

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE

1893.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Librarian of the Maine State Library

FOR THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

Transmitted to the Legislature, January, 1893.

AUGUSTA :
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1892.



REPORT.

To the Legislature of Maine:

In the performance of a duty imposed by the laws of the State, I submit to your honorable body a report of the Maine State Library for the years of 1891 and 1892.

On the fifth day of December, 1890, when I entered upon the duties of librarian, the condition of the library was most deplorable. Its valuable contents were stored in dark attics, piled in damp closets, and crowded upon the limited amount of shelving contained in the old library rooms. Every storm compelled the removal, often in the night time, of large quantities of books from place to place, in order to prevent their destruction by water. Under such conditions, the orderly arrangement of the books and pamphlets was impossible, the usefulness of the library was seriously impaired and its contents were in constant danger of destruction by fire or water. Year after year my worthy predecessor, Hon. J. S. Hobbs, had called the attention of each succeeding legislature to the condition of the library, and had earnestly appealed to them for the means necessary to render its contents convenient, useful, and safe. All his efforts appear to have been in vain until the winter of 1889, when the legislature voted the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose of enlarging the State House and for providing new rooms for the library.

The new library rooms were completed in December, 1890, but were not turned over to the librarian until April, 1891.

FURNISHING THE LIBRARY.

The legislature of 1891 made a generous and an ample appropriation for the purpose of furnishing the new library with book cases, card cases, counters, and all the modern appliances necessary to its preservation, arrangement, and usefulness.

After a visit by an expert to the libraries of Massachusetts and New York as far west as Buffalo, on his report, it was decided to put in wooden book cases, but by a mere accident, the attention of the librarian was called to the elegant steel work manufactured by the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. M. S. Kelly, the accomplished designer and gentlemanly agent of that company, was induced to visit Augusta. After a week's hard work, he designed the polished steel book cases now in use in the new library. These cases are the first of the kind ever put up in New England. I regard them superior for actual use to any others in the country. They are of rolled plate steel polished and enamelled throughout. The supports are thin, narrow plate steel occupying very small book space and allowing the free circulation of air among the books. The shelving is adjustable at any height, and the cases themselves are so constructed that they can be easily moved, taken down and put up anew, or lessened in height or length. Thirty-five tons of steel enter into their construction, and they afford shelving for 70,000 volumes. The entire cost of the book cases, counters and card cases was \$6,725 which is about 25 per cent more than the estimated cost of the same amount of shelving, counters, and cases in oak and pine.

The desks, chairs, tables, stands, and other furniture necessary to complete the new library, were designed by A. L. Mitchell, of the firm of Walter Corey & Co. of Portland. This portion of the library outfit is elegant, durable, and convenient, fully sustaining the reputation of that firm for good work.

The room originally designed for the librarian's office, was fitted in oak. It is the intention of the librarian to collect in this room a complete set of all the publications of the State, and also all books and pamphlets relating to the discovery, settlement, and history of Maine, and to the development of its industries and institutions. The library is now very convenient, and the books can be easily arranged therein. It will answer every purpose for which it was designed, for the next ten years.

INDEXING, MOVING AND CATALOGUING.

The new rooms were not completely furnished until March, 1892, and although the removal of the library was much retarded by this delay, yet the work of cataloguing, inspecting, and arranging the books has been going on without interruption for the last eighteen months.

This work has been of a most interesting, yet laborious, character. Some five thousand volumes were found with no mark to indicate that they were the property of the State, and there were several thousand books with uncut leaves. The different classes and sets of books were so mingled and scattered throughout the different rooms of the old library that a vast amount of labor was required in bringing order out of chaos.

With the exception of books and pamphlets designed for immediate distribution, the entire library has been catalogued by author and title according to the Dewey system. This catalogue is in the form of cards alphabetically arranged in drawers and cases. The more arduous and important work of making a subject catalogue is still going on. The contents of the library were moved to the new rooms and arranged on the shelves without any serious interruption in the use of the books by its patrons.

The work of cataloguing has been done by Mrs. M. L. Carver and Mr. Ernest W. Emery, who have performed the difficult task with rare intelligence, faithfulness and industry,

and at the minimum of cost to the State. Although they were without previous experience, their work has received flattering comments from experienced librarians and catalogue experts. Great credit is also due to Prof. E. W. Hall of Colby University for his valuable suggestions and corrections in this department.

The new library rooms contain only such books, papers, and works as are designed for use and reference. Pamphlets, department reports, and duplicates, intended for distribution, have been arranged and classified upon the shelves in the remaining rooms of the old library.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars for the purpose of moving and cataloguing the library, and for purchasing card cases and printed catalogues for library use. This sum has not been entirely used up during the past two years, neither has the work contemplated been wholly completed, but will occupy the entire time and labor of one person for a year at least.

The card catalogue has been supplemented by the purchase of books and journals relating to library economy and management. The catalogues of the great public libraries of the country and the American and English catalogues have been procured out of this appropriation, and placed among the books of reference. No progressive librarian can afford to forego the possession and daily use of the published works of Dewey, Cutter, Linderfelt, Poole, Fletcher, Bowker, Soule and other pioneers of this country, in the movement now going on to make the library the teacher and common school of all the people.

LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF BOOKS.

Every book in the library has been closely examined for the purpose of discovering any defect, imperfection, or mutilation. Several hundred volumes were found to be in such condition as to necessitate rebinding. Nearly four hundred volumes were taken from the shelves and thrown aside as useless,

because they were found, on special examination, to have been mutilated. In some instances, entire chapters were missing; in others, leaves, or parts of leaves had been cut or torn from the book. Numerous valuable sets of historical books have been found which are rendered comparatively useless by the loss of one or more volumes. The confused condition of the old library and the unfavorable location and the number of its rooms rendered the stealing or mutilation of books comparatively easy of accomplishment. Without an orderly arrangement on shelves and a complete catalogue of the books, it is impossible for any librarian, however watchful he may be, to detect theft or vandalism until long after it has been perpetrated. Under the present arrangement with all the books in one room, with a complete catalogue, and with an accurate system of charging every book loaned, exchanged or given away, supplemented by an examination of every book returned, the danger of loss or mutilation of any considerable number of books is greatly lessened.

During the past eighteen months, eight valuable books have mysteriously disappeared from the library, and one volume, *The History of Ancient Sheepscot*, has been badly mutilated. There are many indications that a regular system of depletion has been going on continuously for years. It is suggested that the legislature enact such provisions as shall be adequate to protect the library from this system of plunder and mutilation.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS.

The laws of 1891, chapter 106 and 107 impose upon the librarian the duty of distributing the laws of the State, the Maine Reports and all books purchased by the State, to towns and plantations and to such institutions and persons as are by law entitled to receive them. It is also incumbent upon this department to procure from each department of the State a sufficient number of its reports for distribution to libraries, institutions, and persons desiring the same. This

additional duty involves the distribution by the librarian of about 10,000 books and pamphlets yearly. In addition to this, it is the custom for each department to turn over to the librarian a large number of its old reports left on hand, undistributed, at the close of each year. These reports are preserved and distributed from time to time, as called for. Each of the departments distributes yearly large numbers of its own reports. It is safe to say that 50,000 books, pamphlets and other publications are distributed yearly through the library and the various departments. The divided responsibility and the want of a uniform system of distribution must produce confusion and a great waste of valuable reports. It is of the utmost importance that the publications of the State be systematically and properly distributed under the care and superintendence of a single department.

In many states, this work is assigned by law to the library department, and a document clerk is provided, who has the care of all the distributive publications of the State, and performs the duties under the general direction of the State Librarian. This matter is worthy the serious consideration of the legislature.

By law and immemorial custom, the following institutions and persons are entitled to receive the Maine Reports and the Acts and Resolves, viz :—513 towns and plantations, 22 law and college libraries, 100 for the State offices, and library use, 60 county offices, 36 judges of the supreme, superior and police courts, 44 state libraries, 50 departments and public offices of the United States and other countries, making an aggregate of 825 volumes required for distribution.

For many years the legislature has not provided a sufficient number of laws and Maine Reports to supply all these departments and institutions. The result has been, that in past years many smaller towns and plantations have not received their laws and reports, and are now demanding that the deficiencies be supplied. The librarian has been unable

to comply with these numerous requests. It is within the province of the legislative body to remedy this by reducing the list of beneficiaries, or by authorizing a larger purchase of the Acts and Resolves and Maine Reports to meet the requirements of these increasing demands. It is suggested that the distribution of these publications be completely revised. Our public libraries should be made the depositories of the laws and decisions in every town where one exists. The policy of sending the laws and reports to towns that refuse to care for and keep them may well be questioned.

EXCHANGES IN THE STATE AND LOANS TO OTHER LIBRARIES.

The State Library has voluntarily undertaken the work of collecting duplicate copies of books, pamphlets, maps, and papers from other libraries and institutions, and old volumes found in the garrets and collections of private citizens. These are redistributed or exchanged to fill incomplete sets, or given to those who may place a peculiar value on some one publication thus obtained. In this undertaking it is evident that the State Library will receive benefit to itself, sufficient to justify the labor and expense of the undertaking. Many volumes of very great value, obtained in this way, can be added to its list, and aid materially in filling its numerous broken sets. If this plan be approved and carried out, this library will become a clearing house and depot of exchange for all the libraries and schools of the State. It cannot fail in this way to become of great value to the educational interests of Maine.

Some method should be devised whereby valuable books in this library may be loaned for a specific time to libraries in distant parts of the State. Under such arrangement, the citizen in the locality of a public library might secure the use of needed books at his home, and thus save the expense of a journey to the Capital.

PRESERVATION OF NEWSPAPER FILES.

The great value and use of files of local newspapers can hardly be over-estimated. The future historian, seeking to write the annals of our State, will find in these files, daily pen and ink sketches of the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the people. He will here catch the spirit and tendency of the times, and be enabled to reproduce a hundred years hence a mental picture of our lives of to-day. The business man, wishing to refer to facts that have escaped memory, here finds them safely chronicled and preserved. The politician and statesman can here gather the arguments and influences that determined some great question of state-craft. Future generations, desiring to know of the times in which we now live, can resort to these files with interest, pleasure, and profit. There is no person who may not be benefited by the preservation of the newspaper of his village or city.

At the present time, the Maine State Library has bound copies of the Kennebec Journal, the Maine Standard, New Age and Portland Press, and stray copies of several other newspapers; but no one of these sets is complete. In many states, the work of collecting and preserving the newspapers has been delegated to State Historical Societies. In Minnesota, the State Historical Society, aided by annual appropriations from the state, has secured complete files of many of their newspapers from 1849 to the present date. They now have 2200 bound volumes of their local papers. The value of these for reference and historical purposes can hardly be estimated. It is worthy the attention of the legislature to provide by law that files of the leading newspapers of the State be secured, and deposited in this library for the use of the citizens. Doubtless very many papers can be secured in exchange for the current publications of the State. Others will be willing to donate copies of their publications on condition that they be preserved and bound for future reference.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF CITIES.

During the past year, I have applied to every city in the State for a complete file of its financial reports. In several instances, these have been promptly furnished, but the greater number of the cities have made no response to the request. The printed reports of our schools and academies would find a welcome place on the shelves of the library. The reports of all literary, scientific, industrial, and social institutions and societies should also be deposited here.

PURCHASE OF LAW BOOKS, AND THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE LAW LIBRARY.

The legislature of 1891, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars for the purchase of the law reports of other states needed to complete the series. This sum has been expended for that purpose, but there still remain many broken sets of law reports upon the shelves of the library, and nearly five hundred volumes are needed to complete them. Some of these books contain the decisions of the inferior courts of the states only, and for that reason may not be considered as absolutely essential to a good law library.

Nearly three hundred dollars of the appropriation was expended in the purchase of the odd volumes of the English Chancery Reports required to fill that important series of books. The Collateral Reports of the English Chancery Courts are entirely wanting. Neither are the reports of the Irish and Scotch Courts found in the library.

The official reports of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts have not been kept up. Some ten years ago the purchase of these books was discontinued and the Federal Reporter substituted therefor, and we are now obtaining in a single series the decisions before scattered in nine different sets of books. Within the past year, the reports of the Court of Claims and of the Interstate Commissioners have been added to this department.

Some years ago the purchase of the official edition of the U. S. statutes at large was discontinued, and the imperfect pamphlet laws without any general index were bound into volumes and substituted for them. This change however, cannot meet with the approval of the patrons of the law department.

Although the value and efficiency of the law library has been greatly increased within the past two years, yet much remains to be done in order to place it on an equal footing with similar libraries in other states. The law text-books are few in number and of ancient date ; this portion of the library would discredit the office of a country lawyer. A liberal sum should be expended at once in procuring the latest and best law text-books for the library. Railroad, insurance, and corporation cases, are of great value to the profession and are becoming of growing importance in every department of life ; but none of these special reports are to be found in the Maine State Library.

The current law reports of every state in the Union are now received in exchange for our own. Law reports of the Province of Quebec are also received in exchange, but the reports of the United States Courts can be procured only by purchase.

The proper maintenance of a State Library involves a yearly increase of its revenues up to a certain amount. Some definite fund or revenue should be set apart for the purchase of law books, so that the library may not be dependent upon the generosity of each succeeding legislature.

At the close of the last legislative session, there was not a full set of Maine Reports or of the Acts and Resolves of this State in the library. One thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of Maine Reports. A full set of the Acts and Resolves and of the Reports was purchased, as well as a large number of odd volumes necessary to fill partial sets then on hand.

PURCHASE OF LITERARY, HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—INSUFFICIENCY OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR THESE PURPOSES.

The regular yearly appropriation for incidental expenses, and for the purchase of literary and historical works is five hundred dollars. The insufficiency of this sum has rendered impossible any considerable change for the better in this department of the library.

The money has been *expended chiefly* in the *payment of subscriptions* for newspapers, periodicals, and law magazines. A small sum has been used in the purchase of a limited number of historical and scientific books of reference. Several local histories have also been purchased out of this fund.

It will be seen, therefore, that this appropriation is totally inadequate for the growing demands of the library and its patrons. The amount of this appropriation has not been increased within the last thirty years, but remains the same that it was in the dark days of 1861-65.

Very many of the states have provided a regular and constantly increasing fund for the purchase of books, and contingent expenses. Massachusetts has a regular appropriation of \$6000; New Hampshire, by general statute, gives its State Library for the purchase of books, \$3000 per year; Vermont has \$800 yearly, aside from its fund for the law library. It must be apparent, that with the increasing demands, from all the patrons, for the latest and most exhaustive works upon all subjects, the Maine State Library needs a larger yearly sum than would suffice for its wants thirty years ago.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

In accordance with a request from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, a full list of all Government publications in the library was made out and transmitted to him. In return, he immediately forwarded for the use of the State over two hundred volumes needed to complete the series here. He was pleased to say that Maine has one of the best and most

complete set of Government and Department publications in the country. A large number of duplicates were returned to him for distribution elsewhere. We have the promise of further gifts, from the same source, until this portion of the library is rendered complete. The vast store of material,—literary, scientific, historical and industrial, contained in these publications is little known, and less appreciated even by those who lay claim to intelligence and culture. The confused manner in which incongruous matter has been bound together in unwieldy and inartistic volumes, the utter want of any adequate catalogue or subject index to these books, render their contents nearly worthless for daily and general use.

I have purchased Ben : Perley Poor's Index and Hickcox's Catalogue of these publications for the benefit of the patrons of the library, with a view, if possible, of making the mass of books useful for reference and study.

STATE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The ignorance and uncertainty concerning the contents of government publications are nearly equalled by the want of knowledge prevailing in respect to the contents and value of state public documents. The want of any analytical index to these documents largely discounts their value and availability. Our own State has been especially negligent in this matter. The attention of the legislature is called to the recommendations of the American Library Association upon this subject printed elsewhere in this report.

BINDING.

During the past two years, the value and efficiency of the library has been greatly enhanced by the filling up of broken sets or series of books through the agency of the State binder. Complete series of the department reports have been obtained by collecting yearly pamphlet reports of each, and causing them to be bound in substantial volumes. Many valuable miscellaneous works in pamphlet form have also

been bound and thus rescued from the danger of mutilation and final destruction. It has also been found necessary to bind for preservation and for the use of the State large numbers of odd volumes of the Acts and Resolves.

The dilapidated condition of many books in use on the library shelves necessitated a large amount of rebinding. The cost and expenditures in this direction, however considerable they may be, are fully justified in the interests of genuine economy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

At the close of this report will be found a financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of this department for the past two years. The librarian has rendered his account to the Governor and Council and the same has been approved and accepted by them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Maine State Library has now arrived at that critical point in its development where it needs the most careful attention and fostering care of the legislature. Hitherto it has had a precarious and uncertain existence. It has been regarded as nothing more than a subordinate and subservient semi-department, maintained largely for the convenience of the other departments of the State. There has not been any well defined purpose for it to accomplish. The position and duties of the librarian have been obscure, uncertain, and of little honor and authority. No active, aggressive work has been, by law or regulation, assigned to him, beyond that of watching the books and waiting upon patrons.

The reorganization of the library upon the basis of modern ideas and theories is urgently demanded by the march of events. The free public library is coming and will ere long be established in every considerable town in the State, and it will be recognized among us as one of the cheapest, most important and effective agencies in the education of all the

people of every age and degree of intelligence. The State Library, as the distributing agent of the State, under the wise and conservative direction of commissioners, can aid very materially in building up and encouraging the accumulation of a reference department in each of these libraries, as they spring into existence and usefulness. Its own valuable books of reference may be sent to distant parts of the State in the care of these local institutions.

In many states the leading educators are giving much more time and attention to the teaching of local history than in former years, and the signs are not wanting to indicate that our own schools and colleges will ere long have a course of study, not only in local history, but also in relation to the boundless natural resources and exquisite beauties of Maine soil and scenery, to the end that an intelligent pride and affection for the State and her institutions may supplant the shameful ignorance and indifference on these subjects oft-times manifested by some of her young citizens. In the promotion of this object, the libraries of these institutions can receive much aid from this department, by the loan or gift of books relating to the subjects of study. Again, nearly every city and village in Maine now has its associations, organized for the study of history, literature, art, science or sociology, with lectures, essays, and a regular course of reading for the winter months. Often the members of these university extension courses desire to consult costly and rare works, which should be obtainable here.

This library has cost the State a very large sum of money. The value of its contents is very great, but the deficiencies existing within its moderate range of literature are also very large. To fill in the blank spaces, and to perfect and render complete the series of books and documents now on the shelves of the library should be the first and most important undertaking. The historical data respecting the discovery and settlement of Maine, and the founding and growth of her institutions should be collected and deposited here. The

reports and publications of the State itself should be obtained at any cost. The citizens of Maine, desiring to investigate early records of New England, should not be compelled to journey to Boston for that purpose. The history of the part that our citizen soldiers have taken in all the nation's struggles for existence ought to be obtained and preserved.

If properly endowed with a yearly fund, this library can purchase for the use of the people of Maine complete and exhaustive works upon history, science, art, literature, and other departments of human knowledge, which are too expensive to be owned by individuals or free public libraries. It can easily enlarge its list of exchanges with learned societies and institutions of this and other countries that publish rare and valuable works upon special subjects, and thus bring within the reach of the poorest citizen, the accumulated wisdom and learning of the times. From the unsatisfactory task of contributing largely to the private collections and libraries of individuals, its duties and benefactions will be devoted to larger public interests, and be given to institutions rather than to persons.

In order that all these objects may be fully and fairly accomplished, the Maine State Library needs to be placed upon a permanent and independent basis. It should be divorced from the fitful and uncertain action of political patronage. Its administration should be placed under the general supervision of a commission, composed of the best educated, most intelligent and progressive citizens of Maine. Its librarian should be given an adequate salary for himself and his assistant, without being compelled to resort to wire pulling and lobbying. He should be something more than a guardian placed in charge to watch the books,—something more than a scavenger, seeking among the rubbish of old garrets and discarded collections for the means by which to add to the wealth and number of its books. The day has gone by in which everybody or anybody can successfully perform the duties of the office. If the librarian aspires to meet the wants of the times, and to

administer the affairs of his library fairly well, he will need to devote all his time, energy and intellect to the task. He will need to study library economy and management, and to know of the best books in his collection upon every subject of thought and controversy. He will be required to keep fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession, for library management and work have now become purely professional, and the librarians have their schools and college where the brightest and best pupils of the country take regular courses of study in literature, library economy and management, and from which they graduate to positions of trust and honor in some of the great institutions of the country.

To render this library more efficient and useful, to place it upon a permanent basis, and to perfect its administration, will require intelligent and diligent inquiry and action by the legislature. To the end that it may justify its existence by its usefulness to the citizens of Maine, the whole body of law relating to its organization and use should be rearranged and codified.

STATE OF MAINE.

HISTORY.

List of books and documents in the State library relating to the discovery, settlement and growth of Maine.

Ancient Dominions of Maine, from the discovery to 1770. Rufus King Sewall. Bath, 1859. O.

History of the District of Maine, (with maps,) from the earliest time to 1795. James Sullivan. Boston, 1795. O.

History of the District of Maine, 1602, 1820. William D. Williamson. Hallowell, 1832-39, 2 v. O.

Gorges Society Publications.

No. 1. New England's Vindication, 1607-1629. Henry Gardiner. With notes by Charles Edward Banks, editor, (London, 1660.) Portland, 1884. O.

No. 2. George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667, with collateral documents. Phinney Baxter, L.L. D. Portland, 1885. O.

No. 3. Rosier's relation of Weymouth's voyage to the coast of Maine, 1605. Henry S. Burrage, D. D. Portland, 1887. O.

No. 4. Sagadahoc Colony. Comprising the relation of a voyage into New England, with an introduction and notes, by the Rev. Henry O. Thayer. Portland, 1892. O.

Transcript copy of the early court records and other important documents pertaining to the settlement of the Province of Maine, 1636-1686. Transcribed by Charles Bradbury, 1843-45. 4 v. folio.

Maine Historical Collections. Containing documents and papers relating to the discovery, settlement and early history of Maine.

1st Series, 9 vols. }
2nd " 4 " } Portland, 1831-89. 13 v. O.

Note—Prepared and published under the direction of the Maine Historical Society.

YORK DEEDS—Copies of rec rds from the Registry of Deeds of York Co containing ancient land grants in the Province of Maine. Portland Maine, 1887-92. 8 v. O

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Memorials of the English and French commissioners concerning the limits of the Nova Scotia or Acadia, (with maps.) London, 1755. Q.

Note—Contains the argument and proofs presented by both sides to the controversy. Maps show territory in dispute.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Full Mss. copy of the entire controversy, arguments and proofs in twenty-five vols. with a portfolio of maps.

Note—See also various messages by the Governors of Maine with documents transmitted to the legislature in the Resolves, 1820-1891.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY—Statement on the part of the United States of the case referred in pursuance of the convention of the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain to H. M., the King of the Netherlands, for his decision thereon; and also first statement on the part of Great Britain according to provision of the convention concluded Sept. 29, 1827, with the decision of the arbiter, and protest of the American Minister on behalf of the United States accompanied by maps. Washington, 1829. Q

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DISTRICT OF MAINE—Journal of, with Governor Brooks' proclamation and articles of separation, 1819-20. 1 p. O.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Debates, resolutions and other proceedings, 1819. Jeremiah Perley. Portland, 1820. 1 v. O. Gov. Enoch Lincoln's copy.

CONSTITUTION—As amended by commissioners appointed under resolve of Jan. 12, 1875. 1 p. O.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE DISTRICT OF MAINE—By Moses Greenleaf. Boston, 1816. 1 v. O.

SURVEY OF THE STATE OF MAINE—Moses Greenleaf. Portland, 1829. 1 v. O. Atlas of Maps accompanying the above report. (2 copies.)

MAINE, GEOLOGY OF: 1ST REPORT—Augusta, Maine, 1837. 1 v. O. Atlas of plates and original sketches accompanying same.

2ND REPORT—Augusta, Maine, 1838. 1 v. O.

3RD REPORT—Augusta, Maine, 1839. 1 v. O. Charles T. Jackson, M. D., Boston, Mass.

MAINE, GEOLOGY OF: 1st Report, 1861. 2nd Report, 1862. Augusta, Maine, 1861-2. 2 v. O.

Charles H. Hitchcock, geologist; Ezekiel Holmes, naturalist; George L. Goodale, botanist and chemist; J. C. Houghton, mineralogist; A. S. Packard, entomologist; C. B. Fuller, marine zoologist. Found in Agricultural Reports, 1861-62.

GEOLOGY OF PUBLIC LANDS BELONGING TO MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

1st Report. Augusta, Maine, 1837 } Pamphlet, Charles L. Jackson, M. D. Boston, Mass.
2nd Report. " " 1838 }

Water Power of Maine, Walter Wells. Augusta, 1869. 1 v. O. See also Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

MAINE; HER PLACE IN HISTORY—Address delivered at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, J. L. Chamberlain, L. L. D.

Maine in the War for the Union, Wm. E. S. Whitman and Chas. H. True. Lewiston, 1865. O.

Maine Wills, 1640-1760. Wills recorded in probate court of York Co., Me., prior to the separation of the counties. Compiled by Wm. M. Sargent. Published in accordance with resolve of Feb. 25, 1887, by the Maine Historical Society. Portland, 1887. O.

PEMAQUID PAPERS—Papers relating to Pemaquid and parts adjacent in the present State of Maine known as Cornwall county when under the Colony of New York. Compiled from official sources. Franklin B. Hough, compiler, Albany, 1856. O.

Bangor Historical Magazine, 1885-1891. Vols. 1-6. Joseph W. Porter, ed. Bangor, 1885-91. 6 v. O.

Maine Genealogist and Biographer. A quarterly journal, 1875-78., Vols. 1-3. Wm. Berry Lapham, ed. Augusta. O.

History of Maine from the earliest discovery until the present time. John S. C. Abbott. Boston, 1875. O.

Young people's history of Maine, from its earliest discovery to 1842. George J. Varney. Portland, 1874. 2d ed. D.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, Vols. 1-5. S. M. Watson, pub. Portland, 1884-88. 5 v. O.

"HISTORY OF THE LAW, THE COURTS AND THE LAWYERS OF MAINE"—From its first colonization to the nearly part of the 19th century. Wm. Willis. Portland, 1863. O.

Poets of Maine. A collection of poems from over four hundred verse-makers of the State, with biographical sketches. Compiled by George Baucroft Griffith. Portland, 1888. O.

History of the Press of Maine. Joseph Griffin, ed. Brunswick, (c. 1872). O.

The Pine Tree Coast. Sam'l Adams Drake. Boston, 1891. O.

COLLATERAL HISTORY.

History and general description of New France. P. Fr. X. de Charlevoix. Paris, 1744. 3 v. O.

Jesuit Relations. An account of the Jesuits in Canada and the eastern portion of Maine, 1611-1672. Quebec, 1858. 3 v. Q.

Journal of the Jesuits. Quebec, 1871. 1 v. O.

Military operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, during the Revolution. Frederick Kidder. Albany, 1867. O.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Published under the patronage of New England Historic Genealogic Society. Boston, 1847-1889. 43 v. O.

Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers of New England, showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692. James Savage. Boston, 1860. 4 v. O.

Note—Several hundred copies of each volume of Maine Historical Papers and York Deeds are purchased by the State and distributed to libraries, schools and public institutions.

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COUNCIL DOCUMENTS, 1828-1832—Containing the annual reports of public officers and institutions, 1827-31. Collected and bound into volumes, without title page, by Secretary of State.

By Resolve of 1833, chapter 1, the legislature ordered and directed that twenty copies of every document printed by order of either House or Senate be preserved and bound for the use of the legislature.

Public Documents ; 1833-1891, containing the reports of the various departments : Maine Register ; Legislative Manual ; Maine State Year Book ; Governors' Messages,—annual and biennial— ; Register of Executive Department ; Register of House and Senate, and many special reports, and also the legislative documents to 1867.

The following reports of departments and institutions are found in the Public Documents from 1833 to 1891 when not otherwise indicated, and were also issued in the form of individual reports from date of the first report of each department up to the present time.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DEPARTMENTS AND THE DATE
WHEN EACH WAS ESTABLISHED.

ADJUTANT GENERAL—Constitutional office ; (see Constitution, Article 7) Required to report to President of United States and State legislature. Annual reports, 1820-1891.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Constitutional office ; (see Constitution, Article 9, section 11.) Annual reports, 1840-1891. †

SECRETARY OF STATE—Constitutional office ; (see Constitution, Article 5, part 3.) *Ex-officio* State Librarian, 1820-1860.

TREASURER—Constitutional office ; (see Constitution, Article 5, part 4.) To report annually to legislature (Public Laws, 1822, chapter 188). Annual reports. (1820-1891) (1827-1831) in Council Documents. 1859 report by investigating committee. No treasurer's report.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION.

AGENT PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS—Office created Public Laws 1821, chapter 175. Annual reports, 1860-1891 ‡.

*1837 and 1862-66 not in Public Documents.

†1841-1858 and 1886, 1888, 1889 not printed.

‡1863, 1868, 1871, not in Public Documents. Probably not printed.

AGENT PENOBSCOT INDIANS—Office created Public Laws, 1821, chapter 175. Annual reports, 1860-91*.

BANK COMMISSIONERS (State Banks)—Office established by Public Laws 1827, chapter 364. Annual reports, 1827-1867. 1827-1831, in Council Documents.

BANK EXAMINER (Savings Banks, Trust Companies, etc.)—Office established by Public Laws, 1868, chapter 220. Annual reports, 1868-1891.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Established by Public Laws, 1852, chapter 274. Reports, (1st series) 1852-1855. Reorganized and made department, Public Laws 1856, chapter 239 Reports, (2nd series) 1856-1891 †

STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY—Incorporated by Special Laws, 1873, chapter 297. Annual reports, 1873-90. Found in Agricultural Reports.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—Established by Public Laws, 1846, chapter 195. Annual reports, 1847-1852. Merged in Commissioners Common Schools.

BOARD OF HEALTH—Office established Public Laws, 1885, chapter 286. Annual reports, 1885-91.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION—Established Public Laws, 1870, chapter 173. Annual report, 1870-73. Swedish immigration, see Public Laws, 1873, chapter 88.

BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS—Established by Public Laws, 1891, chapter 103. Annual report, 1891.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS—Office established by Public Laws, 1887, chapter 69. Annual reports, 1887-91.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS—Established by Public Laws, 1852, chapter 293. No report. Office merged in Superintendent Common Schools.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES—Office established by Resolves, 1867, chapter 78. Annual reports, 1867-80.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES AND GAME.—Office established by Public Laws, 1880, chapter 208. Annual reports, 1880-90.

*1863, 1868, 1871, not in Public Documents. Probably not printed.

†No report in 1879.

COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY—Established by Public Laws, 1877, chapter 204. Reports, 1877, 1883, 1884, 1889 and 1890.

FOREST COMMISSION—Established by Public Laws, 1891, chapter 100. Annual report, 1891. Duties performed by Land Agent.

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS—Office established by Public Laws, 1874, chapter 172. Reports, 1874, 1889 and 1890.

INSURANCE EXAMINER—Established by Public Laws, 1868, chapter 220. Annual report, 1868-1869, with Bank Examiner's Report. Merged in office of Insurance Commissioner.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—Separate Department. Established by Public Laws, 1870, chapter 156. Annual reports, 1870-1891.

LAND AGENT—Office established by Public Laws, 1828, chapter 393. Annual reports, 1832-1891.*

LIQUOR COMMISSIONER—Established by Public Laws, 1862, chapter 130. Published reports, 1862-69, 1873 and 1886.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Office established by Public Laws, 1858, chapter 36. Annual report, consisting of abstract of returns, 1858-62. Annual report, with abstract, 1863 to 1891.

STATE LIBRARIAN—Office established by Public Laws, 1861, chapter 25. Annual reports, 1861-1881. Biennial reports, 1882-1888. No report for 1889-90.

STATE OF MAINE CATTLE COMMISSIONERS. Established by Public Laws, 1887, chapter 138. Annual reports, 1887-1891.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS—Office established by Public Laws, 1854, chapter 89. Annual reports, 1854-1891.

BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hallowell, Maine—Incorporated by Special Laws, 1872, chapter 183. Annual reports, 1875-91.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Augusta, Maine—See Resolves, 1834, chapter 53; 1836, chapter 30; 1840, chapter 32. Annual reports, 1840-91.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORPHAN ASYLUM, Bath, Maine—Incorporated by Special Laws, 1886, chapter 163. Annual reports, 1868-1891.†

*1834, 1837 and 1842 not in Public Documents.

†1868-71 not in Public Documents. Probably not printed.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Orono, Me—Provisionally endowed by Act of Congress, July 2, 1862. Accepted by the legislature by Resolve, 1863, chapter 275. Established by Public Laws, 1865, chapter 532. First college term opened Sept. 21, 1867. Annual reports (Trustees and Officers), 1867-1892 *

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION—Established by Public Laws, 1885, chapter 294. Annual reports, 1885-1892

State Normal Schools.

Eastern State Normal School, Castine, Maine—Established by Public Laws, 1863, chapter 210.

Gorham State Normal School—Established by Public Laws, 1878, chapter 44.

Western State Normal School, Farmington, Maine—Established by Public Laws, 1863, chapter 210.

Madawaska Training School, Madawaska, Maine—Established by Special Laws, 1878, chapter 85.

State Prison, Thomaston, Maine—Established by Public Laws, 1823, chapter 226. Annual reports, 1829-91. 1829 31 in Council Documents.

Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, Maine. (For boys only.) Established by Public Laws, 1853, chapter 19. Annual reports, 1854-91.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Journal, 1855-1891. (Annual to 1881, then biennial.) Hallowell and Augusta, 1855-91. 28 v. O. Not printed in 1859, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

SENATE JOURNAL—1854-91. (Annual to 1881, then biennial.) Augusta, 1854-91. 30 v. O. Not printed in 1855, 1859 and 1862.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS—1829-91†. House and Senate. For each session of legislature.

Note—Each contains acts, resolutions, orders, reports of special committees, etc., bound in chronological order.

*1867 and 1868 not in Public Documents. Probably not printed.

†1830-68 in Public Documents, then individually.

MAINE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL—1820-1891. Contains rules and orders of legislature, names of members, organization of both branches, and names of national, state, executive, judicial departments, State institutions and political statistics, &c. Issued separately, 1820-1870, but from 1870-91 forms a part of Maine State Year Book.

MAINE REGISTER—Containing industrial and political statistics, legislative and executive manual, etc., 1820-1870.

MAINE STATE YEAR BOOK—Containing industrial and political statistics, legislative and executive manual, etc. 1870-1892. Portland, 1870-92. (600 copies yearly purchased by State for exchange and distribution.)

LAWY OF MAINE.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE, 1820-1891.

Vol. 1 (1820-21 incl.)	Vol. 1 same as the revision of 1821.
“ 2 (1822-31 “)	“ 2 “ Supl. to Revis. of 1821.
“ 3 (1832-39 “)	
“ 4* (1840-41 “)	Including special session.
“ 5 (1842-46 “)	
“ 6 (1847-52 “)	
“ 7 (1853-56 “)	
“ 8 (1857-60 “)	
“ 9 (1861-65 “)	
“ 10 (1866-68 “)	
“ 11 (1869-71 “)	
“ 12 (1872-74 “)	
“ 13 (1875-77 “)	
“ 14 (1878-80 “)	
“ 15 (1881-85 “)	
“ 16 (1887-89 “)	

Note—Also issued for each year in pamphlet form until 1840.

SPECIAL LAWS OF MAINE, 1820-91.

Vol. 1 (1820-28 incl.)	
“ 2 (1829-32 “)	
“ 3 (1836-39 “)	
“ 4† (1840-41 “)	Including special session.

*Public Laws of 1840-41, were bound up with the Private and Special Laws and Laws and Resolves and constituting Vol. 4, of above series.

†Special Laws of 1840-41 are bound up with Public Laws and Resolves, constituting Vol. 4, of this series.

Vol. 5	(1842-46 incl.)
“ 6	(1847-52 “)
“ 7	(1853-56 “)
“ 8	(1857-60 “)
“ 9	(1861-65 “)
“ 10	(1866-68 “)
“ 11	(1867-71 “)
“ 12	(1872-74 “)
“ 13	(1875-77 “)
“ 14	(1878-80 “)
“ 15	(1881-85 “)
“ 16	(1887-89 “)

Note—Also issued in pamphlet form for each year until 1840.

RESOLVES OF MAINE, 1820-91.

Vol. 1	(1820-28 incl.)	
“ 2	(1829-35 “)	
“ 3	(1836-39 “)	
“ 4*	(1840-41 “)	Including special session.
“ 5	(1842-46 “)	
“ 6	(1847-52 “)	
“ 7	(1853-56 “)	
“ 8	(1857-60 “)	
“ 9	(1861-65 “)	
“ 10	(1866-68 “)	
“ 11	(1869-71 “)	
“ 12	(1872-74 “)	
“ 13	(1875-77 “)	
“ 4	(1878-80 “)	
“ 15	(1881-85 “)	
“ 16	(1887-89 “)	

Note—Also issued in pamphlet form for each year until 1840.

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF MAINE—1842-1891 inclusive. Containing Public Acts, Special Laws and Resolves passed by each legislature at its regular and special sessions, bound together in a single volume annually up to and including 1881, then biennially. 44 vols.

Note—Acts and Resolves, 1853, extra session, are bound with Acts and Resolves, 1854.

*Resolves of 1840-41 are bound up with Public Laws, and Private and Special Laws, constituting Vol. 4 of this series.

REVISION OF 1821.

LAW OF MAINE, with the Constitution of the United States and of Maine, with a general index. Revised and arranged by Hon. Prentiss Mellen, William P. Preble and Nathan Weston, Jr., "the Board of Jurisprudence" appointed and authorized thereto under Resolve of June 10, 1820, and of March 8, 1821. J. Griffin, State Printer. Brunswick, 1821. 2 Pts. O. These two Pts. also constitute Vol. 1 of Public Laws of Maine.

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISION OF 1821.

LAW OF MAINE, being the Public Laws enacted at the legislative sessions, 1822-1831. Published in accordance with Resolve of March 30, 1831. Designed as a supplement to the preceding volume, and constituting Vol. 2 of the Public Laws of Maine. Thos. Todd, State Printer, Portland, 1831. O.

REVISION OF 1821—PRIVATE EDITION.

LAW OF MAINE, containing the act of Congress admitting Maine to the Union, and the Ordinance of the Convention determining the style and title of the State. Published by Wm. Hyde, Portland, 1822. O.

REVISION OF 1821—PRIVATE EDITION.

LAW OF MAINE, 1821, with Constitution of the United States and of Maine. Printed and published by Glazier, Masters & Co. Hallowell, 1830. 1 v. O.

REVISION OF 1821—SUPPLEMENT—PRIVATE EDITION.

LAW OF MAINE (1822-33 inclusive). Printed and published by Glazier, Masters & Co. Designed as a supplement to preceding volume. Hallowell, 1834. 1 v. O.

REVISED STATUTES, 1834—PRIVATE EDITION.

LAW OF MAINE, Vols. 1 and 2, with Constitution of the United States and the State of Maine, with notes and references showing the additions and modifications from 1821-1834, with a comprehensive index, by Francis O. J. Smith. Portland, 1834. 2 v. O.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE, 1841.

Passed Oct. 22, 1840, with the Constitution of the United States and of Maine, in which are subjoined the Public Laws of 1840 and 1841 with appendix. Published in accordance with the Resolve of Oct. 22, 1840. Wm. R. Smith & Co., State Printers. Hon. Prentiss Mellen, Hon. Sam'l E. Smith and Ebenezer Everett, Esq., Commissioners. Augusta, 1841. Q.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE, 1841.

SECOND EDITION, revised and corrected by H. K. Baker. Printed and published in compliance with the Resolve of June 22, 1846. Glazier, Masters & Smith, Publishers. Hallowell, 1847. Q.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE, 1857.

Passed April 17, 1857, to which are prefixed the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Maine, with an appendix. Published by Resolve of March 12, 1855. Revised by John B. Hill, Joseph Baker, James Bell and Ether Shepley, Commissioners. Bangor (Wheeler & Lynde, Pubs.), 1857. Q.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE, 1871.

Passed Jan. 25, 1871, to which are prefixed the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Maine, with appendix. Published by Resolve of March 21, 1870. Revised by Joseph Baker and others. Portland (Bailey and Noyes, Pubs.), (c. 1871). Q.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE, 1883.

Passed Aug. 29, 1883, and taking effect Jan. 1, 1884. Revised by C. W. Goddard, Commissioner. Portland, 1884 (Loring, Short & Harmon, Pubs.) Q.

REPORTS ON THE REVISIONS OF THE STATUTES.

1841. Report of Commissioners Philip Eastman, Sam'l E. Smith and Ebenezer Everett, appointed to revise the laws of 1841. 1 v. Q.

Note—Hon. Prentiss Mellen first appointed, deceased, and Hon. Philip Eastman was appointed to the vacancy.

1857. Report of the Commissioners, John B. Hill, Joseph Baker and James Bell, appointed to revise the laws of 1855. Also report of Ether Shepley in 1856. 1 v. Q.

REVISION 1871—NO REPORT.

1883. Report of Commissioner C. W. Goddard, appointed to revise General Laws. 1883, 3 v. A.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT ESTABLISHED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF
MAINE, ART. 6.

MAINE REPORTS—Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1820-1892, Portland, 84 v. O.

Note—These reports are official, but are printed by private parties under the direction of the official reporter. The State purchases 600 copies of each for distribution and exchange. Cited as Maine Reports, and sometimes by name of the official reporter.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS, 1820-1892.

Simon Greenleaf,	reporter of Vols. 1-9.
John Fairfield,	“ 10-12.
John Shepley,	“ 13-18.
John Appleton,	“ 19.
John Appleton and J. Shepley,	“ 20.
John Shepley,	“ 21-30.
Asa Redington,	“ 31-35.
Solyman Heath,	“ 36-40.
John Milton Adams,	“ 41-42.
Timothy Ludden,	“ 43-44.
Wales Hubbard,	“ 45-51.
William Wirt Virgin,	“ 52-60.
Edwin B. Smith,	“ 61-64.
Josiah D. Pulsifer,	“ 65-68.
David R. Hastings,	“ 69-70.
Joseph W. Spaulding,	“ 71-80.
Charles Hamlin,	“ 81-83.

REPORTS OF DECISIONS IN THE CIRCUITS COURTS MARTIAL—Published in conformity to a Resolve of March 31, 1831. Francis O. J. Smith. Portland, 1831. O.

DIGESTS OF DECISIONS.

Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1820-1847, reported in Maine Reports, v. 1-26. Philip Eastman. Hollowell, 1849. O.

Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1847-1857, contained in Maine Reports, v. 27-43. William Wirt Virgin. Hollowell, 1859. O.

Supplemental Digest of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1857-1868, contained in the Maine Reports, v. 44-56. William Wirt Virgin. Portland, 1870. O.

Digests of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1869-1879, contained in Maine Reports, v. 57-68. George C. Hopkins. Portland, 1879. O.

The Maine Digest, being a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1820-1879, reported in Maine reports, Vol. 1-68. Harris M. Plaisted and Frederick H. Appleton. Portland, 1880. O.

Supplemental Maine Digest, being a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 1878-1889, reported in Maine Reports, Vol. 69-81. Edward P. Coffin. Portland, 1890. O.

Digest of the Resolves of Maine, having the force of law from 1820 to 1862. Compiled by Resolve of March 13, 1861, and March 17, 1862, by Joseph B. Hall, Secretary of State. Augusta, 1862. O.

LAW TEXT BOOKS OF MAINE.

BAKER, H. K.—Maine Justice, or powers and duties of justices of the peace with the necessary forms. Hollowell, 1842. O.

BOLSTER, W. W.—Digest of the law of tax titles, and form book; embracing all practical tax forms in all departments of law. Portland, 1871. O.

TOWN OFFICER—A practical treatise upon the authority and duty of towns and town officers in town business. Portland, 1880. O.

DYER, ISAAC W.—A manual of Maine corporation law; the statute law relating to manufacturing, mining and business corporations. Portland, 1881. S.

FARRAR, CAPT. A. J.—Ed. Private and special laws relating to the taking of fish in the State of Maine. Compiled by E. C. Farrington and A. D. Russell. Jamaica Plain (c. 1892). D.

HAMLIN, CHARLES—Catalogue of bankrupts of the District of Maine. Bangor, 1873. O. Insolvent law of Maine, with notes and references. ———, ———. O.

KINGSBURY, BENJ., Jr.—Maine townsman, or laws for the regulations of towns, with forms and judicial decisions. 14th edition. Portland (c. 1872). D.

LUCE, ENOS T.—Hand book of practice in the Probate Courts of Maine. Portland, 1872. O. Same, revised by J. A. Waterman. Portland, 1880. O. Cited as ‘‘Maine Probate Practice.’’

OLIVER, BENJ. L.—Law summary, a collection of legal tracts on subjects of general application in business. Hallowell, 1833. O. Practical conveyancing; a selection of forms of general utility with notes interspersed. Corrected and enlarged. Peter Oliver, Hallowell, 1853. O.

Forms of practice or American precedents in personal and real actions. 4th ed. Rev. Portland, 1874. O.

PERLEY, JEREMIAH—*Maine Civil Officer*, or the powers and duties of sheriffs, coroners, constables and collectors of taxes. Hallowell, 1825. S.

BYRON D. VERRILL—*Maine Civil Officer*, Portland, 3d ed. 1874. *Maine Civil Officer*, 5th ed. Byron D. Verrill, ed. Portland, 1885. O.

PRESCOTT, WASHINGTON R.—Ed. The prohibitory law of Maine. Being a compilation of the laws relating to intoxicating liquors. Rockland, 1891. O.

WEBB, EDMUND F.—Railroad Laws of Maine, containing all public and private acts and resolves relating to railroads in said State. Portland, 1875. O.

Note—There are compilations of the Public Laws of Maine, relating to agriculture, militia, fish and game, etc., which have been issued from time to time by the several departments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE LAWS.

PUBLISHED IN THIS REPORT BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Originally published by the Maine Historical Society.

My object in this paper is to give a description of the volumes and pamphlets containing statute laws of Maine. They are as follows:—

1. PAMPHLET published in 1820, containing the Constitution with the names of the delegates who signed the original copy (pp. xxxvi), and Laws of Maine passed at the session commencing May 31, and ending June 28, 1820 (pp. 48 and unpagged index). In this pamphlet the Public and Special Laws are intermingled; it is not included in any of the bound volumes hereinafter mentioned.
2. In 1874, the *Special Laws* in the preceding pamphlet and the Special Laws of 1821 were reprinted in one pamphlet (pp. 111).
3. Laws of the State of Maine (Public) published in 1821, by J. Griffin, Brunswick, paged continuously (pp. 872) and usually bound in two volumes, each having a title page and table of contents for that volume (Vol. I, pp. lxx, and Vol. II, pp. xlii), but an index (pp. xciv) to both volumes. Each volume also has a page of errata.
4. Laws of the State of Maine (Public) published in 1822, by William Hyde, Portland (pp. 682), with index (pp. xcvi). The publisher announces that he had added to the matter in the other volume the act of Congress admitting Maine to the Union, and the Ordinance of the Convention determining the style and title of the State, and had corrected the errata officially enumerated in the other edition. But he "felt unwilling to alter punctuation, and more so to alter words," when he "reclected that the supreme court of Massachusetts, as stated in one of the volumes of Massachusetts Reports, gave construction to an important statute of that state by

merely shifting a comma from part of the clause to another." He suggests that committees on engrossing bills in the legislature should give more care and attention to their duties than, apparently, they had been accustomed to give. The suggestion as to the importance and scope of their duties is as forcible now as it was then.

5. Sheets of the edition last described were apparently kept on hand and, in 1830, issued as a new edition, with a new title page, by Glazier, Masters & Co., at Hallowell. Except the title page the pages are literally the same as in the edition of 1822. This last edition is styled on the back as "Vol. 1—2."

6. Laws of the State of Maine (public), from 1822 to 1831, inclusive. This was an official edition (pp. xlvi, 432, and xxxviii), intended to follow the former official volumes (see No. 3), and is styled Vol. III.

7. In 1834, Glazier, Masters & Smith issued Volume II of their series intended to follow their former volume (see Nos. 4 and 5) containing the Public Laws from 1822 to 1833, inclusive (pp. 370 and xxxviii). The chapters in this volume, as well as in the official volume (No. 6), are numbered consecutively from those in the preceding volume.

8. In 1834, Francis O. J. Smith edited, and Thomas Todd printed, an edition of the Public Laws in two volumes. They are paged continuously, 1,048 pages, of which 546 are in the first volume, except that an index to both volumes (pp. civ) is inserted in the first volume. This edition contains notes referring to amendments made from 1821 to 1834, and to decisions.

From 1820 to 1839, three pamphlets were issued each year; one containing the Public Laws; one the Private or Private and Special Laws; and the other the Resolves; except that but two pamphlets were issued in 1820 and 1821; in 1820 pamphlet No. 1 above described and one containing the Resolves of 1820; in 1821, one pamphlet contained the Special Laws of 1820 and 1821, and the other the Resolves of 1821. Each set of these pamphlets was paged continuously, until a good sized volume was, in that manner, completed.

This was done under the Resolve of June 28, 1820, which provided in substance:—

That the laws passed at the several sessions should be printed in volumes of the royal octavo size, of not less than seven hundred pages, with suitable title pages and analytical indices; and

That the Resolves should be printed in the same manner.

Suitable provision was also made for the superintendence of the printing and the distribution of the laws.

The three pamphlets having been published annually with the exception already stated, in 1828, a resolve was passed that the Private or Special Laws and the Resolves, up to and including those of that session, should complete a volume of each, and that the secretary of state prepare and publish with the pamphlets of that year a title page, table of contents and index for each volume, and make up and have bound into volumes all the pamphlets on hand.

9. Accordingly the Private or Special Laws from 1820 to 1828, inclusive (except the 1820 pamphlet), were bound in a volume, styled Vol. I.

10. Also the Resolves from 1820 to 1828, with title page, etc., were bound in one volume styled Vol. I.

Quite a number of imperfect volumes were bound; the supply of pamphlets for some years, notably 1820 and 1821, was smaller than that of other years, and volumes containing the pamphlets for only a part of those years were bound.

This was the cause for reprinting the Special Laws of 1821 (No. 2).

These pamphlets were published annually till 1840, when the Public Laws, the Private or Special Laws, and the Resolves, were all printed in one pamphlet in three divisions, but paged continuously. The same course was followed in 1841, the pamphlet paged, however, continuously from that of 1840.

In 1842 a joint order of both branches of the legislature was passed directing the secretary of state to compile in one or more convenient, separate volumes, the General Laws, the Special Laws, and the Resolves passed prior to 1840, with suitable indexes.

11. The Public Laws from 1832 to 1839, inclusive, were bound as Vol. III. A title page for the volume was prepared, but no "suitable index;" instead, the indexes of the annual pamphlets were collected and bound in the volume in the place or that ordered by the legislature.

12. But the Special Laws from 1829 to 1835, inclusive (paged continuously) were bound with a title page, table of contents, and index to the whole volume which was styled Vol. II.

13. The Resolves from 1829 to 1835, inclusive, were bound in the same manner and styled Vol. II, but the Resolves of 1839 were not paged continuously from those of 1838.

14. So also the Special Laws from 1836 to 1839, inclusive, and styled Vol. III.

15. And the Resolves for the same years, and styled Vol. III.

16. The Laws and Resolves of 1840 and 1841 were bound in one volume, as Vol. IV, of the Public Laws, the Special Laws and the Resolves, all in one.

17. In 1840, the Public Laws were revised and in 1841, the revision, together with an act of amendment passed in 1841, and the other Public Laws of 1840 and 1841, was published under the title "Revised Statutes of Maine" (896 pp.).

18. The first edition having become exhausted, a second edition of the Revised Statutes of 1841 was issued in 1847, edited by Henry K. Baker (896 pp.), from which one repealed act was omitted, and in which the amendments to the constitution and acts affecting the boundaries of counties since 1841 were included; sections and parts of sections understood to have been repealed were printed in italics, and other amendments and more recent decisions were referred to in marginal notes. By an oversight, however, references to several of the statutes of 1845 were omitted in their proper place, and were given in the "Advertisement," p. viii.

The number of pages in these two editions is precisely the same, and the contents of most of the pages the same; this would indicate that the work had been stereotyped and the old plates used in the second edition; but a comparison of the same pages in the two editions show such differences in the lines as prove conclusively that old plates were not used, but the whole matter reset.

From 1842 to the present time inclusive, one pamphlet for each regular session of the legislature has been issued, containing in separate divisions and paged separately the Public Laws, the Special Laws and the Resolves. Generally there has been but one index, but divided under each letter so that the references to each division are grouped; the chapters have been numbered and the paging arranged with the view of binding them into volumes—one for each division.

19. The Public Laws from 1842 to 1851 were paged for a volume for which an index was prepared; but later, in order that the volumes for each division might cover the same years, the Public Laws for 1852, with separate paging and index were bound in the same volume, which was designated as Vol. V and VI of the Public Laws.

20. The Special Laws from 1842 to 1846, inclusive, paged continuously, with the title page, table of contents and index for the volume make Vol. V.

21. Vol. V of the Resolves includes the same years and is made up in the same manner.

22. Vol. VI of the Special Laws includes those passed from 1847 to 1852, inclusive, made up in the same manner, except that there was a printer's error in the last two hundred and twenty-two pages of the volume which has been corrected in ink.

23. Vol. VI of the Resolves includes the same years, made up in the same manner.

24. Since 1853, inclusive, bound volumes have been made, with title page and new index, for all three sets of the Laws and Resolves, including the same years in each set.

We have, therefore, a volume of the Public Laws, a volume of the Special Laws, and a volume of the Resolves, all bearing the same number and including the same years. Since 1853 the following sets of three volumes have been issued:—

Vol. VII, 1853 to 1856.	Vol. XII, 1872 to 1874.
Vol. VIII, 1857 to 1860.	Vol. XIII, 1875 to 1877.
Vol. IX, 1861 to 1865.	Vol. XIV, 1878 to 1880.
Vol. X, 1866 to 1868.	Vol. XV, 1881 to 1885.
Vol. XI, 1869 to 1871.	Vol. XVI, 1887 to 1889.

Some of the more recent volumes are not numbered.

25. In 1862 a "Digest of the Resolves from 1820 to 1862" (pp. xiii, 175, and xii), compiled by Joseph B. Hall, secretary of state, was published by order of the legislature. It is a reprint of the more important resolves rather than a digest.

26. The legislature of 1855 directed a new revision of the Statutes, and appointed Joseph Baker, John B. Hill and James Bell, commissioners to prepare the revision and to report it in print to the next legislature. They did so, dividing their work into twelve "titles," and paging each "title" by itself; copies were bound by individuals, but none by the state.

27. The legislature of 1856 did not act upon this report, but appointed Ether Shepley a commissioner to revise the report of the former commissioners, make such changes as he deemed necessary and report in print to the next legislature. He adopted the same plan as his predecessors, and copies of his report have been bound by individuals, but not by the state.

28. The legislature of 1857 completed the revision, including in it the Public Laws of that year; this was done through a committee of nine members on the part of the Senate and sixteen on the part of the House. Joseph Baker, not a member of the legislature, was clerk of this committee and put in form much of its action before the legislature passed upon it. Noah Smith, Warren H. Vinton and Lewis O. Cowan were appointed commissioners to superintend the publication. They completed their work and the "Revised Statutes of Maine" were published (pp. xvi and 968) in season for distribution on the day on which they took effect, January 1, 1858.

29. In 1869 a Resolve was passed authorizing the governor and council to cause the Public Laws to be "faithfully revised, collated and consolidated," really restricting the work to the incorporation into the Revised Statutes of the amendments adopted since the former revision, adding marginal notes referring to the decisions. They were authorized to contract with responsible parties to do the whole work, revising and printing; but none of the printing was to be done until the revision should be examined and approved by two "suitable and competent persons," to be appointed by the governor "with the advice and consent of the council."

Of failing to make such a contract, the governor, with the same advice and consent, was authorized to appoint three commissioners to revise the Statutes in the manner provided, and report to the next legislature, on or before the tenth day of the session.

The governor and council concluded to adopt the plan of a commission, and on May 6, 1869, appointed Ephraim Flint, Jr., Joseph Baker and Edwin W. Wedgewood, commissioners. They reported in writing to the legislature of 1870, which after directing the omission of Chapter X, in relation to the militia, and chapter XLVII, in relation to banks (which chapters were to be left unrepealed), and the incorporation of the Public Laws of that session, adopted the revision on March 24, 1870, to take effect, however, on February 1, 1871.

Provision was made for the publication of the revision under the direction of the governor and council, who intrusted it to the commissioners. The work was printed during the summer, but after it had been substantially completed, the governor and council discovered that changes in phraseology had been made, so that the printed statutes did not conform to the engrossed laws, and they came to

the conclusion that the commissioners had no power to make such changes, and, therefore, that the matter should be submitted again to the legislature. Accordingly on the sixth of January, 1871, the governor, by special message, presented to the legislature the whole work as printed, with a statement in relation to the changes, for its consideration. The result was the enacting of the printed copy, January 25, 1871, to take effect on the first day of February, as originally contemplated. There followed immediately the issue of the "Revised Statutes of Maine, 1871" (pp. x, 1,273).

30. By a Resolve of the legislature approved March 8, 1881, Charles W. Goddard was appointed a commissioner to revise the Statutes, upon the same general plan as was adopted in relation to the revision of 1857, and to cause five hundred copies of his report to be printed in season for presentation at the next session of the legislature (1883). The work was completed within the time specified and bound copies prepared for use (pp. 59, x, 1,621, viii).

The commissioner rewrote several of the chapters after they had been printed and, of course, embraced in his report only the reprinted sheets. In one or more instances these original sheets were bound in a volume distinct from the regular report.

31. His report was accepted, but he was directed to incorporate into it the legislation of 1883, under the supervision of a committee of both branches of the legislature acting as a legislative commission, and to report finally at an adjourned session to be held August 29, 1883. On that day the legislature met and enacted the revision to take effect January 1, 1884. The printing was done apparently under the supervision of the commissioner and the "legislative commission," and early in 1884, the fourth revision of the Statutes was issued under the title "Revised Statutes of Maine, 1883" (pp. xxvi, 1,436). In this revision is included, by way of introduction, a very valuable historical paper upon the "Sources of Land Titles in Maine."

32. To complete fully this sketch, a brief account of the history of the Constitution of Maine seems proper.

The original Constitution was framed by a convention which commenced its session October 11, 1819, and completed its labors on the twenty-ninth of the same month. It submitted the Constitution to the people at meetings to be held December 6, 1819, and adjourned to meet January 5, 1820, to ascertain the result. It found and announced that the Constitution had been adopted by a

large majority. It also applied to Congress for the admission of Maine to the Union. The application was successful, and Maine became a state, March 15, 1820.

Amendments to the Constitution made in the manner provided therein were adopted as follows: I, 1834; II, 1837; III, 1839; IV, 1841; V, 1844; VI and VII, 1847; VIII, 1850; IX, 1855; X, 1864; XI, 1868, and XII, 1869.

By virtue of a Resolve of January 12, 1875, the governor appointed Edward Kent, William P. Haines, George F. Talbot, William M. Rust, Henry E. Robins, Washington Gilbert, James E. Madigan, Artemas Libby, Frederick A. Pike, and William K. Kimball, a commission "to consider and frame such amendments to the Constitution of Maine as may seem necessary to be reported to the legislature." Nine of the amendments reported by them were submitted to the people and adopted at the annual election in the same year.

Under one of the adopted amendments the chief justice (John Appleton) arranged the Constitution as amended, and his draft was approved by the legislature and enrolled, and by virtue of that amendment became "the supreme law of the state."

Subsequent amendments have been adopted, as follows: XXII, 1877; XXIII (biennial elections and sessions), 1879; XXIV, 1880; XXV, 1880; XXVI (prohibitory amendment), 1884; XXVII, 1888. In unofficial publications these later amendments are numbered from one to six, with reference to the revised Constitution.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

1. The volume described in No. 6, *ante* was printed and published in 1831, under a Resolve of that year; but in 1842, a volume 3, of Public Laws from 1822 to 1831 inclusive, was made up from the annual pamphlets as stated in No. 6. Some of the volumes, however, are imperfect and some volumes included the 1820 pamphlet.

2. The Report of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes in 1840 was submitted in print in thirteen pamphlets interleaved; they do not appear to have been bound, and I know of no complete set; they seem to have met the fate to which pamphlets are more liable than bound volumes.

**LISTS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER
PUBLICATIONS ADDED TO THE MAINE STATE
LIBRARY FROM DEC. 1, 1890, to DEC. 1, 1892.**

BOOKS PURCHASED.

	Vol.
American State Reports, Vols. 16-17-18 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26,	11
American State Reports, Brief Digest, Vols. 13-18. (pamphlet).	1
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American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Vols. 14-15-16-17- 18-19.	6
Abbott's New Cases, N. Y., Vols. 27 and 28	2
Arkansas Supreme Court Reports, Digest of. Rose	1
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American Probate Reports, Vol. 7.	1
Black's Law Dictionary.	1
Baldwin's Connecticut Digest, Vol. 2	1
Baker's Annotated Constitution of the United States	1
Black on Intoxicating Liquors.	1
Choice Cases in Chancery	1
Cases in Chancery	1
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Court of Claims Reports, Vols. 1-25	25
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Cooper's Practice Cases.	1
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	Vol.
Donelly's Chancery Cases.	1
Danforth's United States Supreme Court Digest, Vol. 2	1
Devereux's Equity, 2 Vols. (N. C.)	2
Devereux and Battles Law Report, Vol. 4. (N. C.)	1
Dyer's Corporation Law of Maine	1
Endlich on Interpretation of Statutes.	1
English Citations, 1865-1890.	1
English and Irish Appeals, Vol. 7.	1
Federal Reporter, Vols. 47-48-49-50.	4
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Harris on Law of Identification.. . . .	1
Indiana. Smith's Reports.	1
Iowa Reports, Vol. 20.	1
Kansas Reports Vol. 1. (anno. ed. includes McCabon)	1
Keasbey on Electric Wires.	1
Louisiana Reports.	3
Laws of Maine, 2 Vols. in 1, 1830.. . . .	1
Lawyers Reference Manual. Soule	1
McKinney on Fellow Servants.	1
Massachusetts Digest. Kellen.	1
MacNaghten's Equity Cases.	1
Maine Corporation Law. Dyer	1
Maine Reports. One full set and add. vols..	321
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Mannings Unreported Cases. (Spme. Ct. of La.)	1
McGloin's Cases. (La.).. . . .	1
Moses on Mandamus.. . . .	1
Morris Mississippi State Cases. 2 Vols.	2
Missouri Appeals, Vol. 7-16 incl.	10
Maine Acts and Resolves. 1850, 2 Vols.; 1860, 4 Vols.; 1861, 4 Vols	10
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Maine Public Acts, 1826, 1827 and 1831 (pamphlet).. . . .	3
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American Catalogue, 1884-1890. Author & Title; Subject	2
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Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature, Dictionary of. Halkett & Laing	1
Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia. Vols. 14-15	2
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Index to Periodicals. 1885-1890. W. I. Fletcher, ed	6
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Reference Catalogue of Current Literature, 1875 and 1885.	2
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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Albany, Law Journal, Weekly.
 Annals of American Society of Political Science, Monthly.
 Arena, Monthly.
 Atlantic, Monthly.
 Army and Navy Register, Weekly.
 American Journal of Politics, Monthly.
 American Law Review, Monthly.
 American Notes and Queries, Weekly.

Boston Journal, Daily.
 Boston Globe, Daily.
 Boston Herald, Daily.
 Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine, Monthly.
 Bangor Historical Magazine, Quarterly.

Century Illustrated Magazine, Monthly.
 Cosmopolitan, Monthly.
 Current Literature, Monthly.
 Central Law Journal, Weekly.
 Criminal Law Magazine, Bi-Monthly.
 Chicago Legal News, Weekly.
 Camden Herald, Weekly, Donation.
 Christian Register, " "
 Christian Leader, " "

Edinburgh Review, Quarterly.
 Educational Review, Monthly.
 Eclectic, Monthly.
 Eastern Argus, Daily.

Forum, Monthly.

Green Bag Magazine, Monthly.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, Monthly.

Harper's Magazine, 1891, Monthly.

Industrial Journal, Weekly.

Journal of Franklin Institute, Monthly.

Kennebec Journal, Daily.

Kennebec Journal, Weekly.

Library Journal, Monthly.

Lewiston Evening Journal, Daily.

Law Reports, England, Monthly.

Law Quarterly Review, Quarterly.

Magazine of American History, Monthly.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, Quarterly.

Monthly Law Digest and Reporter, Monthly.

Maine Historical Society Quarterly.

Maine Farmer, Weekly.

National Magazine of American History, Monthly.

North American Review, Monthly.

New England Magazine, Monthly.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Quarterly.

New Age, Weekly.

N. Y. Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Overland Monthly, Monthly.

Our Dumb Animals, Monthly.

Poet-Lore, Monthly.

Popular Science Monthly, Monthly.

Portland Advertiser, Daily.

Portland Press, Daily.

Quarterly Review, 1891.

Register, Boothbay, Weekly.

Sunday Sun, Weekly.

Scribner's Magazine, Monthly.

Sunday Herald, Weekly.

Sunday Globe, Weekly.

Westminster Review, Monthly.

**BOOKS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FROM THE
SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.**

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LIBRARIES—CHAPTER 2.

The laws of New York recognize Museums of Natural History and Free Public Libraries as "institutions of learning," and have placed them on the same plane with academies and colleges in that state, and under the control and supervision of the Regents of the State University. The aid that New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire are giving to towns within their respective limits in the work of establishing free public libraries has induced me to believe that an extract from the laws of New York upon the subject might very properly be incorporated into this report.

The Regents of the New York State University have just instituted a system of public libraries, which ought to prove of decided profit to rural districts. It might be described as a system of itinerant libraries. Collections of books of a general nature are bought by the state, and then under specific conditions are sent to communities desiring them. The only cost to these communities is that of transportation. After having served their purpose in their original locations the libraries are sent elsewhere, and thus are to be continued in their round about the state. To towns of small and scattered populations, these books will fill a recognized want and give a color to life that is wanting in many of those communities.

Massachusetts has appointed a commission to supervise the expenditure of money appropriated by the state to aid her small towns in establishing libraries and museums for the benefit and education of her citizens. New Hampshire has a most excellent system of law for the encouragement of free public libraries.

LAWS OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 378.

AN ACT to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the university of the state of New York.

Approved by the Governor April 27, 1892. Passed, three-fifths being present.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE—This chapter shall be known as the university law.

SECT. 2. DEFINITIONS—As used in this chapter.

1. Academies are incorporated schools for instruction in higher branches of education, but not authorized to confer degrees, and such high schools, academic departments in union schools and similar unincorporated schools as are admitted by the regents to the university as of academic grades.

2. The term college includes universities and other institutions for higher education authorized to confer degrees.

3. University means university of the state of New York.

4. Regents means board of regents of the university of the state of New York.

5. State superintendent means state superintendent of public instruction.

6. Higher education means education in advance of common elementary branches, and includes the work of academies, colleges, universities, professional and technical schools and educational work connected with libraries, museums, university extension courses and similar agencies.

7. The term trustees includes directors, managers, or other similar members of the governing board of an educational institution.

SECT. 3. CORPORATE NAME AND OBJECTS—The corporation created in one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four under the name of

regents of the university of the state of New York shall continue and be known as university of the state of New York. Its object shall be to encourage and promote higher education, to visit and inspect its several institutions and departments to distribute to or expend or administer for them such property and funds as the state may appropriate therefor or as the university may own or hold in trust or otherwise, and to perform such other duties as may be intrusted to it.

* * * * *

SECT. 10. DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.—The state library and state museum shall be departments of the university, and the regents may establish such other departments as they deem necessary to discharge the duties imposed on them by law. All university departments shall be under exclusive control of the regents who shall have all powers of trustees thereof, including authority to appoint all needed officers and employes; to fix their titles, duties, salaries and terms of service; to make all needed regulations; and to buy, sell, exchange or receive by will, gift or on deposit, articles or collections properly pertaining thereto; to maintain lectures connected with higher education in this state, and to lend to or deposit permanently with other institutions books, specimens of other articles in their custody which, because of being duplicates or for other reasons, will in the judgment of the regents be more useful in said institutions than if retained in the original collections at Albany.

* * * * *

SECT. 15. STATE LIBRARY HOW CONSTITUTED.—All books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records, archives and maps, and all other property appropriate to a general library, if owned by the state and not placed in other custody by law, shall be in charge of the regents and constitute the state library.

* * * * *

SECT. 17. USE.—The state library shall be kept open not less than eight hours every week day in the year, and members of the legislature, judges of the court of appeals, justices of the supreme court, and heads of state departments may borrow from the library books for use in Albany but shall be subject to such restrictions and penalties as may be prescribed by the regents for the safety or greater usefulness of the library. Others shall be entitled to use or borrow books from the library only on such conditions as the regents shall prescribe.

SECT. 18. BOOK APPROPRIATION—The treasurer shall pay annually to the regents, on warrant of the comptroller, fifteen thousand dollars for books, serials and binding for the state library.

SECT. 19. DUPLICATE DEPARTMENT—The regents shall have charge of the preparation, publication and distribution, whether by sale, exchange or gift, of the colonial history, natural history, and all other state publications not otherwise assigned by law. To guard against waste or destruction of state publications, and to provide for completion of sets to be permanently preserved in American and foreign libraries, the regents shall maintain a duplicate department to which each state department, bureau, board or commission shall send not less than five copies of each of its publications when issued, and after completing its distribution, any remaining copies which it no longer requires. The above, with any other publications not needed in the state library, shall be the duplicate department, and rules for sale, exchange or distribution from it shall be fixed by the regents, who shall use all receipts from such exchanges or sales for expenses and for increasing the state library.

SECT. 20. TRANSFERS FROM STATE OFFICERS—The librarian of any library owned by the state, or the officer in charge of any state department, bureau, board, commission or other office may, with the approval of the regents, transfer to the permanent custody of the state library or museum, any books, papers, maps, manuscripts, specimens or other articles which, because of being duplicates or for other reasons will, in his judgment, be more useful to the state in the state library or museum than if retained in his keeping.

SECT. 21. OTHER LIBRARIES OWNED BY THE STATE—The report of the state library to the legislature shall include a statement of the total number of volumes or pamphlets, the number added during the year, with a summary of operations and conditions, and any needed recommendation for safety or usefulness for each of the other libraries owned by the state, the custodian of which shall furnish information or facilities for inspection as the regents may require for making this report. Each of these libraries shall be under the sole control now provided by law, but for the annual report of the total number of books owned by or bought each year by the state, it shall be considered as a branch of the state library and shall be entitled to any facilities for exchange of duplicates, inter-library loans or other privileges properly accorded to a branch.

* * * * *

SECT. 27. CHARTERS—The regents may, by an instrument under their seal and recorded in their office, incorporate any university, college, academy, library, museum, or other educational institution, under such name, with such number of trustees or other managers, and with such powers, privileges and duties, and subject to such limitations and restrictions in all respects as the regents may prescribe in conformity to law.

* * * * *

SECT. 35. PUBLIC AND FREE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS—All provisions of sections thirty-five to fifty-one shall apply equally to libraries, museums, and to combined libraries and museums, and the word library shall be construed to include reference and circulating libraries and reading-rooms.

SECT. 36. ESTABLISHMENT—By majority vote at any election, any city, village, town, school district, or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes, or by vote of its common council, any city, or by vote of its trustees, any village, may establish and maintain a free public library, with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. Whenever twenty-five tax-payers shall so petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action.

SECT. 37. SUBSIDIES—By similar vote money may be granted toward the support of libraries not owned by the public but maintained for its welfare and free use; provided, that such libraries shall be subject to the inspection of the regents and registered by them as maintaining a proper standard, that the regents shall certify what number of the books circulated are of such a character as to merit a grant of public money, and that the amount granted yearly to libraries on the basis of circulation shall not exceed ten cents for each volume of the circulation thus certified by the regents.

SECT. 38. TAXES—Taxes, in addition to those otherwise authorized, may be voted by any authority named in section thirty-six and for any purpose specified in sections thirty-six and thirty-seven, and shall unless otherwise directed by such vote, be considered as annual appropriations therefor till changed by further vote, and shall be levied and collected yearly, or as directed, as are other general taxes; and all money received from taxes of other sources for such library shall be kept as a separate library fund and expended only

under direction of the library trustees on properly authenticated vouchers.

SECT. 39. TRUSTEES—Such libraries shall be managed by trustees who shall have all the powers of trustees of other educational institutions of the university as defined in this act; provided, unless otherwise specified in the charter, that the number of trustees shall be five; that they shall be elected by the legal voters, except that in cities they shall be appointed by the mayor with the consent of the common council, from citizens of recognized fitness for such position; that the first trustees determine by lot whose term of office shall expire each year and that a new trustee shall be elected or appointed annually to serve for five years.

SECT. 40. INCORPORATION—Within one month after taking office, the first board of trustees shall apply to the regents for a charter in accordance with the vote establishing the library.

SECT. 41. REPORTS—Every library or museum, which receives state aid or enjoys any exemption from taxation or other privilege not usually accorded to business corporations, shall make the report required by section twenty-five of this act, and such report shall relieve the institution from making any report now required by statute or charter to be made to the legislature, or to any department, court or other authority of the state. These reports shall be summarized and transmitted to the legislature by the regents with the annual reports of the state library and state museum.

SECT. 42. USE—Every library established under this act shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the locality which establishes it, subject always to rules of the library trustees, who shall have the authority to exclude any person who willfully violates such rules; and the trustees may, under such conditions as they think expedient, extend the privileges of the library to persons living outside such locality.

SECT. 43. INJURIES TO PROPERTY—Whoever intentionally injures, defaces or destroys any property belonging to or deposited in any incorporated library, reading room, museum, or other educational institution, shall be punished by imprisonment in a state prison for not more than three years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 44. DETENTION—Whoever willfully detains any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript or other property

belonging to any public or incorporated library, reading-room, museum or other educational institution, for thirty days after notice in writing to return the same, given after the expiration of the time which by the rules of such institution, such articles or other property may be kept, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months, and the said notice shall bear on its face a copy of this section.

SECT. 45. TRANSFER OF LIBRARIES—Any corporation, association, school district or combination of districts may, by legal vote duly approved by the regents, transfer the ownership and control of its library, with all its appurtenances to any public library in the university, and thereafter said public library shall be entitled to receive any money, books or other property from the state or other sources, to which said corporation, association or district would have been entitled but for such transfer, and the trustees or body making the transfer shall thereafter be relieved of all responsibility pertaining to property thus transferred.

SECT. 46. LOCAL NEGLECT—If the local authorities of any library supported wholly or in part by state money, fail to provide for the safety and public usefulness of its books, the regents shall in writing notify the trustees of said library what is necessary to meet the state's requirements, and on such notice all its rights to further grants of money or books from the state shall be suspended until the regents certify that the requirements have been met; and if said trustees shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requirements within sixty days after service of such notice, the regents may remove them from office and thereafter all books and other library property wholly or in part paid for from state money shall be under the full and direct control of the regents who, as shall seem best for public interests, may appoint new trustees to carry on the library, or may store it or distribute its books to other libraries.

SECT. 47. LOANS OF BOOKS FROM STATE—Under such rules as the regents may prescribe, they may lend from the State library, duplicate department, or from books specially given or bought for this purpose, selections of books for a limited time to any public library in this state under visitation of the regents, or to any community not yet having established such library, but which has conformed to the conditions required for such loans.

SECT. 48. ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION FROM STATE LIBRARY OFFICERS—The trustees or librarian or any citizen interested in any public library in this state shall be entitled to ask from the officers of the state library any needed advice or instruction as to a library building, furniture and equipment, government and service, rules for readers, selecting, buying, cataloguing, shelving, lending books, or any other matter pertaining to the establishment, reorganization or administration of a public library. The regents may provide for giving such advice and instruction either personally or through printed matter and correspondence, either by the state library staff or by a library commission of competent experts appointed by the regents to serve without salary. The regents may, on request, select or buy books, or furnish them instead of money apportioned or may make exchanges and loans through the duplicate department of the state library. Such assistance shall be free to residents of this state as far as practicable, but the regents may in their discretion, charge a proper fee to non-residents or for assistance of a personal nature or for other reasons not properly an expense to the state, but which may be authorized for the accommodation of users of the library.

SECT. 49. USE OF FEES AND FINES—The regents may use receipts from fees, fines, gifts from private sources, or sale of regents' bulletins and similar printed matter, for buying books or for any other proper expenses of carrying on their work.

SECT. 50. APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY MONEY—Such sum as shall have been appropriated by the legislature as public library money shall be paid annually by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, from the income of the United States deposit fund, according to an apportionment to be made for the benefit of free libraries by the regents in accordance with their rules and authenticated by their seal; provided that none of this money shall be spent for books except those approved or selected and furnished by the regents; that no locality shall share in the apportionment unless it shall raise and use for the same purpose not less than an equal amount from taxation or other local sources; that for any part of the apportionment not payable directly to the library trustees the regents shall file with the comptroller proper vouchers showing that it has been spent in accordance with law exclusively for books for free libraries or for proper expenses incurred for their benefit; and that books paid for by the State shall be subject to

STATE LIBRARY.

return to the regents whenever the library shall neglect or refuse to conform to the ordinances under which it secured them.

SECT. 51. ABOLITION—Any library established under this act may be abolished only by a majority vote at a regular annual election, ratified by a majority vote at the next annual election. If any such library is abolished its property shall be used first to return to the regents, for the benefit of other public libraries in that locality, the equivalent of such sums as it may have received from the state or from other sources as gifts for public use. After such return any remaining property may be used as directed in the vote abolishing the library; but if the entire library property does not exceed in value the amount of such gifts it may be transferred to the regents for public use, and the trustees shall thereupon be freed from further responsibility. No abolition of a public library shall be lawful till the regents grant a certificate that its assets have been properly distributed and its abolition completed in accordance with law.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS ON STATE LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, The laws governing the libraries of the several states and territories have been formed for each without regard to any other, or to any uniformity among them, and this diversity of legislation has resulted in many ways in great loss to said libraries and has greatly retarded their growth and prevented the increase of their usefulness ; and

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

Now, therefore, we, the librarians of the several states and territories, in such conference assembled, do resolve :

MAINTENANCE BY PERMANENT FUNDS.

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

Most state libraries are supported by annual appropriations. Experience has amply shown that this provisional system of support is wholly inadequate. The appropriations are usually made regardless of the constantly increasing needs of the library, and are generally exhausted long before the legislature again convenes, while the succeeding appropriation is rarely, if ever, sufficient to supply the deficiency of standard publications issued in the interval, and to meet present and future demands. To keep the library abreast

with the times, there should be a continually accumulating fund devoted to its use.

California requires the secretary of state to pay into the state treasury monthly, all fees of his office, to be set apart as a library fund. In most states, similar legislation would provide proper support for the libraries without dependence on periodical appropriations. Professor J. C. Rowell of the University of California, says of the California system: "I should regard it a very unfortunate state of affairs if the librarian of the state library were compelled during each legislative session to desert his sphere of duty in the library itself at the precise time when his professional services are most needed, and turn himself into a lobbyist to raise a possible insufficient income for the following fiscal year. The income for the support of the state library must not be dependent upon wire-pulling and political chicanery."

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

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

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

A great desideratum in all state libraries is a complete set of public documents, reports, laws, transactions, etc., published by authority of the Federal Government and of the several states. The present glaring deficiency in this respect is due to the want of proper laws in each state providing for a uniform system of exchange. In most cases where there is any law on the subject, provision is made for transmitting such matter to the governor, secretary of state, or some state official other than the librarian, and it is only through the courtesy of such official that these publications perhaps find their way into the state library, which thus often loses most valuable publications essential to the completeness and utility of every public library.

They are seldom found in bookstores, and their distribution should be sufficiently controlled by the state librarians to secure their being properly addressed and promptly forwarded to every state library in the Union. Provision should also be made for their regular distribution to a select list of college and public libraries. The several libraries should receive not alone the regular sets of legislative documents issued as such, but also copies in their individual form of all reports of boards, commissioners or state institutions, and of all special documents prepared by state authority, so that sets of each may be placed in the separate departments of the library; *e. g.*, agriculture, insurance, taxation, education, insanity, etc.

4. That each state should provide by law :

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

That the title pages of all statutes and journals of the legislature show the dates of convening and final adjournment of the sessions.

That law reports give the extreme dates of the decisions on the title pages, and the date of the rendition of each decision above the title of each case.

That each volume of law reports contain a table of cases, plaintiff and defendant, and *vice versa*.

That the name of the state, with year and number of the legislature, where practicable, be lettered on the back of every volume.

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

The prevailing mode of lettering, title-paging and indexing public documents is exceedingly perfunctory, inaccurate and misleading. To such an extent is this criticism true that the index of a public document often affords no reliable guide to its contents, while outside lettering and title page itself often fail to indicate with any accuracy or correctness the character of the work. Hon. A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, says of this matter: "Believing fully in the efficiency of united effort to bring about any reform, I hope that this plan may be so digested as to details that a uniform system may sooner or later replace the heterogeneous and vexatious methods of publication which make public documents the terror of librarians and the despair of the reading public. For examples: See the indexes to almost any series of state documents, with every

leading topic sought in vain in the alphabet, but hidden away (possibly) under 'report' or 'state' or some other equally unmeaning and uncertain term—the same document, moreover, being rarely indexed under the same head in successive years. Nearly half the states persist in the stupid practice of anonymous titles, subjecting all other libraries than their own to great cost in lettering the books. There is no hope of reforming this except by positive statute—state printers and binders being constantly changed.”

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

7. That each state provide for the proper exchange and disposition of duplicate books.

Most states have many duplicates, which, though useless to them, would be of great value to other states, but have neither laws nor facilities for exchange of such duplicates.

New York has just passed the following law, which solves these difficulties: “The regents shall have charge of the preparation, publication and distribution, whether by sale, exchange or gift, of the botanical history, natural history, and all other state publications not otherwise assigned by law. To guard against the waste or destruction of state publications, and to provide for the completion of sets to be permanently preserved in American and foreign libraries, the regents shall maintain in the state library a duplicate department, to which each state department, board or bureau shall send not less than five copies of each of its publications when issued, and after completing its distribution, any remaining copies which it no longer requires. The above publications, with any other books and pamphlets not needed in the state library, shall constitute the duplicate department, and the rules for sale, exchange or distribution from it shall be fixed by the regents, who shall use all receipts from such exchanges or sales for the increase of the state library.” Laws of 1889, chapter 529, title 1, section 18.

8. That the governor of each state and territory be respectfully requested to submit the foregoing resolutions to its legislature, and to urge upon it the adoption of the laws necessary to carry out the reforms therein recommended, and also to impress upon it the propriety of adopting memorials to Congress in favor of the federal legislation hereinafter suggested.

ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, The national government has thus far not given to the state and territorial libraries the aid and assistance which it is desirable should be given, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress should provide :

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

Resolved, That we ask their endorsement of our efforts to increase the efficiency of our libraries, and their co-operation in obtaining action to that end; and

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address setting forth in full the reasons and necessity for the adoption of the reforms we have recommended, and that said address be made a part of our action, and that said committee communicate these resolutions and address to all persons whose aid we seek in accomplishing our objects.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every effort with our several state officers, legislatures and members of Congress, and with all who can help us, to secure their active assistance in the accomplishment of these reforms.

On behalf of the association of state librarians, these resolutions are submitted to you, and you are respectfully urged to take such action as will help to accomplish the desired reforms.

L. D. CARVER,
State Librarian.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In these days of reform in every department of human action and human welfare, the library is coming to be a very important and potent agent in the education of the children of our land. The text books designed for daily use and study in the schools are now more numerous and varied in their contents and character, than in former years. Beside these books for study, it is now deemed necessary to place many other books for reference and for occasional but systematic reading. In every well equipped school, its books constitute a miniature library. Some of these are for daily use and reference, while others are designed to be read and discussed for the purpose of enlarging the pupil's knowledge upon special topics, to acquaint him with the great masters of thought *and to cultivate his taste for good reading*. Text books are not more necessary nor are they more highly prized in the school-room, than are dictionaries, gazetteers, encyclopedias and works of history, biography, fiction and science. At the present time the *most successful teacher* is little more or little less than an intelligent and well qualified librarian, invested with supreme authority to direct the reading and study of the patrons of his limited library, to question them as to the results of their perusal of the books, and to supplement their knowledge thus obtained with observations and criticisms drawn from his own wider range of reading and larger experiences of life.

Hence the teacher of to-day is required to know many more things, thoughts and theories than in former times. His reading, if not his study, must be much more general and extensive if he would be counted in the front rank of his profession. The school library is deficient which has no books on its shelves for the special benefit of the teacher himself. The extent of a school or college education consists at the utmost in a limited knowledge of a few great principles and in the *power one there acquires of directing his own efforts in a further search for knowledge*. *The man who knows where in the books to look for desired facts and principles, has a liberal education.*

The student whose taste has been so cultivated that he can safely select his own reading, has no further need of school training. He and the books can do the rest. The great object of a school education is to prepare a young man so that he may safely educate him-

self. The education of the schools is only an introduction to a life-long system of education by the individual himself. Education in its fullest sense, reaches from the cradle to the grave. Half a century ago, it was only the man of mature years who could safely be permitted to select his own reading. Now we demand that our school children be introduced to the great works of science, literature, art and morals. We know that this early education of the taste for good reading and good morals is necessary to fit them for future self instruction.

For our children's sakes, the school library and the teacher's library have become requisite to every good school. Very many of the states have recognized the supreme importance and great utility of the library in the school-room. In many states, the school library is recognized as one of the indispensable equipments of a school-house, and it is purchased from the sum appropriated for the use of schools. While Maine has not been entirely unmindful of the needs of the public schools in this matter, yet she is far behind many of her sister states. Here is a field for investigation and honest reform awaiting the cultivating hand of the coming legislators. Let us hope this question may receive more attention than many of the more pretentious but less deserving subjects that often force themselves upon the unwilling notice of the legislature.

“The best possible result of a common school education—its great end and aim—should be to prepare the *children of the community* for the *far greater work of educating themselves.*”

“The great end of the common system is something more than to teach children to read; it should, if it is to accomplish its full mission, also *impart to them a love of reading.*”

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Forty years ago, the traveler journeying across this State, frequently found his progress interrupted and his pocket-book depleted by the keepers of our toll bridges. It is within the memory and observation of many now living, that our villages and cities were hampered in their intercourse with the surrounding country by the grim toll gatherer, at the gate swung across the highway. The merchant and the manufacturer felt the curse of this barrier against business and trade. The farmer with produce for the markets, would often travel a score of miles further with his farm truck, to reach a city where no toll bridge stood at its entrance like a legalized robber, to demand tribute.

All classes were annoyed and interrupted by the restrictions and exactions of the toll bridge corporations. At length, the hatred for this institution became so general that the toll bridge was abolished. New, convenient and substantial bridges across our rivers have taken the place of the offensive "three mile an hour" structures. Over these, one may now drive freely without let or hindrance. The usefulness of the toll bridge in its day and generation has never been questioned, but no one ever used it unless compelled so to do by business or by the force of circumstances. No one now desires its resurrection.

Doubtless a public library, hedged about with restrictions, and exacting a fee for the use of its books from patrons, *like the old toll bridge*, is in a measure useful to the public. In spite of its restrictions and fees, its volumes will be read by all who feel the force and necessity for good reading; but the great mass of the people, to whom a dollar means one hundred cents, will forego its benefits, and refuse its conditional offers of hospitality. No doubt every public library in this State can justify its restrictions and its pecuniary charges on the ground of the want of funds to carry it on in any other way. No such reason should exist against the free use of the books by every man, woman and child in the land. The public library should belong to no creed, class or clique. The *interest of the state and municipal governments* in these libraries is something *real and substantial*. The children of school age, whether attending school or not, ought to have the free use of a public library and reading room. The State owes it to her citizens, now

beyond the school age, to afford them the unrestricted means to keep informed upon the subjects that touch their daily lives. *Now that the people all over the State are awakening to the importance of public libraries, the State and municipal authorities should by law grant such libraries a yearly sum, equal in amount to the fees that are now charged to patrons, so that any citizen can have books from the library, free of charge, by simply complying with the rules necessary for good care and safe return of the volumes. In this way, each librarian would become a missionary in the work of awakening an interest for good reading, and increasing the number of his patrons, and thereby increasing the revenues of his library.*

Some one has well said, "Education which reaches the masses is the power that will secure the future welfare of our country. The library's mission is to aid largely in this great work. It must strive hand in hand with the family and the school and the church in uplifting the people. The free library will reach many who never enter a church and who do not go to school. Here is common ground for all without distinction of caste or creed who can profit by good books."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND MAINE LIBRARIES.

BY PROF. GEORGE L. LITTLE, A. M.

Last year a new educational factor, known as University Extension, was introduced into the State. Will it prove a failure? Will it prove, what is far worse, a humbug? Are the colleges that offer these University Extension courses and the people that attend them mere imitators of what is English, like the dudes that walk Broadway with trousers turned up because it is muddy in London? The answer may be found in a brief statement of what University Extension is. According to one of its prominent advocates, it consists of three things, a man, the people and a book. Now the Maine colleges think they can supply the man, the people of Maine can keep the experiment from being a humbug, and the Maine libraries ought to prevent its being a failure.

Consider what this movement aims to do, and the part our libraries must play will at once become evident. It is an endeavor to provide means of education for persons of all classes and of both sexes who are engaged in the ordinary occupations of life and unable to leave their homes for purposes of study. The public schools are for the young. This is for adults. The education they offer is compulsory; this is voluntary. Their curriculum is limited; this is as wide as human knowledge. "University Extension means university education for the whole nation organized upon itinerant lines." These itinerant teachers must be capable of presenting the subjects they treat in an interesting light. A part, at least, of their audiences must be ready and desirous to study these subjects along the lines pointed out in the syllabuses the lecturer places in their hands and to do the class work he calls for. And then the *local library* must provide, not alone the books to which the lecturer definitely refers, but also abundant collateral reading. In a word, if the community furnishes workers, it must supply tools. New recruits in the army of education will look to its shelves for their arms and accoutrements. For the poor cannot and the rich will not, at the start, purchase for themselves the volumes they need to consult.

When a University Extension course is definitely arranged, duplicates of certain books must be at once secured so that a reasonable

number of people may use the same authority at the same time. Excessive conservatism in this one particular may wreck an otherwise successful course. Managers and librarian alike must realize the situation. It is disastrous for the library to fail to meet a demand of this sort. Better far that twenty new books go unbought than allow twenty persons to struggle in vain after the single copy the library possesses of some inexpensive work. Nothing tries the patience of the average individual more than the repeated failure to secure the book which he wants and knows the library has. A slight discouragement of this kind at the outset may turn aside from a course of study the person most likely to be benefited by it.

Again let the librarian have a special list posted in a conspicuous place of all the books—or in case of a large library of the best books—relating to the subject of the course. Have the location marks of the books entered on this list so that borrowers may secure them with the least possible delay. Above all persuade the lecturer to annotate this list, pointing out briefly the scope, merits and defects of each book. These, some one may say, are trifling details. Doubtless they are in themselves and considered separately. Well carried out, however, they are almost sure to turn the tide of popularity and of prosperity to the library that does not despise them. Neglected they not only weaken its hold upon the community but may even nullify the educational power of the University Extension course. The lecturer may be interesting, the audience may be large but if the *library* fails to supply means and material for study to those whom the occasion has quickened to intellectual effort, the experiment has failed in its intent.

The part of the library in genuine University Extension has only begun when the lecturer has finished his course and gone away. The management of Maine libraries must act more and more upon the truth contained in the following words of Carlyle: "But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves. It depends on what we read after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books."

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,
(1820-1891).

This list was accidentally omitted under "Legislative Department" page 26 and is therefore inserted here.

	Met.	Adjourned.		Number of Legislature.
1820,	May 31.....	June 28,	} First session.....	1
1821,	January 10.....	March 22,		
1822,	January 2.....	February 9.....		2
1823,	January 1.....	February 11.....		3
1824,	January 7.....	February 25.....		4
1825,	January 5.....	February 28.....		5
1826,	January 4.....	March 8.....		6
1827,	January 3.....	February 26.....		7
1828,	January 2.....	February 26.....		8
1829,	January 7.....	March 6.....		9
1830,	January 6.....	March 19.....		10
1831,	January 5.....	April 2.....		11
1832,	January 4.....	March 9.....		12
1833,	January 2.....	March 4.....		13
1834,	January 1.....	March 13.....		14
1835,	January 7.....	March 24.....		15
1836,	January 6.....	April 5.....		16
1837,	January 4.....	March 30.....		17
1838,	January 3.....	March 23.....		18
1839,	January 2.....	March 25.....		19
1840,	January 1.....	March 19,	} Regular session.....	20
1840,	September 17.....	October 22,		
1841,	January 6.....	April 17.....		21
1842,	January 5.....	March 18.....		22
1842,	May 18.....	May 30. Extra session.....		
1843,	January 4.....	March 24.....		23
1844,	January 3.....	March 22.....		24
1845,	January 1.....	April 8.....		25
1846,	May 13.....	August 10.....		26
1847,	May 12.....	August 3.....		27
1848,	May 10.....	August 11.....		28
1849,	May 9.....	August 15.....		29
1850,	May 13.....	August 29.....		30

	Met.	Adjourned.	Number of Legislature.
1851,	{ May 14.....	June 3, }	First session..... 31
1852,	{ January 7.....	April 26, }	Second session.....
1853,	{ January 5.....	April 1.	
1853,	{ September 20 ..	September 30, Extra session.....	32
1854,	January 4.....	April 21.....	33
1855,	January 3.....	March 17.....	34
1856,	January 2	April 10	35
1857,	January 7.....	April 17	36
1858,	January 6	March 29	37
1859,	January 5	April 5	38
1860,	January 4.....	March 20.....	39
1861,	{ January 2.....	March 16.	
1861,	{ April 22	April 25, Extra session	40
1862,	January 1	March 19.....	41
1863,	January 7.....	March 26.....	42
1864,	January 6	March 25.....	43
1865,	January 4	February 25.....	44
1866,	January 3	February 24.....	45
1867,	January 2	March 1.....	46
1868,	January 1.....	March 7.....	47
1869,	January 6	March 13.....	48
1870,	January 5.....	March 24.....	49
1871,	January 4.....	February 27.	50
1872,	January 3.....	February 29.....	51
1873,	January 1.....	February 27.....	52
1874,	January 7	March 4.	53
1875,	January 6	February 24.....	54
1876,	January 5	February 23.....	55
1877,	January 3	February 9	56
1878,	January 2	February 21.....	57
1879,	January 1.....	March 5	58
1880,	January 7.....	Completed its organization January 12th, adjourned March 19.....	59
1881,	January 5	March 18.....	60
1883,	January 3	March 15.....	61
		(Adjourned to meet August 29, and finally adjourned on that day.)	
1885,	January 7.....	March 6	62
1887,	January 5	March 17.....	63
1889,	January 2	March 13..	64
1891,	January 7.....	April 3..	65

OFFICERS MAINE STATE LIBRARY.

LIBRARIAN:

L. D. CARVER, Augusta.

SALARY, \$1,000.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN:

Miss EDITH MOULTON, Augusta.

SALARY, \$350.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

Governor, Hon. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.

Councillors, Hon. MARQUIS F. KING, Portland,

Hon. PARKER SPOFFORD, Bucksport,

Hon. MILTON C. WEDGWOOD, Lewiston.

COMMITTEE ON PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS
AND DOCUMENTS:

Governor, Hon. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,

Librarian, L. D. CARVER.

CATALOGUERS:

M. L. CARVER, Augusta.

ERNEST W. EMERY, Augusta.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM DECEMBER
1, 1890, TO DECEMBER 1, 1892.**

	No. of warrant.		
April 3, 1891, By regular appropriation, State Library ..			\$500 00
April 14, 1891, To L. D. Carver (paid out for books)	584	\$425 98	
June 28, 1891, Loring, Short & Harmon	1129	79 50	
D. Appleton & Co.....	1130	71 40	
			\$576 88
1892, By regular appropriation, State Library...			\$500 00
Jan. 14, 1892, To L. D. Carver (paid out for books).....	63	\$ 68 29	
J. Frank Pierce.....	64	122 20	
J. M. Watson	65	18 00	
F. O. Conant.....	66	2 50	
Feb. 5, 1892, Thomas B. Mosher.....	247	22 00	
George Barrie	248	10 00	
J. Frank Pierce.....	249	51 30	
Leonard Scott Publishing Co.....	250	28 00	
W. B. Lapham.....	251	8 50	
Geo. H. Walker	252	15 00	
Estes & Lauriat.....	253	65 00	
MacMillan & Co.....	547	73 22	
Mar. 29, 1892, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.....	548	25 00	
Loring, Short & Harmon.....	613	13 00	
George Barrie	614	10 00	
May 12, 1892, George Barrie	725	10 00	
W. B. Lapham.....	726	9 00	
W. A. Andrews.....	727	12 50	
R. R. Bowker.....	728	5 00	
D. Appleton & Co.....	729	6 00	
June 24, 1892, W. H. Lowdermilk	1094	24 75	
Little, Brown & Co.....	1095	25 50	
			\$624 76

The overdrawing of these appropriations has been caused by the payment of bills contracted prior to the time covered by this report. These overdue bills consisted largely of subscriptions for series of books or periodicals.

	No. of warrant.		
April 3, 1891, By special appropriation for purchase of Reports for State Library.....			\$1,000 00
Oct. 20, 1891, To J. S. Hobbs	1737	\$ 5 00	
Boston Book Co.....	1738	136 75	
American Academy	1739	10 00	
Nov. 10, 1891, L. D. Carver (law books purchased)....	1850	232 85	
Dec. 30, 1891, W. H. Reid.....	2225	57 00	
Dec. 31, 1891, George L. Beal, Treasurer.....	2310	558 40	
			\$1,000 00

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

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Dec. 31, 1891, By special appropriation, for purchase of Re-			
ports for State Library, warrant 2310.....			\$558 40
Feb. 18, 1892, To W. H. Lowdermilk.....	\$100 00		
Frederick D. Linn & Co.....	10 00		
Loring, Short & Harmon.....	21 00		
Boston Book Co.....	42 25		
May 12, 1892, Little, Brown & Co.....	6 24		
Boston Book Co.....	52 00		
Sept. 14, 1892, Bancroft, Whitney & Co.....	16 00		
L. D. Carver (paid out for book).....	4 00		
West Publishing Co.....	18 10		
Nov. 30, 1892, Bancroft-Whitney Co.....	22 00		
Boston Book Co.....	176 05		
			<u>467 64</u>
Balance on hand			\$90 75

		No. of		
		warrant.		
April 3, 1891, By special appropriation for purchase of				
Maine Reports.....				\$1,000 00
Dec. 30, 1891, To Loring, Short & Harmon.....	2224	\$560 00		
Loring, Short & Harmon.....	2297	440 00		
				<u>\$1,060 00</u>

		No. of		
		warrant.		
April 3, 1891, By special appropriation for furnishing				
State Library.....				\$8,500 00
June 9, 1891, To E. C. Stevens.....	870	\$100 00		
Aug. 18, 1891, M. F. King.....	1337	11 50		
F. H. Fassett.....	1358	25 00		
L. D. Carver (expenses to Massachu-				
setts on library business and money	1359			
paid trip to Buffalo)..... and		118 75		
		1703		
Oct. 19, 1891, Walter Corey Co.....	2325	460 00		
Dec. 31, 1891, George L. Beal, Treasurer, carried over,		7,784 75		
				<u>\$8,500 00</u>

Dec. 31, 1891, By special appropriation for furnishing State				
Library, warrant 2325.....				\$7,784 75
Feb. 18, 1892, To M. F. King.....		\$ 8 00		
Walter Corey Co.....		557 00		
Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co.....		6,000 00		
Mar. 29, 1892, H. O. Maguire ..		8 66		
June 24, 1892, H. R. Randall.....		14 00		
Aug. 11, 1892, Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co.....		435 00		
Sept. 14, 1892, Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co.....		50 00		
Maguire and Jones		298 00		
Nov. 3, 1892, T. O'Callaghan.....		164 87		
L. D. Carver (paid out for labor)		13 00		
Nov. 30, 1892, Walter Corey Co.....		107 50		
				<u>7,686 03</u>
Balance on hand.....				98 72

		No. of warrant.	
April 3, 1891,	By special appropriation for indexing and moving State Library		\$3,000 00
June 9, 1891,	To L. D. Carver (paid Professors Hall and Little).....	888	\$ 19 00
June 26, 1891,	M. L. Carver.....	1131	125 00
Aug. 18, 1891,	Library Bureau, Boston.....	1360	24 10
Dec. 1, 1891,	R. F. Cushman	1883	24 00
Dec. 17, 1891,	Ernest W. Emery	2173	3 25
Dec. 18, 1891,	W. E. Parker, Treasurer	2212	36 62
Dec. 30, 1891,	Mary L. Carver	2228	125 00
Dec. 30, 1891,	R. F. Cushman	2231	22 00
Dec. 31, 1891,	Geo. L. Beal.....	2319	2,466 78
			\$3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1891,	By special appropriation for indexing and moving State Library, warrant No. 2319...		\$2,466 78
Feb. 18, 1892,	To R. F. Cushman	\$28 00	
	L. D. Carver (paid out for labor).....	42 37	
Feb. 19, 1892,	E. W. Hall.....	50 00	
March 8, 1892,	Daniel Day	9 00	
	O. E. Merrow.....	9 00	
Mar. 29, 1892,	Mary L. Carver	165 00	
	E. W. Emery	120 00	
	O. O. Stetson.....	67 50	
April 15, 1892,	Little, Brown & Co	7 84	
	Boston Book Co.	206 00	
	O. E. Merrow.....	17 25	
	Daniel Day.....	8 25	
	Frank Millett	7 50	
	O. Williamson	3 00	
June 24, 1892,	L. D. Carver (paid out for labor).....	13 00	
	L. D. Carver (paid expenses on library)	75 62	
	Mary L. Carver	165 00	
	O. O. Stetson.....	90 00	
	E. W. Emery	120 00	
Aug. 11, 1892,	Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Co.	240 00	
Sept. 14, 1892,	L. D. Carver (paid out, transportation)	9 02	
	C. A. Cutter	4 00	
	Thomas B. Mosher.....	10 00	
	Estes & Lauriat.....	12 50	
	W. H. Lowdermilk.....	40 00	
Oct. 12, 1892,	Mary L. Carver	165 00	
	E. W. Emery	120 00	
	O. O. Stetson	90 00	
			1,894 85
Balance on hand.....			\$571 93

PERMANENT ADDITIONS TO THE MAINE STATE LIBRARY,
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1890, TO DECEMBER 1, 1892.

	Number of Volumes.
By purchase, law books.....	649
miscellaneous books.....	312
newspapers and magazines.....	124
exchanges, law and miscellaneous.....	771
donations.....	870
binding series pamphlet reports.....	167
other works.....	287
Total number of volumes.....	3,180

In closing this report, I deem it a duty and privilege to acknowledge my personal obligations to the many persons who, by advice and material aid, have rendered invaluable service to the library and to the work that has been performed here during the past two years. Coming to the office with some acquaintance with books, but without any knowledge of libraries or experience in library work, I have at all times and in all places availed myself of the experience and knowledge of other persons better informed who have freely and generously aided in the work by their wise counsel. Even with this assistance, the labor of reorganizing the library would have been a failure had not the rare good fortune befallen me, to have intelligent, industrious and faithful assistants in the persons of Miss Edith Moulton, Mr. Ernest W. Emery and Mrs. M. L. Carver. Neither my own office nor theirs has been a sinecure at any period of time during the past two years.

I am also under special obligations to the following named persons for valuable aid and encouragement in the work, viz :—Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh, (Governor) Hon. W. B. Lapham and Hon. Charles E. Nash of Augusta, Hon. Marquis F. King, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond and A. L. Mitchell of Portland, Prof. George T. Little of Bowdoin College, Prof.

E. W. Hall, Colby University, Hon. Charles E. Allen, Dresden, Hon. Melvil Dewey, State Librarian, New York, R. R. Bowker of New York city, and Hon. Charles C. Soule, Boston, Mass.

L. D. CARVER,
State Librarian.

AUGUSTA, December 1, 1892.