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- Weale, W. H. J.  
Hans Memlinc. 1901.
- Webb, A. C.  
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Growth of cities in the 19th century. 1899.
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- Weed, C. M.  
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- Weeden, Howard.  
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- Weeks, S. B.  
Southern Quakers and slavery. 1896.
- Wells, Carolyn.  
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Kipps, the story of a simple soul. 1905.  
Twelve stories and a dream. 1904.
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- West, Kenyon.  
Laureates of England. c. 1895.
- Westall, William, tr.  
Tales and traditions of Switzerland. 1882.
- Wetzel, W. A.  
Benjamin Franklin as a economist. 1895.



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House of mirth. 1905. (5 copies.)
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(The) mountains. 1905.  
(The) pass. 1906.
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- Willis, H. P.  
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 Irish fairy and folk tales. n. d. (3 copies.)
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 Trophies from African heathenism. 1892. (3 copies.)
- Young, R. E.  
 Henderson. 1904.

Zacher, Albert.

Rome as an art city. 1905.

Zangwill, Louis.

One's womankind. 1902.

Zimmern, Alice.

Old tales from Rome. 1906.

Zimmern, Helen.

Maria Edgeworth. 1891. (3 copies.)

Zueblin, Charles.

Decade of civic development. 1905.



## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE BILL No. 6, BY MR. STOCKWELL.\*

To establish a legislative reference department for the use of members of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, and other state officials, and to amend section 343 and to supplement section 350 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1: That section 343 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be amended and section 350 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be supplemented so as to read as follows:

SEC. 343. The board may expend a sum not exceeding \$4,000.00 annually, for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses, including traveling expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the auditor of the state, after the bills thereon have been approved by the board; provided, however, that not less than \$3,000.00 of this amount shall be expended for the equipment and maintenance of the legislative reference department hereby created by section 350 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio as supplemented herein, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 350. The board of library commissioners shall arrange for the exchange of the Ohio publications with as many of the states as possible, with the general government; and with other governments; with societies and others as they see fit, placing all exchanges received in the state library, except that all statutes received not already in the law library, are to be transferred to the law library.

SEC. 350a. The board of library commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to equip and maintain in the state capitol for the use and information of the members of the general assembly, and for the use of the several state departments, and such other citizens as may wish to consult the same, a working library, as complete as may be, of the several public documents of this and other states, including works bearing upon the history of legislation in the other states; and to purchase for said library standard works of use and reference. The board of library commissioners shall co-operate, so far as possible, with the historical societies and libraries of this and other states, with a view to a joint arrangement by which the needs of the general assembly in the matter of general and special books of reference may be filled to the fullest possible extent. And the said board of library commissioners shall give such space in the said capitol to books and documents brought to the capitol from historical societies and libraries, for such purpose, as may be jointly agreed upon between them. The board of library

\* This bill passed the House and is still pending in the Senate.



commissioners is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary explanatory check list and card indexes of the several publications and documents, including all reports, circulars, bulletins and the bills of other states, whether proposed or enacted into law; and to publish this list and supplementary lists, as may be necessary, in such form and with such notes as to make plain the scope and purpose of such publications; and to assist the members of the general assembly, state officers and other citizens who are studying the growth and development of the affairs, institutions and legislation of this state.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING.

##### SENATE BILL NO. 195, BY MR. CRIST.

To provide for acquiring, by gift or purchase, a suitable site upon which to erect a state building for the use of the state library and the state archaeological and historical society.

WHEREAS, The quarters now occupied by the state library are entirely inadequate to its needs present and prospective; and,

WHEREAS, The museum and library of the state archaeological and historical society occupy temporarily rooms in buildings of the Ohio state university that are unsuited for these collections and much needed for other purposes; and,

WHEREAS, The rooms now occupied by the state library are needed for the senate and state officers; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio.* That there is hereby constituted a board to be known as the state building commission, to be composed of the governor and attorney general, ex-officio, and three citizens of the state, one to be chosen by the board of library commissioners and to be one of said commissioners or the state librarian, one to be chosen by the state archaeological and historical society from its membership, and one to be appointed by the governor, within thirty days after the passage of this act. Said state building commission shall have authority to select and acquire a site suitable for the erection of a state building which shall be of sufficient dimensions to furnish accommodations for the state library and the museum and library of the state archaeological and historical society.

SECTION 2. Said commission is hereby vested with full authority to select a site for such building and to acquire title thereto, by gift or purchase, in the name of the state of Ohio; provided, however, that if such commission should be unable to acquire a suitable site by gift or at a price deemed by it reasonable and proper, it is hereby vested with power and authority to erect the building, hereinafter provided for, upon the state house grounds, at the corner of Broad and Third streets, or at the corner of State and Third streets, or upon the grounds of the



Ohio state university, at some place mutually agreed upon by said commission and the trustees of the Ohio state university.

SECTION 3. Forthwith upon the acquisition of the title to such site or the location of said building upon the state house grounds or the grounds of the Ohio state university, said commission shall publicly request the presentation, within a reasonable time thereafter, to be designated in such request, of competitive plans and specifications with accompanying estimates for such building or alternate designs as said commission may determine upon. And said commission shall thereupon select from the plans presented the one by them deemed the most suitable and appropriate, and which shall comply with the terms of this act, and shall employ either the architect whose plan is selected, or some other competent architect to furnish specifications and complete working plans for said building. And said commission may, in requesting the presentation of such plans, offer a prize or prizes, not to exceed five in number, for the most suitable plans presented, to be by said commission awarded, and said commission is authorized to spend not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for such purpose.

SECTION 4. Upon the completion of such specifications and working plans said commission shall have general charge and control of the contracting, construction and erection of said building, but they shall be governed and controlled by chapter 1, title 6, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, relating to public buildings, so far as applicable. Said commission shall exercise general control and supervision of the erection of said building, and shall have power to employ a competent superintendent of construction to superintend the same and employ such other assistants as may be necessary. And said commission shall, as far as practicable in the construction of such building, employ Ohio labor and use material native to this state. Such building shall be completed within two years from the time suitable land is acquired or from the time that said commission finds itself unable to acquire suitable land and decides to locate said building on the state house grounds or the Ohio state university grounds.

SECTION 5. Said commission shall elect one of their number as chairman, and shall have power to employ a clerk, who, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned to him by said commission, shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of said commission, including copies of all contracts, plans and specifications, which shall at all times be open to public inspection. Said commission is also fully empowered to fix the compensation of said clerk, and of said superintendent of construction and other assistants, and to determine the sums to be paid to architects who submit plans for said building. The member of said commission appointed by the governor shall receive compensation for his services under this act for a period of not to exceed two and



one-half years from the passage of this act, of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per annum, and shall receive no other compensation, but all the expenses of the commission for books, stationery, and other supplies, shall be paid out of the treasury of the state on the warrant of the auditor of the state, to be issued upon a requisition of said commission.

SECTION 6. The majority of said members shall be competent to exercise any authority which this act vests in said commission, including the making of any and all contracts.

SECTION 7. If any officer above designated shall retire from office before the completion of said building, his successor in office shall be his successor as a member of said commission, or if the member appointed, or any member elected shall retire from the commission, the authority by which he was appointed or elected shall name his successor in the manner provided in Section 1 of this act.

SECTION 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, not otherwise appropriated. And the further sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, not otherwise appropriated, subject to draft on and after February 15, 1907. Said appropriations shall be paid out on warrants issued by the auditor of the state, upon requisitions and estimates signed by the authority of the state building commission. Provided that said commissioner shall not accept any plan or enter into any contract or contracts that will contemplate or provide for a total expenditure of an amount in excess of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) for the purposes covered by this act. And further provided, that said building, when finally completed, equipped, and ready for occupancy, shall not cost an amount in excess of said sum of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000).

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SENATE BILL NO. 195, PROVIDING FOR NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

##### THE STATE LIBRARY.

Comparatively few Ohioans know that their State has a library which is already valuable and fast increasing in size and importance. Ten years ago the library belonging to the State and housed in upper rooms of the Capitol had only 47,115 volumes. Now the number is 105,287. The gain of 58,000 volumes in a decade shows what may be expected in the future. Before many years the State of Ohio will own one of the great libraries of America.

This important collection of books is crowded into rooms which were not intended for such use. It is pressing hard upon the limits of the space assigned



for library purposes. The need of a new building, designed expressly for a library, is becoming urgent.

A bill has been drawn by Senator Crist to meet the needs of the State library. It provides that \$400,000 shall be appropriated to erect a suitable library building, the total cost of which is not to exceed that sum. The edifice is also to accommodate the museum and library of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. A site is to be selected either facing the State House, on land to be acquired for that purpose, or on a corner of the Capitol grounds, or else on the ample but somewhat remote premises of the Ohio State University.

This bill ought to pass. The State library has a traveling department which reaches all parts of Ohio. Its work is of value to every county in the State, and its importance steadily increases. The collection of the historical society is of increasing interest and value, and it ought to be well housed. It possesses much material of great importance to students of Ohio history.

No great State can make a mistake by providing generously for a State library.  
*Cleveland Leader*, March 22, 1906.

#### A STATE LIBRARY BUILDING IN COLUMBUS.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will find or take time to give careful and favorable consideration to the plan to erect in Columbus a suitable building for the large and growing state library. The collection, which is now housed in quarters that are not only inadequate but also urgently needed for other purposes, already comprises 105,000 volumes and is growing at a rate which makes it certain that before long books will cease to be accessible and the library thus be made little better than useless. The state also has a large collection of flags and relics which would find their proper place in a new library building, while the State Historical and Archaeological society occupies rooms in one of the State university buildings, which are already far too small and are needed, moreover, by the university.

It is proposed in a bill now pending to have all these collections housed in a new and suitable state library building that would provide for all present and prospective necessities. The plan is to authorize the appointment of a state library commission, with clearly defined and strictly limited powers, with authority to acquire a site by gift or at a fair price, and to erect the building provided for in the bill within two years after a satisfactory site has been obtained and at a maximum cost of \$400,000.

In the matter of securing a site the state is fortunately situated, inasmuch as there is no possibility of being "held up" by real estate operators; for it already owns two sites, either one of which would admirably serve the purpose. If a location near the state house on land now in private hands could not be secured at a fair price the structure could be erected in the ample grounds of the state house itself, though the building and its contents would soon be damaged through being exposed to the city's soot and dust. Again, a site could easily be obtained on the grounds of the State university, this requiring only the consent of the university trustees, which should be readily obtained since the library building would add to the beauty and dignity of the university grounds, to say nothing of its educational value. This site would be more remote but have many and obvious compensating advantages.

At all events a state library will have to be erected before long and now is the accepted time for initiating the movement. The necessity is apparent and the financial condition of the state would seem to warrant an early and businesslike start. The legislature knows the need and the people will not grudge the money.

*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 26, 1906.



# LIBRARY LAWS OF OHIO.

With Latest Amendments.

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## FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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### STATE LIBRARY.

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(76—1) Sec. 1. [State publications to be furnished library commissioners by supervisor of public printing.] The supervisor of public printing is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the board of library commissioners any number of copies, not exceeding two hundred, of every report ordered printed by the governor or the general assembly, and of all bulletins, pamphlets and other documents that may be printed by or for any department, board or officer. These copies are to be printed in addition to those provided by law for the departments themselves, or for the general assembly, except that the two hundred copies of the laws, senate journal, house journal and executive documents shall be taken from the number now printed. (93 v. 308.)

(76—2) Sec. 2. [State publications to be furnished library commissioners when printed by other officers.] When any printing is done, wholly or in part by the state, under direction of an officer or officers other than the supervisor of public printing, a number of copies, not exceeding two hundred, of each report, pamphlet, bulletin or other publication so printed, shall be delivered to the board of library commissioners by the officer under whose direction the printing is done. (93 v. 308.)

(76—3) Sec. 3. [When board to notify supervisor of number required.] When fewer than two hundred copies of the publications named in sections one and two of this act are desired, the board of library commissioners shall notify the supervisor of public printing or other proper officer, who shall deliver the number required. (93 v. 308.)

(76—4) Sec. 4. [Publications subject to requisition of library commissioners.] Any reports or other publications remaining undistributed in the custody of the secretary of state one year after publication,



shall be subject to requisition by the board of library commissioners, to be distributed in accordance with sections 350 and 351 of the Revised Statutes, as amended April 22, 1896, (O. L., 92 v. 291.) (93 v. 308.)

**Sec. 342. [Board of library commissioners; appointment; term; vacancies; non-compensation.]** The governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint three persons, residents of the state, who shall constitute a board of library commissioners. One member of said board shall be appointed for two years, one for four years and one for six years; and thereafter the term of office shall be six years. All vacancies on said board to be filled by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sections 1, 2, 3; S. & C. 830.)

**Sec. 343. [Annual expenses of board.]** The board may expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars annually, for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses, including traveling expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the auditor of state, after the bills therefor have been approved by the board. (92 v. 291.)

**Sec. 344. [Powers of board; appointment and removal of librarian and assistants; rules.]** The board of library commissioners shall have the management of the state library, appoint and remove the librarian, with the consent of the governor, and said library commissioners, with the consent of the librarian, shall appoint the assistants in the library during their pleasure. Make such rules for the government of the library and the use of the books and other property of the library as they may deem necessary. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 2; S. & C. 831.)

**Sec. 345. [Bonds of librarian and assistants.]** The librarian shall give bond to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board of library commissioners, for the faithful discharge of his duties and deliver over to his successor of all the property of the state in his possession. The assistants in the library shall be required to give bond to the state in the sum of one thousand dollars. These bonds shall be deposited with the treasurer of state. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 3; S. & C. 831.)

**Sec. 346. [Librarian secretary of board.]** The librarian shall be secretary of the board of library commissions and shall perform all the duties belonging to that position. (92 v. 291.)



**Sec. 347. [Duties of librarian.]** The librarian shall have charge of the state library, giving his personal attention and attendance to it and carrying out and enforcing the rules and regulations made therefor by the general assembly and the board of library commissioners. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 6; S. & C. 831.)

**Sec. 348. [Commissioners may give advice as to organization and maintenance of free public library.]** The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board of library commissioners for advice as to all matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice and personal attention as it shall find practicable; (92 v. 291.)

**[Library organizer; appointment and duties.]** and it may appoint a library organizer with office room in the state library, one of whose duties it shall be to furnish such advice and information; such library organizer shall keep informed of the condition, scope and methods of work of the various public libraries in the state, visiting the same as occasion may require, shall assist, as far as practicable, in promoting and starting new libraries, and at the end of each fiscal year shall make a report of the general library conditions in the state to the library commission. (98 v. 194.)

**Sec. 349. [Documents to be delivered to board; style of binding.]** The supervisor of public printing shall deliver to the board of library commissioners as many copies of each report and other documents as may be provided by law. These copies are to be bound in the best style of binding that may be ordered by the state in each case. (92 v. 291.)

**Sec. 350. [Exchange of publications; statutes.]** The board of library commissioners shall arrange for the exchange of the Ohio publications with as many of the states as possible, with the general government, and with other governments, with societies and others as they see fit, placing all exchanges received in the state library, except that all statutes received, not already in the law library, are to be transferred to the law library. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 9; S. & S. 832.)

**Sec. 351. [Distribution of state publications.]** The board of library commissioners may send to any university, college, public society or individual copies of state publications, at their discretion. (92 v. 291.)

**Sec. 352. [Expenditures of appropriations.]** The board of library commissioners shall superintend and direct all expenditures of appropriations made for the library. (92 v. 291.)



**Sec. 353. [Annual report of board.]** The board of library commissioners shall annually make a report to the governor of all receipts and expenditures and of the condition of the library, and all other matters in relation thereto that they deem expedient for the information of the general assembly; and their report shall be transmitted, by the governor, to the general assembly. (92 v. 291; 51 v. 320, sec. 11; S. & C. 832.)

#### COUNTY LIBRARY.

**Sec. 89a. [County commissioners may receive bequests, etc., for construction or maintenance of county library.]** The county commissioners of any county may receive a bequest or gift of a building, or of money or property wherewith to construct a building for a county public library, or to furnish and equip such library; may accept the gift of a library, or of its use either for a term of years or permanently; and may enter into an agreement on behalf of the county to provide and maintain such library.

**[May enter into agreement with library association for use of library by people of county.]** Any library association, or other organization, either owning or having the full management and control of a library, and any board of trustees appointed by authority of law, and having the management and control of a library free to the public of the whole or a part of the county, may enter into an agreement with the county commissioners for the use of such library by the people of such county.

**[Tax for maintaining library.]** Any county accepting such bequest or gift, or entering into such agreement shall be bound to faithfully carry out the agreement so made to maintain and provide such library. The commissioners of any such county are hereby authorized at their June session each year to levy a tax of not exceeding a half mill on each dollar of taxable property of such county, and the fund derived from such levy shall constitute a special fund to be known as the library fund, and shall be used for no purpose other than is contemplated in this section. (93 v. 355; 98 v. 194.)

#### TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

**Sec. 1476. [Question of public library shall be submitted to electors.]** The trustees of any township, on the petition of twenty electors thereof, shall upon four weeks' public notice, published in some paper of general circulation in the county, submit to the electors of such township, at some general election in April or November, the question whether there shall be a public library established in such township for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof, and those voting at such election in



favor of such library, shall put upon their ballots the words "Public library — Yes," and those voting thereat against such library, the words, "Public library — No;" and if a majority of the electors voting at such election vote in favor thereof, the trustees aforesaid have authority, annually, to levy upon all the taxable property of such township a tax not exceeding one mill, on the dollar valuation thereof, to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a library as aforesaid, and the procuring of a suitable room or rooms for the same. (70 v. 244, sec. 1; 95 v. 506; 97 v. 189.)

**Sec. 1477. [Trustees of library; appointment of.]** The trustees shall appoint three trustees of said library, and confer upon them such authority as may be necessary to render any library so established of public utility; and said library shall be conducted and cared for under such rules and regulations as such library trustees prescribe. 70 v. 244, Sec. 2.

**Sec. 1478. [Transfer of books of school libraries to township library.]** The library trustees have authority, by and with the consent of the local boards of education, or other school officers having the same in charge, to receive and place in said library, the books of the school library, subject at all times to the call of said boards of education or other school officers. 70 v. 244, Sec. 3.

(1478-1) **Sec. 1. [Township trustees authorized to levy tax to compensate private company or association for maintaining free public library.]** That the trustees of each township shall have power to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one-half mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the township, annually, and to pay the same to a private corporation or association maintaining and furnishing a free public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township as and for compensation for the use and maintenance of the same, and without change or interference in the organization of such corporation or association, requiring the treasurer of such corporation or association to make an annual financial report, setting forth all the money and property which has come into its hands during the preceding year, and its disposition of the same, together with any recommendation as to its future necessities.

(1478-2) **Sec. 2. [County auditor shall certify to township clerk amount collected for library purposes; clerk's duty.]** That the county auditor at each semiannual collection of taxes, where a tax for library purposes has been levied by the township trustees shall certify the amount collected from said levy for library purposes to the township clerk; and the township clerk shall forthwith draw his warrant on the township treasurer, payable to the treasurer of the library association for the amount so certified by the auditor.



(1478-3) Sec. 3. [Disposition of library property when library ceases to provide free public library.] That if at any time such library corporation or association ceases to exist or from any reason fails to provide a free public library as required by the provisions of this act, the books and other property accumulated from the proceeds of the levy herein authorized shall become the property of the township and be subject to the control of the trustees of the township, 98 v. 47.

## CITIES AND VILLAGES.

### MUNICIPAL CODE—PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

#### GENERAL POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(1536-100) Sec. 7. \* \* \* All municipal corporations shall have the following general powers and council may provide by ordinance or resolution for the exercise and enforcement of the same:  
\* \* \*

(7-22.) To establish, maintain and regulate free public libraries and reading rooms, and to purchase books, papers, maps and manuscripts therefor, and to receive donations and bequests of money or property for the same, in trust or otherwise, and to provide for the rent and compensation for the use of any existing free public libraries established and managed by a private corporation or association organized for that purpose.

#### APPROPRIATION AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

(1536-103) Sec. 10. All municipal corporations shall have power to appropriate, enter upon and hold, real estate within their corporate limits, for the following purposes: \* \* \*

Sec. (10-8). For libraries, university sites and grounds for the same.

(1536-124a) Sec. 1. [Transfer of property to library trustees.] That it shall be lawful for any municipal corporation in this State to transfer by ordinance duly passed, any property, real or personal, acquired or suitable for library purposes, to the trustees of any public library for the school district within which such municipal corporation is situate, upon such lawful terms and conditions as may be agreed to between said municipal corporation and said trustees.

(1536-124b) Sec. 2. [Trustees empowered to accept same.] The trustees of any public library in any such school district are hereby authorized and empowered to receive and accept any such transfer, and



to receive and accept from any other source or acquire in any other manner, any property, real or personal, for library purposes, and use and apply the same for such purposes, and to enter into any contract relating thereto.

#### TAXATION.

(1536-193) **Sec. 33.** The aggregate of all taxes levied by any municipal corporation exclusive of the levy for county and state purposes, for schools and school house purposes, for free public libraries, and library buildings, for university and observatory purposes, for hospitals, and for sinking fund and interest, on each dollar of valuation of taxable property in the corporation on the tax list, shall not exceed in any one year ten mills.

#### ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT.

(1536-934) **Sec. 218.** [Trustees; duties; quorum.] The custody, control and administration, together with the erection and equipment, of free public libraries established by municipal corporations, shall be vested in six trustees, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be appointed by the mayor to serve without compensation for a term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided, however, that in the first instance three of such trustees shall be appointed for a term of two years, and three thereof for a term of four years, and all vacancies shall be filled by like appointment for the unexpired term. Said trustees shall employ the librarians and necessary assistants, fix their compensation, adopt the necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and government of the libraries and all property belonging thereto, and exercise all the powers and duties connected with and incident to the government, operation and maintenance thereof. It shall require four of said trustees to constitute a quorum and four votes to pass any measure or authorize any act, which votes shall be taken by the yeas and nays and entered on the record of proceedings of said trustees, and in the making of contracts said trustees shall be governed by the provisions of law applicable thereto.

[Women may serve as trustees.] Every woman born or naturalized in the United States, of the age of twenty-one (21) years and upward, who shall have been a resident of the state at least one year, and of the city or village in which any such library may be established, for the period of thirty days, shall be qualified to be appointed and serve as such trustee.

[Council may provide for use and maintenance of library tax; report.] The council of each city shall have power to levy and col-



lect a tax not exceeding one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the municipality, annually, and to pay the same to a private corporation or association maintaining and furnishing a free public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality as and for compensation for the use and maintenance of the same, and without charge or interference in the organization of such corporation or association, requiring the treasurer of such corporation or association to make an annual financial report, setting forth all the money and property which has come into his hands during the preceding year, and its disposition of the same, together with any recommendation as to its future necessities. (96 v. 20; 97 v. —.)

#### LIBRARY BONDS.

(1536-934*b*) Sec. 1. [Library board authorized to issue and sell bonds to provide for and furnish library buildings.] Any public library board charged by law with the title, custody, control and maintenance of a public library in the state of Ohio may issue bonds, with interest coupons attached, to provide buildings for the public library in their charge, and to furnish the same, and to pay the cost and expense thereof, and in anticipation of income from taxes for such purposes levied or to be levied may, from time to time as occasion requires, or at any time after the passage of this bill, issue and sell bonds, bearing interest payable semiannually at a rate specified therein not exceeding five per cent. (5%) per annum, and in such sums and at such times as the library board may determine, which bonds shall be numbered consecutively, made payable to the bearer, and be signed by the president and secretary of the board and denominated "public library bonds of the ..... library" (naming the one to provide and furnish buildings for which they are issued), and the secretary of said board shall keep a record of the number, date, amount, and rate of interest on each bond sold, the sum for which and the name of the person to whom sold, and the time when payable, which record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times, and the bonds so issued shall in no case be sold for a less sum than the par value, nor bear interest until the purchase money for the same shall have been paid by the purchaser, and such library board shall pay such bonds and the interest thereon when due, provided that the total issue of such bonds shall not exceed three and one-half ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) mills on the dollar of the tax duplicate of the district upon which taxes are levied for the support of the said public library.

(1536-934*c*) Sec. 2. [Order for issues of bonds to be made at regular meeting.] The order to issue such bonds shall be made only at a regular meeting of such board and by a vote of two-thirds of all the members thereof, taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journal of the board, and such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder after



being advertised once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where such bonds are issued, and if there shall be more than one newspaper in such county having a general circulation in the county where such bonds are issued, then the sale of such bonds shall be advertised in at least one additional newspaper of such general circulation in such county.

[**Advertisement of sale of bonds; what to state.**] The advertisement shall state the total number of bonds to be sold, the amount of each, how long they are to run, the rate of interest to be paid thereon, whether annually or semiannually, the law or section of law authorizing their issue, the day, hour and place in the county where they are to be sold, and the privilege shall be reserved by such board to reject all or any bids, and if said bids are rejected said bonds shall be readvertised and the moneys arising on premiums of the sale of said bonds as well as the principal shall be credited to said fund on account of which the bonds are issued and sold, and shall be used for the purpose provided in this section.

[**Question of bond issue must be submitted to vote.**] Provided, however, that no order for the issue of bonds under the provisions of this act, shall become operative until the question of such issue shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the district maintaining such library, at a general or special election, and until the same shall have been approved by a majority of the [voters] voting thereon at such election.

(1536-934*d*) **Sec. 3. [Tax levy for payment of bonds.]** For the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonds provided for in the preceding section, said library board may annually, until the payment of the bonds are fully provided for, levy and collect a tax in addition to other taxes now authorized to be levied by it, which shall not exceed two and one-half tenths (.25) of one mill upon the taxable property of the tax district taxed for the support of said library, which tax shall be paid into what treasury is the treasury of said board, and an order of the public officer charged by law with the duty of drawing warrants upon such treasury paid over to the sinking fund hereinafter provided for, and by them applied, by order of the library board, to the extinguishment of the bonds in the preceding section provided, and to no other purpose whatever; and the taxes so levied shall be certified and placed on the tax list and collected in the same manner as other taxes of said taxing district, and such tax shall be a lien upon the property whereon they are assessed, the same as state and county taxes, and subject to the same penalties if delinquent.

(1536-934*e*) **Sec. 4. ["Trustees of the library sinking fund," appointment, etc., of members of board.]** If in said taxing district



there is already a board of trustees of a sinking fund for said library, such board shall act under this act; but if there is not now such a board, there shall be a board designated as "the trustees of the library sinking fund of said taxing district" composed of three (3) citizens thereof to be appointed by the court of common pleas in the county in which said public library is situated. The first appointment shall be one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, and all trustees appointed thereafter shall serve for three years, except in case of vacancy, which shall be filled by said court for the unexpired term.

[Bond.] And before any money shall be paid to such board under this act, if such board already exists, and before any person appointed as a member of such board hereafter coming into existence shall assume the duties of his office, each member of said board shall give bond to the state of Ohio in amount equal to two per cent. (2%) on the amount of the bonds issued by said board, with not less than two (2) sureties, to faithfully discharge his said duties.

(1536-934f) Sec. 5. [Organization of board, etc.] Such trustees immediately after appointment and qualification shall organize by appointing one of their number as president, and the officer charged by law with the drawing of warrants on such treasury shall act as secretary of said board of trustees, and the library board shall provide such trustees with a place of meeting, and regular meetings of such trustees shall be held on the second Monday of January and July of each year, but other meetings may be called by the president or any member of the board. Their proceedings shall be recorded in a journal kept for that purpose, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the library board or any member thereof, and all questions relating to the purchase or sale of securities, payment of bonds or interest, shall be decided by a viva voce vote with the name of each member voting recorded on the journal, and no question shall be decided unless approved by a majority of the whole board.

(1536-934g) Sec. 6. [Board shall certify to library trustees rate of tax necessary to be levied.] The trustees of such sinking fund shall in the month of May in each year, and oftener if required, certify to the library board the rate of tax, not exceeding the limit herein provided, necessary to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds issued by authority of this bill, together with the amount necessary to be levied to provide for the payment of the interest thereon, and the library board shall levy the amount so certified as under this bill provided, and for the full amount so certified, but said library board may



increase the amount so reported, provided the total amount so levied does not exceed the limitation provided in this bill.

(1536-934<sup>h</sup>) **Sec. 7. [Investment of sinking fund.]** The trustees of such sinking fund shall invest the sinking fund in bonds of the United States, of the state of Ohio, of any municipal corporation, county, township or school district of any state or in bonds of its own issue. All interest received from such investment shall be deposited as other funds of said sinking fund, and reinvested in a like manner. For the extinguishment of any bonded indebtedness included in said sinking fund, the board of trustees of the sinking fund is authorized to sell or use any of the securities or money of said fund.

#### FARM LABORERS' ASSOCIATION.

**Sec. 3848. [May maintain libraries, etc.]** All such incorporated associations may keep and maintain libraries, and a museum of art consisting of models of such improved instruments and machinery as are best calculated to promote the interests of agriculture, for the benefit of such association, under such rules and regulations as its members from time to time adopt, and may make all needful by-laws for the good government and regulation of the same. (74 v. 204, sec. 11.)

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

(3998-1) **Sec. 1. [Boards of education authorized to provide for establishment, etc., of public library; taxation.]** The board of education of any city, village, township, or special school district, may, by resolution provide for the establishment, control and maintenance, in such school district, of a public library, free to all the inhabitants of such district; and, for that purpose, may acquire, by purchase, the necessary real property, and erect thereon a library building; it may acquire from any other library association, by purchase, or otherwise, its library property; it may receive donations and bequests of money or property for such library purposes, and it may maintain and support libraries now in existence and controlled by the board of education; and such board of education may annually make a levy upon the taxable property of such school district, in addition to all other taxes allowed by law, of not to exceed one mill for a library fund to be expended by such board of education, for the establishment, support and maintenance of such public library; provided, that whenever any donation or bequest of money or property has been or shall hereafter be made to any two or more school districts jointly, or jointly and severally for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such public library, and the money so donated has been or may hereafter be expended in the purchase of a site and the erection of a library building thereon,



the provisions of this act shall apply; and provided in such case the board of education of each of said districts may annually make a levy of not exceeding one mill in addition to all other taxes allowed by law, upon the taxable property of such school districts for the establishment, support and maintenance of such public library, and the library building may be located at a convenient place in either of such school districts. The control of such building and library and the expenditure of all moneys for the purchase of books and other purposes and the administration of such library shall be vested in a board of six trustees, three to be appointed by each of said boards of education for the term of five years, and who shall serve without compensation, and such trustees shall serve until their successors are appointed. In case of vacancy in said board, from refusal to serve, resignation or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled by the said boards of education of said district, in case such vacancy occurs, for the unexpired term. (98 v. 244; 96 v. 8.)

State library commissioners to give advice and attention to free public library officers; see Sec. 348.

(3998-2) **Sec. 2. [Board of library trustees; how constituted; qualifications; terms; vacancies; compensation; powers.]** The board of education may provide for the management and control of such library by a board of trustees to be elected by said board of education as herein provided. Such board of library trustees shall consist of seven members, who shall be residents of the school district, and no one shall be eligible to membership on said library board who is or has been for a year previous to his election, a member or officer of the board of education. The term of office shall be seven years, except that at the first election the terms shall be such that one member shall retire each year. Should a vacancy occur in said board, it shall be filled by the board of education for the unexpired term. The members of said library board shall serve without compensation and until their successors are elected and qualified. Such library board in its own name shall hold the title to and have the custody, management and control of all libraries, branches, stations, reading rooms, and of all library property, real and personal, of such school district, and the expenditure of all moneys collected or received from any source for library purposes for such district. It shall have power to employ a librarian and assistants, but previous to such employment the compensation of such librarian and assistants shall be fixed. Such library board shall have the power, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to purchase or lease grounds and buildings, and erect buildings for library purposes. It may accept any gift, devise or bequest for the benefit of such library. No member of the library board shall be interested, directly or



indirectly, in any contract made by the board. The library board shall report annually in writing to the board of education. (96 v. 8.)

(3998-3) **Sec. 3. [When library to be under control of such board.]** Whenever in any city, village or special school district a library established or controlled by a board of education shall contain twenty-five thousand or more volumes, it shall be managed, governed and controlled by a board of trustees elected by the board of education as provided in section 2 of this act. (96 v. 9.)

(3998-4) **Sec. 4. [Library fund; how provided and maintained; payments from.]** Said board of library trustees shall annually, during the month of May, certify to the board of education the amount of money that will be needed for increasing, maintaining and operating said library during the ensuing year in addition to the funds available therefor from other sources; and such board of education shall annually levy on each dollar of taxable property within said school district, in addition to other levies authorized by law, such assessment not exceeding one mill, as shall be necessary to realize the sum so certified, the same to be placed on the tax duplicate and collected as other taxes. The proceeds of the said tax shall constitute a fund to be known and designated as the library fund: Payments therefrom shall only be made upon the warrant of the board of trustees of the library, signed by the president and secretary thereof. (96 v. 9.)

(3998-5) **Sec. 5. [Board of education may contract with library association for use of library.]** The board of education in any city, village or special school district shall have power to contract annually with any library corporation or other organization owning and maintaining a library, for the use of such library by the residents of such district, and it shall have power to levy annually a tax not exceeding one mill on the taxable property of such district to pay for the same; and such board of education shall require an annual report in writing from such library corporation or other organization. (96 v. 9.)

(3998-6) **Sec. 6. [School library.]** The board of education of any school district of the state, in which there is not a public library operated under public authority and free to all the residents of such district, may appropriate annually not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars annually from the contingent fund for the purchase of books, other than school books, for the use and improvement of the teachers and pupils of such school district. The books so purchased shall constitute a school library, the control and management of which shall be vested in the board of education, which board shall have power to receive donations and bequests of money or property for such library. (96 v. 9.)



(3998-7) Sec. 7. [Museum.] The board of education of any school district, or any board of trustees managing and controlling a library in any school district, may found and maintain a museum in connection with and as an adjunct to such library, and for such purposes may receive bequests and donations of money or other property. (96 v. 9.)

(3998-8) Sec. 8. [Taking effect; existing laws.] This act shall take effect and be in force on and after November 15, 1902, and all acts or parts of acts not inconsistent herewith under which existing libraries are maintained, governed and controlled, shall be and remain in full force and effect. (96 v. 10.)

(3998-9) Sec. 1. [City board of education may acquire private library; shall be made a public library; board of managers; vacancies in board.] That whenever in any city organized under chapter 4, division 2, of title 12, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, there is a library owned by a private incorporated or unincorporated association which the owners, or managers thereof, are willing to dispose of and to transfer to the board of education of such city or school district within which said city is situate, the said board of education is hereby authorized to acquire from said association by purchase, or otherwise, said library and the property used by said association for library purposes. Upon acquiring title to said library and property, the said board of education shall declare the same to be a public library, and shall erect a board of managers therefor, consisting of six persons, two of whom, at the first election shall be elected for a period of three years, two for a period of two years, and two for a period of one year, and thereafter, upon the expiration of said terms, and all succeeding terms, said managers shall be elected for three years. And said board of education shall fill vacancies in said board of managers for unexpired terms in like manner, and said board of managers shall at all times be amenable to and under the control of said board of education as to tenure of office and authority and shall serve without compensation. The president of said board of education shall be ex-officio a member of said board of managers, but otherwise, no member of said board of education shall be a member of said library board. (95 v. 74.)

(3998-10) Sec. 2. [Powers and duties of managers.] Said board of managers shall have the care, custody, control and management of said library and property, under such rules and regulations as they shall prescribe and shall have the power to receive donations of land, money and other things of value, and to hold, dispose of, or use the same for the benefit of such library. The use of said library shall be free to all



residents of said city and territory thereto attached for school purposes. Said board shall have the power to lease or rent suitable place for the use of said library and establish a reading room or rooms in connection therewith. (95 v. 74.)

(3998-11) Sec. 3. [Organization of board; librarian and assistants.] Said board of managers shall elect from their number a president, vice-president, and secretary, and shall appoint a librarian and such assistants and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of said library. The term of office of said appointees shall be at the pleasure of the board, but shall not exceed three years. (95 v. 74.)

(3998-12) Sec. 4. [Tax levy; expenditure of funds.] For the purpose of paying for such library purchased and of maintaining and increasing said library and reading rooms, the said board of education may levy upon the general tax duplicate of the school district within which such city is situate, a tax not to exceed six-tenths of one mill on each dollar of valuation of the taxable property of said school district which shall be levied, assessed and collected as other taxes levied by said board and shall be in addition thereto. The proceeds of said tax when collected, shall constitute and be called the library fund, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district, who shall disburse same only upon warrant of said board of managers, signed by the president and secretary thereof. Said board of managers shall expend said fund in the purchase of books, pamphlets, papers, magazines, periodicals, journals, furniture, and such other property as may be necessary for such library and reading rooms and in payment of all proper charges for maintenance including the compensation of the librarian and other employes of said board. No part of said fund shall be transferred or used for any other purpose than as provided in this section. All money heretofore appropriated, received, or collected by tax levied for public library purposes in said city, or school district, and remaining unexpended shall be transferred to said library fund, and be expended by said board of managers in accordance with the provisions of this act. (95 v. 74.)

Sec. 6878. [Destroying and defacing newspapers, etc., belonging to libraries.] Whoever intentionally defaces, obliterates, tears or destroys, in whole or in part, any newspaper, magazine, or periodical, on file in any reading-room belonging to another person, or cuts therefrom any article or advertisement, shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than ten dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. 63 v. 8, Sec. 1; S. & S. 285.



## NOTES ON PRECEDING LAWS.

The preceding laws were drawn to meet the requirements of recent decisions of the Supreme Court. They are general in application and liberal in character. They make a free public library possible in every community of the State. As they repeal conflicting laws previously enacted, it will be safest to organize libraries in accordance with their provisions.

## ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE LIBRARY.

The State Library Act of 1896, under which the library ~~commission~~ operates, provides, amongst other things, that "the librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board of library commissioners for advice as to all matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice and personal attention as it shall find practicable." It will be at all times the pleasure of the commissioners, as it is their duty, to comply with the letter and spirit of this section of the law. Correspondence is invited with those interested in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. Within the limit of their power to serve, the commissioners will be more than pleased to assist in the work of library extension throughout the State.

The law authorizes the State Library to distribute state publications. A valuable check list of these was compiled by Mr. R. P. Hayes in 1897. Requests for this and all other State publications should be directed to the State Librarian.

Within the past year, 1,106 traveling libraries, aggregating 40,007 volumes, were issued. The system has steadily grown in popularity and usefulness. Those desiring full information in regard to it should write to the State Library, Traveling Library Department, Columbus, Ohio.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATION UNDER BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, (3998-1), (3998-4), of the act authorizing certain boards of education "to provide library privileges" are self explanatory.

Section 5 gives boards of education the power to contract for the use of a library, which may be located in the city, village or special school district, or outside of it. A report must be made in writing each year to the board of education. The board has no authority over the membership or management of the library organization. This section will not only protect libraries that were operating under a similar provision previous to its enactment, but also, it is believed, encourage private and subscription libraries to open to the public in return for the tax levy now authorized.

Section 6 is designed to take the place of a law enacted at the regular session of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly. It makes possible the establishment and maintenance of a library in any school district of the State. It applies not only to city, village and special districts in which there is not a public library, but to township districts as well. Under it the control and management of the library is vested in the board of education, which board may use any agency, including the traveling library system, for the distribution of books.



## LIBRARY ORGANIZATION UNDER MUNICIPAL CODE.

The authority of the city or village councils to establish, maintain and, through a non-partisan board of trustees, to provide for the administration of, public libraries is clearly set forth in Sections 7, 10, 33 and 218 of the new Municipal Code. It will be seen that a city council only has power to contract with a corporation or association for the free use of its library. This power cannot be exercised by a village council. The village school board, however, has such power under Section 5, (3998-5).

## HOW TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Under the comprehensive laws now in force a free public library is possible in every community in Ohio. These laws, however, are permissive in character. The citizens of a community must realize the need of a public library before one can be established. The local interest must be aroused. Often it will be best to establish a library in a modest way, by contributions of money and donations of books. Traveling libraries may also be borrowed from the State for this purpose. The books collected from any or all of these sources should be made to circulate as freely as possible, and the public should be encouraged to ask for more books. The material selected and the spirit manifested by those who have the work in charge will go far toward inspiring confidence and making the experiment a success. The expense need not be large. A small outlay of money, supplemented with earnest missionary work, will accomplish much. When the service is such as to win the appreciation of the public, it will be comparatively easy to proceed with the establishment of the library.

The local press may aid materially in this preparatory work. The attitude of newspaper men is naturally friendly to educational movements. If their support is solicited in the proper spirit, they will, as a rule, generously and effectively promote the movement. The support of the local newspaper is so important that it should be assured before the establishment of a public library is seriously undertaken.

"Enlist the support of teachers, and through them interest children and parents. Literary, art, social, and scientific societies, Chautauqua circles, local clubs of all kinds should be champions of the movement."\*

With a friendly interest assured, petitions addressed to the board of education or the city council should be drawn up and circulated throughout the district or municipality for signatures. These should be presented to all citizens. No class should be slighted. The committee appointed to solicit names should represent the various local interests. It is fair to presume that every citizen, when he becomes acquainted with the educational value of the free public library, will be friendly to the movement. Personal rivalries must be avoided. The work must be undertaken in a public spirit. It must be thoroughly understood that the good of the community is the aim and end of library extension.

When the petitions have been signed they should be submitted to the board of education or municipal council. If the preliminary work has been well done, success is practically assured. The body to whom the petitions are submitted will usually be very willing to act in accordance with the expressed wish of their constituents.

In some instances the preliminary steps here suggested may not be necessary. Where the local interest is already manifest a resolution may be intro-

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\*J. C. Dana in Library Primer.



duced in the board of education or municipal council by a member of either body, providing for the establishment of a free public library.

The work preparatory to the establishment of a library depends to some extent on local conditions. Those who have assumed this undertaking will know best how details are to be managed. When a start is once made the project should not be lightly abandoned. In many instances, everything will depend upon earnest, conscientious, long sustained effort. Spasms are to be avoided. This is a work in which perseverance is essential. Till public aid can be secured, a small library supported as already suggested is a great improvement over no library at all, and the most efficient means to cultivate sentiment in favor of a free public library.

In organizing a school library in township districts or districts in which there is not "a public library operated under public authority and free to all the residents of such district," it will often be sufficient to present a petition from the teachers of the board of education. If it is found necessary to arouse interest preparatory to this step, traveling libraries may be borrowed from the State Library and used through one winter to demonstrate the utility and practicability of the system.

The limit of money that may be appropriated annually in such districts is \$250.00. We will suppose that the township includes ten sub-districts. Evenly divided, this gives twenty-five dollars to each, a sum sufficient to purchase a case and twenty books suitable for use in the schools. The case purchased should be sufficiently large to accommodate at least thirty volumes. Books may be added in the year following to supplement these little collections, for convenience called traveling libraries.

It is understood that these books should be carefully selected with reference to the needs and capacities of the prospective readers, and there should be few, if any duplicates. At the opening of the schools a traveling library should be placed in each school room ready for use. At the end of two or three months there should be an exchange of libraries. The books should be called in on a certain day, and a man employed to make the exchange throughout the township. This can be very easily arranged. A traveling library may be transferred from one of the schools to the adjoining district, the library there taken up, and in a similar way carried to the next school. This can be done very promptly and at a trifling expense, as the box of books is so light that it may be conveyed in a buggy or sleigh from district to district. In this way the pupils and patrons of each district will, in time, have access to the books in all the libraries.

The general management of the libraries should be in the hands of a competent and responsible person, and reports should be required at regular intervals. This is all important, as the success of the system is dependent upon efficient administration. Where there is a township superintendent, he should have the management of the traveling libraries, and where there is a central high school, it should be the depository for the libraries when the schools are not in session. It should also have a permanent library, accessible to its pupils, and for purposes of reference to the people of the entire township.

That such a system is feasible has been demonstrated by actual experience in Ohio and other states. In our own state the field has been limited because private contributions have been the only source of support. Under the new law every township, if its board of education so desires, may have its system of traveling libraries.

The ideal toward which the township board should work is a carefully selected permanent library in each sub-district, and if there be one, a larger library at the central high school. The traveling library system may be used as a temporary aid to this end. As already stated, too much emphasis cannot



be placed on the importance of efficient administration. All essential rule to be observed is compressed in a single sentence: Keep the books in circulation and do not lose them. Much of the prejudice against the purchase of books and apparatus for schools is due to the carelessness with which this property is often managed after it has been purchased. Every teacher should be held to a strict account for the library in his school, and provision should be made for the safe keeping of the books when the schools are not in session. Fortunate is the township that has a superintendent of schools who will assume responsibility for this important work. Ohio already has a number of such who are rendering excellent service. With the centralization of schools now in progress and a growing interest in the extension of library privileges to villages and rural districts, it is hoped that township supervision may have a wider field.

#### FORMS FOR PETITIONS TO BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND CITY OR VILLAGE COUNCILS.

##### PETITION TO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Board of Education of ..... School District.

Gentlemen:— We, the undersigned citizens, residing in ..... school district, do hereby most respectfully petition your honorable body to establish in said school district a public library free to all the inhabitants thereof.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

##### PETITION TO CITY OR VILLAGE COUNCIL.

To the Council of the Incorporated (city or village) of .....

Gentlemen:— We, the undersigned citizens, residing in the incorporated (city or village) of ..... do hereby most respectfully petition your honorable body to establish in said (city or village) a public library free to all the inhabitants thereof.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

##### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Rules and Regulations on the following pages are intended to be suggestive. They have been successfully tested in libraries ranging from the largest to the smallest in the State.



## REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.

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### GENERAL.

No. 1. The Librarian, shall, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, have the charge and superintendence of the rooms of the library, and shall be responsible for the care and safety of all books and other public property contained in them, as well as for the orderly deportment of readers.

No. 2. The Library shall be open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9:30 p. m. on all secular days; and on Sundays, for reference only, between the same hours; provided that the library shall be closed on legal holidays and such other days as the Board of Trustees may designate. The branch libraries, reading rooms and delivery stations shall be open at such hours as the Board shall direct.

No. 3. Any suggestions from patrons looking to the improvement of the service or purchase of special books will receive careful consideration by the Board of Trustees.

### REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4. Any person of good deportment and habits may use the reading rooms. Books and periodicals for use only in the library building may be had upon presentation of the slip provided for this purpose properly filled out with the name and address of the borrower, and the number and volume of the book or periodical desired. Blank slips may be obtained of the library attendants. Books and periodicals lent for use in the library building must not be removed from the room in which they are delivered to the borrower thereof, but shall be returned to the attendant in charge before leaving such room. No slips are required for books on open shelves.

### CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

#### PRIVILEGES TO RESIDENTS.

No. 5. Any resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, may draw books from the library by registering his or her name and residence, and complying with either of the following conditions:

I. By being satisfactorily vouched for in writing by any responsible citizen of Hamilton County, Ohio, in the manner prescribed by the Board of Trustees, to remain in force not more than three years.

II. By depositing with the Librarian three dollars, or the value of the work desired.

#### PRIVILEGES TO NON-RESIDENTS.

No. 6. Any non-resident may draw books from the library by registering his or her name and residence and complying with one of the following conditions:

I. By making a deposit of three dollars and an annual payment, in advance, of three dollars.

II. If attending an educational institution, in Hamilton County, approved by the Board of Trustees, by furnishing a satisfactory guaranty from the authorities of the institution.



III. If an officer or enlisted man of the United States army, navy or other general government service stationed in Cincinnati or vicinity, by complying with the provisions of paragraph I. of article 5.

#### REGISTRATION.

No. 7. Application blanks may be secured at the registration desk in the library or at any of the branches or stations, and must be signed in the presence of the registration clerk, branch librarian, or station-keeper.

No. 8. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, date of expiration, and registration number. This card must be presented whenever a book is borrowed, or returned, and if lost, it will be replaced fourteen days after notice of such loss, on payment of ten cents. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library or stations. Neglect to give this notice may subject the card-holder to suspension or forfeiture of privileges.

#### CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

No. 9. Two books may be taken on a card, provided only one is English fiction. If a work of fiction is published in two or more volumes, however, it shall count as one book.

No. 10. Books of recent purchase, which are marked as seven-day books by a figure 7 on the book-slab, shall not be retained more than one week, and cannot be renewed. Other books may be retained two weeks, and may be renewed for the same period. When once renewed they cannot be reissued to the same person until they have been on the shelves twenty-four hours.

No. 11. Books may be renewed personally at the library, branch, or delivery station, or by a postal card sent to the library or branch, giving the date on which the book is due, the number of the book shown on the pocket, full address of the borrower and the number of his card. This postal should reach the library or branch not later than the day the book is due. If received later than this, a fine of two cents per day will be charged for each day delinquent. Upon a request for renewal, a notice will be sent in return, stating that the book has been renewed as requested, with the amount of fine, if any. This notice must accompany the book when it is returned.

*This rule does not apply to seven-day books; these cannot be renewed.*

No. 12. Books may be reserved at the library or through the branches or delivery stations by payment of two cents. The person asking to have a book reserved will receive notice as soon as the book is on the shelves of the library, and such books will be reserved for forty-eight hours after said notice is mailed, the books being charged from the date of mailing the notice.

No. 13. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other works of reference, rare and illustrated books, and such works as for any reason are restricted from circulation by the Board of Trustees, can be consulted only in the library building.

#### PENALTIES.

No. 14. Each borrower is responsible for all books drawn on his card. The borrower's card, when not in use, should be left with the registry clerk, branch librarian, or station-keeper.

No. 15. All injuries to books and all losses shall promptly be made good to the satisfaction of the Librarian.



No. 16. A fine of two cents a day (including Sundays and holidays) must be paid on each book which is not returned according to the provisions of the preceding rules. To this fine shall be added the expense of collection and of serving notice.

No. 17. If any book be not returned within one month after service of notice, the Librarian shall proceed to collect the value of the book, with accrued fines and other charges to the date of payment, by legal process, if necessary.

No. 18. No books can be drawn while any charge remains unpaid.

No. 19. Writing or marking in books is strictly prohibited.

No. 20. Any person abusing the privileges of the library, or violating these rules, shall be temporarily suspended from its privileges, and the case shall be reported to the Board of Trustees for such action as the Board may deem proper.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

No. 21. The library is in daily communication with the Health Department, receiving notice of all cases of infectious diseases. No books will be loaned where cases are reported, and no books will be received from infected houses, except through the health officers.

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### RULES OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF STEUBENVILLE.

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1. The Library will be open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays and holidays excepted. From October 1st to June 1st, the Library will be open on Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m.

2. The use of these rooms is free to all, residents or non-residents, and a borrower's card is not necessary for such use. Readers have access to the books on the shelves in these rooms, but they are requested to leave them on the tables and not attempt to return them to their places.

3. Any resident of Steubenville is entitled to draw books from the library by signing the proper application and agreement. Children under 14 years of age, however, must have their applications signed also by parent or guardian.

Non-residents may draw books on payment of one dollar per year in advance.

Temporary residents may draw books by depositing one dollar. From this, twenty-five cents will be deducted for every month or fraction of a month that they use the Library, and the remainder returned to them on their removal.

4. Application blanks may be secured at the Delivery Desk, and must be signed at the Library or in the presence of one of the Library assistants.

5. Each person entitled to draw books from the Library will be supplied with a card on which is written the borrower's name, residence and register number. This card must always be presented when a book is borrowed or returned, and, if lost, it will be replaced fourteen days after notice of such loss on payment of ten cents. *Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the Library.*

6. Only one borrower's card will be issued to each person, and each borrower is responsible for all books drawn on his card. The borrower's card, when not in use, should be left at the Delivery Desk in the Library.

7. Two books may be taken on a card, provided one only is fiction. If



a work of fiction is published in two volumes, however, both volumes may be taken on one card.

8. The circulating copies of current magazines may be kept seven days, and cannot be renewed. Other books may be kept two weeks, and, *except fiction*, may be renewed for the same period of time from the date on which application for renewal is made, provided the request for renewal is made in person, or received by mail before the book is overdue.

9. Books may be renewed personally at the Library, by telephone, or by a postal card sent to the Library, giving the date on which the book is due, the call-number of the book, full address and the number of the borrower's card. This postal should reach the Library not later than the day the book is due. If received later than this, the book will be renewed, but the fine for the intervening days must be paid.

*This rule does not apply to fiction, which is not renewable, nor to circulating copies of current magazines.*

10. Books may be reserved at the Library by payment of one cent for postal notice.

The person asking to have a book reserved will receive notice as soon as the book is returned to the Library.

11. A fine of two cents a day (including Sundays and holidays) must be paid on each volume kept over time. A book kept two weeks over time may be sent for at the expense of the borrower.

12. No book can be drawn until fines and claims for damages are paid.

13. Books cannot be exchanged the same day they are drawn.

14. No claim can be established because of the failure of any notice to or from the Library, through the mail.

15. Any one wishing to have certain books added to the Library is requested to fill out slips which are provided for that purpose.

16. Injuries to books beyond reasonable wear, and all losses, shall be made good by the borrower. If one volume of a set is lost, the loser will be held responsible for the value of the set, unless the lost volume be satisfactorily replaced.

Intentional injury of books or other property of a public library, incurs, by statute, a liability of a fine of \$100.

*Gifts to the Library of Books and Magazines are always welcome.*

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## RULES SUGGESTED FOR BORROWERS IN A SMALL LIBRARY.\*

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Rules should be as simple as possible and not be designed to restrict liberty but to prevent encroachment and secure the greatest good to all.

### RULES.

Borrowers.—Adults are entitled to draw books by filling out an application blank. Children must obtain the signature of parent or other responsible guarantor.

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\* Substantially as recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.



Borrower's card.—If a borrower's card is lost, a new one will be given after seven days' notice or upon payment of five cents.

Number of Volumes.—(1) Two books not fiction, or (2) one work of fiction and one not fiction may be drawn at a time. Two volumes of the same work are considered as one book.

Time Kept.—A book may be kept two weeks, except recent fiction marked "Seven Day Book."

Renewal.—All books, other than "Seven Day Books," may be renewed for fourteen days.

Over Due Books.—A fine of one cent a day will be imposed for books kept over time.

Hours.—The library shall be open every week day, holidays excepted, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

## BY-LAWS SUGGESTED FOR BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES.\*

### BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF OHIO.

1. Officers.—The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary, who shall be elected annually from their own members.

The President shall perform the duties generally pertaining to that office.

The Vice-President shall, in the absence or disability of the President, perform all the duties of the President.

The Secretary shall record all the official actions of the Board and have custody of all its official books, records and accounts except those in current use by another officer.

2. Meetings.—The regular meetings of the Board shall be on the (first Monday) of each month at \_\_\_\_\_ p. m., at the library.

The annual meeting shall be on the (first Monday) of May in each year.

Special meetings shall be called by the President or by request of any two trustees for the transaction only of business stated in the call.

Six members shall constitute a quorum.

3. Committees.—At the annual meeting the President shall appoint standing committees as follows: a committee of three members on library, a committee of three members on finance and a committee of four members on rooms.

The committee on library shall supervise the selection, buying, exchanging and binding of books and periodicals, and have general supervision of the administration of the library and reading room.

The finance committee shall have charge of all library finances, examine and report upon all bills against the Board, and make an annual investigation of and report upon the library fund in the hands of the treasurer of the district (or city or village).

The committee on rooms shall have general charge of the heating, lighting and arrangement of the rooms, and the care of the fixtures and furniture.

4. Claims.—All claims against the Board must be presented at a meeting of the board and referred to the committee on finance for investigation and report. The President and Secretary shall draw orders upon the treasurer of the district (or city or village) for the payment of bills which the board orders paid.

\* Substantially as recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.



5. Librarian.—The librarian shall have charge of the library and reading-room and be responsible for the care of the books and other library property; classify and arrange all books and publications and keep the same cataloged according to such plans as may be approved by the board; promptly report any delinquencies to the committee on library; keep exact account of all moneys received from fines and other sources and report the amount to the board at its regular meetings in January, April, July and October and pay all balances to the Secretary at the designated meetings, and discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the board, provided that in the performance of his duties he shall not incur debt or liability of any kind without express authority from the board.

## AIDS AND GUIDES FOR LIBRARY WORKERS.

### GENERAL WORKS.

*Essentials in Library Administration.* Stearns, L. E. Boston: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 1905. 15c.

*Hints to Small Libraries;* revised and enlarged. Plummer, M. W. N. Y.: Truslove & Comba, 1898. 50 cents.

Contents.—Receiving and entering books; book numbers and cataloging; shelf list and inventory; mechanical preparation of books for the shelves; binding; relations with the public; charging system; reading room and reference work; selecting and ordering books; rooms and fixtures; library tools.

*Instruction in Library Administration in Normal Schools.* Baldwin, E. G. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1906. 10c.

This publication might be had by addressing Irwin Shepard, Secretary N. E. A., Winona, Minn.

*Library Primer.* Dana, J. C. Chicago: Library Bureau. 1895. \$1.00.

Contents.—The beginnings—library law; preliminary work; what does a public library do for a community? general policy of the library; trustees; the librarian; the trained librarian; rooms, building, fixtures, furniture; things needed in beginning work; the Library Bureau; selecting books, reference books for small library; reference work; reading room; list of periodicals; buying books; ink and handwriting; care of books; accessioning; classifying; decimal classification; expansive classification; author numbers or book marks; shelf list; cataloging; preparing books for the shelf; binding and mending; pamphlets; public documents; checking the library; lists, bulletins, and printed catalogs; charging systems; meeting the public; the public library for the public; advice to a librarian; the librarian as a host; making friends for the library; public libraries and recreation; books as useful tools; village library successfully managed; rules for the public; rules for trustees and employes; reports; library legislation; A. L. A. and other library associations; library schools and classes; library department of N. E. A.; young people and the schools; how can the library assist the school? children's room; schoolroom libraries; children's home libraries; literary clubs and libraries; museums, lectures, etc.; rules for the care of photographs.

*Public Libraries in America.* Fletcher, W. I. Boston: Little. 1899.

Contents.—The public library movement, its history and significance; library laws; public library and the community; library buildings; classification and cata-



logs; minor details of library management; selection and purchase of books; reference work; public library in relation to the schools; university extension, etc.; librarian, his work, and his training for it; American library association; a few representative libraries; special libraries; public libraries in Canada; the future of the public library. Appendix: 1, Scheme of classification; 2, Special collections; 3, Sunday opening of libraries; 4, Gifts to libraries; 5, Statistics; 6, Library rules; 7, Biographic sketches.

## SELECTION OF BOOKS.

*A. L. A. Catalog.* Wash.: Library of Congress. 1904.

"The 'A. L. A. catalog' of 1904, renewing the similar work of 1893, should have first mention as the most practical and helpful work placed, within this period, at the service of libraries and readers. It was prepared under the general editorship of Melvil Dewey, with the help of Miss May Seymour, of Albany, and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo, as associate editors, with the co-operation of the New York State Library and Library of Congress staffs in preparing and revising lists, and of over a hundred specialists in passing on books to be included in the several departments, under the authorization and general oversight of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, with the Government Printing Office as printer, and the Library of Congress as publisher—a happy conjunction which has resulted in a volume of about 900 pages, cataloging, with notes, 8,000 volumes best suited for a popular library."

"The merit and usefulness of the work are without question. A new library that buys this list of books, adopts the Decimal classification and is thus enabled to use the volume as its printed catalog will have the nucleus of a better collection of books than most small libraries and will very greatly reduce the expense of library organization."

For this publication address Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Paper, 25 cts.; cloth, 50 cts.

*Annotated Bibliography in Fine Art.* Sturgis, Russell, and Krehbiel, H. E. Chicago: Library Bureau. 1897. \$1.00.

*Annual American Catalogue.* Cumulated 1900-1903. N. Y.; Office of Publishers' Weekly. 1904. \$4.00.

*Books for Boys and Girls.* Hewins, C. M. 2d ed. Boston: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 15 cts.

*Books for Girls and Women and Their Clubs.* Iles, George, ed. Boston: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 90 cts.

*Bulletin of Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle.* Free.

The bulletin contains outline of courses of reading for teachers and pupils, together with lists of books and publishers' prices. It is issued annually.

Copies may be had by addressing Supt. J. J. Burns, Secretary O. T. R. C., Defiance, Ohio.

*Class List of a Library Recommended for Schools.* Albany: University of New York. 5 cents.

*Guide to the Use and Study of Reference Books.* Kroeger, Alice Bertha. Boston: Houghton. 1902. \$1.25.

This work contains a critical estimate of the value of reference books. It should be in every library.

*Handbook of Labor Literature.* Marot, Helen. Phila.: Free Library of Economics and Political Science. 1899. \$1.00.

*List of Books for Township Libraries.* with supplementary list for graded and high school libraries. Free.

For copies of this list address State Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Wis.



*The Literature of American History.* Larned, J. N., ed. Boston: Houghton. 1902. \$6.00.

"A bibliographical guide in which the scope, character, and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority." A valuable aid to those wishing to make selections within the limits indicated by the title. The work includes references to books published prior to 1900. A supplement by Philip P. Wells covers the years 1900-1901.

*New York State Library Bulletin. Bibliography.*

Contains carefully annotated lists of books on various subjects with decimal classification. For list of bulletins address Melvil Dewey, Director of State Library, Albany, N. Y.

*Reader's Guide in Economics, Social and Political Science.* Bowker, R. R. and Iles, George. N. Y.: Putnam, 1891. \$1.00.

*Reading for the Young.* Sargent, J. F. Boston: Houghton. \$1.50.

Supplement. Boston: Houghton. \$1.00.

*Suggestive List of Books for a Small Library.* Wisconsin Free Library Commission, comp. Madison, Wis. 1905.

This list is recommended by the League of Library Commissions.

*United States Catalogue.* Books in print, 1902. Potter, Marion E., ed. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1903. \$15.00. Supplement. 1902-5. \$15.00.

#### PERIODICALS.

*A. L. A. Book-list.* Monthly. A. L. A. Publishing Board, Boston, Mass. \$1.00 a year.

A list of current books with annotations. Issued monthly except in June, July, August and September.

*Book Buyer.* Monthly. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, N. Y. \$1.00 a year.

*Book Review Digest.* Monthly. The H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn. \$5.00 a year.

*Cumulative Book Index.* Monthly. The H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn. \$4.00 a year.

*Current Literature.* Monthly. New York, N. Y. \$3.00 a year.

*Dial.* Semi-monthly. Chicago, Ill. \$2.00 a year.

*Nation.* Weekly. New York, N. Y. \$3.00 a year.

*New York Times Saturday Review.* New York Times Co., New York, N. Y. \$1.00 a year.

*Publishers' Trade List Annual.* Publishers' Weekly Office, New York, N. Y. \$2.00 a year.

*Publishers' Weekly.* New York, N. Y. \$3.00 a year.

*Putnam's Monthly.* New York, N. Y. \$3.00 a year.

#### CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGING.

*Abridged Decimal Classification and Relative Index.* Dewey, Melvil, Chicago: Library Bureau. 1894. \$1.50.

*A. L. A. Rules.* Library of Congress. Wash.: Government Printing Office. 1902. 10 cents.

Condensed rules for an author and title catalog, as revised by the Advisory Catalog Committee of the American Library Association.

*Cutter-Sanborn 3 Figure Alphabetic Order Table.* Chicago: Library Bureau. 1895. \$2.50.



*Decimal Classification and Relative Index.* 6th Ed. Dewey, Melvil Chicago: Library Bureau. 1899. \$5.00.

*Handbook of Card Distribution.* Library of Congress. Wash.: Government Printing Office. 1902.

Contains information relative to the distribution and ordering of printed catalog cards. Six supplements have been added.

*List of Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary Catalogs.* A. L. A. Chicago: Library Bureau. 1898. \$2.00.

*Rules for Dictionary Catalog.* Bureau of Education. (Compiled by C. A. Cutter.) Wash.: Government Printing Office. 4th Ed. 1904.

*Simplified Library School Rules.* Dewey, Melvil, ed. Chicago: Library Bureau. 1898. \$1.25.

Contains catalog, accession and shelf list rules.

#### LIBRARY PERIODICALS.

*Library Journal.* Monthly. New York, N. Y. \$5.00 a year.

*Public Libraries.* Monthly. Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill. \$1.00 a year.

### BOOKS AND LIBRARIES—TRIBUTES OLD AND NEW.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. —*Theodore Roosevelt, in his first message to Congress.*

I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to them the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes. \* \* \* \* \* For these and other reasons I prefer the free public library to most, if not to any other agencies, for the happiness and improvement of a community. *Andrew Carnegie.*

The book, unlike the living teacher, may be made the constant companion of the child or family; while a sufficient number of them in a district may be made the means of supplying every household, at the same time, with a healthful source of entertainment and instruction.

*Henry W. King, Secretary of State. 1851.*

The winter in Ohio, as in more northern states, brings leisure to those engaged in agricultural pursuits; and unless a taste for intellectual enjoyment prevails, is there not great danger that the mind will either become sluggish, or seek more ignoble excitement? Thus, the access to books and a disposition to read them become not only a positive blessing to youth, but a safeguard against idleness and dissipation. *H. H. Barney.*

You only, O Books, are liberal and independent. You give to all who ask, and enfranchise all who serve you assiduously. Truly you are the ears filled with the most palatable grains. You are golden urns in which manna is laid up; rocks



flowing with honey: \* \* \* \* store rooms ever full; the four streamed river of Paradise, where the human mind is fed and the arid intellect moistened and watered; fruitful olives: \* \* \* \* fig trees knowing no sterility; burning lamps to be ever held in the hand.

—Richard De Bury, 1345.

That the public library is a part of the educational system should never be lost sight of in the work of establishing it, or in its management. To the great mass of people it comes as their first and only educational opportunity. The largest part of every man's education is that which he gives himself. It is for this individual, self-administered education that the public library furnishes the opportunity and the means. The schools start education in childhood; libraries carry it on.

J. C. Dana, in *Library Primer*.

Libraries for the people are wanted. These libraries must be in the people's hands—in the hands of the women, the girls and the children by each fireside. In their evening hours, in rain, in winter, when out of work, and on Sunday, they must find at home, that center of affection and virtue, the beneficial, high-toned, poetical, historical, political, philosophical, religious, interesting, exciting, and pleasing communion with the minds, which, in all ages, have best understood, felt, written or sung the human heart and human intellect; these books must be the hosts, the visitors, the guests and the friends of the workman's home. \* \* \* \* \* They must even enter it gratuitously, like the air, the sunlight, or the sweet perfume of the garden.

—Lamartine.

The number of new libraries founded has been so great that in an ordinary town we no longer ask, "Have you a library?" but "Where is your library?" as we might ask where is your school house, or your postoffice, or your church.

And so our leading educators have come to recognize the library as sharing with the school the education of the people. The most that the schools can hope to do for the masses, more than the schools are doing for them in many sections, is to teach them to read intelligently, to get ideas readily from the printed page. \* \* \* \* \* The school teaches them to read; the library must supply them with reading which shall serve to educate, and so it is that we are forced to divide popular education into two parts of almost equal importance and deserving equal attention; the free school and the free library.

Melvil Dewey.

It is the duty of the state to give each future citizen an opportunity to learn to read, it is equally its duty to give each citizen an opportunity to use that power wisely for himself and the state. Wholesome literature can be furnished to all the readers in a community at a fraction of the cost necessary to teach them to read and the power to read may then become a means to a life-long education. A library is an essential part of a broad system of education, and a community should think it as disgraceful to be without a well conducted library as to be without a good school.

Libraries are needed to furnish the incentive and the opportunity for wider study to the pupils of the schools; to give to the mechanic and artisan a chance to know what their ambitious fellows are doing; to give to men and women, weary and worn from treading a narrow round, excursions into fresh and delightful fields; to give clubs for study and amusement material for better work, and, last but not least, to give wholesome employment to all classes for those idle hours that wreck more lives than any other cause.

—Wisconsin Free Library Commission.



MONTHLY BULLETINS  
OF THE  
OHIO STATE LIBRARY

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Vol. 2, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2.

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SEALS AND OHIO FLAG.

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SEALS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO.

The origin of the seal of the Northwest Territory is involved in obscurity. The seal itself seems to have disappeared long ago. The earliest mention of its use is made in Governor St. Clair's proclamation of July 26, 1788. Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, with the aid of the authorities at Washington, including President Benjamin Harrison, examined many impressions of the seal on old documents, and had made a sketch which he considered "an exact reproduction in every respect of the original."

In regard to the design, Mr. English says:

A study of this historic seal will show that it is far from being destitute of appropriate and expressive meaning. The coiled snake in the foreground and the boats in the middle distance; the rising sun, the forest tree felled by the ax and cut into logs, succeeded, apparently, by an apple tree laden with fruit; the Latin inscription, "*Meliorē lapsa locavit*," "he has planted a better than the fallen," all combine forcibly to express the idea that a wild and savage condition is to be superseded by a higher and better civilization.

The first constitution of Ohio, which was adopted November 29, 1802, and went into effect March 1, 1803, made general provision for a state seal without specifying its form. The origin of its essential features is given as follows:

For some time after the admission of Ohio into the Union, Secretary of State, William Creighton, used his private seal for state papers; but one night, early in the spring of 1803, he, Governor Edward Tiffin, and U. S. Senator Thomas Worthington, with perhaps a few others, met at Adena, the home of Worthington, near Chillicothe, to discuss state affairs.





FACSIMILE OF SEAL USED IN  
THE OFFICE OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF  
OHIO.



They talked through the night and among other things considered the matter of a state seal. Before separating, they stood for a moment on the lawn south of the house, just as the sun rose slowly behind the Mount Logan Range. Looking with admiration on the morning scene spread out before them, Creighton said: "The rising sun of the new state!" He then made the suggestion for the great seal of Ohio. The arrows and the sheaf were after-thoughts. This is the legend as it has been handed down by the Creightons and the Worthingtons.

The addition of the canal boat made some changes necessary. To get such a view, one must look across Mount Logan from the range of hills just west of Chillicothe. It is doubtful, however, whether there was any effort to make the seal an actual picture. The hills have always been conventionalized, and in the first seal the river was indicated only by a row of trees.

It might be added that in some devices two or more sheaves of wheat appear and that great liberties have been taken with the bundle of arrows, as will be seen in one of the illustrations.

The law describing the seal was passed March 25, 1803. It prescribed the following device:

On the right side, near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background and rising above the sheaf and bundle of arrows, a mountain over which shall appear a rising sun, the state seal to be surrounded by these words: "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

About two years later this law was repealed. The constitutional provision requiring a state seal remained in force, but there was no specific legislation on the subject until 1866.

In commenting on the omission in our laws, Judge Rush R. Sloane says:

What a singular oversight in legislation! Is it not remarkable that in this long period of years some of the state officials, the codifiers of the statutes, or the members of the constitutional convention of 1851, among whom were many of the ablest lawyers of the state, should not have discovered it?

We can now understand that it was because there was no law which required a particular form or device, that there were so many different devices used upon the seals of our state during this long period of years. In the absence of any act or statute upon this subject, any one who was aware of the repeal of the act of 1803 could secure a seal according to his caprice or interest; and this evidently was the result, as we find that about the time of the inauguration of the canal system in Ohio, the canal or river with the canal-boat upon it, first appeared on our state seal. The mountain, as it was designated in the act of 1803, has never appeared





SEAL OF THE NORTHWEST  
TERRITORY.



FIRST SEAL OF OHIO.



THE PRESENT SEAL OF OHIO.



SEAL OF 1866.



SEAL OF OHIO.  
From a print made about 1860.



on any of the seals of the state, nor has it figured in the coat of arms of the state, so far as I have been able to discover; but on the seal provided under that act, as well as the seals and coats of arms of later statutes, in conformity to the practice under the former and the language of the latter, it has always been "a range of mountains," which is more appropriate to Ohio, as the first-born of the Ordinance of 1787.

It is useless to attempt to give a description of all of these devices, which had their origin in individual taste and not in any statute. You will see on most of them the date "1802," or "1803," in cardinal numbers. On some you will see a broad-horn floating on a river; and later, the canal-boat and canal.

Judge Sloane does not refer to the traditional origin of the seal. He seems to accept the view advanced by other writers who explain that the range of mountains represents the Alleghanies, over which came the pioneers, that the river is the Ohio in the valley of which they laid the foundation of the new state, fittingly symbolized in the rising sun.

The act of 1866 provided for an elaborate coat of arms, and the following motto to be inscribed on the seal: "Imperium in Imperio,"—an empire within an empire, or a government within a government, a sentiment that gave offense to many people and led to the repeal of the law in 1868 and the substitution of the present act which differs but little from the law of 1803.

No motto is now provided for either the seal or the coat of arms of the state. Ohio is therefore without a motto.

For a very complete account of the evolution of the great seal of the state of Ohio, the reader is referred to Judge Sloane's address on that subject, published in the "Ohio Centennial Celebration, 1903."

## THE FLAG OF OHIO.

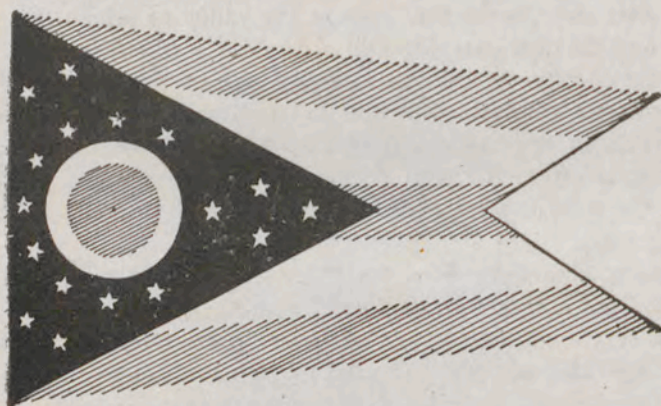
The initial number of *The Ohio Magazine* says, editorially:

Many Ohioans may not be aware that their state has a flag, and among those who have been aware of it from the enactment of the law a disposition has been manifested to regard it with scant courtesy—more's the pity. It has been asserted with a great show of national patriotism, that the stars and stripes "ought to be good enough" for Ohio. But the good people who have thus expressed themselves have never suggested substituting the seal of the United States for the seal of Ohio, and have never objected to the latter on the ground that it places narrow and local restrictions on the scope of patriotism, as has been charged with reference to the flag. But if a state of the Union is to have a seal of its own, why not a flag? The fact is that both are fitting emblems of a commonwealth that is fully able to justify its separate and peculiar existence, as well as its identity as a part of the federal Union.



Those who visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in the summer of 1901 may have noticed the flag displayed at the Ohio building. It was designed by John Eisemann, architect, and approved by the Exposition Commission. It had no legal status, however, until the following year. On April 1, 1902, W. S. McKinnon, Speaker of the House of Representatives and a member of the Ohio Pan-American Exposition Commission, introduced a bill authorizing and describing the flag. This became a law May 9th of the same year. The following is the essential text of the act:

The flag of the State of Ohio shall be pennant shaped. It shall have three red and two white horizontal stripes; the union of the flag shall be seventeen five-pointed stars, white, in a blue triangular field, the base



FLAG OF OHIO.

of which shall be the staff end or vertical edge of the flag, and the apex of which shall be the center of the middle red stripe. The stars shall be grouped around a red disc superimposed upon a white circular "O."  
\* \* \* The proportional dimensions of the flag and of its various parts shall be according to the official design thereof on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

In the design placed on file in accordance with the above law, the dimensions are summarized as follows:

A rectangle that will include the flag is thirteen parts long and eight parts wide. In other words, it is one and five-eighths as long as it is wide. The red stripes are each one part in width. The two white stripes occupy equal portions of what is left of the flag. The blue triangular union measures eight parts from base to apex. The red disc is two parts in diameter; the width of the white ring about it is one-half part. The distance from the apex of the blue field to the apex of the triangular cut



of the tail of the flag is two parts. The stars are grouped as in the cut of the flag.

The symbolism of the flag is in part somewhat fanciful and obscure. The designer has explained it, substantially as follows:

The triangles formed by the main lines of the flag represent the hills and valleys, as typified in the State seal, and the stripes the roads and waterways. The stars, indicating the thirteen original states of the Union, are grouped about the circle which represents the original Northwest Territory, and that Ohio was the seventeenth State admitted into the Union is shown by adding the four more stars. The white circle with its red center, not only represents the initial letter of Ohio, but is suggestive of its being the "Buckeye" State.

In design this standard resembles the Cuban flag. The field and the stripes in form and number are essentially the same. Change red to blue, and blue to red, remove the stars and substitute for the disc and circular "O" a single star, and we have the pennant form of the Cuban flag. This similarity is historically fitting. A United States senator from Ohio introduced the resolution that made the people of Cuba free and independent. Ohio's sons rendered distinguished service on land and sea. An Ohio President conducted the Spanish-American war to a triumphant conclusion.



## SCARLET CARNATION AND OHIO BUCKEYE.

### THE STATE FLOWER OF OHIO.

While "state flowers" are becoming somewhat numerous, comparatively few have been made such by legal enactment. The resolution "relative to a floral emblem for Ohio" was adopted February 3, 1904. It provides "that the scarlet carnation be adopted as the state flower of Ohio as a token of love and reverence for the memory of William McKinley." The resolution was introduced by Hon. Elijah W. Hill, of East Liverpool, O. Its purposes are set forth in his address.

*Speech of Hon. Elijah W. Hill, of Columbiana county, author of the resolution making the scarlet carnation the state flower of Ohio, delivered in the Ohio House of Representatives, January 26, 1904.*

MR SPEAKER:—It is not in anticipation of opposition that I speak in favor of this resolution, but since it is no mean thing we are about to pass upon, it may be well to stop a moment in contemplation of that which is before us. True, it is not a weighty matter of state that we consider; no state policy whose failure or success will affect the trend of the life of our citizens. Yet, it is one of those amenities that go to make the sweetness and niceties of our existence. Though there be not much in any one of them, yet in the aggregate they have much to do with our refinement and culture; they brighten our dull hours, strengthen our hearts and stimulate our hopes. Who would banish them from us? Who would tear down our ideals and leave us only the sordid essentials?

We propose in this resolution to name for Ohio a floral emblem in whose beauty and fragrance all Ohioans may be reminded of home, their common ties and all they may hold dear. Flowers, ever the emblem of beauty, the harbinger of hope and love, have been typical always of men's



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*Scarlet Carnation and Ohio Buckeye.*

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9

best wishes, hopes and ambitions and the typification of life immortal. Truly one of our English poets has sung—

Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining,  
Far from the voices of teachers and divines,  
My soul would find in flowers of God's ordaining,  
Priests, sermons, shrines.

In our great seal of state we have the emblem of authority; in its flag, the banner that shows our political entity; in the buckeye, a soub-



OHIO'S STATE FLOWER.

riquet used in comradeship and fellowship. Once applied in derision, by good natured acceptance it has become significant and honorable. Now each of us proudly says, "I am a Buckeye." It is the "Tom," "Dick" and "Jack" appellation of our fellows who choose not to address us in more stately terms.

It is not the purpose in adopting a state flower to usurp the place of the buckeye. We love the term "Buckeye," its traditions and history. It is to fill another place in the hearts of our people that we seek to establish among us an emblem, not for the use of the stranger as much as for ourselves. It is our fraternal feeling that we would symbolize. In our state



flower we would say to each other, We are brother Ohioans and in this flower we have fraternal greeting.

Not all peoples have floral emblems. Customs grow slowly and events lead to their adoption. England has the rose; France has the lily; Ireland, the shamrock, and Scotland the thistle. These flowers awaken in the hearts of the natives of these countries memories of home, fireside, childhood days, sweet sorrows, family ties and the incidents of the land of their nativity. To these ends we seek to adopt the scarlet carnation as Ohio's floral emblem.

It is not a native of our own state or country. Its history takes us back to the cradle of mankind, and before him it may have existed. We learn of it on the banks of the Euphrates, in Egypt, in Greece, in Italy, and later in France and England. Thence, ever accompanying and keeping pace with the progress of civilization, it came to our shores, always loved, admired, prized. The Greeks named it *Dianthus*, the divine flower. It is beautiful and fragrant, a flower of no mean history, and no Ohioan may blush for its adoption as the flower of his state.

Its popularity among our people is unequalled by any other flower. It is used in personal adorning, in decorating our homes and our festive occasions. It knows neither rich nor poor; is common to all and is accessible at all seasons. It seems to live but to show forth its bloom, for sparse is its foliage, slender is its stem. Its bloom seems to overtax its strength, hence its inclination to droop. Its very energy in blooming frequently overcrowds its calyx, bursts asunder that physical receptacle of its being, and so hastens its decay. This recalls to us the intenseness of the Ohioan and his life, of those who not only recently, but in all times, in giving forth their fullness of life, have snapped the vital thread of existence.

We may differ in race, in intellect, in complexion,— we may dissent in philosophy, religion and politics, but alike is the color of the blood in our veins; so let the scarlet of our state flower be representative of that blood, and remind us ever of our common humanity.

Events always have their immediate cause, and that which immediately leads to the adoption of this flower as our state emblem was the love for it by our lamented McKinley. To him it was a daily companion. It is so associated with his memory in the hearts of our people that we feel it meet and appropriate to adopt it as our state flower, as a token of love and reverence to his memory. We who treasure his memory,— we who entered into his life and knew him in his day would have this flower thus enshrined. His greatness, growing greater to all each day, calls forth a memorial to him, that greatness being the full roundedness of character,— unlike that of a genius,—a greatness, great in its fullness of manhood.



Such a character causes us to say to our youth: Be like him. To associate the memory of such an one with our floral emblem is a fitting thing to do.

Then, for its beauty, its fragrance and its fitness, let it be adopted as the state flower of Ohio; and let the action of its adoption be to the memory of William McKinley. May the scarlet carnation, as our state flower, emulate us all to deeds that will represent the good that is within us.

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### THE OHIO BUCKEYE.

It is somewhat singular, but true nevertheless, that the average Ohioan is not able to point out with certainty the tree whose name is the soubriquet of his state. In the popular descriptions, fact and fancy, science and oratory are so promiscuously blended that there is nothing remarkable in the resulting confusion.

F. Andrew Michaux, the eminent French botanist who visited this country in 1807, was somewhat unfortunate in his description of the Ohio Buckeye, or *pavia Ohioensis*. He says:

This species of the horse chestnut, which is mentioned by no author that has hitherto treated of the trees and plants of North America, is unknown in the Atlantic parts of the United States. I have found it only beyond the mountains, and particularly on the banks of the Ohio for an interval of about 100 miles, between Pittsburg and Marietta, where it is extremely common. It is called "buckeye" by the inhabitants, but as this name has been given to the *pavia lutea*, I have denominated it "Ohio buckeye" because it is most abundant on the banks of this river, and have prefixed the synonym of "American horse chestnut" because it proved to be a proper horse chestnut by its fruit, which is prickly like that of the Asiatic species instead of that of the *paviae*.

The ordinary stature of the American horse chestnut is ten or twelve feet, but it sometimes equals thirty or thirty-five feet in height and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter. The leaves are palmated and consist of five leaflets parting from a common center, unequal in size, oval-acuminate and irregularly toothed. The entire length of the leaf is nine or ten inches, and its breadth six or eight inches.

The bloom of this tree is brilliant. Its flowers appear early in the spring and are collected in numerous white bunches. The fruit is one of the same color with that of the common horse chestnut and of the large buckeye, and of about half the size. It is contained in fleshy, prickly capsules, and is ripe in the beginning of autumn.

On the trunk of the largest trees the bark is blackish and the cellular integument is impregnated with a venomous and disagreeable odor. The wood is white, soft and wholly useless.



The Ohio buckeye tree reaches an average height of considerably more than twelve feet, but the greatest error of the French botanist is in the description of the bloom. This is far from "brilliant." The flowers are inconspicuous, never white, always a yellowish green. Michaux makes amends in part for his mistake in describing the above by inserting a plate of a cluster of flowers which are not white, as stated in the text, but yel-



LEAVES AND BLOOM OF THE OHIO BUCKEYE.

lowish green as seen in nature. For ornamental purposes the tree has nothing to make it preferred to the horse chestnut.

As these two trees are frequently confused in the popular mind, the following discriminating description from "Our Native Trees," by Harriet L. Keeler, is here reproduced:

The horse-chestnut is European, the buckeye native. The horse-chestnut is seven-fingered, the buckeye five-fingered. The horse-chestnut is the sturdier tree, the leaves are larger, rougher, the flowers



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*Scarlet Carnation and Ohio Buckeye.*

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13

LEAVES AND FLOWERS OF THE HORSE CHESTNUT.





much more profuse and more beautiful than those of the buckeye. It is a fact well known that European plants — herbs or trees — if they flourish in America at all are very likely to produce sturdier plants than the native representatives of the same genus. \* \* \* \* The horse-chestnut is stronger than the buckeye. There is a certain delicacy of fibre inseparable from all American native life. Perhaps some day the biologist will read the riddle.

How the buckeye got its name is quite obvious. "When the shell cracks and exposes to view the rich brown nut with the pale brown scar, the resemblance to the half-opened eye of a deer is not fancied but real. From this resemblance came the name buckeye."

How it happened that Ohio was called the Buckeye State is not so certainly known. Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the pioneer historian of Marietta, in describing the ceremonies attending the opening of the first court of the Northwest Territory, September 2, 1788, mentions the presence of a large body of Indians, representing some of the most powerful tribes of the northwest, who had come for the purpose of making a treaty. These sons of the forest were much impressed with the ceremonials. They especially admired the bearing of the high sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, a man of splendid physique, who with drawn sword, led the procession, and called him "Hetuck," which in our language signifies "big buckeye." This expression of admiration was afterward frequently applied to Col. Sproat, "and became a sort of nickname by which he was familiarly known among his associates."

"That," says the historian, "was certainly the first known application to an individual in the sense now used, but there is no evidence that the name continued to be so used and applied from that time forward, or that it became a fixed and accepted soubriquet of the state and people until more than half a century afterwards; during all of which time the buckeye continued to be an object of more or less interest, and as immigration made its way across the state, and the settlements extended into the rich valleys where it was found by travellers and explorers, and was by them carried back to the east and shown as a rare curiosity from what was then known as the 'far west,' possessing certain medical properties for which it was highly prized. But the name never became fully crystallized until 1840, when in the crucible of what is known as the 'bitterest, longest and most extraordinary political contest ever waged in the United States,' the name Buckeye became a fixed soubriquet of the State of Ohio and its people, known and understood wherever either is spoken of, and likely to continue as long as either shall be remembered or the English language endures."

The Ohio campaign opened at Columbus, February 22, 1840. Among





FRUIT OF THE OHIO BUCKEYE.



the striking devices to attract attention was a log cabin from Union county, "built of buckeye logs, upon a wagon drawn in the procession by horses." Within the cabin and on the roof the jolly campaigners sang a song composed by Otway Curry for the occasion, the words of which were in part as follows:

O where, tell me where  
Was your buckeye cabin made?

\* \* \* \*

'Twas built among the merry boys  
Who wield the plough and spade,  
Where the log-cabins stand,  
In the bonnie buckeye shade.

Oh what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?

\* \* \* \*

We'll wheel it to the capital and place it there elate,  
For a *token* and a *sign* of the bonnie Buckeye State.

While this remarkable campaign did much to fix the appellation and give it wide currency, there is evidence that its significance was generally well understood at a much earlier date. Cyrus P. Bradley, while in Ohio in the summer of 1835, made this entry in his journal:

We were shown many specimens of the buckeye, the shrub or tree from which the inhabitants of Ohio derive their national soubriquet. It bears a round nut, which is covered with an outer rind or shell, and on whose surface appears a white circular spot like the pupil of the eye.

This shows conclusively that the emblematic significance of the buckeye was known at least five years before the Tippecanoe campaign. Just when it was first applied to the state of Ohio and its citizenship, is a problem for the local historian of the future.

In the light of the foregoing statements, we must not take too literally many of the fanciful things that have been said and written of the buckeye. It is true, as Dr. Drake observes, that "it is not merely a native of the West, but peculiar to it; has received from the botanist the specific name of *Ohioensis*, from its abundance in our beautiful valley; and is the only tree of our whole forest that does not grow elsewhere." It was never extensively used, however, for many of the other qualities that he enumerates in his entertaining and inspiring address at a banquet given in Cincinnati, on the occasion of the forty-fourth anniversary of the admission of Ohio into the Union. The wood, which is light, soft and strong, has been used for bowls and artificial limbs. The bark has certain medicinal qualities. The fruit, though not edible, is beautiful to look upon. Though inferior in its foliage to the horse chestnut and the sugar maple, it can



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*Scarlet Carnation and Ohio Buckeye.*

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17

be trained into an attractive shade tree. All things considered, the name of no other tree of our primeval forest, perhaps, could more appropriately have been chosen as the soubriquet of Ohio.

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For interesting and very appreciative descriptions of the buckeye, see the following:

Howe's "Historical Collections," Vol. 1, pages 210-7. In these pages will be found a description by William M. Farrar, including the address by Dr. Drake.

"The Ohio Magazine" for August, 1906. Here will be found under the caption "Ohio Tree Family," a fine article by Lena Kline Reed, appropriately illustrated, in which is told the story of the Ohio buckeye tree.

Vol. IX of the New International Encyclopædia, page 576, contains fine illustrations of the Ohio buckeye and the horse chestnut.



## OHIO'S JEWELS AND McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

### OHIO'S JEWELS.

At the northwest corner of the Capitol building, in Columbus, stands a group of bronze statues on a substantial and symmetrical pedestal of granite. The figures about the central shaft are statues of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stanton, Garfield, Hayes and Chase. Surmounting the shaft is an effigy of Cornelia, the Roman matron, mother of the famous Gracchi. Near the top of the shaft are inscribed her words as handed down by the historians, "These are my jewels."

The story is so familiar that it need scarcely be repeated here. Cornelia lived in the early days of the Roman republic. She was famous for her culture, refinement and devotion to her children. One day she was visited by a patrician lady friend, arrayed in costly raiment and decked with brilliant gems. After exhibiting the latter, the guest said:

"Cornelia, where are your jewels? I should like to see them."

"And I shall be delighted to show them to you," was the reply.

With some pretext she beguiled her visitor until her two sons, fresh from school, entered the room. Then, her face beaming with motherly pride, she led forward the Gracchi boys and said, "These are my jewels."

The boys afterwards grew up to manhood and gave up their lives in the service of their country.

General Roeliff Brinkerhoff suggested this interesting group of statuary. In his "Recollections of a Lifetime" he has described the inception and evolution of

"OUR JEWELS."

The genesis of this monument in brief, was as follows:

In February, 1891, at a banquet in Columbus, of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, I was put upon the program to respond



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*Ohio's Jewels and McKinley Memorial.*

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19

to the toast: "Ohio at the Columbian Exposition." I had no time for preparation, but as I was last on the list of speakers I did not worry myself, as the chances were I would not be reached, and in any event, the hour would be so late that I could get off with very few words. However, as the speaking traveled my way, I began to think how best to present Ohio at the fair, and the more I thought about it the more difficult it seemed to show any special pre-eminence for our state.

Ohio, as a whole, could not be excelled, but when I tried to enter into particulars it was not easy to show superiority, for some other state could do as well or better, and I began to get nervous. All at once, however, it flashed into my mind that it was not bigness or material resources that gave renown to a nation as much as the character of its men and women, and I remembered Greece and Palestine, and my speech was ready, for in men of international renown Ohio was peerless among the states. At eleven o'clock, when my turn came, I amplified my idea, and wound up with the suggestion that Ohio should be represented at the fair by a group of statuary, in the center of which should be a noble matron to represent Ohio, and around her should be such children as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Chase, Stanton, and Garfield; and then upon the pedestal should be engraved the proud utterance of Cornelia, the "Mother of the Gracchi," "These are my Jewels." A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the legislature to adopt the suggestion, and appropriate the funds necessary to put in granite and bronze.

Later on, in December, I was invited by the trustees of the reformatory to go with them to Canton to meet Governor-elect McKinley, and with us was the architect of the reformatory, Captain Levi T. Schofield, who was also the creator of the soldiers' monument at Cleveland, Ohio. At dinner in Canton I was next to Captain Schofield, and it occurred to me to tell him about my proposed monument, and ask him what he thought of it. It struck him favorably, and subsequently he wrote me he had made drawings for it, and these he brought with him later, at a meeting of the board in Columbus. All seemed pleased, and I proposed to Schofield that we go over to the capitol and show it to the adjutant-general. General Pocock took to it with enthusiasm, and asked me to write him a letter explaining fully the proposed monument, which I did on my return home. The result was, he presented the matter to the state commission, and through them to the legislature, and the required appropriation of \$25,000 was made, and in due time the monument was completed and I was called upon to dedicate it.

As to the merits or demerits of the monument as a work of art, I do not care to consider here. Suffice it to say it served its purpose, and gave to Ohio a pre-eminence which no one disputed, which was its sole





"THESE ARE MY JEWELS."



purpose so far as I was concerned. After the fair was over the monument was removed to Columbus, where General Hayes was added to the group.

The Ohio monument, apparently, had its origin in the inspirations of an after-dinner speech, and to a large extent that is a fact; and yet I am not sure but the inspiration, after all, had its origin in my decorations at Washington City in 1865, at the jollification in the celebration of Lee's surrender, which I have already described. "Ohio's Quota" contained all the figures on the monument except Chase and Garfield.\*

ADDRESS OF GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF

*At the Dedication of the Ohio Monument, Jackson Park, Chicago,  
September 14, 1893.*

We, the citizens of Ohio, have met to-day in this pantheon of the nations to remember and honor our own great state. Whilst we are Americans, and proud of our nationality, we are also proud to believe that in the galaxy of states there is no star brighter than Ohio. Nowhere on the rounded globe is there another block of land of the size of Ohio which equals it in all the essentials required for the abode of civilized men. In fertility of soil, in diversity of products, in mines of coal and iron, in quarries of stone, in healthfulness of climate, in beauty of landscape, in accessibility of location by water and by land, she is absolutely peerless.

Leaving out the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, which are alien rather than native, and are the creations of commerce and not the children of a state, Ohio is easily the greatest state in the Union in population and wealth, and always will be.

Whilst we remember all this, and are proud to remember it, we also remember and are glad to remember that the highest glory of a state or nation is not in bigness, but in mind, as manifested and represented by its men and women.

Two thousand years ago that contracted peninsula in the Aegean Sea was but a speck in size compared with the surrounding countries, and yet, to-day, in architecture and in art, in oratory and in song, in literature and in philosophy, and in all that makes a nation truly great, the republics of Greece are the models of the world.

Two thousand years ago, and for a thousand years before, Palestine was but a handbreadth on the continent of Asia, between the Jordan and the sea; and yet in all the nations of the world's annals the Hebrew is the most memorable and the most potential.

So in a concourse of nations, the highest claim for recognition must be mind and not matter — men and not things. So in this concourse of nations in which we are now gathered, Ohio is not ashamed to present her achievements in comparison with the proudest, both in matter and in mind;

\* At this celebration General Brinkerhoff had displayed illuminated portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan over which was the inscription "Ohio's Quota."



for around us to-day, in every department of human endeavor, the image and the superscription of Ohio is pre-eminent.

To-day, however, in the dedication of this monumental group, we call attention to the fact that in men of international renown, Ohio is absolutely peerless among the states and nations of this western hemisphere. Like the constellation of Orion in the heavens, we have six stars of resplendent magnitude, and in the inventory of our treasures, "these are our jewels."

Who they are and what they were is known to all mankind, and therefore for the purposes of this exposition, a biographical description is not necessary, but for the purposes of this gathering of Ohio people, it seems proper for those who knew them, not only to bear testimony to their pre-eminence as soldiers and statesmen, but also to give personal recollections of acquaintance with them. I knew them all, and some of them intimately. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan are the only soldiers who ever attained the full rank of general, in the United States, since the organization of our government. In the splendor of their achievements, they have never been equaled upon this continent, and have never been surpassed by the soldiers of any other continent. They were not only great soldiers, but they were also patriotic citizens, and never thought a thought or dreamed a dream, that was disloyal to liberty or the institutions of their native land.

So with Chase, Stanton, and Garfield; they were not only statesmen of the highest rank, but they were also noble-minded gentlemen in all the relations of life. Mr. Chase, mentally, morally and physically, was the noblest man, I think, I have ever known. He was the friend of my youth, and the friend of my manhood, and I knew him better than any other public man of high position. He was my political god-father, and I followed his banner until he died. As an anti-slavery leader before the war, as a financial organizer during the war, he had no equal. As a statesman, as a patriot and as a Christian gentleman, I do not know of any one since Washington, more worthy of honor by the nation or more worthy of imitation by coming generations.

Edwin M. Stanton, next to Lincoln, in my judgment, rendered more important service in subduing the Rebellion than any other man. Never in the history of the nations, has there been a war secretary of larger ability, or greater devotion to the cause he represented. He was the right hand of the President in the great struggle, and a century hence, when history can be written in truer proportions than is possible now, the name of Stanton in the great rebellion will be next to Lincoln. No one, perhaps, in the great struggle was more misunderstood than Mr. Stanton. To the multitude he seemed harsh, and to many cruel, and even now to the majority of Americans, I apprehend such ideas are more or less dominant, but to those who were near enough to him to know him intimately, and I was one of them, there was no man more kind, or considerate, or appreciative. To drones, or laggards, or shirks, he was merciless, but to every one, high or low, who was efficient, and sought to do his duty, he was always a friend. Of those upon our monument, there is no one, perhaps, of wider international renown than President Garfield. The pathos of his death, as much as the achievements of his life, has made him immortal. No man in this generation was endowed by nature with larger gifts, and no one, probably, ever came to the office



of president better equipped for the discharge of its duties, and, therefore, the calamity of his taking off has filled the world with sorrow. I was associated with him in many ways before the war, during the war, and after the war, and a more attractive man I have never known. I doubt if any man in public or in private life had more friends and fewer enemies than James A. Garfield.

In conclusion, let me say that we as citizens of Ohio have reason to thank God and rejoice that we have a heritage so glorious as the memories of the men we celebrate to-day. The emulation of examples like these makes nations great, and keeps them so. The soil out of which such men have grown is good to be born on, good to die for, and good to be buried in.—*Brinkerhoff's "Recollections of a Lifetime."* pp. 331-5.

### McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

An imposing statue of William McKinley occupies a commanding position at the western entrance to the State House grounds, Columbus, O. The entire cost of this work of art was \$50,000, one-half of which was contributed by the citizens of the capital city, and one-half by the State through an appropriation by the General Assembly.

The statue was unveiled September 14, 1906, in the presence of 50,000 people. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt, drew the silken cord that released the draping flags from the statue of bronze. In the evening eloquent addresses were delivered by Judge William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. John W. Daniel, United States senator, from Virginia.

The memorial is in the form of an arc of a circle. In the center is the pedestal surmounted by a figure of heroic size representing President McKinley, as he delivered his last address at the Pan-American Exposition. At each end and connected with the central pedestal by a granite bench are bronze groups of allegorical figures, "intended to typify American ideas and sentiments that underlie good government."

"On the right is the type of physical force and human energy in repose—beside whom is seated the youth of the coming generation in the attitude of intense study—counseled by the practical wisdom of maturity. Together they typify prosperity through progress.

"On the left is a beautiful figure of a woman, typical of those noble attributes of heart and home for which this country stands and which were exemplified in the man toward whom she looks. Her left hand, protectingly encircling the maiden at her side, places above the emblems of war (sword and helmet) the palm of peace. The maiden holds in her hand a wreath. This group is intended to symbolize the tribute of the people to McKinley."



On the stone work on either side of the statue of McKinley are quotations from his last address. On the left:

*"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."*



McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

On the right:

*"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors; and like blessings to all the peoples and all the powers of earth."*



## TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Soon after the organization of the Library Commission under the law of 1896, the Board entered upon the consideration of ways and means to make the library more accessible to the people. It was agreed that inasmuch as the institution is supported by general taxation, all citizens of the State, as nearly as possible, should enjoy alike the privileges of the library. They already had free access to books on the shelves for purposes of reference, but the members of the Board were unanimously of the opinion that something should be done to make the material in the library more readily available to those living remote from the State Capital.

It was decided that every encouragement, consistent with limited appropriations, should be extended to this class of prospective patrons by furnishing information from the reference department through the mails. A circulating department also was opened on equal terms to all citizens. Books were sent out by mail and express, the borrowers paying transportation both ways.

The traveling library system, already in operation in a few other states, was considered. No appropriations had been made for that specific purpose, but ample warrant was found for its establishment in the following clause of the law:

The Board of Library Commissioners shall \* \* \* make such rules for the government of the library and the use of its books and other property of the library as they may deem necessary."

In order that the library might enter upon its larger mission to the State, the traveling library system was introduced. On November 6, 1896, the first traveling library in Ohio was sent to a women's club in



Mt. Vernon, Miss Nora Mulvane, Librarian. Unheralded it prepared the way for thousands to follow. The second traveling library went to a similar organization in Piqua, November 12, Miss Mary M. Jones, Librarian. The first sent to a school went to Adelphi, J. B. Selig, Superintendent, librarian. Yankee Hill was the first rural school to patronize this department, Elba Pence, teacher and librarian. The first traveling library drawn by a farmers' organization went to Darby Grange, No. 729, West Jefferson, W. H. Hamilton, lecturer and librarian.

The Legislature at its regular session in 1898 appropriated \$4,000



Four Traveling Libraries have been issued to D. C. Bundy, Barnesville, Ohio, for the use of Belmont Grange.

for traveling libraries. This help was most opportune. It at once relieved the drain on the State Library and made it possible to meet the growing demand with books selected for this new department.

The subsequent history of the traveling library in Ohio has been a record of uninterrupted and accelerating growth. It is steadily and satisfactorily accomplishing the purposes of its founders. No other work undertaken by the state in recent years has done so much to stimulate a library interest among the people. Through this agency books have gone out to those who need them most—to communities that have no local library privileges. No explanation is necessary to demonstrate that a well chosen collection of books in such a community may become an influence for good and a stimulus to better things.



As will be seen by reference to the application forms, organization and the appointment of a local librarian are necessary before a traveling library may be received from the State Library. These preparatory steps and the experience that comes through the practical management of a small collection of books, naturally encourage organization of a more permanent character. It is eminently fitting that the State should do this missionary work. Where patrons cannot afford to go to the books, books at the trifling expense of transportation should go to the patrons.



For five years the Members of this Club, The Athenians, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, have found the Traveling Library indispensable in their work.

If it is the duty of the State to educate, it is likewise its duty, within reasonable limits, to furnish the means of education.

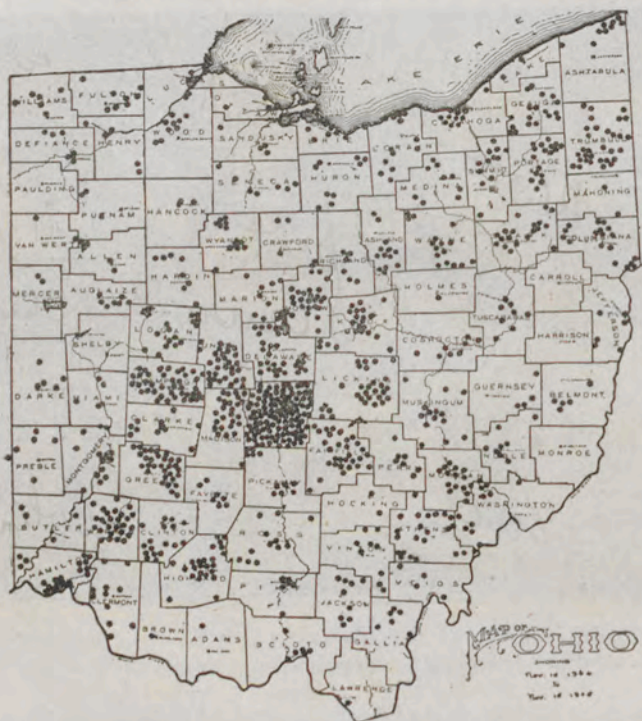
One of the great advantages of the traveling library system is the facility it provides for exchange. When the books have been used by one organization they can readily be transferred to another, and this exchange can be carried on almost indefinitely. In time the patrons of one community have thus the opportunity, at small expense, to read many books.

In Ohio, when the books in a traveling library are returned to the State Library they are not kept intact as a collection, but are placed on shelves in the order of their classification. From these shelves traveling libraries are made up and sent to different parts of the State. This



makes additional work for those who issue the libraries, but at the same time enables them to make selections that are more satisfactory.

A permanent record is kept of the traveling libraries issued and lists of the books included in each are constantly at hand for reference. They serve as a guide in sending out traveling libraries to organizations that have already had one or more of these. These records complete, together with map here produced on small scale, continually furnish tangible evidence of what this department is actually accomplishing.



Dots on above Map indicate points to which 1,027 Free Traveling Libraries (36,000 volumes) were issued from Ohio State Library in 1905. (In 1906, 1,106 libraries, aggregating 40,007 volumes, were issued.)

Since the introduction of this system by the State, it has been utilized in different localities as a successful agency in the distribution of books. The Public Library of Cincinnati, which, under the present special act is open to the people of Hamilton County, first extended the sphere of its activities by the establishment of delivery stations. Recently it has supplemented these with a number of traveling libraries that are doing excellent work. The free traveling libraries of Franklin County, organized in 1898, under the direction of Judge Tod B. Gallo-



*Traveling Library Department.*

29

way, have been welcome visitors to the rural schools of the county. The Brumback County Library of Van Wert has inaugurated a traveling library system of its own with gratifying results. This system will doubtless be introduced in other sections of the state. It is remarkably elastic and readily adapts itself to local conditions.

The statistical table exhibits the steady growth of the Traveling Library Department of the Ohio State Library. According to the Year Book for 1907, issued by the League of Library Commissions, Ohio



Library in Union Township High School, Union County, where Traveling Library books are always to be found. J. A. Yealey, Supt.

leads all states of the Union in the number of traveling libraries issued annually and the communities reached by this method of book distribution. For the year ending November 15, 1906, 1,106 traveling libraries, aggregating 40,007 volumes, were issued to 796 different communities. These traveling libraries were distributed as follows: To women's clubs 187; to schools 526; to granges, 110; to independent study clubs, 126; to religious organizations, 94; to libraries, 27; to men's clubs, 26.

The following explanatory notes, sent out in response to inquiries, define the traveling library, set forth its objects, and state the conditions under which it is loaned:



## TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

OBJECTS: 1.—To furnish good literature to the public. 2.—To strengthen small libraries. 3.—To create an interest in the establishment of new libraries.

A traveling library is a collection of from twenty-five to thirty-five books sent out by the State Library to a reading club, an association of citizens, a board of education, or a public library, to be kept four months, with privilege of renewal.

On receipt of a request on the forms furnished by the State Library, properly filled by the members of the club, the officers of the free public library, board of education, or other association, the books will be shipped. The parties receiving the books must pay transportation both ways.



Troy Ministerial Association. Rev. W. H. Wehrly, Librarian.  
The Association has been issuing Traveling Library books for the past six years.

No catalogues of books in the circulating department of the State Library are sent to patrons for the following reasons: 1.—We have no appropriation for the publication of a catalogue. 2.—We are frequently adding new books, and a catalogue would not show what could be furnished. 3.—Thousands of books are continually in circulation, and we should rarely be able to furnish the list made from a catalogue.

Where patrons desire it, a list of books can be made in accordance with general directions and submitted for approval before the Traveling Library is shipped.

If a list of books desired is sent with the application, it will be furnished as nearly as possible; if only the general subjects are named, books relating to those subjects will be sent.

The Ohio State Library desires a wider circulation for its Traveling Libraries. Those wishing to borrow them should address a card or letter to the State Librarian, requesting application forms and instructions.



## INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED WITH TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The following instructions are sent with each traveling library to the person selected to take charge of the collection of books:—

We do not presume that you need any specific directions in regard to your duties as librarian of this collection of books. Your good judgment and appreciation of the purposes for which the Traveling Library Department of the Ohio State Library has been established will be the best guide to your work.

Your position, however, is not without its opportunity. You may make this little library an influence for good while it is in your charge. A general rule that you may safely follow is compressed into a single sentence:—Keep the books in circulation and do not lose them. If a book is lying idle, try to think of some one in the community who would be interested in it and read it. If the members of your organization are not using all the books, there may be others to whom they could be safely loaned and who would appreciate the opportunity to read them. The traveling library movement is missionary in character.

You will find it advantageous to have shelves provided for the books. This can be done at trifling expense. If more shelf room is provided than will accommodate the books sent you, the additional space can be used for other books donated or loaned to your organization. You may thus lay the foundation for a permanent local library. Here is your opportunity. You "have only to reach forth to it" and it is yours. Some kind of a library is possible in every community.

The best return that you can make for the loan of this library is a report showing that the books have been widely circulated and read.

## NOTES TO PROSPECTIVE PATRONS.

Remember that it is easy and inexpensive to borrow a traveling library. You have only to request the printed blanks from the State Librarian, fill them in accordance with directions, return them and pay transportation. The State Library will do the rest.

It is believed that many small libraries will find it most advantageous to borrow and place on their shelves for use of patrons one or more traveling libraries. A number have already done so.

County libraries with small revenue for books may borrow traveling libraries and distribute them to various parts of the county. They will prove cheap and efficient aid in the organization of county work.

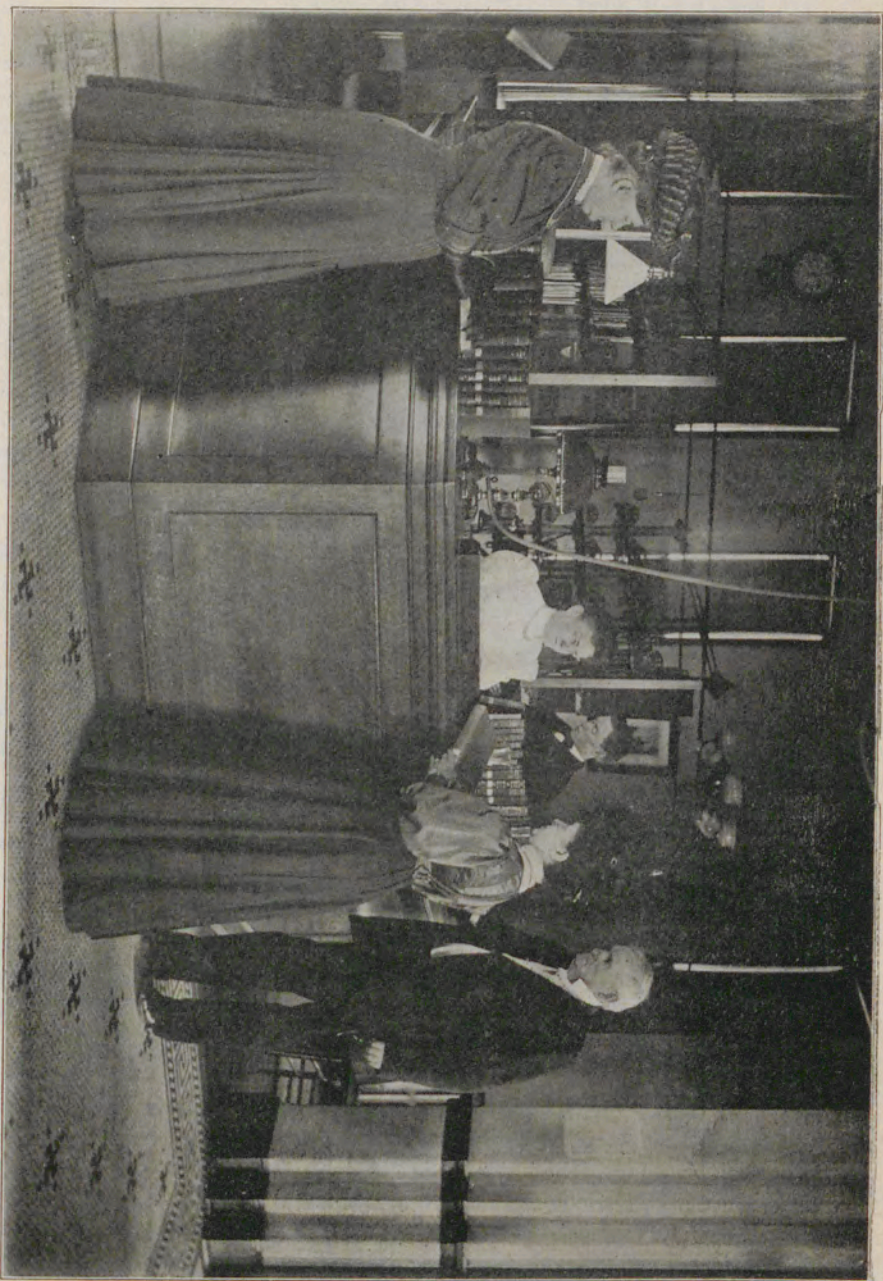
In no instances, perhaps, have traveling libraries been more successfully used than in rural schools, under the administration of progressive township superintendents. Prof. A. B. Graham, of the Ohio State University, former superintendent of the schools of Springfield township, Clark County, Ohio, in the following communication tells how the traveling libraries may be used to build up permanent libraries in the country schools.





Twice Five Club of Logan, Ohio. — Appreciative patrons of the Traveling Library Department of the Ohio State Library.





Wilmington Public Library, Miss Minnie Farren, Librarian. This library has used about one thousand volumes from the Traveling Library Department of the Ohio State Library.



## THE VALUE OF THE TRAVELING LIBRARY IN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

BY PROF. A. B. GRAHAM.

At the newsstand or department store book counter are found hundreds of cheaply bound volumes of standard fiction for adults. Not infrequently they are printed on the cheapest wood paper that in a few months becomes as yellow as a manuscript of the middle ages.

Sartor Resartus, John Halifax 'Gentleman, Mill on the Floss, Se-same and Lilies, The Pilot, Knickerbocker's History of New York, Ramona, The Scarlet Letter, Adam Bede and many other good books of this kind, purchased at bargain counters often occupy shelf room in district school libraries to the exclusion of more modern, standard, well written books for children of an age to be found in such schools. Dollar after dollar has been spent to purchase such books as are adapted to adult minds only or to those much older than most children of the elementary grades. Cheapness, the number of books, and their appearance on the shelves are quite as often considered as the tastes, interest, and understanding of the child. Every book selected for school libraries, permanent or traveling, should be subjected to the test of adaptability, utility, and proper ideals.

That libraries might be started in township schools, the law, prior to 1902, permitted township boards of education to spend seventy-five dollars from the contingent fund. Very few boards took advantage of this section of the law. Prior to 1902 rural school houses had been furnished with all kinds of practically useless apparatus, simply because enough interest was created to purchase them.

Libraries can not be placed in schools unless an interest in them is created. A library itself is of little use if no interest in it is aroused among pupils. Interest promotes and supports every movement.

In 1900, the Board of Education of Springfield township, Clark county, became interested in libraries. Fifteen dollars for each of its twelve schools were appropriated. But no book publisher's prepared list was purchased. Only after several weeks spent in examining different books was the list completed.

As soon as they were placed in the schools, parents as well as children became readers of the district school library. Each grade from the second to the eighth inclusive had something adapted to it. It was immediately found that books in simple dignified language for the upper grades were always welcome in the homes. When the teacher, the children, and the patrons become interested in libraries, there is a demand for more well written books. In the case mentioned the Board of Education had spent all and more than the law at the time permitted. No more could be spent that school year.



The Board decided to apply to the state traveling library for a box of books for each sub-district. The express charges both ways were willingly paid. Each box contained from thirty to forty well selected books. There was something for the youngest at school who could read well, and something for the oldest at home. Quite as many of



Some of the Traveling Libraries that Prof. A. B. Graham used in the Schools of Springfield Township, Clark Co., Ohio.

them were used in the homes as in the schools. When the year had closed all were pleased with the new libraries. Everybody said "Let another appropriation be made next year." The second appropriation was made and the new books were soon in the schools. Calls were made also for the traveling library boxes. This time a special request was made that each box should contain two or three books on agricul-



tural subjects. The boxes were retained for nearly the entire year. Many were changed from one school to another.

Each year the township has been able to use about four hundred volumes in addition to what had been purchased by the Board of Education. A habit of reading the best class of literature was being acquired by both parent and pupil. Not infrequently an interested parent was permitted to retain for a day or two a book that might be much needed at school. The general knowledge that was acquired can never be estimated. It has been observed that in examinations or in ordi-



The members of this Sunday School class at Versailles, Ohio, have become enthusiastic patrons of Ohio's Traveling Library Department.

nary conversation the children of these schools give evidence of the fact that the books have been used to a good purpose.

The third year the full limit of the new township school library law was appropriated and a book case purchased for each sub-district. Two hundred and fifty dollars in addition to what had already been spent was making the total spent in three years for each subdistrict approach forty dollars. With such an amount of money quite a number of the excellent books that had been learned about by means of the traveling library were purchased that they might become the permanent property of the school. This year it was found that there were so many volumes in the traveling library boxes that could be found in



the subdistrict library that it was decided that since the traveling library had so well served its purpose it would not be applied for.

The interest that was once aroused in the township referred to has never abated and year by year the annual appropriation is made by the Board of Education. In each school is found a case containing over two hundred books.

The traveling library did four things for the township: It furnished a high grade of supplementary books; it provided free many books before they could be purchased; it brought to the farmer's door some of the standard works on agricultural subjects; it offered a variety of material and authors from which to select for permanent libraries.



Traveling Libraries in the Schools of Dover Township, Union County,  
J. B. Barker, Supt.



## Traveling Library Department.

## STATISTICS.

The summary of the work of the Traveling Library Department indicates the growth of the system and the class of patrons.

*Libraries have been issued from the Traveling Library Department as follows:*

Year Ending November 15.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.*
To women's clubs .....	2	37	69	75	125	138	146	140	131	159	187
To schools .....	.....	10	89	177	252	251	310	409	468	437	526
To granges .....	.....	2	92	46	95	100	80	71	78	129	110
To independent study clubs .....	.....	7	128	90	179	224	153	181	160	168	126
To religious organizations .....	.....	1	.....	35	50	50	87	85	89	82	94
To libraries .....	.....	4	.....	20	10	.....	27	16	26	33	27
To men's clubs .....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	14	19	36
Total .....	2	62	378	445	711	763	803	923	966	1,027	1,106
Number of volumes .....	50	1,331	9,887	12,877	19,505	20,698	22,031	27,078	30,935	36,441	40,007

\* Libraries issued within the year ending Nov. 15, 1906, were sent to 796 communities.



## THE COUNTY LIBRARY IN OHIO.\*

Among the laws enacted at the last session of the General Assembly was an act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of county libraries. Such a law has been on the statute books since 1898, but it contained provisions that made it difficult for many counties to organize under it. The amended law is much more general in its application. Following is the text:

"The county commissioners of any county may receive a bequest or gift of a building, or of money, or property wherewith to construct a building for a county public library, or to furnish and equip such library; may accept the gift of a library, or of its use either for a term of years or permanently; and may enter into an agreement on behalf of the county to provide and maintain such library.

Any library association, or other organization, either owning or having the full management and control of a library, and any board of trustees appointed by authority of law, and having the management and control of a library free to the public of the whole or a part of the county, may enter into an agreement with the county commissioners for the use of such library by the people of such county.

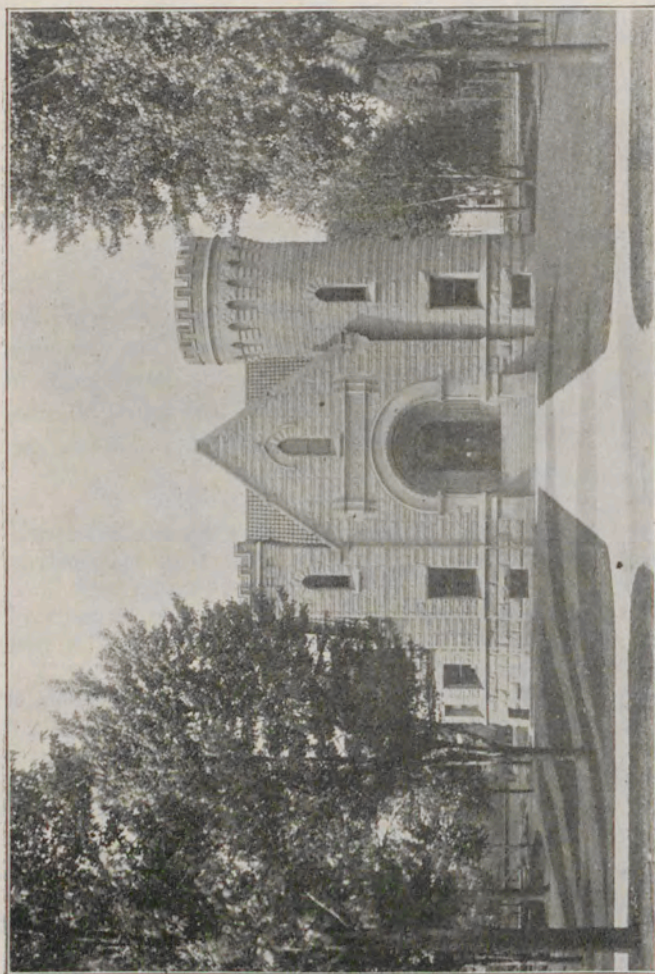
Any county accepting such bequest or gift, or entering into such agreement shall be bound to faithfully carry out the agreement so made to maintain and provide such library. The commissioners of any such county are hereby authorized at their June session each year to levy a tax of not exceeding a half mill on each dollar of taxable property of such county, and the fund derived from such levy shall constitute a special fund to be known as the library fund, and shall be used for no purpose other than is contemplated in this section."

Where there is no library at the county seat, this law certainly holds forth new inducements to establish one. Those interested should not

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\* Published in April, 1907.





BRUMBACK LIBRARY.  
(Van Wert County Library System.)



forget in this connection that it is not yet too late to apply to Mr. Carnegie for money to erect a library building. The opportunity is always open to public spirited citizens, like the late J. S. Brumback, of Van Wert County, to rear such monuments to the cause of education in their respective counties.

While any community in the state may maintain some sort of a library under our general law, the fact remains that in many villages and districts the tax levy would not be sufficiently large to warrant necessary book purchases and efficient administration. A comparatively small levy on the entire county will be adequate for all purposes. The county may be made the unit of library administration in the interest alike of economy and satisfactory service.

The law authorizing the establishment of county libraries makes it easily possible for any county in the state to provide, at small expense, library privileges for all its citizens. When a library already exists, preferably at the county seat, those interested in opening it to the free use of all the people of the county should present their plea to the county commissioners, set forth advantages of the system and urge that a contract be entered into with the library trustees to open the library to the people of the county. The sympathy and support of the press, the schools and public spirited citizens of every class should be enlisted in the movement—a movement worthy of the enthusiastic advocacy of every one who has faith in the beneficent educational agency of the free public library.

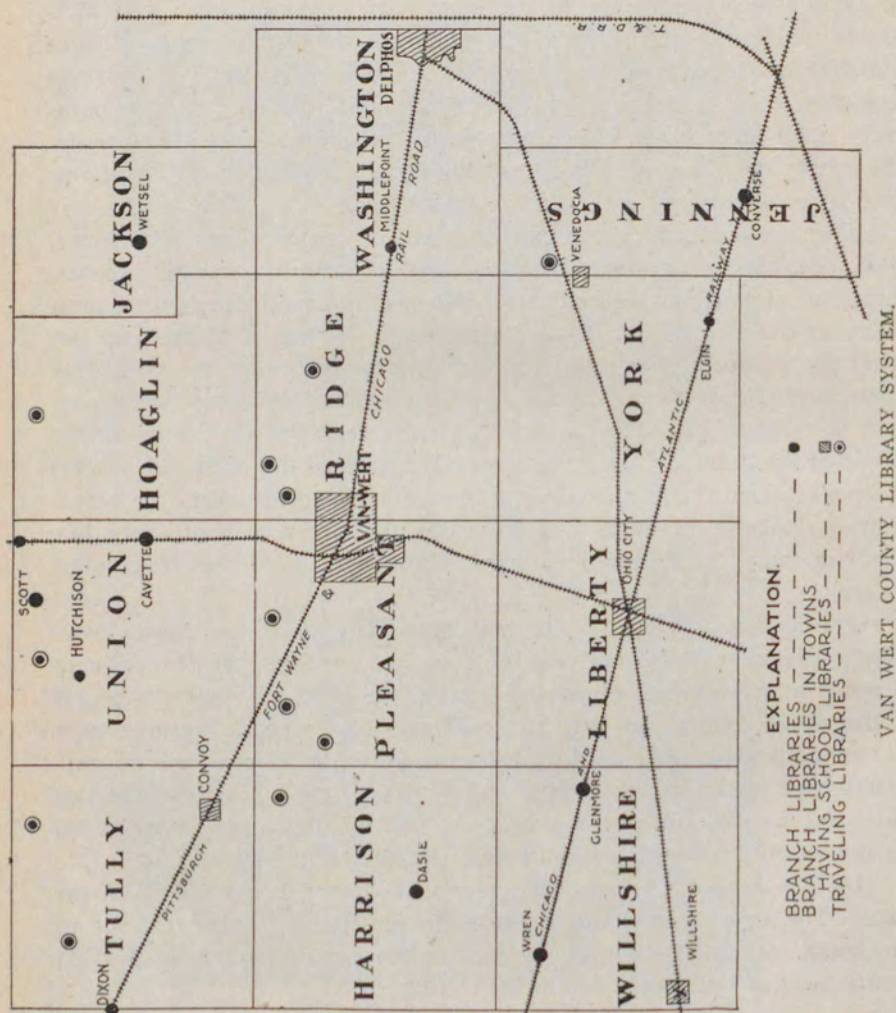
The system is ideal. With the central library at the county seat, branch libraries in the outlying villages and stations for the delivery of books at convenient points of access in the rural districts, the people of the entire county can have the uplifting influence that springs from the companionship with books. This ideal system is practical as well. It has been tested in the counties of Van Wert and Hamilton, of this state, and in both it has been most popular. The law as amended brings the opportunity for such a work to every county in the state.

In this issue we present the results of county library work in the state. The two counties are typical. In Hamilton county, the city of Cincinnati includes the greater portion of the population; in Van Wert county most of the people live in the country.

#### THE BRUMBACK COUNTY LIBRARY.

In his will the late J. S. Brumback of Van Wert, Ohio, suggested that \$50,000 of his estate be used for a public library building, on condition that the library be supported by the county and made free to all its citizens. Through the efforts of his heirs a law was passed author-







*County Library in Ohio.*

43

izing the county to accept the gift on the conditions specified. The county commissioners complied with the conditions and made a levy for the support of the library. The building was dedicated, January 1st, 1901. Mr. E. I. Antrim, in the Forum for May of that year, describes the inauguration of the work:

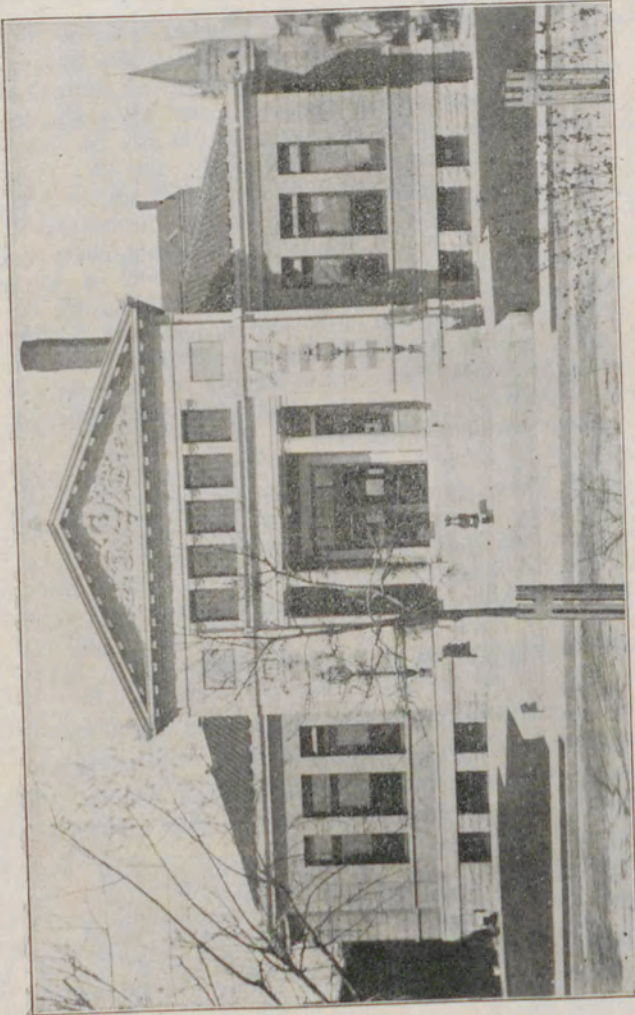
"The method adopted by the Brumback Library to bring its books to all parts of Van Wert County is easily explained. The library itself . . . which represents a value of \$50,000, receives an annual income of fully \$6,500, and has a stack-room capacity, when all available room shall be used, of 100,000 volumes — is located in the city of Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert county. Fortunately, this city is located in the center of the county, which contains in round numbers 275,000 acres and has a population of nearly 35,000. Besides the central library, there are ten branch libraries, which are so situated that every resident of the county is within easy access of the library itself or one of its branches. The ten branches have a unique feature in the form of what may be called a traveling library system, and are also in direct communication with the central library. The ten branch libraries are placed in the more important stores or offices in the villages of the county, where they are excellently managed, by virtue of the fact that those having charge of them are given nominal salaries.

To start the traveling library system, the library trustees purchased 1,000 books, most of them entirely new, which were sent to the ten branch libraries, 100 to each branch. After keeping its 100 books two months, each branch sends them to one of its neighbors to take their place. So the books pass from branch to branch until each branch has had the thousand books, when they are returned to the central library. In the meantime, another 1,000 books have been purchased and put into readiness to repeat the experience of the first thousand."

To the branch libraries here described have been added others and traveling libraries in boxes that circulate to communities outside of villages. The accompanying map shows the condition of the various book distributing agencies at the beginning of the current year. The following table contains statistics of interest:

Total number of volumes in circulation January 1907.....	13,654
Total circulation for year ending January 1907.....	56,833
Circulation 19 schools (3 months).....	1,703
Circulation 16 "Branch libraries".....	15,794
Circulation Central library.....	39,336





BRANCH LIBRARY, WALNUT HILLS, CINCINNATI.  
(Hamilton County Library System.)



*County Library in Ohio.*

45.

The following are the statistics for each branch for the past two years:

Location.	Population.	Number of Borrowers.		Circulation.	
		1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cavett .....	60	71	86	338	417
Converse .....		53	54	476	530
Convoy .....	690	257	285	1,465	1,876
Dasie .....	75	70	73	488	446
Delphos .....	2,228	162	232	699	2,547
Dixon .....	175	92	99	453	477
Elgin .....	208	56	61	645	369
Glenmore .....		102	112	389	442
Hutchison .....		52	57	358	294
Middlepoint .....	604	198	218	701	838
Ohio City .....	862	209	236	1,816	2,195
Scott .....	344	202	227	2,192	2,162
Venedocia .....	199	171	186	679	557
Wetsel .....		149	161	536	602
Willshire .....	560	193	212	1,133	1,373
Wren .....	242	104	122	668	668

All the branches, except Scott and Delphos, have had an average of about 500 volumes for the year 1906. Scott and Delphos have had about 800.

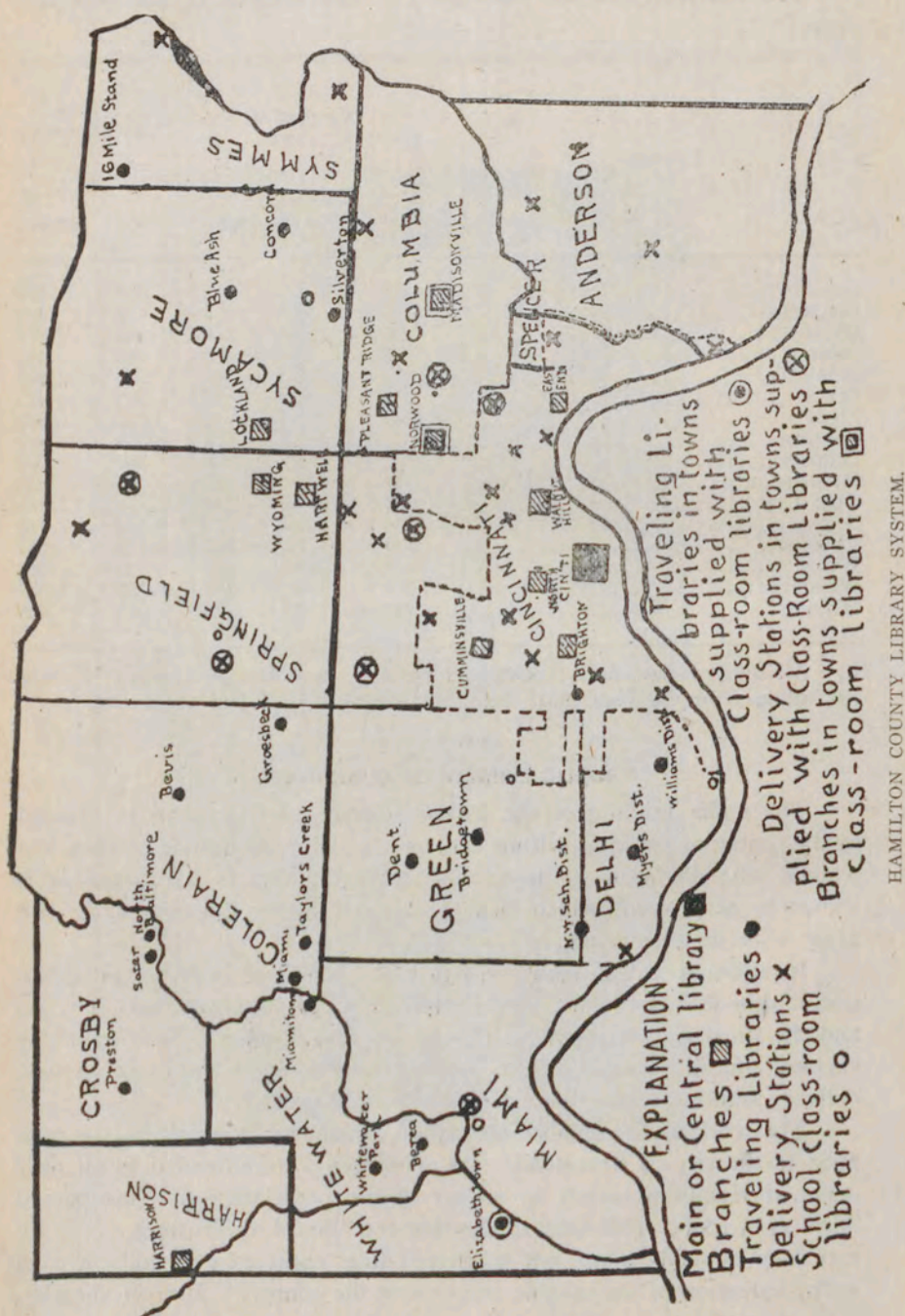
**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.**

The main building of the Public Library of Cincinnati is situated in the center of the city, within easy reach of the thousands of men and women who do business there. That this situation is advantageous is shown by the crowds which visit the library during the noon hour and after work in the evening.

In addition to the main building there are three branches in operation within the city limits, one containing 7,400 volumes, another 9,400 and the third 14,700 volumes. There are also firemen's libraries in the various engine houses, and in districts remote from the main library, delivery stations, home libraries and school libraries.

The work of the Public Library of Cincinnati, however, is not confined to the city of Cincinnati. Its privileges were extended to all residents of Hamilton county by an act of the Legislature of Ohio passed April 21st, 1898. This act provides that the "Board of Trustees . . . may levy annually a tax not to exceed five tenths of one mill on each dollar valuation of the taxable property in the county." Branch libraries, delivery stations, deposit, traveling and school libraries are used to meet







*County Library in Ohio.*

47

the needs of readers in the outlying districts. There are six branch libraries outside of the city limits in the suburbs of Wyoming, Madisonville, Lockland, Harrison, Hartwell and Pleasant Ridge, the smallest containing 1,475 volumes, the largest 3,210 volumes. Three of these branches are open six days in the week, the others, three days. A seventh branch which will contain between eight and ten thousand volumes will shortly be opened at Norwood. In addition to their own collection of books, the branches also have the privilege of drawing books that may be needed from the main library.

Delivery stations contain no books, but those desired by patrons are secured from the main library, there being delivery either daily or several times a week. Deposit libraries are small collections of books, deposited at a delivery station or branch for a limited period, generally for the use of a club.

Each traveling library contains sixty volumes, a selection of good literature in the various classes, a large proportion being juvenile. There are twenty of these libraries in the rural districts of the county remote from railroads and express companies. They are deposited in school houses and stores or in homes if no more suitable place can be found. They remain in one locality about six months or until all the books have been read and then they are removed to another place.

Teachers in the various schools in the county are entitled to draw books from the main library to reissue to their pupils, the number so taken being limited to one-half of the number of pupils in the room. These books are sent out for the school year and returned in June. During the past year forty-seven libraries were deposited in fifteen schools of the county.

For the foregoing sketch we are indebted to Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. The following interesting statistics are gleaned from the latest report of the library and its agencies:

## CIRCULATION FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.

	<i>July, 1905- June, 1906.</i>	<i>Year Ending April, 1907.</i>
Central Library .....	489,656	494,379
Delivery Stations .....	167,125	130,743
Traveling Libraries .....	7,810	6,556
School Libraries .....	23,821	26,608
Branches .....	96,885	235,240
Firemen's Libraries .....	8,640	8,640
Home Libraries .....	5,810	4,885
Total .....	799,747	907,051



With the opening of the Branches the neighboring delivery stations have been practically abandoned, causing a decrease in circulation through Delivery Stations as a whole.

As a result of the floods, all work at three home libraries was suspended during three of the best reading months.

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#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Those interested in the establishment of county libraries are invited to correspond with the Secretary of the Board of Library Commissioners, Columbus, O., for additional information.