere of duty in the library itself at the precise time when his professional services are most needed, and turn himself into a lobbyist to raise a possibly insufficient income for the following fiscal year. The income for the support of the State library *must* not be dependent upon wire-pulling and political chicanery."

2. That the salary of each State librarian should be made proportionate to the salaries paid other State officers in the same State, and that tenure of office should be made dependent on efficiency solely, and not on changes of administration, political or otherwise.

If State libraries are to reach their maximum of usefulness, the librarian's position must be recognized as of dignity and importance; appointments should be made with a view to fitness; tenure of office must depend on efficiency; and salaries should be such as to secure the best ability.

3. That each State should provide by law for the speedy transmission, under the direction of the State librarian, to all State libraries and to foreign governments, of all public documents, reports, laws, transactions, etc., published by authority, and that these be addressed directly to the libraries.

A great desideratum in all State libraries is a complete set of public documents, reports, laws, transactions, etc., published by authority of the Federal Government and of the several States. The present glaring deficiency in this respect is due to want of proper laws in each State providing for a uniform system of exchange. In most cases where there is any law on the subject, provision is made for transmitting such matter to the Governor, Secretary of State, or some State official other than the librarian, and it is only through the courtesy of such official that these publications, perhaps, find their way into the State library, which thus often loses most valuable publications essential to the completeness and utility of every public library. They are seldom found in book-stores, and their distribution should be sufficiently controlled by the State librarians to secure their being properly addressed and promptly forwarded to every State library in the Union. Provision should also be made for their regular distribution to a select list of college and public libraries.

The several libraries should receive not alone the regular sets of legislative documents issued as such, but also copies in their individual form of all reports of boards, commissioners or State institutions, and of all special documents prepared by State authority, so that sets of each may be placed in the separate departments of the library; e. g., agriculture, insurance, taxation, education, insanity, etc.

4. That each State should provide by law :

(a) That all books published under its authority be properly indexed by a uniform topical alphabet, preserving the same heads of reference from year to year.

(c) That the name of the State, with year and number of the legislature where practicable, be lettered on the back of every volume.

5. That each State provide for the proper cataloguing and indexing, under the direction of the State librarian, of all publications that have been or may be issued by authority of the State.

The prevailing mode of lettering, title-paging, and indexing public documents, is exceedingly perfunctory, inaccurate and misleading. To such an extent is this criticism true that the index of a public document often affords no reliable guide to its contents, while outside lettering and title page itself often fail to indicate with any accuracy or correctness the character of the work.

Hon. A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, says of this matter:

"Believing fully in the efficiency of united effort to bring about any reform, I hope that this plan may be so digested as to details, that a uniform system may sooner or later replace the heterogeneous and vexatious methods of publication which make public documents the terror of librarians and the despair of the reading public. For examples see the indexes to almost any series of State documents, with every leading topic sought in vain in the alphabet, but hidden away (possibly) under "Report" or "State," or some other equally unmeaning and uncertain term—the same document, moreover, being rarely indexed under the same head in successive years. . . . Nearly half the States persist in the stupid practice of anonymous titles, subjecting all other libraries than their own to great cost in lettering the books. There is no hope of reforming this except by positive statute—State printers and binders being constantly changed."

6. That each State provide for the preparation and publication of a list of the sessions of its legislature, from the first session to date, stating the time of the convening and adjourning of each session.

ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, The National Government has thus far not given to the State and territorial libraries the aid and assistance which it is desirable should be given; therefore be it

Resolved, That Congress should provide:

1. For free transportation by mail between State libraries.
2. By international arrangement, for free transportation of books and other printed matter between State libraries and departments of foreign governments.
3. For a lower rate of postage on books.
4. That the privilege now enjoyed by the library of Congress, and by societies, colleges and schools, in the exemption of books from import duties should be extended to State libraries.

Books addressed to the library of Congress are carried free through the mails because of the high public utility of this institution. For the same reason the official libraries of the several States should be exempted from postal charges on matter transmitted between them, since securing full sets of the documents of each State in the libraries of other States is a part of National and inter-state polity rather than a mere local exigence.

Great difficulty is now experienced and great expense incurred in trying to make exchanges between State libraries and foreign governments. Whatever Congress and the Department of State can do to facilitate exchanges and lessen expense, would benefit individual States and the country.

Reducing postage on books would facilitate diffusion of good literature, and would aid popular education through the libraries by removing what the librarian of Congress recently characterized as "the present unwise and unjust discrimination against good books, which permits all the cheap libraries of novels to go by mail at one cent a pound, while all other books must pay eight cents a pound, thus putting a government premium upon trash, and taxing the diffusion of knowledge eight times as much as the diffusion of fiction."

Through an apparent oversight, State (and public) libraries are not mentioned in the statutes as entitled to import books free of duty. The rulings of the Treasury Department allow libraries exemption from duties, but the law should be made so explicit as not to leave libraries dependent on the rulings of the treasury, or the decisions of collectors of customs.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to bring these matters to the attention of Congress.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, State libraries are important factors in the educational systems of the several States and territories; be it

Resolved, That the several State superintendents of public instruction and the National Bureau of Education be requested to unite with us in bringing about the above named reforms.

WHEREAS, The American Library Association has by the organized efforts of its members accomplished so much for the good of libraries, and will appreciate so fully the objects we seek to obtain.

Annual appropriations and expenditures of some leading State Libraries is here given, that comparison may be made with Ohio:

Massachusetts—Total expenditures for the past year, \$15,624.47; appropriation for purchase of books the past year, about \$5,000.

Wisconsin Historical Society—Annual appropriation for books, \$5,000. This library, managed by the society for the State, with its extraordinary liberal legislative appropriation for books, has been able to increase its tomes to 66,168 bound volumes. It was organized in 1849 with a congressional appropriation of \$5,000.

California—The annual expenditures of the library for the 37th fiscal year, was, \$14,398.19; for the 38th fiscal year, \$14,889.78; and for the last, the 39th, fiscal year \$14,172.89.

The liberality of the Legislature in its appropriations for the past number of years is apparent from the above figures, while \$8,100 is paid for salaries alone.

Pennsylvania—

Appropriations last year for purchase of books.....	\$6,750
Appropriations last year for incidental expenses.....	1,000
Appropriations last year for salaries..... ..	7,400
Total.....	\$15,150

New York—

Total expenditures for 1888.....	\$18,410 54
For books for 1888.....	5,000 00

We have no financial statement for the past year, but the Legislature was evidently extremely liberal in its appropriations for the library, as the library staff was increased by the addition of 3 pages, 1 cataloguer at a salary of \$2,000, and 5 assistants at \$800 each.

Ohio—Appropriations for 1890 :

For books, periodicals, papers, manuscripts.....	\$1,700
For contingent expenses.....	550
For salaries of officers.....	3,180
For new catalogue from 1882 to June, 1890.....	500
For renovating, repairs and furniture.....	475
Total	\$6,40

Salaries of State librarians and their staffs in a number of States:

Ohio—

Annual salary of librarian.....	\$1,500
Annual salary of assistant.....	1,200
Annual salary of janitor	480
Total	\$3,180

Pennsylvania—

Librarian	\$2,500
First assistant.....	1,800
Second assistant	1,200
Messenger and clerk	1,000
Night watchman.....	900
Total	\$7,400

Massachusetts—

Librarian	\$2,500
First assistant	1,000
Second assistant	750
Third assistant	750
Total	\$5,00

There are six employes whose salaries are not given.

Wisconsin—

Librarian	\$1,600
Secretary	2,000
Assistant librarian.....	1,200
Total	\$4,800

The other salaries of employes are paid out of the binding fund, but are not given.

STATE LIBRARY STAFF OF NEW YORK.

New York—

Melvil Dewey, M. A., (salary not given) Director.....	—
S. B. Griswold, Law Librarian.....	\$2,000
George R. Howell, Archivist.....	2,000
Walter S. Biscoe, Catalogue Librarian.....	2,000
Dunkin V. R. Johnston, Sub-Librarian	1,200
Harry E. Griswold, Sub-librarian (Law).....	900

Nina E. Brown, Shelf-lister	\$900
Ada Alice Jones, Cataloguer.....	900
Frank C. Patten, Curator of Catalogue.....	900
May Seymour, Classifier	900
Florence E. Woodworth, Cataloguer.....	900
Mrs. Mary Wellman Loomis, Accession Clerk	900
Judson T. Jennings, Page.....	350
Murry Downs, Page (Law)	300
William Schaeneman, Page.....	180
Indiana—	
Librarian	\$1,500
First assistant	1,100
Second assistant	750
Janitor	600
Total.....	\$3,950
California—	
Librarian.....	\$3,000
Assistant librarian.....	2,400
Deputy librarian	1,800
Janitor	900
Total	\$8,100
Minnesota—	
Librarian	\$2,000
Connecticut—	
Librarian	\$1,800
New Jersey—	
Librarian.....	\$1,800
Alabama—	
Librarian	\$1,500
Maryland—	
Librarian	\$1,500
Georgia—	
Librarian	\$1,500
Iowa—	
Librarian.....	\$1,500
Kansas—	
Librarian	\$1,500

It will be observed that while the Ohio State Library ranks second in the value, and perhaps number of its books, there are ten States that pay their librarians a much larger salary, and six States, viz: California, Massachusetts, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York, that pay out annually from 20 to 100 per cent. more in salaries.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN VARIOUS STATE LIBRARIES:

New York—

In the general library.....	96,960
In the law library	41,231

Ohio—

In the general library alone	60,633
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The law library is a distinct and separate institution and not counted in the above. In making comparison this must be remembered as about all the States in estimating the number of volumes in their State libraries include the law books and pamphlets.

Pennsylvania.....	66,000
Illinois, (roughly estimated).....	40,000
Indiana, (14,000 laws books included).....	34,000
Missouri.....	20,000
Massachusetts (one-third law books)	70,000
Maryland, about.....	70,000
Minnesota	15,905
Arkansas	22,000
Louisiana.....	40,000
Kentucky.....	28,000
New Jersey	34,677
North Carolina.....	50,008
New Hampshire	18,000
Mississippi.....	30,000
Oregon	15,000
Tennessee.....	30,000
Wisconsin, (the State library is exclusively a law library)	21,900
Colorado.....	9,350
Delaware	19,000
Iowa	33,470
Nebraska	28,810
Kansas.....	26,000

Most of the above estimates were furnished by the librarians in answer to queries sent out by the Ohio State Library last year.

LOST BOOKS.

The rules governing the State library are being rigidly enforced. This was found necessary when an examination of the records disclosed the fact that the State has lost several hundreds of volumes. An effort is now being made to reclaim this property. It has been a custom for a number of years among some members of the Legislature and a few State officers to issue orders on the library to friends for books.

This privilege has often been shamefully abused, not from any intention most likely, but from sheer carelessness and neglect in returning the volumes.

There are yet quite a number of valuable works charged up to

ex-members themselves, who have forgotten to have their accounts balanced. Some of these accounts have remained open for the past five or more years.

Requisitions on the library, to persons not lawfully entitled to books, will not hereafter be honored, unless signed by a majority of the Board of Commissioners.

WHO MAY TAKE BOOKS FROM THE STATE LIBRARY.

SECTION 352 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Members and officers and ex-members and ex-officers of the General Assembly, State officers and clerks in the several departments of the State government at Columbus, and ex-officers of the same; the judges of the Supreme Court, of the Supreme Court Commission, of the Circuit Court and of the Common Pleas Court; officers and teachers of the benevolent institutions of the State, and of the State University; officers of the Penitentiary; widows of ex-members and ex-officers of the General Assembly and of ex-State officers; and clergymen resident of Columbus, who are pastors of congregations, may take books out of the library under such regulations as the Commissioners may establish; but no such person has authority to give any other person an order to take out books, and if any person having such right give such order, or otherwise obtain books from the library to be used by any other person not having such right, such person thereby forfeits all right to take books therefrom: provided, that the Commissioners of the library are hereby empowered to extend the privilege of taking any book or paper from the library to any person who, in their judgment, shall be engaged in the preparation of any literary work of value to the public, or in the study of any special science or subject of art, editors and reporters of the press, and such other persons as may be employed in and about the State-house in a clerical capacity or otherwise, when, in the judgment of the majority of the Commissioners, it is proper to do so, which judgment shall be communicated to the State Librarian in writing, signed by a majority of the

SECTION 348, REVISED STATUTES.

The State Library shall be under the management of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Librarian.

The appropriation of \$475 for renovation, repairs, step ladders, etc., has been used to great advantage.

The document and pamphlet rooms of the library had been in a disreputable condition for many years. Some newspaper men and members of the General Assembly were disgusted with their appearance, and censured their condition. We now invite inspection of every nook and corner.

The mural decorations, while extremely plain, are desirable. No elaborate embellishments were attempted, or could be afforded, but the ceilings and walls of the four rooms were plainly colored with three coats of oil paint, and the marble floors restored to their original shades by scrubbing with acids. Every one of the 60,633 volumes have not only been

thoroughly dusted, but taken from the shelves, carefully wiped with chamois and uniformly replaced. This was a summer's work, and necessitated a partial closing of the general library to the public during the month of July.

Your librarian gave personal supervision to this readjustment and rejuvenation of the library.

Owing to the very great insufficiency of the appropriation, we do not claim that the library is by any means yet what it should be, but we are pleased to state that we consider the improvements made, very noticeable and praiseworthy.

The \$500 appropriated April 28, 1890, for a manuscript catalogue of the library, has, we believe, been judiciously and economically used.

The catalogue, while considered as indispensable, and its preparation urged by former librarians, was neglected (perhaps for want of funds) for past number of years.

The last of April of the present year, the services of a young lady who had had five years' practical knowledge of the book business was secured, and with assistance, she at once began its preparation. It has recently been completed, and is now in the hands of the printer and binder. It consists of 1,219 pages (legal cap size) of manuscript. Its contents will comprise about 12,000 volumes, or all of the books received by purchase, donation and exchange, since 1882. The total cost to the State for its preparation, and a sufficient number of printed and bound copies for the use of the library, will not exceed \$595.

HOWE'S HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF OHIO.

On April 25, 1890, the following joint resolution, No. 26, was adopted: To authorize the Library Board to purchase new books.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Library Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to purchase for the State, at a cost not to exceed \$5 per vol., of Henry Howe, author of "Howe's Historical Collection of Ohio," twelve hundred copies of said work, now in course of publication, which shall be distributed as the General Assembly may hereafter provide.

The above resolution refers to Vol. I of said book which is not only a thorough revision of the old edition, but almost an entirely new book.

Mr. Howe is now engaged in the preparation of Vol. II, which will likely be ready for publication in January, or perhaps earlier.

When Vol. I was ready for delivery the Commissioners met in the Executive Chamber. The following is a copy of the record:

At a meeting of the Library Commission held this 20th day of June, 1890, there being present, James E. Campbell, Governor; Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State; and John C. Tuthill, State Librarian; the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Library Commissioners of Ohio, That twelve hundred copies of Vol. I of Henry Howe's History of Ohio be purchased by this Commission in pursuance of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 25, 1890, and the sum of five dollars per volume be paid therefor, upon the delivery of the same to the State Librarian.

The books were delivered the following day and are now in the custody of the Librarian, awaiting legislative instruction for their proper disposition.

It is believed that many valuable publications could be acquired for the Library through a system of "exchange" with other States and countries, and trust that your Honorable Body will authorize the Library Commissioners to use the greater part of said work for this most important purpose.

LIST OF OHIO STATE LIBRARIANS FROM 1817 TO 1891 AND NAMES OF CATALOGUERS:

John L. Harper	1817-1818.
John McElvain	1818-1820.
David S. Brodrick	1820-1824.
Zachariah Mills	1824-1842.
Thomas Kennedy	1842-1845.
John Greiner	1845-1851.
Elijah Hayward	1851-1854.
James W. Taylor	1854-1856.
W. T. Coggeshall	1856-1862.
S. G. Harbaugh	1862-1874.
W. C. Hood	1874-1875.
H. H. Robinson	1875-1877.
R. M. Simson	1877-1879.
H. V. Kerr	1879-1881.
Joseph H. Geiger	1881-1883.
H. L. Conard	1883-1885.
H. W. Pierson	1885-1886.
F. B. Loomis	1886-1887.
John M. Doane	1887-1889.
W. G. Sibley	From Dec. 1, 1889, to Feb. 20, 1890.
John C. Tuthill	1890 —

NAMES OF CATALOGUERS.

Zachariah Mills	First catalogue 1823.
Thomas Kennedy	1842.
John Greiner	1845.
William Holden	1875.
Miss M. C. Harbaugh	1882.
Miss A. J. Tuthill	1890.

LIBRARY—SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES OF THE 69TH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

Senate—Mr. Lowry, Chairman; Messrs. Sutton and Richards.

House—Mr. Smith, of Franklin, Chairman; Brown of Hancock, Dewald of Hamilton, Boesel of Auglaize, Clapp of Geauga and Lake, Daugherty of Fayette, Green of Cuyahoga.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS FROM 1845 TO 1891.

- First Board—1845 to 1847—Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.
 Second Board—1847 to 1849—William Bebb, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.
 Third Board—1849 to 1851—Seabury Ford, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.
 Fourth Board—1851 to 1852—Reuben Wood, Henry W. King and Elijah Hayward.
 Fifth Board—1852 to 1854—Reuben Wood, William Trevitt and Elijah Hayward.
 Sixth Board—1854 to 1856—William Medill, William Trevitt and James W. Taylor.
 Seventh Board—1856 to 1858—Salmon P. Chase, James H. Baker and William T. Coggeshall.
 Eighth Board—1859—Salmon P. Chase, Addison P. Russell and William T. Coggeshall.
 Ninth Board—1860—William Dennison, A. P. Russell and W. T. Coggeshall.
 Tenth Board—1862—David Tod, W. S. Kennon and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Eleventh Board—1863—David Tod, W. W. Armstrong and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Twelfth Board—1865—Charles Anderson, William H. Smith and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Thirteenth Board—1866—J. D. Cox, W. H. Smith and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Fourteenth Board—1867—R. B. Hayes, John Russell and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Fifteenth Board—1868—R. B. Hayes, Isaac R. Sherwood and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Sixteenth Board—1869-1871—R. B. Hayes, Isaac R. Sherwood and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Seventeenth Board—1872—Edward F. Noyes, Isaac R. Sherwood and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Eighteenth Board—1873—Edward F. Noyes, A. T. Wikoff and S. G. Harbaugh.
 Nineteenth Board—1874—William Allen, A. T. Wikoff and W. C. Hood.
 Twentieth Board—1876—R. B. Hayes, William Bell, Jr. and H. H. Robinson.
 Twenty-first Board—1877—Thomas L. Young, Milton Barnes and R. M. Stimson.
 Twenty-second Board—1878—R. M. Bishop, Milton Barnes and R. M. Stimson.
 Twenty-third Board—1880—Charles Foster, Milton Barnes and H. V. Kerr.
 Twenty-fourth Board—1882—Charles Foster, Charles Townsend and J. H. Geiger.
 Twenty-fifth Board—1883—Charles Foster, J. W. Newman and H. L. Conard.
 Twenty-sixth Board—1884—Geo. Hoadly, J. W. Newman and H. L. Conard.
 Twenty-seventh Board—1885—Geo. Hoadly, J. S. Robinson and H. W. Pierson.
 Twenty-eighth Board—1886—J. B. Foraker, J. S. Robinson and F. B. Loomis.
 Twenty-ninth Board—1887—J. B. Foraker, J. S. Robinson and John M. Doane.
 Thirtieth Board—1888-1889—J. B. Foraker, Daniel J. Ryan and John M. Doane.
 Thirty-first Board—1890—James E. Campbell, Daniel J. Ryan and John C. Tutill.

SOME OF THE GREAT LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD.

	Volumes.
National Library, Paris.....	2,290,000
British Museum, London.....	1,500,000
Imperial Library, St. Petersburg.....	1,000,000
Royal Library, Berlin.....	700,000
Imperial Library, Vienna.....	600,000
Library of Congress, Washington	565,134
Public Library, Boston	434 837
Harvard College, Cambridge.....	232,800
Astor Library, New York.....	223,284
Mercantile Library, New York.....	210,431
Athenæum, Boston	150,261
Mercantile Library, Philadelphia.....	152,000
Library Company of Philadelphia	150,000
Public Library, Cincinnati	142,153
Yale College, New Haven	125,000
House of Representatives Library, Washington.....	125,000
Public Library, Chicago	119,570
Sutro Library, San Francisco, Cal.....	110,000

On the first day of March of the present year there were stored on the dark, towering shelves of the Boston Public Library 528,804 volumes, which is a larger number, by a good many thousands, than is to be found in any other library in the United States, with the exception of the Congressional, at Washington, which has 565,134 volumes, many of which, however, are dry, legal works, which have very little value to the ordinary mortal. The Boston Public Library stands seventh among the great libraries of the world. The National of Paris, founded in 1737, has 2,290,000 volumes, and is first, followed by the British Museum, established in 1753, and now containing 1,500,000 volumes; Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, Russia, the date of whose establishment is unknown, 1 000,000 volumes; the Royal Library of Munich, founded in 1570, 800 000; Royal of Berlin, founded in 1661, 750,000 volumes. It is safe to say that when the Boston Library reaches the present age of some of these old storehouses of knowledge it will have shown a growth far outstripping any of those mentioned.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO A NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE.

While we do not urge your immediate attention to the necessity of a complete catalogue in one large octavo or quarto volume on the most approved plan, patrons of the library from the General Assembly and all others interested in the success and progress of the library regard a complete and thorough catalogue as indispensable, and the time is fast

approaching, if not already here, when the successful and satisfactory management of the library, to a great extent, will depend on what has long ago been regarded as so essential—a new and complete index to every publication and paper in the library. The “dictionary plan,” that is, all the entries, whether authors, titles or subjects, are arranged in one alphabetical series.

The object is to enable a person to find a book of which either the author, title or subject, is known, and to show what the library has by a given title, author, or on a given subject. Each book is entered under the author, if known; under the title, with some exceptions, hereafter noted; and under the subject, or subjects, of what it may treat.

The distinguishing features of this most desirable system of a finding list are the author entry, title entry, subject entry, personal entry, pseudonyms’ anonymous works, choice of subjects, etc.

NEWSPAPERS—PERIODICALS.

List of magazines, newspapers and periodicals received daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually and semi-annually at the Library. A number of these periodicals are very valuable and high priced, some of them, of which the Library keeps complete files, costing as high as \$5 per copy.

Your attention is called to the crowded condition of many of the alcoves. It will be necessary soon to find more shelf-room for the constantly increasing accessions of books. With a limited appropriation we can readjust the shelving in the newspaper rooms, and by transferring to the upper rooms of the library, bound volumes of papers and periodicals seldom needed, can secure the much desired space for many new publications. A comparatively small sum will effect this much desired improvement and give us several new alcoves or book cases.

PAPERS.

The Sidney Journal	Sidney, O.
The Sandusky Weekly Journal.....	Sandusky, O.
Toledo American.....	Toledo, O.
The Daily Trojan	Troy, O.
Steubenville Daily Gazette.....	Steubenville, O.
Geneva Free Press.....	Ashtabula, O.
The Semi-Weekly Gazette.....	Lancaster, O.
The Gallipolis Bulletin.....	Gallipolis, O.
The Marion Independent.....	Marion, O.
The Wilmington Journal	Wilmington, O.

The Bellefontaine Republican.....	Bellefontaine, O.
The Seneca Advertiser.....	Tiffin, O.
The Bellaire Tribune.....	Bellaire, O.
The Xenia Republican.....	Xenia, O.
The Tuscarawas Chronicle.....	Uhrichsville, O.
The Jackson Standard-Journal.....	Jackson, O.
The New Lexington Herald.....	New Lexington, O.
The Champaign Democrat.....	Urbana, O.
London Enterprise.....	London, O.
Madison County Democrat.....	London, O.
Urbana Citizen and Gazette.....	Urbana, O.
Wooster Republican.....	Wooster, O.
Wayne County Democrat.....	Wooster, O.
Cambridge Herald.....	Cambridge, O.
Cambridge Jeffersonian.....	Cambridge, O.
The Union Register.....	Mount Gilead, O.
Publishers' Weekly.....	New York.
Literary News.....	"
Army and Navy Journal.....	"
The Dial.....	Chicago.
Bradstreet's.....	New York.
Harper's Weekly.....	"
Scientific American.....	"
The Nation.....	-----
The International Standard.....	Cleveland.
Christian Standard.....	Cincinnati.
Scientific American.....	New York.
Army and Navy Journal.....	"
Harper's Young People.....	"
Harper's Weekly.....	"
Public Opinion.....	"
The Dial.....	Chicago.
Bradstreet's.....	New York.
The International Standard.....	Cleveland, O.
Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.....	Columbus, O.
Nature.....	New York.
Christian Standard.....	Cincinnati, O.

DAILY PAPERS.

Ohio State Journal.....	Columbus.
Columbus Post.....	"
Columbus Dispatch.....	"
Columbus Press.....	"
Columbus World.....	"
Courier-Journal.....	Louisville, Ky.
New York Sun.....	New York.
New York World.....	"
New York Times.....	"
New York Tribune.....	"
Cleveland Leader.....	Cleveland.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.....	"
Cincinnati Enquirer.....	Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.....	"
Cincinnati Times-Star.....	"

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

Chamber's Journal.....	London and Edinburgh.
The Bibliotheca Sacra.....	" "
The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Magazine.....	" "
The Journal of the Anthropological Institute.....	" "
The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.....	" "
Journal of Chemical Society.....	" "
The Westminster Review.....	" "
The Quarterly Journal.....	" "
Blackwood's Magazine.....	" "
The Geological Magazine.....	" "
*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.....	" "
*The Theological Society.....	" "
The Quarterly Review.....	" "
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.....	" "
The Theological Society.....	" "
Journal of the Geographical Society.....	London.
The Edinburgh Review.....	London and Edinburgh.
The Fortnightly Review.....	" "
Philosophical Magazine.....	_____
Notes and Queries.....	_____
Quarterly Journal of Geological Society.....	_____
*Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.....	_____
Journal of Statistical Society.....	_____
Journal of Iron and Steel Institute.....	_____
Journal of Geographical Society.....	_____
Journal of British Association.....	_____
Journal of Palæontological Society.....	_____
Journal of Royal Society.....	_____

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.....	_____
The Butterflies of North America.....	Boston.
The Library Journal.....	New York.
Chamber's Journal.....	London and Edinburgh.
The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.....	New York.
The Eclectic Magazine.....	"
Bulletin American Geographical Society.....	"
The Nineteenth Century.....	"
Harper's New Monthly Magazine.....	"
Notes and Queries.....	London.
St. Nicholas.....	New York.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register.....	Boston.
The Edinburgh Review.....	New York.
The Fortnightly Review.....	"
The Banker's Magazine.....	"
Scribner's Magazine.....	"
The Bibliotheca Sacra.....	London.
The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Magazine.....	"
The Atlantic Monthly.....	Boston.
The American Journal of Archaeology.....	Boston.
Poet-Lore.....	New York.
The American Journal of Science.....	New Haven.

The Pennsylvania Magazine	Philadelphia.
The Contemporary Review	New York.
The Journal of Franklin Institute.....	Philadelphia.
The Forum.....	New York.
Lippincott's Monthly.....	Philadelphia.
Magazine of American History.....	New York.
Magazine of Western History.....	"
The Popular Science Monthly.....	"
Political Science Quarterly.....	"
To-Day	Boston.
American Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts.....	"
Harper's Young People.....	New York.
The Butterflies of North America.....	Boston.
The Century Magazine.....	New York.
The Eclectic Magazine.....	"
Bulletin American Geographical Society.....	"
Bulletin Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.....	Columbus.
Nature	New York.
The Nineteenth Century.....	"
Harper's Monthly Magazine.....	"
St. Nicholas.....	"
New England Historical and Genealogical Register.....	Boston.
The Atlantic Monthly.....	"
Scribner's Magazine	New York.
The Bankers' Magazine.....	"
The Library Journal.....	"
Literary News	"
Publishers' Weekly.....	"
The Nation.....	"
The American Journal of Science.....	New Haven.
The Quarterly Review.....	New York.
The Pennsylvania Magazine.....	Philadelphia.
The Westminster Review.....	New York.
The Journal of Franklin Institute.....	Philadelphia.
The Forum	New York.
Lippincott's	Philadelphia.
Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society.....	Boston.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.....	Philadelphia.

In commending the Library force, we would here remark that Miss Josephine Naughton, Assistant Librarian, by her assiduous and polite attentions, has won the esteem and admiration of nearly every patron of the library. The employes are alike courteous and cordial to the public, and it is gratifying to hear only words of praise.

No effort is spared to make it a delightful rendezvous for an hour's recreation to the tired legislator, officer of State, or most humble citizen of this great Commonwealth, who cares to accept the courtesies here awaiting him. It is a pleasant retreat for the literateur seeking information from the thousand tomes of reference that crowd the shelves of the beautiful alcoves. We want the people of Ohio to know what a grand

literary treasure-house they have here with its 60 633 volumes in every department of literature, and when they learn it by occasional or frequent visits, we want from the citizenship of the State indorsement or censure as the management may deserve.

ADDITIONS TO THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY IN 1890.

By purchase of volumes.....	1,157	
By bound volumes of magazines, etc.....	136	
By bound volumes of newspapers.....	56	
		<hr/>
Total number of volumes purchased.....		1,349
Books received by exchange.....	582	
Books received by donation.....	96	
		<hr/>
		678
Total additions.....		<hr/>
		2,027

SUMMARY.

Number of volumes registered in 1889.....	58,606
Additions in 1890.....	2,027
	<hr/>
Registered number November 15, 1890.....	60,633

Financial Statement.

FUND FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1889.		
Nov. 15	Balance	\$762 39
1890.		
Feb. 25	Appropriation	500 00
April 28	Appropriation	1,200 00
	Total fund for books, etc. etc.....	\$2,462 39
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	<i>To whom paid.</i>	
1889.		
Nov. 16	American Geographical Society.....	\$5 00
21	Geo. H. Twiss.....	9 00
21	Joel Munsell's Sons.....	23 00
22	R. Wood, Agent.....	3 90
25	Caie & Montgomery	15 00
25	E. F. Williamson.....	4 25
25	Caie & Montgomery	2 00
Dec. 3	Joel Munsell's Sons.....	23 50
13	P. W. Garfield	5 50
13	H. B. & O. Herviker.....	20 00
13	Williams & Co.....	5 00
28	P. Cothingham.....	4 00
28	Columbus Evening Post.....	45
29	Munn & Co.....	7 00
29	Homan's Publishing Co.....	5 00
29	Public Opinion Co.....	3 00
29	Estes & Lauriat	10 00
1890.		
Jan. 4	Estes and Lauriat	10 00
4	Publishers' Weekly.....	3 00
4	Pfeifer & Boeshans	10 80
13	H. Bushnell	2 50
13	A. H. Smythe.....	9 65
14	Robert Clarke & Co.....	149 75
31	Caie & Montgomery	5 00
Feb. 12	A. H. Smythe	3 38
12	Joel Munsell's Sons.....	27 50
12	Geo. H. Twiss.....	21 00
12	Elva Stanbaugh	8 25
12	A. H. Smythe.....	190 95
12	Commercial Gazette to Feb. 1, 1890	3 90
12	The Dial to Dec., 1890	1 00
12	The Medical and Surgical Record.....	5 00
April 9	Burroughs Bros. & Company.....	25 00
23	E. Cook & Bro., Daily Dispatch, etc.....	11 70
23	The Columbus Evening Post	5 00
May 5	Bradstreet's Weekly	5 00
12	Eclectic Magazine.....	5 00
12	Cleveland Printing and Publishing Co.....	10 00

ANNUAL REPORT

FUND FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAPERS—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1890.		
May 12	Pfeifer & Boeshans (Journal)	\$10 80
12	R. Wood, Agt. Com. Gaz	3 90
12	Guin & Co.	3 00
12	Tuthill & Ewing	22 48
16	A. H. Smythe.....	24 68
17	North American Review.....	5 00
22	Burroughs Bros. & Co.....	12 50
June 4	Caie & Montgomery.....	6 00
13	Robert Clarke & Co.....	77 15
August 7	R. Wood, Agt. Com. Gaz	3 90
9	R. L. Polk & Co., Col. Directory.....	4 00
11	Wm. Burtenshaw, Agent Scribner's Stanley.....	9 00
20	A. S. Clark.....	4 73
Sept. 2	Joel Munsell's Sons.....	10 00
4	A. H. Smythe, books, etc.....	41 43
11	New York Daily Tribune.....	10 00
12	National Tribune, Washington, D. C.....	8 00
16	Publishers' Weekly.....	6 00
18	H. T. Wortz, book agent	4 50
19	The New York Times.....	8 00
23	W. E. Dibble & Co.....	10 00
26	D. Appleton & Co.....	6 00
26	E-tes & Lauriat.....	20 00
October 6	Rob-rt Clarke & Co.....	29 54
14	George Barrie.....	18 00
24	William Bushnell.....	72 40
24	I. H. Newman.....	26 40
Nov. 7	A. H. Smythe, books.....	546 51
7	John C. Yorston & Co.....	72 00
10	Emma F. William-on.....	5 00
11	R. Wood, agent Com. Gaz.....	3 90
12	A. H. Smythe, books.....	5 25
14	U. S. Army and Navy Journal.....	6 00
14	J. H. Hiccox—U. S. Government Catalogue.....	5 00
14	New York World.....	9 00
	Expended as stated.....	\$1,769 05
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$693 34

CONTINGENT FUND.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1889.		
Nov. 15	Balance	\$129 87
1890.		
Feb. 25	Appropriation	100 00
Apr. 28	"	450 00
	Total amount	\$679 87
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>To whom paid.</i>		
1889.		
Nov. 19	U. S. Express Co	40
21	Troy Laundrying Co	3 00
29	A. B. Cook	30 00
Dec. 13	American Express Co	2 80
13	Columbus Electric Supply Co	2 50
13	W. G. Sibley	2 00
1890.		
Jan. 4	Kraus & Meehan	3 50
7	Isaac Scott	4 50
7	John Ward	4 50
7	W. G. Sibley	4 00
15	A. McFarland	70
31	Central Union Telephone Co	15 00
Feb. 12	Chas. Bryson	9 00
12	Isaac Scott	3 00
14	Postage stamps	2 00
20	American Express Co	1 90
March 7	I. N. Stroud, postage stamps	5 00
20	Troy Laundry Co	5 25
21	I. N. Stroud	14 88
31	Frank Bonnett, repairing clock	2 50
31	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, registering, etc	12 00
April 9	Isaac N. Stroud, post-office box-rent, etc	7 00
10	" express, stamps, etc	6 25
15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, registering, etc	24 00
26	I. N. Stroud, et al., packing and shipping exchanges	10 00
28	A. Gardner, P. M., stamps and postal cards	5 00
28	Repairing type-writer	2 50
May 12	Lawrence, Butler & Benham	16 00
12	Hasbrook, Orr & Byers	3 15
12	American Express Co	7 65
12	United States Express Co	19 35
12	Adams Express Co	12 50
12	Cherrington & Robinson	3 50
12	Central Union Telephone Co	15 00
14	Sherman King Vaporizer Co	8 00
June 2	I. N. Stroud, P. O. postage stamps	5 00
6	Columbus Picture Frame Co	8 00
July 1	I. N. Stroud, P. O. box-rent and postage	7 00
12	Central Union Telephone Co	15 00
Aug. 9	F. F. Donnelly, assisting on books	5 00
14	Troy Laundry Co	4 50
15	F. F. Donnelly, making catalogue copy	15 00
20	Central Union Telephone Co	1 55
20	F. F. Donnelly, making catalogue copy	16 00
27	"	5 00
Sept. 2	Lawrence, Butler & Benham	8 25
4	John C. Tuthill, incidentals, etc	4 00

CONTINGENT FUND—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1890.		
Sept. 9	A. A. Thomen.....	\$3 15
22	R. B. Fletcher, postage stamps.....	5 00
23	A. McFarland.....	70
Oct. 2	A. Gardner, P. M., b x-rent and postage.....	3 50
15	Central Union Telephone Co.....	15 00
23	Columbus Paint Co.....	5 00
24	Isaac N. Stroud, lamp-chimneys, etc.....	3 00
28	Express Co.....	1 30
Nov. 13	A. J. and M. A. Tuthill, copying parts of annual report, etc.....	68 00
13	Adams Express Co.....	7 70
14	Chas. Bryson.....	1 50
	Expended as stated.....	\$481 48
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$198 39

FUND FOR RENOVATING, REPAIRS AND FURNITURE.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1890.		
April 28	Appropriation	\$475 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	<i>To whom paid.</i>	
1890.		
June 5	Golden & Bentz, painting.....	41 00
7	I. N. Stroud, renovating (5 men).....	39 25
13	James Mansfield, renovating.....	15 00
20	" ".....	17 00
30	I. N. Stroud, renovating.....	10 00
July 1	McAlister, Mohler & Co., furniture.....	22 00
15	R. B. Fletcher, renovating.....	15 00
15	Isaac N. Stroud, renovating.....	10 00
29	" cleaning carpets.....	10 00
31	R. B. Fletcher, renovating.....	20 00
31	Isaac N. Stroud.....	11 50
August 15	R. B. Fletcher, renovating.....	15 00
20	Isaac N. Stroud, renovating.....	15 00
29	McAlister, Mohler & Co., step-ladders, etc.....	18 00
30	R. B. Fletcher, renovating.....	15 00
Sept. 15	" ".....	15 00
30	Isaac N. Stroud, ".....	20 00
Oct. 15	" ".....	20 00
31	" ".....	20 00
Nov. 15	" ".....	20 00
	Expended as stated.....	\$368 75
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$106 25

FUND FOR CATALOGUING.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1890.		
April 28	Appropriation	\$500 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	<i>To whom paid.</i>	
1890.		
April 30	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
May 15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
15	Miss Fanchon Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
29	Miss Fanchon Tuthill, cataloguing.....	15 75
29	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	21 50
June 14	Miss Fanchon Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
14	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
30	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
30	Miss Fanchon Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
July 15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
15	Miss Rosetta Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
31	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
31	Miss Rosetta Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
August 15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
30	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	24 00
Sept. 15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, and assistants—cataloguing	48 00
30	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, and assistants—cataloguing	48 00
Oct. 15	Miss Alexzenia J. Tuthill, cataloguing.....	18 00
Nov. 12	Mrs. Lucy A. Layman, reading proof and cataloguing.....	36 75
	Expended as stated.....	\$500 00
	Balance November 15, 1890	

FUND FOR LIBRARIAN'S SALARY.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1889.		
Nov. 15	Balance	\$375 00
1890.		
Feb. 25	Appropriation	1,500 00
	Total amount.....	\$1,875 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	<i>To whom paid.</i>	
1889.		
Nov. 30	John M. Doane.....	62 50
Dec. 14	William G. Sibley.....	62 50
1890.		
Jan. 15	William G. Sibley.....	125 00
Feb. 20	William G. Sibley.....	125 00
20	William G. Sibley.....	26 76
28	John C. Tuthill.....	35 74
March 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
31	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50

FUND FOR LIBRARIAN'S SALARY—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1890.		
April 15	John C. Tuthill.....	\$62 50
30	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
May 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
29	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
June 14	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
30	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
July 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
31	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
August 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
30	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
Sept. 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
30	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
Oct. 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
31	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
Nov. 15	John C. Tuthill.....	62 50
	Expended as stated.....	\$1,500 00
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$375 00

FUND FOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN'S SALARY.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1889.		
Nov. 15	Balance	\$300 00
1890.		
Feb. 25	Appropriation	1,200 00
	Total amount.....	\$1,500 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	To whom paid.	
1889.		
Nov. 30	Alice Boardman	50 00
Dec. 14	Alice Boardman.....	50 00
1890.		
Jan. 1	Alice Boardman.....	50 00
15	Alice Boardman.....	50 00
31	Alice Boardman	50 00
Feb. 14	Alice Boardman	50 00
20	Alice Boardman.....	21 42
28	Alice Boardman.....	28 58
March 10	Alice Boardman.....	25 00
15	Josephine Naughton.....	25 00
31	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
April 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
30	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
May 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
29	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
June 14	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
30	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00

FUND FOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN'S SALARY—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1890.		
July 15	Josephine Naughton.....	\$50 00
31	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
Aug. 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
30	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
Sept. 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
30	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
Oct. 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
31	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
Nov. 15	Josephine Naughton.....	50 00
	Expended as stated.....	\$1,200 00
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$300 00

FUND FOR JANITOR.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1889.		
Nov. 15	Balance	\$120 00
1890.		
Feb. 25	Appropriation.....	480 00
	Total amount.....	\$600 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	To whom paid.	
1889.		
Nov. 30	Isaac N. Stroud.....	\$20 00
Dec. 14	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
31	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
1890.		
Jan. 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
31	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
Feb. 14	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
20	Isaac N. Stroud.....	8 52
28	Isaac N. Stroud.....	11 48
March 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
31	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
April 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	10 00
30	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
May 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
29	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
June 14	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
30	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
July 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
31	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
Aug. 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
30	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
Sept. 15	Isaac N. Stroud.....	20 00
30	R. B. Fletcher.....	20 00

FUND FOR JANITOR—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1890.		
Oct. 15	R. B. Fletcher.....	\$20 00
31	R. B. Fletcher.....	20 00
Nov. 15	R. B. Fletcher.....	20 00
	Expended as stated.....	\$490 00
	Balance November 15, 1890.....	\$110 00

SUMMARY.

Disbursements during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1890.

Books, magazines and papers	\$1,769 05
Contingent expenses	481 48
Renovating, repairs and furniture.....	368 75
Cataloguing	500 00
Librarian	1,500 00
Assistant Librarian.....	1,200 00
Janitor	490 00
Total	\$6,309 28

Balances unexpended on November 15, 1890.

Books, magazines and papers.....	\$693 34
Contingent fund.....	198 39
Renovating, repairs and furniture.....	106 25
Librarian	375 00
Assistant Librarian.....	300 00
Janitor	110 00

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY FROM
ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1817 TO 1891.

COMPILED BY LIBRARIANS WM. T. COGGESHALL AND JNO. C. TUTHILL.

Thirty-two years ago, in 1858, W. T. Coggeshall, one of the most zealous and efficient librarians Ohio ever had, compiled and published in his annual report of that year a brief history of the library from its foundation in 1817 to 1858, which we take pleasure in re-publishing, adding thereto a short sketch of the library for the past thirty-two years, by the present librarian, John C. Tuthill.

The Ohio State Library was established by Governor Thomas Worthington, in the year 1817. For several years previous to that time the need of such a library had been discussed. There was no provision for the preservation of regular sets of the laws and journals, nor any authorized place of deposit for maps, laws, documents or journals which might be sent from other States. The General Assembly which met December 2d, 1816, appropriated \$3,500, as a contingent fund for the Governor in 1817. In the summer of that year Governor Worthington made a visit to cities in the eastern States, for the purpose of investigating the plans of management in practice for penitentiaries and other State institutions. While in Philadelphia, he determined to purchase a collection of books for the establishment of a State Library in Ohio. On his return to Columbus, he authorized the fitting up of a room over the Auditor's office, in the south end of the State-office building, then on High street, just south of the avenue to the west entrance to the State House. He deposited therein the books he had selected, and had them arranged on shelves.

When the sixteenth General Assembly met in December, 1817, the Governor reported in detail the steps he had taken for the founding of a State Library.

In his message, which was read to the General Assembly December 2d, 1817, Governor Worthington said: "The fund made subject to my control by the last General Assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it and for articles mentioned in the resolution of the Legislature of the 28th of January, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small, but valuable collection of books, which are intended as the commencement of a library for the State. In the performance of this act, I was

guided by what I conceived the best interest of the State, by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people, such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."

On the 9th of December, the Governor sent a communication to the Legislature, in which he reported the titles of the books he had purchased, and the rules he had authorized for the management of the library.

The following is the catalogue of books which formed the basis of the Ohio State Library :

BOOKS PURCHASED BY GOV. WORTHINGTON—1817.

- *Robertson's Charles V., 2 v. 8°.
- British Classics, 78 v. 12°.
- Russell's Modern Europe, 5 v. 8°.
- Fox's James II., 8°.
- Robertson's India, 8°.
- *Robertson's America, 2v. 8°.
- Stephens' French Wars, 2 v. 8°.
- Marshall's Washington, 5 v. 8°, and Atlas*.
- Ramsay's do 8°.
- Ramsay's United States, 3 v. 8°, calf, gilt.
- Gordon's America, 3 v. 8°.
- Lee's Memoirs, 2 v. 8°.
- Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 v. 8°.
- Millner's Church History, 5 v. 8°.
- Hawie's do do 2 v. 8°.
- Clarkson's History of Slavery, 2 v. 12°.
- Life of Penn, 2 v. 12°.
- Clarke's Travels, 4 v. 12°.
- Labat's Campaign in Russia, 8°.
- Brackenridge's Late War, 12°.
- Lewis & Clarke's Travels, 2 v. 8°.
- Two Bibles, No. 22, 4°.
- Two Bibles, 12°.
- American State Papers, 8 v. 8°.
- Journals of Congress, 13 v. 8°.
- *Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 v. 8°.
- Franklin's Works, 4 v. 8°.
- Burke's Works, 6 v. 8°.
- Chapman's Select Speeches, 5 v. 8°.
- Woodfall's Junius, 2 v. 8°.
- Josephus' Works, 3 v. 8°.
- Murphy's Tacitus, 6 v. 8°.
- Plutarch's Lives, 6 v. 12°.
- Ferguson's Rome, 3v. 8°, calf, gilt.
- Gibbon's Rome, 8 v. 8°.
- Anacharsis' Travels, 4 v. 8°.
- Rees' Cyclopædia, 32 v. 4°.
- Malthus on Population, 2 v. 8°.
- Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 v. 8°.
- Village Sermons, 2 v. 12°.

- Blair's Sermons, 2 v. 8°.
 *Blair's Lectures, 8°.
 Cave's Lives of the Apostles, 2 v. 8°.
 *Paradise Lost, 24°.
 Olive Branch, 8°.
 Ferguson's Lectures, 3 v. 8°.
 *Walker's Dictionary, 8°.
 Johnson's " 8°.
 Sheridan's " 8°.
 Jefferson's Notes, 8°.
 Aikin's Letters, 24°.
 *British Spy, 24°.
 Boziman's Maryland, 8°.
 *Biddle's Architecture, 4°.
 British Cicero, 3 v. 8°.
 Diversions of Purley, 2 v. 8°.
 Niles' Weekly Register, 11 v. 8°.
 Memoirs of Philadelphia Ag. Soc., 3 v. 8°.
 Livingston on the Sheep, 12°.
 Evans' Millwrights' Guide, 8°.
 Locke's Essays, 2 v. 8°.
 Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 8°.
 *Washington's Address, 32°.
 *Rowlett's Interest Tables, 4°.
 Workman's Gauging, 8°.
 Humboldt's New Spain, 2 v. 8°.
 Pike's Expedition, 8°.
 Cruden's Concordance, 4°.
 *Sully's Memoirs, 5 v. 12°, calf, gilt.
 *Locke on Education, 12°.
 *Pope's Works, 8 v. 12°.
- Laws of North Carolina, 1 v.
 " " New York, 5 v.
 " " New Hampshire, 2 v.
 " " South Carolina and Georgia, 1 v.
 " " Delaware, 1 v.
 " " South Carolina, 1 v.
 " " Virginia, 1 v.
 " " Vermont and Connecticut, 1 v.
 " " Massachusetts.
 " " Tennessee, 1 v.
 " " Ohio, 112 v.
- Journal of the Ohio House of Representatives, 15 v.
 Journal of the Ohio Senate, 4 v.
 American State Papers, Wait's Ed., 10 v.
 Henning's Statutes, 7 v.
 Laws of New Jersey, 2 v.
 Old Congress, 19 v.
 Statutes of Connecticut, 1 v.
 Revised Code of Virginia, 1 v.
 Laws of Massachusetts, 1 v.
 " " Pennsylvania, 5 v.—2, 3, 4, 5, 8.
 " " Virginia, 4 v.—1808, 1809, 1813, 1814.
 " " Maryland, 3 v.—1810, 1815, 1816.

All of these books are now in the library, except those marked thus *, in all, twenty-eight volumes.

On motion of Gustavus Swan, a member of the House for Franklin county, a resolution was adopted on the 17th of January, 1818, accepting the library which Governor Worthington had purchased, and appointing a joint committee consisting of three members of the House and two members of the Senate* to report rules and regulations for the same.

This committee reported in favor of the regulations which the Governor had authorized. On the 29th of January, 1818, his Excellency was charged with the care of the library, and with slight modifications the rules he had reported were approved and authorized. They were as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR THE STATE LIBRARY—1818.

1. The library shall be kept in one of the public offices.
2. The library shall be opened every day during the session of the General Assembly, Sundays excepted, from eight o'clock in the morning to one o'clock afternoon, and from four o'clock, until eight in the evening.
3. It shall be the duty of the librarian to label and number the books and make and preserve due catalogues of the same; he shall also keep an accurate account of all issues and returns of books as the same shall be made.

4. Books issued by the librarian shall be returned as follows:

A folio within three weeks: a quarto within two weeks: an octavo or duodecimo within one week.

And no member shall receive more than one folio, one quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos at one time, unless when so connected as to be otherwise useless.

5. The librarian shall open account with the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the General Assembly and their respective clerks, in which he shall charge them respectively with all books issued, and credit them with all books returned, and in case any person entitled to books shall detain one beyond the limited time, he shall forfeit and be charged as follows: For folio, twenty-five cents per day; a quarto, octavo or duodecimo, twelve and a half cents per day, which forfeiture may, for good cause shown, be remitted by the Speaker of the Senate or House of Representatives for the time being. And in case any person entitled to the use of the library shall neglect or refuse to pay any penalty incurred by not returning any book or books within the time above specified, unless the same shall be remitted as aforesaid, his rights from the time of such neg-

* Mr. Swan was on the House committee; the names of the other members in the house are not recorded. The committee for the Senate was composed of William Trimble, of Fairfield county, and Robert Lucas, of Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Pike and Jackson.

lect or refusal shall cease, and until he shall comply with these rules and regulations.

6. All books shall be returned two days before the close of a session, whether the time allowed had expired or not.

7. If a book be returned damaged, the person returning it shall not be entitled to another, until the damage for the first shall be satisfied and the librarian shall charge the person therewith.

8. The librarian shall, two days before the termination of every session of the legislature, furnish the speaker of both houses with a list of members who have been delinquent, particularly specifying the nature of the delinquency, and it shall be the duty of the speaker of each house in settling the accounts of any such member, to retain a sum equal to double the value of the book or books detained, and if a part of a set shall be detained, then double the value of the whole set, and also a sum equal to the fines and damages with which such member may stand charged.

9. That before any senator or representative shall obtain leave of absence for the remaining part of the session, it shall be the duty of the speaker of either house to ascertain from the librarian the state of such member's account; and in case such senator or representative shall be delinquent, a sum shall be retained to cover the value of the books or sets of books detained and penalties incurred.

The expenditures for the library had been—

Books, per catalogue.....	\$945 67
Binding.....	50 00
Binding.....	82 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,077 67

The General Assembly exhibited its cordial indorsement of the disposition which the Governor had made of that sum, from his contingent fund, not only in the resolution accepting the library, but by an appropriation of \$1,000, made January 27, 1818, for the purchase of laws and reports of other States and of the United States, and of other books to be selected by the Governor.

Agreeably to the rules established, Governor Worthington entrusted the care of the Library to John L. Harper, during the session of the General Assembly for 1817-18. He was consequently Ohio's first State Librarian. He was paid for his services \$2 a day, during the session of the Legislature.

The first gift to the library, on record, was by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, through John Quincy Adams, Minister to England. It consisted of the following works:

BOOKS PRESENTED BY JEREMY BENTHAM.

- Plan of Parliamentary Reform, 1 vol.
- Panopticon, or Inspection House, 2 vols.
- Panopticon—postscript or additions; two sets, 4 vols.
- Chrestomathia in two parts, or plan of a day school, 2 vols.
- Preliminary sketches relative to the poor, in 4 parts, 4 vols.
- Draught of new plan for the organization of the Judicial establishment in France, 7 vols., with an addition or succedaneum.
- An address to the inhabitants of New Lanark, 1 vol.
- A view of the Hard Labor Bill, 1 vol.
- Pauper management improved, 1 vol.
- A Table of the Springs of Action, 1 vol.
- Essay on Political Tactics, 1 vol.
- Address to the National Convention of France, 1 vol.
- Defence of Economy against the late Mr. Burke.
- "Swear not at all," exposure of an Oath, 1 vol.
- Circular on Edification, 1 vol.
- Letters to the Citizens of the United States, 8 vols.

BY ROBERT OWEN.

- Owen's New View of Society.
- Observations on the Manufacturing System.

All of these works are now in the library in good condition, excepting three volumes—the pamphlets presented by Mr. Bentham and by Mr. Owen.

The first request to the library, for donation or exchange of Ohio laws or journals, was from Samuel M. Burnside, January 26, 1818. It was on behalf of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts,* of which Mr. Burnside was the secretary.

When the Legislature adjourned, January 30, 1818, the library was closed. Governor Worthington immediately made his arrangements to increase the number of books according to the authority given him. He was unable to purchase complete sets of the United States laws and documents, or the laws or documents of other States, but he procured many volumes by exchanging Ohio laws and documents for them. No report of the titles of the books received in exchange was made, but a list of those which were purchased the Governor reported to the Legislature soon after it was opened, in 1818. The cost of the different works bought was not stated, but the aggregate expenditure was no doubt equal to the appropriation, because no balances were reported. The following list comprises the additions to the library by virtue of the first direct appropriation for it:

*An exchange then opened, for many years interrupted, was, in 1858, renewed—for which cordial acknowledgments of the officers of the Society have been received.

BOOKS PURCHASED BY GOV. WORTHINGTON—1818.

Edinburgh Review, 29 vols.
 Index to do.
 Hume's England, 8 vols.
 Montague's Works, 5 vols.
 Pitken's Statistics.
 Cranch's Reports, 9 vols.
 Wheaton's Reports, 3 vols.
 Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.
 History of Chili, 2 vols.
 Vicar of Wakefield.
 Bristed's Resources of United States.
 Bristed's Resources of Great Britain.
 Plowden's Ireland, 5 vols.
 Chase's Trial.
 Wilkinson's Memoirs, 3 vols. and Atlas.
 Don Quixote, 4 vols.
 Peter Pindar, 4 vols.
 Woodhouse Chaptal's Chemistry, 2 vols.
 Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 6 vols. 4°
 Riley's Narrative.
 Condillac's Logic.
 Vision of Columbus.
 Cooper's Justinian.
 Taylor's Inquiries.
 Granville's Political Economy.
 Wilson's Works, 3 vols.
 Federalist, gilt.
 Niles' Register, vols. 12, 13, 14 and Index.
 Franklin's Works, vols. 1 and 6.
 Rees' Cyclopædia, vols. 33 and 38.
 Johnson's Reports, 14 vols.
 Life of Chatham, 3 vols.
 Pathier on Obligations.
 Shakspeare's Works, 9 vols. Plate.
 Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.
 Cardinal de Retz.
 Dallas' Reports, 4 vols.
 Binney's Reports, 6 vols.
 Massachusetts Reports, 14 vols.
 Herring's Mumford's Reports, 4 vols.
 Mumford's Reports, vols. 1, 2 and 4.
 Harris & Henry's Reports, 3 vols.
 Cave's Law of the F., 2 vols.
 Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.
 In all, 183 volumes.

Resolutions were passed by the seventeenth General Assembly (1818-19) authorizing the Governor "to purchase five copies of Binns' splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence,"* and giving the judges of

*The one (a large engraving, framed) deposited in the library, is now in a good state of preservation.

courts of common pleas the privileges of the library. Ethan Allen Brown, who succeeded Thomas Worthington as Governor, in 1818, executed commissions for the library in the second year of its existence. One thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books in the third year. That appropriation was not expended by Governor Brown in 1819-20, and the General Assembly of 1820-21 repealed the clause in the law which authorized it.

The library was not again recognized in the appropriation bill till 1824. Meantime, however, several special purchases were authorized.

The responsibility of appointing a librarian was taken from the Governor, on the first day of the session of the nineteenth General Assembly, December 4, 1820. Senator John Mathews, of Muskingum county, moved the appointment of David S. Brodrick as librarian. The Senate adopted the motion, and the House concurred. Mr. Brodrick's term was during the session of the Legislature, and he was paid \$2 per day. The first clerk in the Auditor's office was, by resolution, charged with the care of the library after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

The nineteenth Legislature took notice of the library in two other particulars worthy of record. Recognizing the importance of the preservation of the journals and laws of the Northwest Territory, and of the State of Ohio, the House appointed a committee "to ascertain whether the territorial laws, journals of the Constitutional Convention, and the journals and laws of the State government were in the public or State Library." That committee, through its chairman, Elisha Whittlesey, member of the House from Trumbull county, reported on the first day of January, 1821, as follows:

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE—1821.

"There is no copy of the laws adopted or enacted by the Governor and Judges under the territorial government, in either of the public offices or State Library. There is in the office of the Secretary of State, the enrolled bills of all the laws and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the territorial government. The committee have not been able to find the journal of the Convention, either in manuscript or print. There are no printed volumes of the laws of either the territorial or State government within our reach, of an earlier date than the session of 1806-7; nor have we found any journals of an earlier date than the session of 1807-8; regular sets of the laws and journals subsequent to these periods, are in the library. The committee are of opinion that the deficiencies in journals and laws ought to be supplied, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is authorized to procure such laws as were adopted by the Governor and Judges, under the territorial government; a journal of the convention; the laws of the State government, passed prior to the session of 1806-7, and the journals of the Assembly, prior to the session of 1807-8, and that the same, or such parts thereof as he may obtain, be placed in the State Library; and the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund."

The Senate accepted this resolution, and, on the 15th of January, on motion of Mr. Mathews, of Muskingum, sent the following to the House for its concurrence:

"Whereas, Caleb Atwater, Esq., of this State, has, with much industry, collected interesting information relative to the antiquities of the western country generally, and particularly of the State of Ohio, and has arranged and digested the same in such a manner as to form a large part of the first volume of the transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, lately published at Worcester, Massachusetts, thus contributing to the promotion of general science, and at the same time showing to the world that the State of Ohio contains objects worthy of scientific research: therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase two copies of the first volume of the transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, for the use of the State Library, and to give his order for the same on the Treasurer of State, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated."

The House struck out "Whereas" and words following until "Resolved," but concurred in the resolution.*

The first resolution authorizing the journals and laws of Ohio to be sent to other States in exchange for their journals and laws, was passed February 2, 1821. Governor Worthington had made exchanges in 1818, under indirect authority; but for 1819-20 no authority, direct or indirect, was given. Since 1820 the Ohio State Library has every year received valuable accessions, by virtue of that system of exchanges suggested by Massachusetts in 1811, and promoted by a law of Congress, passed June 30, 1834, which authorizes the free transmission by mail of public documents, from one State to another, under the frank of the Governor of the State from which they are sent.

No events of special interest marked the history of the library between 1821 and 1823. The expenditures for it did not exceed one hundred dollars. The Legislature which assembled in December, 1823, recognized its importance more decidedly than any of its predecessors. Then was passed the first law respecting it, and then a librarian, required to give bonds for the care of the library, and having a term of office longer than the session of one Legislature, was appointed.

The expenditures for the library, on record, between 1817 and 1824 were:

* The antiquarian volumes were purchased and are now in the Library, but the territorial and State journals and laws, with the exception of one volume of territorial and three of State laws, were not procured. The library did not possess a complete set of the State journals and laws for several years after that time. It has not now a full set of the State journals (the Senate Journal for 1803-4 being wanting), nor has it any of the journals of the territorial legislature. The Commissioners would be much obliged to any person who would inform them where the volumes missing can be procured.

1817	\$1,077 67
1818	1,000 00
1818 to 1824	*100 00
Total	\$2,177 67

The accessions to the catalogue in all the departments were :

1817	495
1818	175
1818 to 1824	1,047
Total	1,717

SECOND PERIOD—1824 TO 1844.

The year 1824 is memorable in the history of the library, for legislative recognition which caused it to be acknowledged as one of the institutions of the State. On the first day of the session of the General Assembly for 1823-4, Leonard H. Cowles, a member of the House, from Delaware county, moved that a librarian be appointed in joint convention of the two branches of the legislature. His motion was adopted. The Senate accepted the resolution, and the election, held on the afternoon of December 2, 1823, resulted in the appointment of Zechariah Mills.

On the 11th of December, a joint committee, which had been appointed, on motion of Senator Fithian, who represented Champaign, Clark, Logan, and Wood counties, reported the results of an examination into the affairs and condition of the library. It was stated that during the recess of the General Assembly, a key to the library had been obtained, by parties unknown, and fifteen books, together with the pamphlets presented by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen had been abstracted. The committee† therefore recommended that increased attention, and more liberal appropriations be given the library, and that some person be appointed to take care of it, when the Legislature was not in session. These recommendations led to the passage of the first law enacted for the management, protection and enlargement of the library. The bill for these purposes was presented in the House by Mr. Simmons of Knox county, on the 23d of December. It became a law January 20, 1824. It provided for the appointment of a librarian for the term of three years, fixed his salary at \$200 a year—required him to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties in the sum of \$2,000, appropriated \$350 a year for four years, for the purchase of books for the library, and stipulated that contingent expenses were to be paid out of the Governor's contingent fund.

Zechariah Mills was continued as librarian under the law.

* Estimated.

† That committee consisted of Senators Fithian of Champaign, Simpson of Harrison, Koonen of Franklin and Representatives Stockton of Muskingum, Patterson of Morgan, Grumman of Guernsey and Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas.

One section of that law was as follows:

"That each judge of the Supreme Court, president judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and each member of the General Assembly, may, in the months of December and January, in each and every year, sign and lodge with the Secretary of State, a memorandum or list of such book or books as he may think proper, to be added to the State Library. And the Governor shall on or before the first day of June, annually, examine said lists or memoranda and select therefrom such as he may think proper, including such others as he may deem important to add to such selection, the estimated cost of the whole, to be equal to the amount to be expended annually, as provided in the fourth section of this act, and he shall make out a schedule accordingly, of such books as shall be purchased for the State Library."

The Legislature which enacted the law from which this extract is taken, first recognized the library, in the act authorizing the distribution of the laws and journals of the State, by requiring the Secretary of State to deposit five copies of each therein. In his annual message for 1824-5, Governor Jeremiah Morrow reported that the appropriation for books had not been expended. He asked for "a considerable appropriation" which he deemed necessary to give the library due importance, and recommended that the librarian be authorized "to subscribe for periodical works." The Governor's recommendations were not acted upon; but in his message for 1825-6 he renewed them, and then reported that arrangements had been made to purchase books with the money which had been set apart under the library law, but they would not probably be in the library till after the adjournment of the Legislature. Whether that notice had any effect or not, the Governor's suggestion was regarded. The librarian was given \$50 for paying subscriptions to such newspapers and magazines as he might deem valuable for preservation. In no other respect were the advantages of the library enlarged, but its privileges were extended to the judges of the United States courts.

Special notice of the library was not taken either by the Governor, or by the Legislature in 1826-7—but in his annual message for 1827-8, Governor Allen Trimble notified the General Assembly that he had authorized the expenditure of \$421 for books, and had made arrangements to disburse \$721 yet remaining in the treasury. A few days before the adjournment of the General Assembly (Feb. 9, 1828), Eli Baldwin, Senator from Trumbull county, from a committee on the library paragraph in the Governor's message, reported that the entire appropriation for the purchase of books had been expended, and recommended that \$350 be given for books, and \$50 for periodicals. These recommendations were embodied in the bill making appropriations for 1829.

The facts most worthy of record in the history of the library between 1830 and 1840 may be stated in a few lines.

In his annual message, December, 1833, Governor Robert Lucas gave

notice of the first exchange which Ohio had made with any other State, of reports and decisions of the Supreme Court. It was in these words: "I received from the Executive of the State of Maryland, through the post office, sixteen volumes of Maryland Reports, commencing with the organization of the colony of Maryland, and extending to the year 1832. The books I placed in the Library, and in return transmitted to the Executive of Maryland, through the same channel of communication, a full set of Hammond's Reports."

This was probably the first exchange of court reports between any of the States of the Union.

In 1835, the books added to the library were selected by John C. Wright and Frederick Grimke, who were then judges of the Supreme Court. The thirty-fifth General Assembly (1836-7) voted ex-members of the Legislature the privilege of taking out books, and the following year that privilege was bestowed upon the Superintendents of the Asylums for the Blind and for the Insane. The resolution authorizing ex-legislators to draw books was offered by William V. H. Cushing, member of the House for Clark county.

The accessions to the library in 1837, were made under the superintendence of a committee appointed under a resolution offered in the Senate by George Sharp of Belmont, chairman of the standing committee.

The committee consisted of Joseph Vance, Joseph R. Swan, Noah H. Swayne, Frederick Grimke and Anthony S. Chew. The resolution passed March 22, 1837.

No catalogue of the selections made was reported. The amount expended was \$1,000. That sum was appropriated each year from 1837 to 1840.

On the 23d day of March, 1841, William I. Thomas, Senator, representing Miami, Darke, Mercer and Shelby counties, moved that the Librarian be authorized to enlarge the library by attaching to it a room adjoining, on the north.* The enlargement thus asked for, was granted, and Mr. Mills expended \$133 32½ in fitting up the new room, which sum was paid out of the Treasury, after a committee appointed to inquire into its justice, in 1841-2, had reported in favor of it.

The first restrictions upon the circulation of books, under the general law and the resolutions extending its provisions, were made by the thirty-ninth General Assembly. On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Miami, the Librarian was required to keep one set of the State Laws and Journals at all times in the library.

Aaron Johnson, Senator for Perry and Morgan counties, on the 6th of February, 1844, in answer to a resolution which had been referred to the

*The room over which was then the Treasurer's office.

standing committee on the Library, made an elaborate report upon the necessity of having full sets of United States Court Reports, and of all State Court Reports. He notified the Senate that 31 volumes U. S. Court Reports, and 290 volumes State Court Reports were wanting, and recommended an appropriation of \$1,605 for the purchase of them. His recommendation was not accepted.

Zachariah Mills, who had been Librarian seventeen years, was succeeded, in 1842, by Thomas Kennedy. No other event of special interest marked the history we are now tracing till 1844. Meantime, the appropriations were expended under the directions of the Governor, and the number of books, which in 1824 was 1,717, had increased to 8,172.

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES FROM 1824 TO 1844.

	Appropriations.	Contingent expenses.
1824.....	\$350 00	\$20 00
1825.....	400 00	159 82½
1826.....	400 00	96 32½
1827.....	400 00	32 50
1828.....	350 00	88 05
1829.....	350 00	55 27
1830.....	350 00	47 45
1831.....	350 00	21 12
1832.....	550 00	.....
1833.....	500 00	.....
1834.....	400 00	.....
1835.....	400 00	.....
1836.....	400 00	88 33
1837.....	1,000 00	.....
1838.....	1,000 00	99 78½
1839.....	1,000 00	.....
1840.....	300 00	.....
1841.....	450 00	.....
1842.....	400 00	.....
1843.....	400 00	.....
Totals.....	\$9,750 00	\$708 65½

The contingent expenses here stated were paid out of the Governor's contingent fund. Of those expenses only \$284 01½ were for books.

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures from 1817 to 1824.....	\$2,177 67
“ 1824 to 1844	10,458 65½
Total expenditures for the increase and preservation of State Library, as far as reported, from 1817 to 1844.....	\$12,636 32½

The number of accessions, at different periods, is shown in the following statement :

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY FROM 1824 TO 1844.

No. of books in 1824.....	1,717
No. of books added in 1824, 1825 and 1826.....	842
“ “ 1827 and 1828.....	740
“ “ 1829.....	237
“ “ 1830.....	319
“ “ 1831.....	252
“ “ 1832.....	269
“ “ 1833, 1834 and 1835.....	933
“ “ 1836.....	315
“ “ 1837.....	617
“ “ 1838 and 1839.....	856
“ “ 1840.....	245
“ “ 1841.....	222
“ “ 1842.....	201
“ “ 1843.....	407

Whole No. of volumes in the library in 1844 8,172

The expenditures during the period comprised in this statement, for the increase of the Library and for contingent expenses, were:

THIRD PERIOD—1844 to 1853.

An era was marked in the history of the library by the Legislature of 1844-5. A law was then passed which placed it under the care of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Librarian. That Board was given power to adopt rules and regulations, and to superintend all expenditures. It was charged with the control of the sale of the reports of the Supreme Court,* and all extra copies of statistics and other documents not advisable to be preserved in the library—the proceeds to be applied for the increase and preservation of the library—was authorized to exchange laws, journals, documents and reports with other legislative bodies, States and libraries—and was required to report to the General Assembly annually. All persons were permitted to visit the library and examine and read the books, and members and ex-members of the Legislature, judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of the State were allowed to take out books under the regulations established by the Commissioners, but no public officer had the right to give any other person an order to take out books. This restricting clause in the law, suggested by the Librarian, was made necessary by abuses, which had rendered the library a “circulating institution.”

No term of office was fixed for the Librarian, nor was the amount of his salary stated. He was, however, voted \$400 for 1845.

The bill containing these provisions was prepared and brought before the Senate by Thos. W. Powell, of Delaware county, who was chairman

* Then published by the State.

of the standing committee on the library. It was introduced on the 17th of February, 1845. After a somewhat protracted discussion, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of John Coddington, of Medina and Lorain, Levi Cox, of Wayne, and Moses Kelley, of Cuyaboga. That committee reported it back, with amendments, and recommended its passage. The question was very soon taken and the bill was sent to the House for its concurrence. It became a law on the 6th of March, 1845.

The library occupied the attention of the General Assembly of 1844-5 more frequently than it had of any Assembly between 1824 and 1844. On motion of Moses Kelley, the standing committee was requested to inquire if broken sets of the journals of Congress might not be made complete. Mr. Powell, from that committee, reported that the Congressional laws and journals, prior to 1815-16 (14th Congress) were not in the library, and recommended a resolution, which passed both Houses, that the Librarian be instructed to procure them.

On the 5th of March, 1845, David T. Disney, Senator from Hamilton county, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Governor be requested to transmit to M. Vattemare of France, the laws, documents and journals of the State, with such specimens of natural history as might be furnished him for that purpose. This resolution was in answer to a memorial, Alexander Vattemare had addressed to acting Governor T. W. Bartley, from which it is proper to make the following extracts:

MEMORIAL OF M. VATTEMARE.

"Had the people of Europe an opportunity of learning your wise and salutary laws; the peaceful and yet powerful workings of your free government; your admirable institutions for the punishment of vice and the relief of honest poverty; the freedom of your religious views, and the universal means of education which you possess; your public works and public press, rivaling each other in public benefit; your immense national resources and the enterprising industry of your citizens. Could this knowledge but be diffused here, Europe would at once be forced to respect and admire you, and, while proud that your continent was peopled by her sons, receive her citizens as brothers—as equals in this civilized and enlightened age.

"This desideratum can easily be obtained. A few of the extra copies of the public documents, which I learn fill lumber rooms in many of your capitols; a collection of your laws; an extra copy or two of the works of your authors and editors, who I confidently assert, will cheerfully contribute them, and a collection of your minerals, and the work is accomplished. The veil of ignorance which shuts out your country from view will fall, and she will stand in the eyes of Europe in her true dignity and glory, illuminated by the blaze of intellectual light, ever radiated from the constellation of stars that deck her standard! She will be known. She needs but to be known to be appreciated, admired and respected.

"But your State will reap a rich reward for thus elevating the national character. The treasures which have for centuries been accumulating in the vast store-house of European knowledge; the works of her artists, inspired by the master pieces of the world; the laws, founded on the experience of ages, which directs her vast governments, and protects her immense population, will be sent you with a profuse hand in exchange for

what will cost you a mere trifle. Value, intrinsic value, will not for a moment be taken into consideration. *The Bulletin des Lois* (240 volumes), have already been sent for a copy of the revised statutes of one of your sister States, and you may expect a similar prolific return; a rattle-snake, or a lizard may procure a copy of the *Venus de Medicis*; a State map, the Geological map of France, published at a cost of 500 francs per copy, and not to be purchased. In short, while the first mentioned object will be gloriously effected, you will be real gainers by the exchange, and fill your State Library or the collection of your University, with what it would cost immense sums to purchase. Indeed, a large proportion of books and works of art thus to be obtained belong to government, and cannot be purchased. Upwards of four thousand scientific and useful works, maps, splendid engravings, a great number of medals, statues, etc., have already been presented to me by our legislative chambers, our ministers, city corporations, academies, universities, authors, artists and publishers, to be distributed in the United States in token of their sympathy, and in return for a few hundred books, maps, reports, pamphlets and engravings, brought by me from America, and distributed, in the name of the State, where they were presented to me, among our ministerial and public establishments."

The other acts of the Forty-third Legislature, in which the library was recognized, were in the granting of its privileges to the teachers in the asylums—authorizing the Commissioners to send laws and documents to the New York Historical Society, and electing a Librarian to succeed Thomas Kennedy. John Greiner was chosen to execute the new law, in conjunction with the Governor and Secretary of State, for three years from the 9th day of February, 1845.

The first report of the Commissioners of the State Library was presented to the Senate on the 16th of February, 1846. It was signed by Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner. They reported that Ohio Reports and Statutes had been sold to the value of \$1,688 75, of which sum, for books and for contingent expenses, \$1,588 had been expended. The Commissioners made the following statement and recommendations:

"Your Commissioners have obtained, by personal application, and through the kindness of the State authorities of New York, a valuable addition, embracing ten volumes of the Natural History of that State, executed in a neat and substantial style. There has also been received from the general government an elegant and valuable copy of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, embracing five volumes. * * * *

"We would avail ourselves of this opportunity of suggesting to the General Assembly, the propriety and necessity of an enlargement of the library. The present room is too small conveniently to contain the books now crammed in its shelves, and there are many books, embracing our Ohio Reports, which ought to be kept in the library, and which can not now, for want of a suitable place, be carefully preserved."

The forty-fourth General Assembly, to which these suggestions were made, authorized the enlargement requested, raised the Librarian's salary from \$400 to \$500; and on motion of William L. Perkins, member of the Senate for Lake and Ashtabula counties, required him to keep not only one set of the laws and journals, but one set of Chase's Revised Statutes, and of Swan's Collated Statutes, at all times in the library.

When the Commissioners made their annual report, February 1st, 1847, they notified the General Assembly that the enlargement and refitting of the library had cost \$203.50. The library then included what had originally been three rooms. The one occupied in 1846 was taken from the quarter-master general, and was over the executive office.

The Commissioners (the same as for 1846, excepting William Bebb, who had succeeded Mr. Bartley, as Governor), made this statement:

"The additions made to the various departments of the library during this and the preceding year, have met the approval of the judicious; and the hope is entertained that, in a few years, by the increased amount of means which may reasonably be anticipated, the library will become an ornament to the State.

"The geological and other specimens, property of the Ohio Historical Society, have been transferred to the care of the Librarian, and it is contemplated during the present year to obtain as large a collection as possible of the various specimens of art and science, and thus lay the foundation for a cabinet of curiosities, which may, by proper patronage, become a valuable accession and ornament to the State. Measures have already been instituted to accomplish this purpose, and the co-operation of all who can aid this design by the contribution of specimens, is earnestly solicited."

The last paragraph quoted led Samuel A. Russell, member of the House, from Harrison county, in 1846-7, to offer a joint resolution, which was adopted—that the Librarian "be authorized to collect, conveniently and without expense, natural and artificial curiosities found or made within the precincts of Ohio."

William Lawrence, member of the House for Logan and Hardin counties, offered a resolution, that the editors of Columbus, and editors visiting Columbus, be allowed all the privileges of the library. It was referred to the library committee, and reported back with a recommendation in favor of it, but the House refused to adopt it.

In 1848 (Feb. 2), the commissioners made an elaborate report. Their transactions and views are set forth in the following extracts:

"The whole number of volumes purchased this year is 600; of these 189 are works on jurisprudence, consisting principally of American reports; the remainder, 411, embrace every variety of topic. The entire cost of the purchases since February 1, 1847, is \$1,362.87. The purchases for this year exceed those of any previous year, more than \$300. In the purchases for this year, special attention has been given to an increase of the law department of the library, and especially to a fuller supply of American reports; of which all that were obtainable in the western market have been procured. It was deemed expedient, owing to the frequency of applications for books on law which were not in the library, and to the importance of having a full collection of standard works in this department, to apply to that object a larger amount of funds than has hitherto usually been appropriated.

"The miscellaneous works have been chosen with a view to meet the various tastes and pursuits of those who have the use of the library, and to secure the most recent and meritorious publications in each department of literature, science and the arts. In making selections it has been our practice to avail ourselves of the intelligence of those most familiar with the different departments of knowledge, and we would be gratified to receive

from the members of the legislature, any instruction or advice as to the policy which has been pursued, or in regard to any other mode by which the character and interests of the library may be efficiently advanced.

"There are more than 10,000 books in the library; of these, nearly 2,000 have been added within the last three years. It is believed that with our present and prospective means, in a few years our State will be supplied with a library which will fully meet the necessities of the advancing intelligence of her people.

"It has been suggested that a different classification of the books should be made. This will be done in the spring, and would have been effected before this time, but as a great many new works had been purchased during the last three years, it was deemed expedient to keep them separate from the others, so that those interested might see what amount, and the character of the accessions which had been made. We have commenced a correspondence with the librarians of two of the most celebrated libraries of our country, for the purpose of ascertaining their mode of arrangement, and we contemplate making the best classification possible, and to arrange our catalogue to suit the change. It has also been suggested that it would be better to complete the standard works in each branch of literature or science in order, without attempting, as is the present policy, a gradual and uniform, although comparatively imperfect supply of all. It is doubted whether such a plan would be acceptable, as those devoted to the investigation of a specific branch might deem its immediate and full supply to be more important than that of any other, and might consider any additions injudicious in which they did not equally participate. We have followed this suggestion in the law department because of the almost unanimous expression in favor of its enlargement to meet present necessities.

"We have commenced, as was intimated in our last report, to form, in common with the library, a cabinet, which shall embrace curious and interesting specimens in nature, art and science. But a few contributions have been received. As we have no funds to appropriate for the purpose, our exclusive dependence for success rests upon the liberality of those interested in the project. Several individuals have promised their aid and co-operation in the attempt, and we entertain the hope that many more will yet appreciate the importance of the enterprise, and give us efficient assistance."*

The General Assembly to which these paragraphs were addressed, did not take special notice of the Library, but its successor, the forty-seventh Assembly (1848-9), authorized the Librarian, on motion of Andrew H. Byers, of Wayne and Ashland counties, chairman of the Library committee, to ascertain the cost of a set of the Journals of the State prior to 1807-8, and to procure additional copies of volumes 2d and 3d of the laws. On motion of C. B. Goddard, of Muskingum, the Governor was requested to correspond with M. Vattermare, and report to the next General Assembly what exchanges of documents and curiosities could be made with France.

Mr. Byers' resolution was the result of an inquiry to which Samuel Galloway, as Secretary of State, had replied as follows:

"It appears, from the last published catalogue, that all the Journals of the Senate preceding the session of 1807-8, and the Journals of the three sessions of the House of Representatives, are missing. I have inquired of those who have acted as Librarians for many years, but could not ascertain *how* or *when* the copies designated were lost. The series of laws is complete, although there is but a single copy of volumes 1, 2 and 3.

* The present Commissioners renew that hope.

Efforts have been made, without success, to supply the deficiencies in the catalogue of Journals, and to obtain additional copies of those laws of which there are now but one or two copies in the Library. There are but two or three individuals within our knowledge who have complete sets of the Laws, and but a single person who has an entire set of the Journals of the General Assembly. One of the individuals who has a complete set of the laws, was willing to sell, but would not take less than \$200 for the series. We considered the price too large, and declined the purchase. The gentleman who owns the entire set of Journals, has uniformly declined, when requested, to set a price upon the series, although he has expressed himself as willing to sell. How, when or where those sets of Journals and Laws were obtained, or how long they have been possessed by the present owners, is not known. It is probable that there are in different sections of the State, many entire sets of the Laws and Journals and separated copies, which could be had on reasonable terms, if the fact that they are in demand was generally known. It may also be appropriate to remark, that with all the care and diligence which has been exercised, important laws and documents are annually lost.⁷⁷

The Commissioners of the Library, then Seabury Ford, Governor; Samuel Galloway, Secretary of State; and John Greiner, Librarian; reported on the 13th of March, 1849, as follows :

"The whole number of volumes purchased and received in exchange is 573. The entire cost of the books obtained is \$1,136.28. We have endeavored as much as possible in our purchases, to supply the deficiencies in the different departments of the library, and to procure works necessary to complete the series in different publications. As books in the law department are more needed and consulted than those of any other kind, special care has been used to obtain popular works on jurisprudence, and especially complete sets of the reports of the different States.

"It has been our aim to select the most substantial publications in the various departments of literature, of science and the arts, such as would be appropriate to the members of the General Assembly for reference and research. * * * * *

"In accordance with the suggestions of members of the last Legislature, and other friends of the library, a new classification of the books has been made. With the existing arrangement, any one, unaided, can intelligently examine the library and form an opinion of its character.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the generosity of Colonel Johnson, of Piqua, who has given to the library interesting geological specimens obtained in California. We have also received from Dr. Butterfield, of this city, a liberal present of 8 volumes quarto of the lectures of Cardinal de Lucca; and from

"For the purpose of illustrating the difficulties which have met librarians in endeavoring to comply with resolutions requiring sets of Ohio journals, laws and documents, and of journals, documents and reports of Congress to be made complete, it may be proper to quote here a paragraph from the report of the Library Commissioners for 1857, and to state that they have not been able to supply the deficiencies exposed :

"It is the design of the librarian, if the General Assembly deems it proper, to make an appropriation for such a purpose, to arrange in an appropriate style of binding, six sets of the Ohio laws, Journals and documents. There is now but one complete set of laws in the library, and one set of Journals (excepting Senate Journal for 1802-3). We have one set of territorial laws, but none of the Journals. These will be obtained the coming year, if possible.

"Of United States documents, laws, journals, annuals and reports, we have, of some years, duplicates, of other years, incomplete sets. Many volumes of interest, published by the federal government, have never been sent to the library. It is designed to make a complete list of what is on our shelves, and make application to our Senators and Representatives, and to the proper federal officers, for the volumes which we have not."

Mons. Vattemare, a very valuable donation consisting of 28 volumes of a highly popular work on the National Industry of France.*

"We earnestly renew the request heretofore given, that all who can will aid in the attempt to establish, in connection with the library, a cabinet of specimens, illustrative of ancient and modern arts and sciences. All will admit that a department of this kind, well organized and vigorously conducted, would subserve valuable purposes, and be an interesting acquisition to the State. All that is needed to hasten the success of the enterprise, is a general knowledge of the fact that an effort of the kind indicated has been commenced. There are many persons who possess curious and interesting specimens and collections, who would be gratified to place them in a public position, where they would receive the attention of the intelligent and scientific. We desire that our effort and object may be communicated that we may obtain the contributions of such persons, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all who regard the attempt as laudable and meriting patronage."†

The Commissioners made their annual report to the Legislature of 1849-50 on the 9th day of February. Its important paragraphs were as follows:

"The entire cost of books purchased since last report, is \$720.17. It was intended, in accordance with the advice of many specially interested in the prosperity of the library, to increase largely within the past year, the law department, by the purchase of all standard works on jurisprudence with which we are not supplied. Our full design could not be accomplished, as none of the Commissioners, owing to the prevailing sickness and other causes, could give his attention to the matter, and visit those places where are the fullest collections of such works. We have, however, been successful, by purchases here and in Cincinnati, in obtaining the books most needed, and especially in completing the series of American reports."

All suggestions and recommendations of measures or improvements by which the character and advantages of the Library may be enhanced, will be at all times acceptable.

"We would suggest, as a suitable and necessary change, that the room now occupied as the office of the Board of Public Works, be added to the present room, and thus that the entire space on the second floor be used for the accommodations of the Library. The room now occupied is too limited even for present wants.

"The Librarian was authorized by joint resolution, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to ascertain, by publication and correspondence, where and at what price, certain laws and journals could be obtained. There is but one person known to possess the desired documents, and he has declined fixing any price upon them. It is certainly very important that these books should be secured, and it is believed that the Library committee of either branch of the General Assembly might be able to effect the purchase. The Librarian will be ready to co-operate in any measure which may be desired to effect this object."

* The exchange urged by M. Vattemare in his memorial, which has been quoted, and auspiciously begun by the presentation here mentioned, has not been regularly maintained, because, according to a communication from M. Vattemare to the Commissioners of the library in 1858, the journals, laws and documents of Ohio have not been sent him. A box of books was forwarded him in 1858, through the Smithsonian Institution, and no doubt valuable return will be made for it. Another will be sent him in 1859. The Commissioners will be glad to receive from publishers, authors and others, books and pamphlets for M. Vattemare's International Exchange.

† This quotation is here given in order that the purpose for which it was made in 1849 may be promoted in 1859.

The Legislature did not, for 1850, impose any special restrictions or assign any new duties to the Librarian, and the General Assembly of 1850-1 passed but one resolution respecting the Library—giving, on motion of Senator Wm. Lawrence, of Logan county, the members of the State Board of Agriculture and its Corresponding Secretary, the privilege of taking out books.

On the 15th of March, 1851, John Greiner was re-elected Librarian for a term of three years. He resigned in a few weeks after his election, that he might accept an appointment from the General Government, as Indian Agent to New Mexico. Mr. Greiner's successor was Elijah Hayward. He was appointed by Gov. Reuben Wood, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in April, 1851.

The Library Report for 1851 was made on the 10th of January, 1852. It was signed by Reuben Wood, Governor; H. W. King, Secretary of State; and Elijah Hayward, Librarian. The portions of it, appropriate for quotation here, are:

"The whole number of volumes added to the Library, since the date of the last report, is above 850. Of this number, 125 have been added to the Law Department, the remainder are miscellaneous works, embracing a great range of topics. Most of them standard works which add greatly to the value of the Library. These additions do not include works which have been received by the way of exchange from other States. Considerable additions have also been made to the periodical literature of the Library, as also some engravings of much value.

"Great inconvenience is experienced from the want of sufficient room for the proper display and arrangement of the books. This will necessarily be the case, to some extent, until more ample accommodations are provided by the new Capitol."

The complaint thus made led to the evacuation by the Board of Public Works, of the room in the north end of the Library building, over the Secretary of State's office, which was then devoted to the Law Department. Before the seventh annual report of the Commissioners of the State Library was due, the people of Ohio had voted to ratify the Constitution adopted in convention at Cincinnati, March 10, 1851. The first General Assembly under that constitution met at Columbus, January 5, 1852. Denied by the Constitution the power of appointing a Librarian by joint ballot in convention of the two Houses, the Legislature deemed it expedient to reorganize the Board of Commissioners, and more explicitly define their duties and those of the Librarian. Before giving the history of that law, or of the operations under it, a review of the growth of, and expenditures for, the library between 1844 and 1852 will be presented.

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1844 AND 1853.

Year.	Appropriation.	Ohio Reports fund.
1844	\$500 00	.....
1845	500 00	\$1,558 07
1846	600 00	1,001 71
1847	600 00	1,139 16
1848	600 00	845 30
1849	600 00	446 32
1850	600 00	.....
1851	600 00	2,058 18
1852	1,000 00	.....
Totals	\$5,600 00	\$7,048 74

GROWTH OF LIBRARY FROM 1844 TO 1853.

Number of books in 1844.....	8,172
“ “ added in 1844.....	226
“ “ added in 1845 and 1846	1,209
“ “ “ 1847, 1848 and 1849.....	1,667
“ “ “ 1850, 1851 and 1852.....	2,366

Total number on register in 1853..... 13,640

FOURTH PERIOD—1853 TO 1858.

The first General Assembly under the second Constitution, and the fiftieth in the history of the State, held two sessions. At the first, beginning on the 5th of January, and ending on the 3d of May, 1852, the only action respecting the library, was the passage of a resolution, offered in the House by Philander B. Cole, of Union county, allowing the clergymen of Columbus, who officiated as chaplains in the Legislature, the privilege of taking out books—a privilege which has since been regularly continued. Geo. W. Houk, Representative from Montgomery, suggested an inquiry whether “a new arrangement of the library was not necessary,” and Senator Jonathan I. Tod, of Trumbull county, offered a resolution requiring the Librarian to make a catalogue of the books, maps and pamphlets, embodying a brief history, with all the laws and resolutions in force respecting the library, to be submitted to the Secretary of State, who was authorized to print ten thousand copies in the English and three thousand in the German language.

Both these propositions were referred to the standing committees. They were not reported back.

The standing committee in the House consisted of—

Philander B. Cole, of Union.
Dexter Damon, of Lake.
William Morgan, of Muskingum.
Franklin E. Stone, of Trumbull.
Noah M. Humphrey, of Summit.

In the Senate, of—

Rankin Walkup, of Miami, Darke and Shelby.
William Mungen, of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam.
Samuel E. Hibben, of Ross and Highland.

The adjournment, taken May 3, 1852, was to November 15th, following. The subject of "the reorganization of the library" was brought before the House by Geo. T. Barnum, of Cuyahoga county. On the 14th day of December, 1852, he introduced "House Bill No. 197, for the reorganization of the State Library, and to provide for the appointment of librarian," which was read the first time. The next day it was called up, read a second time, and referred to the standing committee.

The provisions of the bill, as introduced, are not stated here, because they are not reported in the House Journal, and the original bill is not among those preserved and bound in the library files.

On the 20th of December, Mr. Cole, from the standing committee, reported bill-197 back, and recommended that all after the enacting clause be stricken out, and an amendment upon which the committee had agreed, inserted in its place. The bill was laid on the table, and the amendment was ordered to be printed. On the 23d of December, the library bill was made the order for the day, and was committed, with the pending amendment, to the committee of the whole House. It was not reached, however, until the next day, when it was discussed, and, on motion of Joseph G. Gest, of Greene county, referred back to the standing committee "with instructions to report a bill revising the whole subject." Mr. Cole, from that committee, reported on the 14th of January. The amendments agreed upon by the committee, made the term of the Librarian two years; required his bond to be ten thousand dollars; specified that he could only be discharged from office by the General Assembly, by resolution, "for sufficient cause, to be stated;" required an annual report to be made to the Governor, and specified that said report should be communicated to the General Assembly with reports from the executive departments. In addition to those amendments, the following sections were added to the bill:

"Sec. 6. That the State Library shall be under the management of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Librarian.

"Sec. 7. That the Commissioners of the Library shall have power to adopt any rules and regulations proper or necessary for the preservation, regulation and increase of the library, not inconsistent with the law which the Librarian shall, in all things

observe, and to superintend and direct all expenditures of appropriations made for the library.

"Sec. 8. That the said Board of Commissioners shall control the sale of the reports of the Supreme Court, and all extra copies of statistics and other documents not otherwise appropriated, or otherwise advisable to be preserved and kept in the library; and for the purpose of making such sale, the Commissioners may appoint a suitable person, upon such terms as they shall deem best, from whom they shall take a bond with satisfactory surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and paying over the proceeds of sales made by him; and the Commissioners shall apply the proceeds of such sales to the increase and preservation of the library.

"Sec. 9. The Commissioners shall direct the Librarian to exchange statutes, journals, legislative documents, and other books, with other legislative bodies and librarians as they shall deem proper.

"Sec. 10. All persons shall be permitted to visit the library and examine and read the books there, without taking the same therefrom, under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners shall prescribe. Members and ex-members of the General Assembly, judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, officers of State and their clerks actually engaged in the service of the State, shall have free access to the use of the books of the library, and have the liberty of taking the same out, under such regulations as the Commissioners may determine; but no public officer or other person having a right to take books out of the library, shall have the authority to give any other person an order to take books out of the same; if any person having such right, shall give such order, or otherwise obtain books out of the library, to be used by any other person not having such rights, such person shall thereupon forfeit all rights to take books therefrom."

These amendments were all agreed to, and on the next day the bill was read a third time. On motion of Henry Bishop, of Hancock county, "Clerks and Sergeants-at arms of the General Assembly" were then mentioned in the clause specifying the persons entitled to take books out of the library. The bill was passed—63 yeas, nays none.

On the 17th of January, House Bill 197 was read a first time in the Senate. The succeeding day it was read a second time and referred to the standing committee, which reported it back with one amendment, on the 20th of January. It was committed to the committee of the whole, was taken up the next day when the committee's amendment was disagreed to, and on the 22d of January it was read a third time and passed—yeas 22, nays none. It received the signatures of the presiding officers and became a law on the 27th of January, 1853. Its most important provisions have been indicated in the amendments sketched. *

The other acts of the Fiftieth General Assembly, at its second session, were the adoption of a resolution, on motion of Harvey Rice, Senator from Cuyahoga county, again authorizing the Governor to send journals, laws and documents to M. Vattermare, and granting the north room in the library to the Supreme Court.

* For the law see Swan's Statutes edition for 1854, page 549.
Ohio Laws, vol. 51, page 329.
Curwen's Statutes, vol. 3, page 2121.

No reports of the Commissioners of the library for 1853 or 1854 were preserved in the library. They were not included in the volumes of documents ordered to be printed. Consequently no detailed history of the transactions of the Commissioners can be given for those years.

The only special notice taken of the library by the General Assembly, in 1854, was in the passage of an act introduced by William Lawrence, from Logan county, requiring the Librarian to bind all newspapers and periodicals sent to him for the use of the State.

In May, 1854, Elijah Hayward was succeeded as Librarian, by James W. Taylor, by appointment from Governor William Medill. In his report, on behalf of the Commissioners for 1855, dated January 2, 1856, Mr. Taylor made the following exposition :

"The State Library contains 17,094 volumes, according to the register, but this enumeration includes the law and miscellaneous departments. There is a large quantity of laws, journals and documents of the General Assembly which are duplicates; and unbound pamphlets have usually been entered on the register. The latter are now mostly bound into volumes, which in turn have been numbered, but without keeping up the full aggregate of volumes. Since May 13, 1854, when the present Librarian assumed the charge of the State Library, the number of volumes has increased from 14,988 to 17,094, an addition of 2,106 volumes.

"The Librarian found the manuscript returns of the Deputy Marshals employed to take the census of 1850, unavoidably exposed to loss and confusion. Every examination, however casual, was sure to disarrange them. His first care was to arrange the sheets by townships, towns and counties, but he at length concluded to bind them securely as a contribution to the statistics of the State, which every successive year will render more valuable. Fifty years hence many questions of succession to property may depend for adjustment materially upon a contemporaneous record of the name, age, birth-place, family relatives, etc., of every man, woman and child in Ohio in 1849-50, aside from any other value which such a domestic day-book may possess. It is recommended that the National census of future periods should be preserved in the same manner.

"Among the re-bound documents are included the collated reports, etc., of the different State departments from 1836 to 1851, when the size and style of those documents were changed. Their arrangement was difficult, and some omissions may have occurred, but it was believed that even the partial execution of the design would tend to public convenience. Five volumes are occupied with the Auditor's reports and communications during the period in question; four by those of the Board of Public Works; two with Governor's messages; two with agricultural reports, besides many single volumes.

"An interesting donation was made by Charles Hosmer, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, of complete files of the Connecticut Mirror, published by that gentleman at Hartford, and edited by Theodore Dwight, from 1809 to 1822, a valuable addition to the historical materials of the library. There are no volumes which are consulted more frequently or eagerly than bound newspapers, especially of early dates. The Librarian is solicitous to obtain copies of all newspapers, even if the files are imperfect, which were published in Ohio prior to 1830; and the members of the General Assembly are respectfully invited to furnish any information which will aid him in making such a collection.

"Measures have also been taken to preserve every pamphlet printed in the State, no matter what the topic thereof may be. Every such publication which has been found,

is gathered into a series of volumes styled 'Ohio Pamphlets.' The collection is as yet limited, however, and publishers are urged to send whatever may be issued by them in this fugitive form, for preservation in the State Library.

"The Miscellaneous Department of the Library, when removed to a place of security, will warrant very considerable extension. Its divisions of History, Biography, Travels, and even Theology, are superior to those relating to Natural or Political Sciences, Commerce, etc. The present condition of the State seems to suggest that whatever works may in any degree contribute to the development of our physical resources, should now be accumulated for general reference at Columbus."

On the last day of the month of May, 1856, James W. Taylor's term of office having expired, the present Librarian was appointed by Governor Salmon P. Chase. For the guidance of the Commissioners of the Library, no action was taken by the Fifty-second Legislature, which demands record here.

The library was removed from the ancient building on High street, to two rooms in the State House, opposite the Treasury,* in the second week of May of 1856, and in the second week of January, 1858, was, with the furniture and cases that had been used in the old rooms over the public offices, removed to the Library Room in the State House, where it now invites legislative authority for permanent alcoves and thorough classification, with a largely increased catalogue of books in several important departments.

It has been the prime object of the present Commissioners to prepare the library for permanent classification. They have, therefore, expended the larger portion of the appropriations made in 1857 and 1858, in the purchase of complete sets of standard works in the General and Law Departments, and for binding and stamping† books. They have confined their recommendations to the necessity of enlarging those departments which are most properly characteristic of a State Library, and have urged most especially the every-day need of a complete catalogue.

The appropriations for the library under the law of 1853, and the expenditures from all the funds are shown in the following statements:

APPROPRIATIONS.

1853	\$1,000
1854	2,000
1855	2,000
1857	3,850
1858	700
Total	\$9,550

* The Law Department having previously been removed to the room opposite the hall for the Supreme Court, where it now is.

† First adopted in 1856—"Ohio State Library" on the lower edge of the back of each book bound in leather.

EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1853 AND 1859.

Year.	From appropriations.	From Ohio Reports fund.
1853	\$1,000 00	
1854	387 07	
1855	2,133 28	\$402 49
1856	1,512 45	332 25
1857	1,551 74	287 47
1858	1,457 79	49 66
Totals	\$8,042 33	\$1,071 87

The number of books added in the period comprised in the foregoing statement is here set down :

ACCESSIONS TO STATE LIBRARY BETWEEN 1853 AND 1859.

Whole number of books in 1853.....	13,640
Accessions in 1854 and 1855.....	3,454
“ 1856	1,029
“ 1857	908
“ 1858	697

Whole number registered November 15, 1858..... 19,728

The appropriations for the several years have been given at the conclusion of each period of history, but it may be well to look now at the whole amount :

WHOLE AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

1817 to 1824	\$2,077 67
1824 to 1844	9,750 00
1844 to 1853	5,600 00
1853 to 1858	9,550 00
Total	\$26,977 67

For the purpose of showing in one statement the growth and expense of the State Library, as nearly as they can be ascertained, the following generalization is presented :

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Amount expended.	No. of books added.
1817 to 1824	\$2,177 67	1,717
1824 to 1844	10,458 65½	6,455
1844 to 1853	12,648 74	5,468
1853 to 1859	9,114 20	6,088
Whole amount expended for Ohio State Library between 1817 and 1859.....	\$34,399 26½	
Whole number of books bought, donated and received in exchange between 1817 and 1859.....		19,728

About one-third of the whole number were received by donation and in exchange.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF LIBRARIANS.

\$200 till.....	1824
300 in	1824
200 till.....	1829
300 "	1834
350 "	1844
400 "	1845
500 "	1853*
600 "	1859

* * * * *

OHIO REPORTS.

There were deposited :

Ohio Reports—Vol. 11	211
" " 12	339
" " 13	367
" " 14	326
" " 15	429
" " 16	329
" " 17	11
" " 18	52
" " 19	2
" " 20	444
Ohio State Reports—Vol. 1	1,355
" " 2	100
" " 3	293
" " 4	148

There have since been received :

Ohio State Reports—Vol. #5	250
" " 6	65
" " 7	200
Total	4,921

The number of volumes sold was—

To C. H. Parsons.....	17 vols.
Follett, Foster & Co	60 "
J. H. Riley & Co.....	12 "
Other persons.....	6 "
Total	95 "

*In this year the Librarian was made Secretary to the School Commissioner *ex-officio*, with \$300 a year salary.

Given to Secretary of State for distribution to counties.....	64 vols.
“ Supreme Judges	10 “
“ Executive office	4 “
Exchanges with States	122 “
Deposited in the library	12 “
<hr/>	
Total number of copies sold, exchanged and transferred	307 “

In addition to the transactions thus reported, an exchange was made with C. H. Parsons, of Cleveland, of 97 copies Vol. 1, Ohio State Reports, for 97 copies Vol. 3; 47 copies Vol. 1, Ohio State Reports, for 47 copies Vol. 5.

REPORTS IN STORE, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

Ohio Reports—Vol. 11	209
“ “ 12	332
“ “ 13	363
“ “ 14	317
“ “ 15	423
“ “ 16	324
“ “ 17	9
“ “ 18	45
“ “ 20	391
Ohio State Reports—Vol. 1	1,237
“ “ 2	82
“ “ 3	374
“ “ 4	125
“ “ 5	218
“ “ 6	8
“ “ 7	157
<hr/>	
Total ..	4,614

A proposition from Follett, Foster & Co., of Columbus, to take Ohio Reports for binding library books was accepted.

Binding has been done, of books which required re-binding to preserve them from destruction, to the amount of \$700, at five per cent. discount from the ordinary prices for work of the same style.

Follett, Foster & Co's order has been accepted on that account for

Ohio State Reports—Vol. 1	10
“ “ 2	10
“ “ 3	10
“ “ 4	10
“ “ 5	10
“ “ 6	10
<hr/>	
Total.....	60
Total value	\$144

Leaving a balance to be paid in Reports at \$2.40 per volume, for which the books are subject to their order.

The styles of binding decided upon as best adapted to the library were those which have been most widely approved by experienced librarians. A writer for the British Museum said :

"The binding of books forms a very important item in the economy of a public library. The great desideratum for the mass of books is strength and durability at the least possible expense. In a library like that of the British Museum, it may well be imagined, there is abundant opportunity for testing the various styles of binding and kinds of leather, so as to arrive at the most correct judgment upon this point. The general plan now adopted is as follows :

"All dictionaries to be full bound in Russia ; other works likely to be infrequent use, to be half bound in morocco, with cloth sides ; two or more volumes of same works are always bound together where their bulk will permit it. Pamphlets are half bound in roan, with paper sides. Experience has shown that this plan is in every respect the most economical that could be adopted."

This is the plan adopted for the State Library.

A larger number of reports, laws, documents and journals has been sent to other States the past year than customary. The exchanging of reports, documents, journals and laws with other States, was carried on until this year, between the Executive department and the Secretary of State, the Governor receiving from other States, and the Secretary sending out the Ohio documents.

It was deemed proper that this business should all be attended to in one department, and the Librarian assumed the responsibility.

He has given attention not only to sending the documents and reports for the current year, but to making such exchanges with other States as would secure volumes wanting on our shelves. In the appendix to this report what has been done is shown.

The exchange established in 1857 with Canada, has been especially valuable. Thirty-four volumes were received in 1858, several of which are of unusual interest. Among these may be mentioned "The Relations des Jesuites."

A very important service was rendered to early North American history by the Canadian government, which caused to be reprinted the forty volumes constituting the collection. This work had become rare and costly ; very few copies of it were possessed either by public libraries or individuals. The Parliamentary Library of Canada, before its destruction by fire in 1854, possessed a copy as nearly complete as any one known to exist. It was that accident which led to the present reprint. It includes all that was originally published as the Relations des Jesuites, and in addition, those of 1611 and 1626, the Deux Lettres of Le Mercier, written from Quebec in 1655, and the three of Lallemant, written from the same

place in 1659. The full title of the reprint is "Relations des Jesuites, contenant ce qui s'est passe de la Compagnie de Jesus dans la Nouvelle France. Ouvrage, publie sous les auspices du Government Canada. 3 vols., royal 8vo.; Quebec, 1858. Vol. I. Embrassant les annees 1711, 1626 et la periode de 1632, a 1641. Vol. II. Embrassant les annees de 1642 a 1655. Vol. III. Embrassant les annees de 1656 a 1672, et une table analytique des matieres contenues dans tout l'ouvrage."

This year, exchanges have been renewed with M. Vattemare of the International Exchange, Paris. In 1849 M. Vattemare sent to Ohio, a package of valuable books, but none was sent in return. Last summer the laws, documents and journals for 1856 and 1857, together with Ohio statistics for 1857, and a complete set of agricultural reports furnished for that purpose by the corresponding secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, were forwarded to Paris, through the Smithsonian Institution.

With Astor Library, New York, an important exchange has been opened. A catalogue of books offered in return, is printed in the appendix.

Exchanges have been opened also with the

New York Historical Society,
Massachusetts Historical Society,
New Jersey Historical Society,
Wisconsin Historical Society,
Mercantile Libraries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco.

The number of books registered at the date of the last report, was 19,031.

The additions to the library from all sources in the year ending November 15, 1858, were:

By purchase.....	405
By donation.....	19
By exchange.....	555
	<hr/>
	979
General Department on Register.....	597
Law " ".....	84
	<hr/>
	681

It will be observed that the number of volumes received by exchange exceeds the number purchased, by 150. This includes 298 volumes not enumerated in the register number.

The number now registered is 19,712. This number is deceptive. It includes all volumes worn out, lost or stolen, and pamphlets which have been bound in volumes. The actual number of volumes now in the Library is not over 18,000, of which 2,576 are in the Law Department.

Since our last report the Law Library has been provided with permanent alcoves, and the books have been classified and conveniently arranged. A register of accessions and a record of books taken out is kept there, and the rules are observed which govern the General Department.

The Law Department is now composed of

AMERICAN REPORTS.

	VOLS.
Alabama.....	35
Arkansas.....	12
Connecticut.....	36
California.....	12
Delaware.....	4
Florida.....	6
Georgia.....	26
Indiana.....	18
Illinois.....	18
Iowa.....	8
Kentucky.....	75
Louisiana.....	34
Michigan.....	8
Missouri.....	21
Mississippi.....	27
Maryland.....	51
Massachusetts.....	78
Maine.....	50
New York.....	194
New Hampshire.....	33
New Jersey.....	41
North Carolina.....	49
Ohio.....	62
Pennsylvania.....	99
Rhode Island.....	4
South Carolina.....	61
Tennessee.....	30
Texas.....	18
Vermont.....	31
Virginia.....	46
Wisconsin.....	5
United States.....	137
English Reports.....	463
Digest of English and American Reports.....	112
United States Statutes at Large.....	8
English " ".....	31
Text Books.....	575

SUMMARY.

Total number of American Reports.....	1,309
“ “ English “.....	463
“ “ American and English Digests.....	112

Total number of United States Statutes at Large.....	8
" " English " ".....	31
" " Text Books.....	575
Statutes and Laws of Ohio.....	80
Total number of volumes in Law Library.....	2,578

The expenditures for the last year amounted to.....	\$75 42
Balance in the Treasury.....	1,419 58

A list of all the volumes needed to complete sets of the American Reports, is in the Librarian's hands, and efforts are being made to supply them by means of exchange. Such as can not be obtained in that way will be purchased, together with other books recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and needed to complete divisions.

The two departments of the State Library, being now in opposite wings of the State house, some legislation is necessary to secure adequate attention and due responsibility in the Law Department.

The purchases for the library have been confined to standard books called for—to volumes required to make sets complete, and to such rare works of American general and local history as it was important to get, lest the opportunity be lost.

A complete set of the Ohio State Journal, daily and weekly, from 1838 to 1855, was bought for 18 volumes of Ohio Reports. This purchase was made because the sets in the library were incomplete. It is designed to exchange the odd volumes for other valuable newspaper files, as fast as opportunity is offered.

The number of books on the library shelves was increased, this year, by nearly 100 volumes, which were taken out between 1851 and 1856, and for reasons that are not known, detained until sent for. Careful examination of the record books for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, led to their recovery. Efforts are being made to recover others still missing, that were charged to State officers and members of the legislature previous to 1856.

The original manuscript of Lieut. Governor Medill's speech welcoming Louis Kossuth to the Capital, and the manuscript of Governor Kossuth's speech to the General Assembly, which were deposited in the library in February, 1852, according to a resolution then adopted, but were not prepared for exhibition, have been appropriately bound, and may now be examined without danger of destruction.

In the line of curiosities, but one donation was made to the library in 1858; that was the Extra issued in Philadelphia, April 24, 1775, on the reception of the news of the battle of Lexington. It was deposited by James Claypoole, Esq., of Columbus.

Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, deposited a geological map of Ohio in sections, which shows the geological divisions on the surface, and the position of the various strata beneath. It is frequently consulted. Such a map showing the surface elevations as well as geological divisions, might be constructed of durable material and would be of much value to many persons who visit the library.

The thanks of all persons who visit the library are due the publishers of three daily, one tri-weekly and thirteen weekly newspapers, which have been regularly sent gratuitously. A list is given in the appendix. Special acknowledgments are due the publishers and editors of Cleveland. Three daily and two weekly newspapers published in that city, have for several years been regularly donated. Files of the Cleveland Daily Herald from 1841 to 1859, gratuitously furnished by the proprietors, are now in the library.

The trustees of the New York State Library, in their report for 1857, suggested to the legislature of that State the propriety of applying to Congress for the passage of a law which shall require authors who obtain a copyright of their works, to deposit a copy in the State Library of the State in which the copyright is entered; or if there be no State Library, in such public institution as the Legislature may direct. This suggestion the undersigned Commissioners approve. They hope the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress will be called to it. A copyright department in the Ohio State Library would be a benefit to our authors, and to literature, by rendering all their works accessible to students.

The finance committee, which reported to the General Assembly in 1857, complained that no regular system of accounts had ever been kept in the library. It might have added that no regular system of cataloguing and registering had ever been followed.

An effort has been made to provide, in a systematic form, for these important wants. A series of registers, records and account books has been prepared, after counsel with several of the most experienced librarians, which may be described as follows:

A Delivery Journal, in which every book taken from the library is acknowledged by the person who draws it.

Delivery Ledger, in which an account is kept with State officers and ex-members of the Legislature, who have a permanent or long continued right to draw books.

Accession Register, in which every book which comes into the library by purchase, exchange or donation, is recorded, with its accession number, date of reception, name of publishers, place of publication, date of publication, style of binding, size, number of pages and department to which it belongs.

Suggestion Record, in which the title, cost, name of publisher, place and date of publication, and size of books, which any one may suggest for the library, or to which the Librarian may wish to call attention of the Commissioners are kept.

Binding Record, in which the title, number and style of all books sent to a binder, with cost of binding, and the time when sent and returned, are recorded.

Donation and Exchange Record, showing what and where books are sent for exchange, and what are received through exchange or by donation.

Commissioners' Record, showing the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

General Account Book, showing debit and credit with appropriations, contingent fund, and Ohio Reports.

Journal, in which all transactions are recorded for transfer into the general account book.

The last catalogue of the Library was printed in 1849. Then the number of books registered was, according to the Commissioners' Report, about 10,000. That catalogue is of no service whatever now; a working catalogue is daily needed, and one ought to be published as soon as the permanent alcoves are constructed, the several departments properly extended, and the books classified; because, as remarked by an experienced Librarian, a good catalogue is a prime necessity in a well conducted library.

It is proposed to arrange the library as far as practicable, upon the decimal system, suggested by Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, of Boston, which has been adopted in the Boston Public Library. It gives not only a number for each book, but a shelf, press and alcove numbers also. This system, with many valuable instructions for cataloguing, registering and binding, is succinctly set forth in a work privately printed in Boston, of which the author donated a copy to the Ohio State Library.

The register, binding and account books which have been described, the plans for catalogues and plans for classification, together with plans for the management and protection of the library, which can be shown in practice but are not easily put in print, are the result of investigations made by the Librarian during a visit to the libraries of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in the months of July and August last. The visit was made with the authority of the Board of Commissioners. Its usefulness was much enhanced by polite attentions and practical counsel from Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Librarian of the Astor Library, New York; C. B. Norton, agent for libraries, New York; Geo. H. Moore, Librarian of New York Historical Society; C. C. Jewett, Superintendent of the Public Library,

Boston; Samuel C. Jackson, Acting State Librarian, Massachusetts; the Librarian of the Mercantile Library of Boston; the Librarian of the Historical Library of Massachusetts; W. T. Poole, Librarian Boston Athenaeum; Chas. Folsom, for many years Athenaeum Librarian, a gentleman of large experience, who takes deep interest in public Libraries; Ezra Abbott, Jr., Assistant Librarian, Cambridge; H. J. Cross, Athenaeum Librarian, Salem, Massachusetts, and W. J. Edmonds, Librarian Mercantile Library, Philadelphia.

A system of administration, carefully adapted from the practices of the libraries which have been mentioned, will be put into practice as soon as permanent alcoves, thorough classification, and a working catalogue can be secured, to render it practicable.

Presuming that before another General Assembly shall convene the library room will be furnished, and the classification can be made, and the catalogue finished, the Commissioners recommend appropriations—

For purchase of miscellaneous and law books.

To complete departments, especially American and local history.

To complete the binding, which is necessary to fit the library for new shelving.

To prepare and print a catalogue.

To meet contingent expenses and pay salary of a messenger.

The library is now much too large for proper arrangement on the shelves in use. As exposed, it is subject to abuses and depredations which no watchfulness can entirely prevent.

The architect and commissioners of the State House have prepared a plan for new alcoves and furniture, which we think judiciously devised. We can not too earnestly urge the making of such provisions as are necessary to cause it to be executed as soon as practicable.

SALMON P. CHASE, *Governor,*

ADDISON P. RUSSELL, *Secretary of State,*

WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL, *Librarian,*

Commissioners of the Ohio State Library.

[COMPILED BY JOHN C. TUTHILL, STATE LIBRARIAN.]

1858.

When the Report of the Commissioners of the State Library for 1857 was submitted, the books were temporarily arranged in two rooms in the south wing of the State House, opposite the State Treasury. During the second week of January, 1858, they were removed to the library room, in the second story in the north wing, opposite the Senate chamber. The State House Commissioners put up two rows of shelves in the south-west

ner, for the accommodation of laws and documents from other States. The other departments of the library were placed in the cases which had been used in the old rooms over the State offices, in a building which stood on High street where the west entrance to the State House grounds now is. A classification of the several departments, as perfect as the limited shelving would permit, was carefully made. - All the books were arranged under it, except Congressional documents, and reports and documents from the English government, rarely consulted. These were deposited, with duplicates of Ohio and other State documents, in the store-room above the Library hall.

The Library appropriations for 1858 aggregated \$2,918.60.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1858, amounted to \$1,457.79.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Library, on November 15, 1858, of \$1,460.81.

1859.

When the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the State Library was submitted on November 15, 1858, the number of volumes registered was 19,728, of which 2,578 were in the Law Department. It was then stated that these figures did not convey a correct idea of the number of volumes in the Library, because they included all pamphlets bound together, and all books worn out, lost, or stolen. The real number was estimated at 18,000, which was not too high. The register number on November 15, 1859, was 21,389. The number of volumes added during the year was, therefore, 1,661, of which 967 were purchased, 51 donated, and 643 received by exchange. Of the volumes purchased, the Law Library received 292, of those sent in exchange 61, making the number of volumes added to the Law Library in 1859, 353. In the Law Department there were 2,931 volumes, on November 15, 1859.

The Library appropriations for 1859 aggregated \$2,550.00.

Adding to this amount the balance (\$1,460.81) in the Treasury to the credit of the Library, on November 15, 1858, shows that the total amount subject to draft in 1859, was \$4,010 81.

The Library expenditures for 1859 amounted to \$4,227.13.

The appropriation of \$1,000, April 5, 1859, for the law department, according to the terms in which it was made, could only be expended upon the warrant of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. All the purchases were made under rules established by the Library Commissioners, from catalogues approved by the Judges of that Court.

The binding, with the exception of \$504.81, was paid for by the sale

of Ohio Reports, and of the amount paid for books, \$235.97, were obtained in the same way.

In the Report, for 1858, it is stated that an exchange had been opened with Astor Library, and that Dr. J. G. Cogswell, the Librarian, had sent a list of books which he designed to return for Ohio Laws, Documents and Reports. Six cases of books were received from the Astor Library a few days thereafter. They contained 275 volumes, comprising works of Science, Biography, Natural History, and Travels, together with State Papers and Reports to the English Parliament on Literature, Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanical pursuits, on Slavery and the West India Islands, and on the social, religious and political condition of British India. These books were valued by Dr. Cogswell at \$172.

It was stated also in the thirteenth report that endeavors had been made to re-open an exchange with France. In 1850, a package of valuable books was received from M. Vattemare, founder of the system of international exchanges, since which time Ohio had derived no advantage from that system. In December, 1858, M. Vattemare was notified that a box containing the laws, documents and reports of Ohio, published after the present constitution was adopted, had been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute for the Public Library of Paris. Thereupon, he sent, in care of the Governor of Ohio, 139 volumes and 43 pamphlets, which were received in good order and deposited in the library. They consist of handsomely illustrated works on agriculture, stock raising, silk culture, mechanics, navigation, railroads, education, history, biography and belles lettres. They were all in paper covers, and have been appropriately bound and stamped, "International Exchange, Ohio State Library."

For the purpose of further promoting exchanges in Europe, a box of laws and documents was sent in May, 1859, to England, in care of Charles B. Norton, of New York, who visited Europe for bibliographical research.

In April, 1858, Dr. James G. Kerr, a native of Ohio, who had, for several years, been a missionary in China, visited the library for the purpose of informing the Librarian that it would give him pleasure to collect and forward, on his return to China (which he expected to take place in a few months), such books and other objects of interest as would be appropriate for preservation in the library. His offer was accepted. In September, 1859, a box was received which contained the Chinese printing apparatus, various specimens of Chinese books, and other curiosities. The expense of over 100 volumes was \$8.20. The cost of the accompanying curiosities was \$2.69, and the charges to New York \$3.10, which, with the express to Columbus, made the entire expenditure \$16.34.

Valuable accessions were made to the library in 1859, books and pamphlets, pertaining to the history of Ohio, its public societies, its

politics and literature, and to the customs and habits of the pioneers of the West.

Special thanks were tendered J. J. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, for donations of rare pamphlets and scarce reports of the benevolent and other institutions of Pennsylvania.

Thanks were also given the proprietors of four daily, two tri-weekly, and twelve weekly newspapers, which were furnished free during 1859, and, according to law, were preserved and substantially bound.

Upon examination of the catalogues of State Libraries in other States, it was ascertained that from 1854 to 1858, Ohio documents and journals were not regularly sent to other States, and thus deficiencies in sets of the documents and journals of the different States were explained. An effort was made to supply those deficiencies by exchanging, for missing volumes Ohio laws and documents that could then be obtained, which were not in the other libraries referred to.

A store room over the Librarian's office was, at this time provided with shelves, by courtesy of the architect and Commissioners of the State House. There the laws, documents and journals of Congress, which belonged to the library were chronologically arranged. The sets were not complete; for some of the earlier years there were no copies of documents or journals, while for other years there were several duplicates. Efforts were made to effect such exchanges as would supply the missing volumes.

Seven sets of Ohio laws, documents and journals, nearly complete, most of which were obtained from the Secretary of State, when the public offices were removed into the State House in 1857, were set apart and arranged for library use. Only three sets were registered and kept there, because the shelving was not sufficient for more than two-thirds of the volumes which should have been convenient of access. Four sets of reports of the different departments were collated, and as fast as they could be made complete, were bound in classified volumes. They contained all reports by public officers, from 1836 to 1860. One set nearly perfect, partly collated by the Librarian in 1855, was found to be of peculiar convenience and service.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Librarian called attention to the following resolutions, offered by Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus, which were unanimously adopted by the Ohio State Medical Society, at its annual meeting in Columbus, June, 1859:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the State Library and the appropriate committees of the next Legislature of the State,

and use such other means as in their discretion may seem necessary for the purpose of securing a medical department in the State Library.

Resolved, That said committee of the Society, as a nucleus for said department of said State Library, be instructed to endeavor to secure an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the State Librarian, sufficient to secure complete sets of all the medical periodicals currently or formerly published west of the Alleghanies, also complete sets of the proceedings of the American Medical Association, the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, the North American Medico-Chirurgical Review, the London Lancet, and the London Medico-Chirurgical Review, in the order herein specified.

Resolved, That the Librarian of this Society is hereby instructed to procure three full sets of the proceedings of the Ohio State Medical Convention, also three full sets of the proceedings of this Society, also one full set of the proceedings of each State Society—when the same can be procured by exchange—have the same bound when necessary, and presented in behalf of this Society, to said medical department of said State Library."

The committee appointed under the foregoing resolutions consisted of the following named gentlemen: J. W. Hamilton, M. D., of Columbus, Jesse C. Thompson, M. D. of Bloomfield, Pickaway county, and J. Helmick, M. D., of Harrisburg, Franklin county.

The architect and Commissioners of the State House decided upon a plan for the finishing of the hall, which the Library Commissioners approved. It was prepared after a personal examination by the architect, of the best libraries in our country, and upon consultation with several of the most experienced librarians in the United States.

The attention of the General Assembly was called—

To the necessity for the immediate construction of permanent alcoves.

To the need of a Finding Catalogue, a "prime necessity in every library," which the Ohio State Library never had.

To the then relations of the law department, separated as it now is from the general department.

1860.

The registered number of volumes in the State Library on November 15, 1860, was 22,793. The Library appropriations for 1860 amounted to \$2,200. The total amount to the credit of the Library, subject to draft in 1860 was, \$3,216.97. The total expenditures during the year ending November 16, 1860, aggregated \$2,466.48.

By means of an administrator's sale of the Library of James McBride, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, a pioneer who took active and intelligent interest in the early history of the State, two hundred and three volumes were obtained, which largely enhanced the value of the alcoves set apart for legislative and local history.

The number of exchanges was not as large as it was in 1859, but the number of donations was unusually large, owing to the fact that by a personal visit to Washington city, the Librarian was enabled, through the

aid of Senator Benjamin F. Wade, to procure from the Federal Government a considerable number of the volumes which were needed to complete sets of United States documents.

Having responded to a request for Ohio laws and documents, preferred by an American library association, recently organized in London, the Commissioners forwarded to the British Museum, in care of the U. S. Consul (who was president of the association), the laws and documents under the Constitution of 1851, and requested him to petition, in the name of the State of Ohio, for such documents as the government of Great Britain donates or sends in exchange to public libraries, including the Patent Office reports, of which there was no complete set in our western country, and which would be of great value in Ohio. These reports were presented to the public library in Boston, Massachusetts, and were received in exchange at the State Library of New York.

No exchanges were this year received from France, but correspondence with M. Vattemare gave assurance that valuable accessions from that source would be received the ensuing year.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington kindly undertook to forward State documents to Europe, for exchange with government and society libraries, and the library availed itself of its generous assistance.

Partial exchanges with the States were begun soon after the library was established, but no regular system was authorized until the passage of the act of March 6, 1845, by which the Board of Commissioners, then created, was required to "direct the Librarian to exchange statutes, journals, legislative documents, and other books, with other legislative bodies and libraries, as they shall deem proper." By a resolution adopted in 1846, the Governor was authorized to send reports of the Supreme Court to other States. Exchanges under this authority were made by the Executive, and through the Secretary of State's office, until 1857, when the Librarian took entire charge of that business, and has since annually made report of the number of volumes added to the library by means of it.

In 1858 the number of volumes added was.....	555
1859 " " ".....	943
1860 " " ".....	188
Total.....	1,686

Many of the works of peculiar value could not have been otherwise obtained. Each librarian has been dependent upon the courtesy of officers of State, and of the Legislature, for the books necessary in the prosecution of this branch of his duty, and has sometimes been deprived of important documents, for the want of a surplus over the number those officers were required otherwise to distribute.

Attention was invited to the relations of the law department, separated as it was from the general library. Greater responsibility than existed under the law, was thought necessary on the part of the messenger of the Supreme Court, who, by general understanding, had charge of the law books. It was suggested that he ought to give bond for the care of the property entrusted to him, and should be made responsible to the Library Commissioners for the observance of such rules as they adopted for its safe keeping.

The propriety of forbidding the taking of law books, except by the judges of the Supreme Court, away from the State House, or the use of them outside the court rooms by any person not a member of the Legislature or a State officer, was respectfully insisted upon.

The shelving, for which an appropriation was made in 1859, was constructed under the direction of the Superintendent of the State House, and was entirely occupied. It served only as a temporary expedient, and the demand for shelf room was more pressing than it was in 1859.

The library was removed to the present hall in January, 1858. The number of accessions to November 16, 1860, is 3,762. Even without the accession of any volumes, except such as might be expected in exchange or by donation, or such as were made by the binding of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets (as required by law), it was thought impossible to take fit care of the volumes which would be added in 1861, without removing from prominent shelves, books which ought not to be thrown into a store-room. Among the volumes then necessarily kept in the store-room were the regular sets of the journals, laws and documents of Congress.

These facts, in connection with the fact that the library was subject to abuses which no vigilance could entirely prevent, afforded good reason why the library hall should receive the permanent shelves designed for it by the architect of the State House the year before, and then approved and recommended by the State House Commissioners, as well as by the Library Commissioners.

Attention was respectfully called to the estimates for finishing the library hall given the same year in the report of the Superintendent of the State House, and members of the Legislature were earnestly invited to visit the library for the purpose of observing the necessity to which attention was directed.

It was deemed expedient to order the construction of new alcoves, and liberal appropriations were made for the preparation and printing of a finding catalogue, and for enlarging important departments of the library then comparatively meager, among which were the political, local, historical, agricultural, mechanical and scientific; the latter including

practical as well as theoretic and occult science. The petition of the Ohio State Medical Society, printed in the fourteenth report, was an index to the demand for such an appropriation in one branch of science.

It may interest the Library Committees to compare the expenditures of prominent States of the Union in 1859, for State Libraries, and examine statistics of their growth:

Libraries.	Instituted.	Expenditures in 1859.	Accessions in 1859.
Pennsylvania	1816	\$2,985 08	.....
Ohio	1817	2,466 48	1,404
New York	1818	7,277 34	2,922
Massachusetts	1826	2,736 46	925
Tennessee	1855	4,106 26	3,711

The duplicates of the census return for 1850, deposited in the Secretary of State's office, were appropriately bound, and are preserved in the library, forming sixty-six volumes, which are of peculiar and important service as works of reference. Some legislation was asked for to make the returns for 1860 equally accessible.

Special thanks were tendered to Joel Munsell, of Albany, New York; J. J. Barclay, of Philadelphia; J. H. Klippart and A. D. Lord, of Columbus; and M. S. Clapp, a member of the House of Representatives from Lake county, for rare volumes, pamphlets, and scarce reports. Thanks were also given to the proprietors of twenty-two weekly, one tri-weekly, and five daily papers, who sent gratis to the library during 1860 their publications.

1861.

The whole number of volumes in the State Library on November 15, 1861, was:

In the General Department.....	20,688
In the Law Department.....	3,386
Total.....	24,074

The appropriations for the library, for the year 1861, aggregated \$1,600.00, giving a total amount subject to draft in 1861 of \$3,051.26; the balance subject at the close of the preceding fiscal year being \$1,451.26.

The expenditures for the year ending November 15, 1861, amounted to \$2,870.50.

The appropriation for books in the General Department, for 1861, was unusually small; the accessions were not as numerous as in the year immediately preceding it, but compare favorably with those of any other

ear, considering the amount expended, although exchanges with Southern States were entirely interrupted. The fund arising from the sale of the Ohio Reports (\$655.75) was chiefly invested in books for the reference departments.

The following statement shows the amount of expenditures and the number of accessions each year since the passage of the law "For the reorganization of the State Library, and to provide for the appointment of Librarian," passed January 27, 1853, up to and including 1861:

ACCESSIONS BETWEEN 1853 AND 1862.

Whole number of books in 1853.....	13,640
Accessions in 1854 and 1855.....	3,454
" 1856.....	1,029
" 1857.....	908
" 1858.....	697
" 1859.....	1,661
" 1860.....	1,404
" 1861.....	1,281

EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1853 AND 1862.

Year.	From appropria- tions.	From Ohio Re- port fund.
1853.....	\$1,000 00	.....
1854.....	387 07	.....
1855.....	2,133 28	\$402 49
1856.....	1,512 45	382 25
1857.....	1,551 74	287 47
1858.....	1,457 79	49 66
1859.....	2,993 84	1,223 29
1860.....	1,765 71	700 77
1861.....	2,253 90	616 60
Totals.....	\$15,055 78	\$3,622 53

In order to present at a glance the growth of the library and the expenditures made for it during the periods in which its history since its foundation in 1817, may properly be divided, the subjoined statement is given:

EXPENDITURES AND ACCESSIONS FROM 1817 TO 1862.

Periods.	Amount expended.	No. books added.
1817 to 1824.....	\$2,177 67	1,717
1824 to 1844.....	10,458 65	6,455
1844 to 1853.....	12,648 74	5,468
1853 to 1856.....	3,922 84	3,454
1856 to 1862.....	14,755 47	6,980

Whole amount expended for Ohio State Library.....	\$43,963 37
Whole number of books, bought, donated, and received in exchange..	24,074

An advantageous exchange opened with Europe in 1859, brought no return in 1861, although special effort was made to that end. With the Astor and other prominent libraries, exchanges had been made, which were very desirable. To Jos. G. Cogswell, of the Astor Library, especial acknowledgment was due for repeated and well designed liberality.

Partial exchanges with the States were begun soon after the library was established, but no regular system was authorized until the passage of the act of March 6, 1845, by which the Board of Commissioners, then created, was required to "direct the Librarian to exchange statutes, journals, legislative documents and other books, with other legislative bodies and libraries, as deemed proper." By a resolution adopted in 1846, the Governor was authorized to send reports of the Supreme Court to other States. Exchanges under this authority were made by the Executive and through the Secretary of State's office, until 1857, when the Librarian took entire charge of that business, and has since annually made report of the number of volumes added to the library by means of it.

United States Senators, Benj. F. Wade and John Sherman, rendered the library valuable services in 1861, in procuring public documents. Between 1858 and 1860 no documents were received from the Department of the Interior, under the law of Congress, which provides for furnishing the States with the National publications. The attention of Senators Sherman and Wade was called to this oversight, and it was immediately presented to the Secretary of the Interior, who promptly supplied the deficiencies as far as in his power.

For the purpose of guarding against such misfortunes to State Libraries, and for the purpose of securing regularly to the National Library all the public records of the several States, we suggest that the General Assembly of Ohio, pass a resolution asking our Senators and Representatives to consider the propriety of so amending the law of Congress that the librarians of the Congressional Library should be charged with the duty of exchanging with State Libraries, and shall be supplied with laws, documents and reports accordingly. It seems to us that both State and National libraries would derive permanent advantages of great political and historical importance by such a modification of the law.

Valuable additions were made in 1861 to the department which represents western history and literature, a department for which contributions of books and pamphlets from citizens were solicited.

No catalogue of the State Library in the proper sense had ever been

published. A catalogue is, in every public library, a prime necessity. In no library report for five years was mention of that necessity omitted. Every year it became more imperative, and the Legislature was importuned for it.

1862.

The whole number of volumes added to the State Library in 1862 was.....	1,326
The increase was obtained—	
By purchase.....	395
By donations.....	686
By exchanges	245

The total number of volumes in the General Library and Law Department, on November 15, 1862, was 25,400.

The appropriation for the Library for the year 1862 was only \$300. This amount, including the balance on hand November 15, 1861, was expended for books and periodicals.

No appropriation was deemed necessary for the Law Department for 1862, as a large portion of the previous year's was not expended at the last Report of the Library.

By reference to the reports for the four preceding years, it will be observed that a considerable fund was obtained from the sale of Ohio Reports. This could hardly be expected to continue, as the demand for these reports steadily diminished.

The Legislature was asked to make a larger appropriation for the year 1863. More than one-half of the accessions had been presented by literary institutions or individuals. The Commissioners of the Library took much pleasure in acknowledging especially the splendid gift of four hundred volumes received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, selected from their own publications. Also, from J. J. Barclay, of Philadelphia, a large number of important works and documents. A very large number of speeches in both branches of Congress was found reported. These speeches were mostly upon the great interests in which our country was then involved, and are of much importance.

An interesting letter was received this year from Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, in reply to one from Mr. Coggeshall, making inquiry as to the "proper course to be taken with the expense attending the effort, to obtain a set of the English Patents."

We deem it proper to furnish you an extract, leaving the subject for future consideration. It is, at all events, too important to be entirely dismissed :

"As to the *English Patents*, I can give you any information you may require, being well acquainted with Mr. Woodcroft, the superintendent, and receiving weekly the

specifications for the New York State Library, the Astor Library, and the U. S. Patent office. There are several sets in the United States, but there is no one in the West. The work is now so bulky and so costly, that it is not possible that the Commissioners of Patents could present another set to the United States, unless the library receiving it should be somewhere in the West, and the books be deposited for *public use*. They would also insist that the work should be well arranged and substantially bound. The cost of paper and print of each set is about ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and the three sets that have been bound have cost for binding about seven thousand dollars (\$7,000). You see a present of that kind after the oriental fashion becomes very expensive. I do not think the vast bulk of printed matter, with plates, on soft paper, would be of any use to you unbound.

"If then, you think it best to apply for a set, and will promise on receiving it to hold it for public use, and keep it in order and well protected, no doubt your application will be granted. The best way then would be for the Governor or Secretary of State to write an official application to the Commissioner of Patents, B. Woodcroft, Esq., Superintendent of Great Seal Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, London. It would be well also if this letter could be forwarded to Mr. Woodcroft with a note from Mr. Adams, the American Minister here, pressing the request. You should also state the name of your agent in London to receive and receipt for your *Elephant* when you have won him. They do not send out the books, but they must be called for on the day named, and the continuations must be brought away every Monday morning. If you have no better agent to name, you may name me, as I already fetch away three sets every Monday, and could easily add the fourth.

"If you get your set bound you could not do better than have it done to the pattern of that in the U. S. Patent Office and Astor Library, which are the same as the set in the Great Seal Patent Office here; you need not spend all your money at once, but the binding may be spread over three, four or five years. No doubt the work could be done here very much cheaper than in the United States. The chief item of the expense is in the mounting of the drawings on thin white calico, and to give you some faint idea of this, I will mention that it will take about 25,000 yards to mount the plates of a single set.

"Respectfully yours, etc.,

"HENRY STEVENS."

The attention of the Legislature was called to the over-crowded state of the shelving in the Library Hall. The additions to that part of the Library could no longer find room, but had to be forced in, or laid loosely on top of the cases; thus exposing them to injury, or separating them from their proper classification. The attention of the Legislature was called to this necessity in the several previous reports, but it had now become so urgent that an examination into the matter was asked.

The donation from the Presbyterian Church was at once registered. This valuable gift to the Library was worthy of a separate and suitable case to contain them entire, as they were all of one class.

1863.

The whole number of books in the State Library, on November 15, 1863, was 26,305.

The Librarian concludes his report for 1863, with the following remarks:

"Of the two hundred dollars appropriated for additional shelving to the Library, \$179.65 was expended in changing the position, and repainting and varnishing the large cases which had their places against the walls; and these spaces are now occupied with

part of the desired in the Library, whilst other parts were also provided with shelves for books. A neat case with glass inclosure has been made out of this fund, to contain the large and valuable present from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the whole has added much to the appearance of the Library rooms. A balance of \$20.35 remains on hand, to be used as occasion requires for some further shelving."

There are no debts due by the Library at this time. A list of publications received by donation and in exchange, with a continuance of newspapers sent free to the Library, accompanies this report.

1864.

The Nineteenth Annual Report, on the condition of the State Library, exhibits the following:

At the close of the year 1863 the whole number of volumes registered was 26,305.

In the General Library.....	22,788
In the Law Department.....	3,517
	<hr/> 26,305

During the year 1864 the number added was 892 volumes:

To the General Library.....	713
To the Law Library	179
	<hr/> 892
Reported for 1863.....	26,305
Total number November 15, 1864.....	<hr/> 27,197

The accessions for 1864 were obtained as follows:

By purchases of bound volumes for the General Library.....	488
By purchases for the Law Library.....	146
By exchanges to the Law Library.....	33
By exchanges to the General Library.....	97
By donations to the General Library.....	37
By newspapers, magazines, and various State Documents received and bound into volumes.....	91
Additions.....	<hr/> 892

The appropriation for the year 1864 was for the General Library.....	\$1,000 00
Balance on hand from 1863.....	39 92
Other appropriations.....	1,164 92
	<hr/> \$2,204 84

The expenditures on account of the Library for the fiscal year of 1864 aggregate \$2,268.46.

The exchanges received from other States fall off very much from November, 1863. More than one-third of the States and Territories failed to send any documents, whilst others forwarded very few. The remissness, or whatever was the cause, accounts for the small acknowledgment for that year.

Care was always taken on the part of the Librarians to send promptly and fully all the documents of State officers and the Legislature. During the year 1864 thirty States and Territories, including Canada, and eight literary institutions, had been supplied, making altogether in laws, Ohio reports, documents, journals, and statistics, bound and unbound, 660 volumes.

A condensed statement of State publications sent in exchange by the Library to State Libraries and literary institutions, from November 15, 1863, to November 15, 1864, is given in the report for that year.

The number of volumes sent in exchange for 1864, was 660.

The stock of duplicate volumes which had been increasing for a number of years now amounted to many hundreds. The library had no use for them, and they were by exposure and injury, becoming less valuable, and should be disposed of in some way. It would have been a favorable time to obtain a better price for them, if sold. Included in these duplicates were 140 volumes of the American State papers, quarto size, in excellent condition; and 200 volumes of octavo and smaller books, some of which were quite valuable English works, beside many others on the shelves in the Library room which were not needed there. The value of so many hundred volumes should be turned to better account than to lie exposed to the damaging effects of weather and dust. It was hoped the subject would receive the attention it deserved.

The condition of several rooms used for storage of books had been very much improved by the removal of part into a secure room in the basement of the Capitol: and after selecting from an immense quantity of old reports, journals and other matter, such as was deemed proper, the balance was considered of no further use, and being a great incumbrance to the rooms, was sold, as waste paper, the proceeds of which were reported. The rooms were then accessible and better ventilated. Several additional cases were greatly needed, similar to those now in use, which were so overcrowded that they could admit no more volumes.

The shelving put up in the library room was all occupied and in some departments no space left for any addition of books.

An appropriation for the General Library equal in amount to that of 1864, and such an addition to the Law Library as was deemed sufficient, was asked for.

1865.

The Twentieth Annual Report, being for the year 1865, showed the following:

Nothing of importance occurred at any time during the year that would give especial interest to one report over another. The business

operations of the library were rather monotonous, and to give a plain, full statement of its transactions is about all it would afford.

The accessions to the General Library were nearly 200 volumes less than the year preceding. This was owing mostly to a larger fund on hand then, in consequence of former sales of Ohio Reports, which ceased to be available as a revenue, and the Library had to rely entirely upon the annual appropriation for funds. The whole amount appropriated for the General Library the last four years was only \$2,900, making an average of but \$725. With so small a sum as this to work with, no considerable additions could be made, and many books of value were unbought because of the limited means furnished.

There seemed not to be a proper appreciation of the value of a first class Library, such as that sustained by the State of Ohio should be. Occupying as it does the finest room in the Capitol, it should be an especial object to have a Library that would be an honor to our great State, and surpassing at all times any West of the Mountains. To have it so, there should have been greater liberality on the part of the Legislature, in appropriations double or treble those that were made. Possessing many valuable works, it was still but the nucleus of what it might have been had there been enlightened and liberal legislation in reference to the purchase of books, and capacity of shelving and cases to contain them.

The number of reports were reduced several hundred during the year. Eighty volumes were sent to four counties in February, 1865, by a resolution, and after the adjournment, one hundred and fifty-two more were supplied, through the Secretary of State, from the Library to other counties applying, as provided by the act of April 8, 1865. A few copies were sold, and the sum of seventy dollars paid into the general revenue by the Librarian.

During the year, 882 State Documents, bound and unbound, were sent to State Libraries and Literary Institutions which exchange with the Library. On the part of some States there was great remissness in reciprocating.

The pamphlets as provided for, were assorted and classified.

The number of receipts given by individuals who had, by legislation, the privilege of taking books from the Library, had for three years, exceeded the three years immediately preceding, by 2,100 receipts.

No action had been taken by the previous Legislature in reference to duplicate volumes on hand. The stock of duplicate volumes which had been increasing for a number of years, now amounted to some hundreds of volumes. The Library had no use for them, and they were by exposure and injury, becoming less valuable, and should have been disposed of in some way. Included in these duplicates were 140 volumes of the

American State Papers, quarto size, in excellent condition, and about 200 volumes of octavo and smaller books, some of which were quite valuable English works, besides others on the shelves of the Library which were not needed there. The value of so many hundred volumes should have been put to better account, than to lie exposed to the damaging effects of weather and dust.

As stated in the report for 1864, the whole number of volumes registered was 27,197.

In the General Library.....	23,501
In the Law Department.....	3,696
Total.....	27,197

During the year since November 15, 1864, the number added was:

To the General Library.....	574
To the Law Library.....	126
Showing an accession of.....	700

Total number registered, on November 15, 1865, was, 27,897.

The appropriation for the year 1865 was.....	\$1,000 00
Balance unexpended from 1864.....	80 41
Total.....	\$1,080 41

LAW LIBRARY.

An appropriation for 1865	\$500 00
Balance on hand from 1864.....	223 92
Total	\$723 92

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the year ending Nov. 15, 1865, were as follows, viz:

From the appropriation for books, magazines and papers.....	\$771 75
For books for the law department	300 68
For contingent expenses.....	301 23
For book cases and curiosity case.....	225 30
Expenditures from Nov. 15, 1864, to Nov. 15, 1865.....	\$1,598 96

1866.

The Twenty-first Annual Report of the State Library, submitted by the Commissioners to the Legislature, made the following exhibit:

ANNUAL REPORT

ACCESSIONS.

The whole number registered as reported for 1865, was.....	27,897	
In the general library		24,075
In the law department.....		3,822
Total.....		27,897

Additions since November 15, 1865, were as follows:

To the general library.....	970	
To the law library.....		130
Total.....		1,100

Obtained by purchase, exchange and donation:

By purchases for the general library..	600	
By exchanges.....	190	
By donations.....	91	
By daily newspapers bound into volumes.....	20	
By weekly newspapers bound into volumes.....	21	
By magazines and reviews bound.....	48	
		970

For 1865—

By purchases for the law library.....	86	
By exchanges.....	44	130
		1,100
Volumes reported for 1865		27,897

Registered number in November, 1866.....	28,997
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DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FUNDS.

Balance unexpended from 1865.....	\$308 66
Appropriated for 1866.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,308 66

LAW LIBRARY.

Balance on hand from 1865	\$423 24
Appropriation for 1866.....	500 00
Total.....	\$923 24

OHIO REPORTS.

During the year 1866, one hundred and ninety volumes of reports were disposed of at the prices fixed by the Legislature, to Robert Clarke & Co., for books, from which ten per cent. was deducted for imported, and twenty per cent. for American publications.

An exchange was also made with twenty-one volumes of Vol. 16, Ohio Reports, on December 18, 1865, for two very splendid quarto volumes of

the Costumes of France and England, at different periods of their history. By a resolution of the previous Legislature, the Librarian had been authorized to dispose of any duplicate volumes in the general and law library not actually needed, either by sale or exchange for other works of value, and to report the same in his annual report.

Of the number of such volumes, he had disposed of the larger part, and reported the sale of 129 volumes.

Expenditures for 1866 aggregated \$3,484.79.

The library sent during the year to State Libraries and literary institutions 1,102 copies of laws, documents, reports, statistics, etc., bound and unbound.

The number of volumes added, though far less than they should have been, for such a State as Ohio, was, however, more than the several preceding years, and contained a large number of valuable works, many of which were imported. The addition during the year had filled up every available space of shelving and cases and made it indispensable that additional room for books be provided. There is no safety for a good and valuable book unless under lock and key.

The Librarian found, in despite of constant vigilance, that good books were purloined by dishonest persons who visited the library. Beside safety, in cases they are kept much cleaner and free from unnecessary handling.

The Commissioners called the attention of the Legislature to the original intention of finishing the library hall, and hoped the present session would not close without some action favoring it. The design was understood to be an iron gallery around the room, somewhat after the model of the Astor library, of New York, the plan or model for which was drawn by one of the architects of the State House.

1867.

The number of volumes added during the year, from November 15, 1866, to November 15, 1867, was 1,212, obtained by purchase, exchange and donation.

Whole number of volumes registered and then reported for both departments, 30,209.

GENERAL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance on hand November 15, 1866, and subject to draft.....	\$45 15	
Appropriations for 1867.....	1,100 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,145 15

LAW LIBRARY FUND.

Unexpended balance from 1866.....	\$383 99	
Appropriation for 1867.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,383 99

The expenditures for 1867 aggregated \$3,365.50.

The Commissioners took much pleasure in presenting to the Legislature the greatly improved condition and appearance of the Library room, and thought it would compare most favorably with any other similar institution. The enlarged space secured for books in the alcoves; their protection from coal dust and dirt, from pilfering by dishonest persons, and misplacing of volumes, as was the case in all these respects formerly, were some of the advantages in the new alcoves and cases, all being under lock and key, whilst the fine glass fronts enabled visitors to see the titles of books as they were arranged on the shelves.

The walls and ceilings of both rooms had been handsomely painted in oil, with caustic or dead finish, and the hall lighted with twelve chandeliers of six burners each. No room in the noble capitol so much needed renovating as the hall of the Library. The alcoves and cases were all of the old style and insufficient for the increase of books; the walls very dark from smoke, and no protection to books from theft or dust or the intrusion of suspicious characters. All this was remedied by the new arrangement, and alcoves and cases could be increased in number on a fine gallery extending on three sides of the room. The design of this gallery was to increase the capacity of the hall for receiving books, and the building of these alcoves should not be long deferred, so that the spaces designed and necessary for each department of literature on the first floor were not to be taken up with volumes which did not appertain to them. All was done in the most workmanlike manner, according to the plans and specifications of experienced architects, and the constant attention of the committee, and, although not fully completed then, it was hoped the whole improvement would meet with legislative approval.

The Librarian reported a balance in his hands of \$217.92 from sales of duplicate volumes, according to a resolution of the session of 1866. As this sum was derived from the sale of books which had been received by exchanges and donations, *and did not cost the State any thing*, the Commissioners asked the privilege, by resolution, of expending it according to their own discretion for the benefit of the library, reporting to the next session of the Legislature.

1868.

During the session of the General Assembly in 1868, inquiry was made of the Librarian respecting the use of books belonging to the library, by several persons not entitled by law to the privilege of taking volumes out, and being admonished to be very careful in that respect, the Librarian felt it his duty to act advisedly in regard to the whole mat-

of privilege as contained in the law of 1853, for the "re-organization of the State Library," which was as follows :

"All persons shall be permitted to visit the library, and examine and read the books there, without taking the same therefrom, under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners shall prescribe. Members and ex-members of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms of the General Assembly shall have free access to the use of the books of the library, and have the liberty of taking the same out under such regulations as the Commissioners may determine ; but no public officer or other person having a right to take books out of the library, shall have the authority to give any other person an order to take books out of the same ; and if any person having such a right shall give such an order, or otherwise obtain books out of the library to be used by any other person not having such right such person shall thereupon forfeit all right to take books therefrom."

The following "regulations" had been printed with annual reports of the library ever since 1858, as "the rules of the library," about four years before Mr. Harbaugh received his appointment, and not having any reason to doubt their propriety, he felt justified by the precedent to continue them as correct until his attention was called to the subject, when it appeared some were enjoying a privilege not contained in the law, and the rules, as printed in the reports did not all conform to the law.

REGULATIONS.

All persons are permitted to visit the library and examine and read the books and magazines.

Those who are entitled to take out books are—

By Law :

Members and officers and ex-members of the Legislature.

State officers and clerks in the several departments.

The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas.

Superintendents and teachers in the benevolent and other State institutions.

By Resolution :

Resident ministers of the city of Columbus, have by a resolution of the General Assembly free use of the library in accordance with the rules.

RESTRICTIONS.

Not more than two books can be taken by any person at one time within two weeks.

Books must be returned within two weeks.

Books of reference, and other books of peculiar value, are kept from circulation.

A public officer, or any other person having a right to take out books, who gives any other individual an order for books, or who obtains books to be used by another not having such right, thereupon forfeits his own right to draw books.

Books lost or damaged must be re-placed or paid for.

Copying from library books must be done with a pencil.

Loud talking forbidden.

Smoking prohibited.

As the law did not specify who are "State officers," a difference of opinion existed as to who were to be considered State officers, and entitled

to the privileges of the above section, the Librarian concluded the better way to settle the question and determine his conduct in the matter would be to submit it for the opinion and advice of Mr. Attorney-General West, which was accordingly done. The correspondence on the subject is given :

LIBRARY ROOMS, *March 1, 1868.*

Mr. Attorney-General West :

Objections have been made by some members of the Legislature to my permitting persons to have the privilege of taking books out of the Library who hold their office by appointment from the Governor, as a violation of the law which gives this privilege to "State officers."

Will you please give me your written opinion as Attorney-General of Ohio, whether the terms "Officers of State," or "State officers" can be properly construed to mean and apply to those who have been appointed to office by the Governor, and entitle them to this privilege,—or whether "State officers" are those only who have been elected by the voice of the people; I have been advised to ask this information, and to act accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

S. G. HARBAUGH, *Librarian.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., *March 23, 1868.*

S. G. Harbaugh, Esq., State Librarian—

DEAR SIR: Your letter asking who are "State officers" within the meaning of the act to reorganize the State Library (1 S. & C. 832, Sec. 10), is received. In reply I have the honor to state :

The several officers who are elected by the State at large. The several officers appointed by the Governor, to-wit: R. R. Commissioner, Gas Commissioner, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Supervisor of Printing, State House Commissioner, and State Librarian; also, the trustees of the several Benevolent Institutions of the State and of the Penitentiary (Const. Art. VII.), these being State institutions, etc.

I doubt if there be any others, unless the Superintendents of the Benevolent Institutions and the Warden of the Penitentiary be State officers. Whether they are "officers" in the sense of the statute, or only "employees," is a matter of which I am not sure. It would seem that, under the statutes punishing embezzlements, these persons would be held to be "State officers," and liable as such. I therefore will so hold them to be State officers, until the Legislature shall more clearly indicate its meaning. I can not now recall any other person, or class of persons, entitled to the designation.

First—then, The elective officers of the State.

Second—The officers appointed by the Governor as officers for the whole State.

Third—Trustees and Superintendents of the State Benevolent Institutions.

Fourth—Trustees and Warden of the Penitentiary.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. WEST, *Attorney-General.*

Another letter from Mr. West is given, in answer to an inquiry by the Librarian :

OHIO STATE LIBRARY, *June 5, 1868.*

Hon. W. H. West, Attorney-General of the State of Ohio—

SIR: Having been cautioned not to allow books to be taken from the Library by any person who has not a legal right to do so, I can find no act or resolution which gives

to the teachers in the benevolent institutions this privilege, which they had before I came into office, and by this precedent have enjoyed ever since. I wish, in view of its being unauthorized by the Legislature, to ask you whether it is not my duty to deny the teachers in these institutions the privilege of using any of the library books outside of this room. Please give me your opinion as soon as you can, by which I shall be governed.

Yours, etc.,

S. G. HARBAUGH, *Librarian.*

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *June 25, 1868.*

S. G. Harbaugh, Esq—

DEAR SIR: I can not find that teachers of benevolent institutions are authorized to take books from the State Library. They are neither officers of the State nor their clerks.

Yours, &c.,

W. H. WEST, *Attorney-General.*

In consequence of the want of clearness as to who were to be regarded as State officers, the Librarian was often at a loss to know whether by giving or refusing he was doing right. The Commissioners requested the Legislature to pass an act that would define most clearly who, in office or in the employment of the State, should be allowed such privilege as is intended by the section referred to, but not sufficiently explicit to prevent misunderstanding.

The Librarian was obliged to refuse the teachers of the institutions the privilege of taking books from the Library, as it was evident there was no such right in the law, and also to deny the clergy the same privilege for want of a resolution which had been given every year from 1858 to 1866, inclusive, but was not adopted in 1867 and 1868.

The following statement exhibits the increase, during the year 1868, of both departments, and the sources from whence the volumes were obtained:

Additions to the General Library by purchase, exchange and donations for 1868.....	1,166
Additions to the Law Library by purchase, exchange and donations for 1868.....	310
Accessions to the Library in both departments from November 15, 1867 to November 15, 1868	1,476
The General Library contained for 1867, as registered	26,047
Additions reported for 1868.....	1,166
This report represents as registered in general Library.....	27,213
The Law Library contained for 1867.....	4,163
Additions now reported for 1868.....	310
In the Law Library as registered.....	4,473
Registered number of volumes in the general and law departments, 1868...	31,686

GENERAL LIBRARY FUND FOR 1868.

Unexpended amount from 1867.....	\$121 59
Appropriation for 1868..	2,000 00
Total.....	\$2,129 59

ANNUAL REPORT

LAW LIBRARY FUND FOR 1868.

Balance on hand from 1867.....	\$33 19
Appropriation for 1868.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,533 19</u>

INTER-CHANGE.

The system of mutual exchange with the libraries of other States was promptly attended to, but not so fully reciprocated by a number of the States. The number of bound volumes furnished in this way, but omitted in the report of 1867, was 650; and unbound or sewed official reports, 691; making together for 1867, 1,341 copies. In the exchanges of this year (1868), were reported 507 bound and 655 unbound documents, 1,162 to fifty-three State libraries and literary institutions.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1868.

For books, magazines and papers	\$1,872 67
For books for the Law Library.....	1,462 35
For contingent expenses November 15, 1867 to May 1, 1868.....	110 62
“ “ May 1, 1868 to November 15, 1868.....	248 08
Total.....	<u>\$4,178 72</u>

1869.

The Commissioners of the State Library in submitting their report for 1869, said that it had been the practice to make the annual statement of books on hand from the record of the Librarian, but owing to the fact that a large number of books were clandestinely carried away during the preceding winter, this report of the number on hand was made from actual examination. By counting the books on hand, and comparing the number with the record kept, there was found to be a deficiency of 142 volumes of Reports, besides six volumes of Gholson and Okey's Digest of Reports, and four volumes of Swan and Sayler's Revised Statutes. The Librarian succeeded in recovering 24 volumes of Reports, and two volumes each of Gholson and Okey and Swan and Sayler, and one copy, 2 vols., Swan and Critchfield.

Additions by purchase, exchange, and donations to the General Library for 1869.....	1,038
Volumes purchased for the Law Department.....	37
Received by way of exchange in law books.....	57
Additions to Law Library by purchase and exchange.....	<u>94</u>
The number of volumes added for both Departments from November 15, 1868, to November 15, 1869.....	<u><u>1,132</u></u>

In the report of 1868, the general Library registered	27,213	
Additions made in 1869, now reported.....	1,038	
Registered in the general Library		28,251
The Law Library contained, in 1868.....	4,473	
Additions during the year 1869.....	94	
The Law Library contains.....		4,567
Volumes in both departments, November 15, 1869.....		32,818
Appropriations, 1869.....	\$2,748	92
Law Library	1,000	00
Total	\$3,748	92
Total of expenditures for 1869.....	3,063	54

In exchanges with nearly sixty States, Territories and Institutions there were transmitted 530 bound volumes of the Ohio laws, journals, executive documents, reports, etc.; and of separate unbound office reports, 776 copies—in all, 1,306.

1870.

Nothing of any importance transpired in the conduct of the Library during the year 1870. The attention of the Legislature was directed to the great necessity of more shelf-room for books, and an appropriation was solicited by the Library Commissioners for the construction of alcoves in the upper gallery.

The registered number of volumes in the State Library on November 15, 1870, was.	34,230
Of which the Law Department had.....	4,861
General Library fund for 1870.....	\$2,559 94
Law Library fund.....	1,066 39
Total.....	\$3,626 33
The number of volumes of both series of Ohio Reports, on hand at last report was.....	3,803
During the year 1870, there were sold 180 volumes for.....	\$390 94
November 15, 1870, volumes on hand	3,623

Disbursements of the appropriations for 1870:

For books, magazines, and papers.....	\$2,248 21
Books for the Law Department.....	1,060 10
Library messenger, 1870.....	\$493 30
Library contingent expenses..	360 62
Paid out of appropriations.....	\$4,162 23

All the States, Territories, and several literary institutions, were regularly supplied during the year with the documents, laws, journals, supreme court reports, and other public documents, bound and unbound, 1,490 volumes.

1871.

The additions to the Library for the year 1871 were very much larger than during any former year, numbering nearly two thousand volumes, over two-thirds by purchase, the balance by donation and exchange.

The Librarian gave much attention to complete such an arrangement of the St. Clair Papers as would make them accessible for use, without being easily disarranged.

Appropriations were again asked to finish the second and third stories of the Library room with alcoves and upper shelving. There was no more space for books as they were purchased or sent. Some on hand, and not frequently called for, had to be removed to make room for new books more in demand or of more value.

The additions for the year 1871 were as follows:

In the General Library.....	1,656
In the Law Library.....	281
Volumes added to both departments, 1871.....	1,937

This increase was secured from the following sources:

ADDITIONS TO THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

By purchase of bound volumes.....	1,044
By scientific and literary magazines and reviews, paid for and then bound.....	89
By ten daily newspapers, paid, each making two volumes.....	20
Volumes paid from the appropriation and sale of reports.....	1,153
Received in exchange from State libraries and other institutions...	198
Donations in books from societies and individuals.....	146
Donations of daily newspapers.....	10
Donations of weekly newspapers.....	14
Donations from the State of Ohio, including the official reports for the last ten years of each department, and bound into sets of three volumes each, making 93 volumes, with other documents, 42 volumes.....	135
	503
	1,656

ADDITIONS TO THE LAW LIBRARY.

By books purchased by the Law Librarian.....	222
By books received from other States in exchange of Ohio reports.....	51
By books donated	2
Additions, 1871.....	281
	1,937
On November 15, 1871, the total number of books was.....	36,167

The General Library Fund for 1871 was :

1870, November 15. Balance subject to draft from 1870.....	\$311 73
1871, May 1. Appropriations for 1871.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,311 73
Law Library Fund.....	1,506 29
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,818 02

The volumes on hand of Supreme Court Reports, of both series for 1870, were 3,623. From November 15, 1870, six hundred and twenty-three volumes were distributed and sold.

The number of volumes of each series on hand is as follows :

1871, November 15. Ohio Reports on hand.....	921
Ohio State Reports.....	2,079
	<hr/>
Of both series of Reports.....	3,000

The disbursements of appropriations for 1871 were :

For books, magazines and papers.....	\$2,138 09
For books for Law Library	1,506 29
To library messenger, four months, to February 15, 1871....	165 00
To library assistant, February 15, 1871, to November 15, nine months	600 00
For contingent expenses, one year, to November 15	388 82
	<hr/>
	\$4,798 20

The sum of \$85.23, properly considered as contingent, was paid from funds in the Librarian's hands, as reported.

Balances of appropriations for 1871, on hand November 15, 1871 :

General Library Fund.....	\$213 64
Contingent Fund.....	75 07
Assistant Librarian, on salary.....	200 00

Documents, laws, journals and Supreme Court Reports (volume 19), bound and unbound, numbering 1,456 volumes, were sent during the year ending November 15, 1871, as exchanges to the different States and Territories, and thirteen literary societies and institutions.

1872.

While a catalogue of the State Library was deemed as indispensable, no great effort had thus far been made to secure its publication; and, while the Commissioners brought it to the attention of the General Assembly, they recommended first, before a new catalogue was prepared, the building of new alcoves and shelving in the second and third stories of the Library Hall, and asked an appropriation of \$12,000, with which to make this much needed improvement.

The number of volumes registered and reported for 1871, was, in the	
General Library.....	31,025
In the Law Department.....	5,142
Volumes as registered November 15, 1871.....	36,167

Additions since November 15, 1871, to the General Library, were as follows:

By purchase of bound volumes	484	
By purchase of scientific and literary periodicals and then bound..	88	
Daily newspapers, paid for, bound, two volumes each.....	20	
		592
Received from State libraries and other institutions, as exchanges..	185	
Donations in books from societies and individuals, including 52		
from U. S. patent office.....	109	
Newspapers donated, daily and weekly.....	16	
Journals, documents, reports, etc., of Ohio.....	57	
		367
Additions for 1872 to the general department by purchases, exchanges		
and donations.....		959

Additions to the Law Library for 1872 were as follows:

Books purchased by the Law Librarian	216	
Books received from other States in exchange for Ohio State Reports	58	
By donation.....	2	
		276
Increase in the General and Law Departments by purchase, exchanges		
and donations to November 15, 1872, volumes.....		1,235
Registered volumes of General Library for 1871		31,025
Additions to this department for 1872.....		959
Volumes registered in the general library		31,984
In Law Library reported for 1871	5,142	
Additions to Law Library in 1872.....	276	
		5,418
Reported as registered in the General and Law Libraries, Nov. 15, 1872 ..		37,402

GENERAL LIBRARY FUND FOR 1872.

Appropriated fund for 1872	\$2,213 63
Law Library fund for 1872	1,500 00
Total.....	\$3,713 63

The disbursements of the appropriations for 1872 were as follows:

For books, magazines and papers.....	\$2,152 60
For books for Law Library.....	1,335 29

1873.

The improvement in the library room, for which an appropriation of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars had been made, was completed to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The very best material of

every description had been used, and all the work had been done in accordance with the contract, in the best style. The cost had been much less than was expected, the particulars of which were stated, and a balance unexpended of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-five cents (\$2,964.85) remained in the treasury. The Commissioners did not feel justified in using any portion of this fund for the improvement of the sky-light, as the resolution was specific as to its purpose, but it was recommended that authority be given to use the balance, or as much as might be needed, in enlarging the sky-light, in covering the floor with a carpet to correspond in quality with the general appearance of the room, in cleaning and painting the ceiling and west side of the room, and in supplying needed furniture.

It was estimated that the alcoves on the new galleries would contain about twenty-five thousand volumes, and give ample space for some years to come, for such valuable books as might be purchased.

The crowded shelves of the first floor were greatly relieved by transferring a large portion of their contents to the galleries above.

As abundant shelf room was now obtained, there was nothing in the way of commencing a catalogue of all the bound volumes of the State Library, and their proper classification and arrangement in the alcoves. This would require the aid of some one accustomed to this peculiar work, in order that it might conform to the latest methods of cataloguing large libraries.

The number of volumes as registered in the General and Law Departments, November 15, 1873, was 38,639

The general library fund for 1873 was—

1872—November 15. Balance on hand	\$161 03	
1873—February 15. Partial appropriation	300 00	
May 5. Additional appropriation	1,700 00	
		<hr/> \$2,161 03

The Law Library fund for 1873 was—

1872—November 15. Balance on hand.....	\$164 71	
1873—February 15. Partial appropriation..	200 00	
May 5. Additional appropriation.....	1,000 00	
		<hr/> \$1,364 71
The contingent expenses for 1873 were.....	818 53	

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIBRARY ROOM.

Appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for galleries, alcoves, etc \$12,000 00