

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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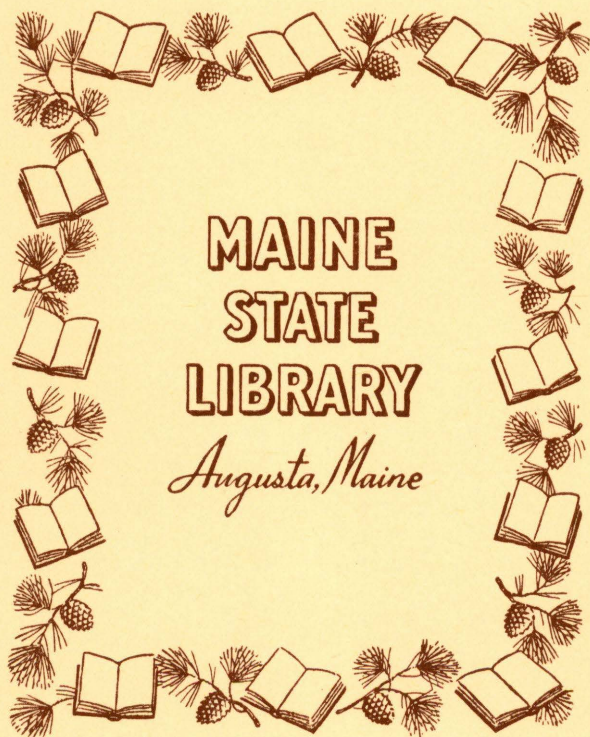
MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1952 - 1954

(in four volumes)

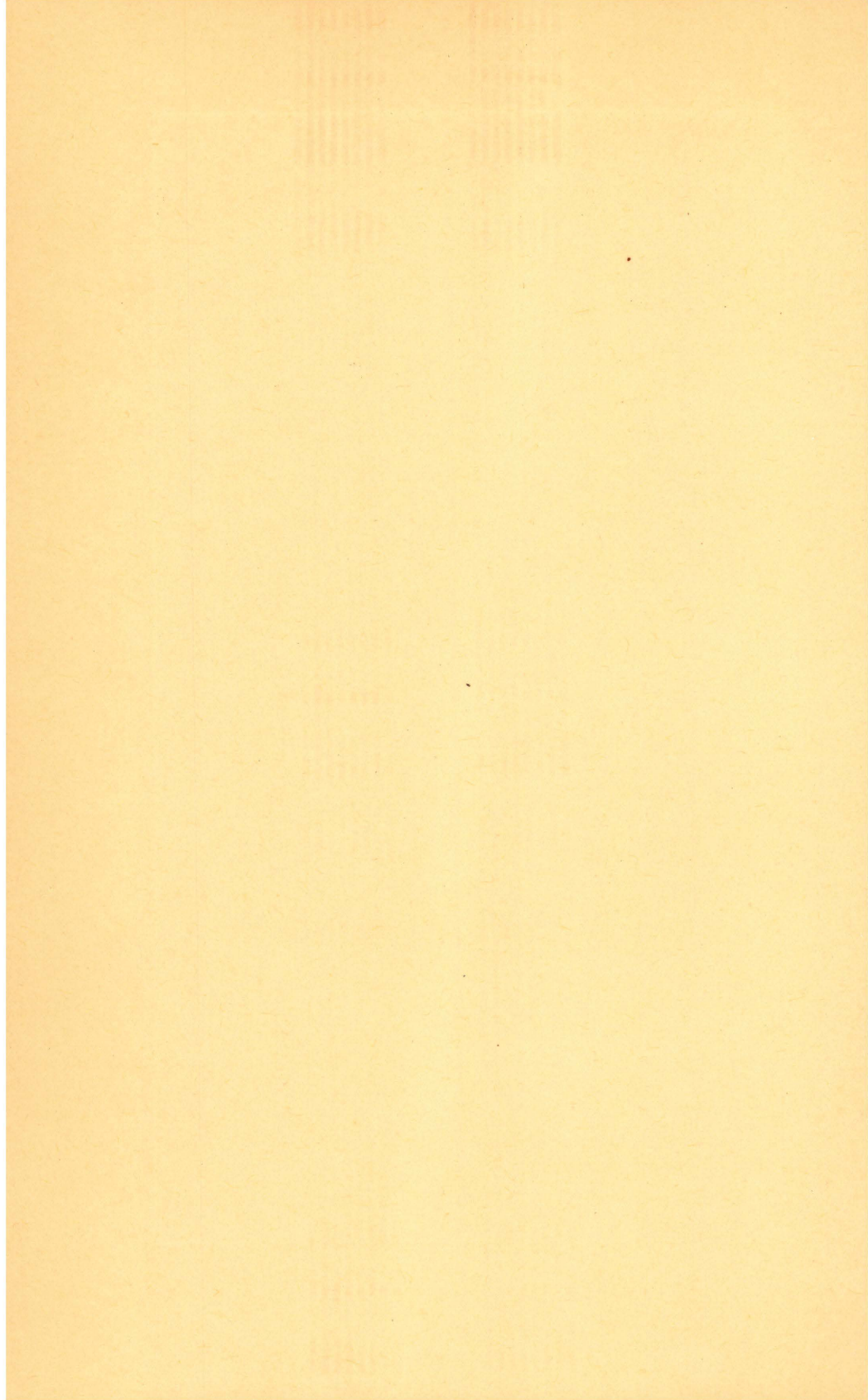
VOLUME II

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT



July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954

Augusta, Maine
1954



FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

Maine State Library



July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the
State of Maine:*

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 38, section 12, of the Revised Statutes, I submit the report of the Maine State Library for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954.

Marion B. Stubbs
Librarian

MAINE STATE LIBRARY BIENNIAL REPORT

July 1, 1952 - June 30, 1954

For many years the law has required the State Librarian to report biennially to the legislature certain designated activities and to make suggestions for the improvement of the Library.

The work of the biennium is set down in detail in the following pages.

As to suggestions for improvement the most pressing need—that for more space—will be partially met when the new office building is built. Apparently the Library is to have, in addition to its present main rooms, such space in the capitol and new building subbasement as is left over after other departments have been assigned to their locations. Modern stacks and other new equipment, however, will make the old and new spaces reasonably usable and will enable the Library to give better service to its patrons.

Bookmobile service has been an unqualified success and its spread to other sections of the state is very much to be desired.

A study should be made of the archives of the state and provision made for their protection and use. Possibly a division of the State Library should be set up or a permanent commission created with the Secretary of State and the State Librarian serving ex-officio.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

These sections are actually special libraries within the Library and efforts are made to provide *service*—the distinguishing characteristic of special libraries. “Service which stops at nothing short of producing, on request or without request, information which is needed, at the time it is needed, in the form in which it is needed, and in a manner which inspires confidence and respect on the part of the user.”

Various opportunities have been found to bring these services and potential users together. At the organizational meeting of the current Legislative Research Committee the Librarian explained the facilities available to the Committee and indicated the ways in which the

Library might be helpful. The actual use which developed from this preliminary invitation has been gratifying. In addition to material specially collected because of Research Committee interest, the needs of the Committee on the Aging were anticipated, and much material on retirement systems and social security was obtained in view of the interim legislative study of these problems and the resulting demand for information by state and local employees. Individual legislators received the usual pre-session letter of introduction to the Library, many thereafter using the collection personally or through their inquiries to the Legislative Research office. The large number of new members each session makes the process of promoting the facilities of the Library a continuing one. It is hoped that the proposed manual for new legislators will provide another permanent avenue of communication between the Library and its legislative patrons.

Equally fruitful opportunities for serving the legal profession have arisen. At the August 1952 meeting of the Maine State Bar Association a new committee by the formidable title of "State Library Law Book Assistance Committee" was created. Justice Robert B. Williamson, Judge Louis C. Stearns, 3rd, and Frank M. Coffin, Esq. are its members. While there have been no formal meetings or reports by this Committee, the period has been marked by activities of mutual benefit. The Committee represented the Bar Association in appearing before the State House Offices Advisory Committee to stress the space needs of the law section. Another project, initially suggested by Mr. Coffin, was the publication of the "Guide to the Law Section of the Maine State Library." The Bar Association furnished sufficient paper so that a mimeographed copy could be supplied to each member, the mailing being handled by the Association. It is planned to make the annual law book lists a supplement to this "Guide."

Certain accessions should receive permanent notice in this report as well as in lists. Most notable has been the gift of a copy of *Stratham's Abridgment* from the estate of the late Harvey D. Eaton, Esq. of Waterville. In excellent condition and lacking only the contents page of a perfect edition, it represents the chief treasure of Mr. Eaton's remarkable English law library. Through the courtesy of Harvey D. Eaton, Jr., papers noting its acquisition by Mr. Eaton, and biographical information about him have been filed with the book. The Library was also given the privilege of purchasing other volumes from the Eaton library through the generosity of his son, Arthur T. Eaton. Several gaps in the state collection of English reports were filled and

volumes of historical interest secured. Of special bibliographical interest are copies of Worrall's *Bibliotheca Legum Angliae or a catalogue of common and statute law books*, 1788 edition, and Bridgman's *Short view of bibliography*, published in 1807.

Through exchange the new codes of Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin were received; the Annotated Laws of Massachusetts and current Canadian revisions were purchased. Other purchases and exchanges secured sets of the Connecticut Bar Journal, George Washington Law Review, Oklahoma Law Review, Temple Law Quarterly, Virginia Law Review, and Wisconsin Law Review. Previously unbound runs of the Kentucky Law Journal, the University of Chicago Law Review and the University of Pennsylvania Law Review were made permanently useful through binding.

It is apparent that the binding needs of the law library must have immediate attention. Due to the continuing and increasing value of the various state Court Reports prior to the Reporter System, it is imperative that the worn old sheep bindings of nearly 7,700 volumes be replaced. Since such a heavy binding program cannot be handled within the ordinary binding budget of the Library, special consideration will be asked for this unusual, non-recurring expenditure.

The Library has welcomed the opportunity to serve the Committee on the Revision of Statutes and appreciates the several steps taken by the Committee to make easier the work of the Library in handling the new revision. As another bit of inter-departmental cooperation the Library accepted the sale of the Lawrence Digest Supplement for the Attorney General's office. Further afield, Library advice was given to the Kennebec County Law Library in weeding and up-dating its collection and its librarian was given a little mending instruction. The law librarian is available to give advice and help to law libraries in the same manner in which general library advice is made freely available to public libraries.

EXTENSION SERVICE

In its broadest sense the extension function of a state library is concerned with services in the field, as opposed to services in the main library. It usually concentrates on consultation, advice, and stimulation, through workshops, group meetings, and personal visits to local libraries. It also endeavors to carry direct book service to readers who have no access to local libraries.

Advisory Work. To give advice and help, visits were made to the following libraries: Memorial Library, Lubec; Louis B. Goodall Memorial Library, Sanford; Underwood Memorial Library, Fayette; York Harbor Library; Grange Library, Dixmont; Lincoln Academy Library, Newcastle; Winter Harbor Public Library; Brooksville Free Public Library; York Public Library; Memorial Library, Guilford; Davis Memorial Library, Limington; Winterport Free Library; Cumston Public Library, Monmouth; Steep Falls Library; Bridgewater Public Library; Orr's Island Library; Scarborough Public Library; Museum of Natural History, Portland; Pownal State School; North Haven Library; Jackman Public Library; Bridgton Public Library; Bethel Public Library; North Monmouth Public Library, and Hubbard Free Library, Hallowell. Similar visits also were made to the following school libraries: Maine Central Institute in Pittsfield; Litchfield Academy; Farmingdale Consolidated School and Oak Grove School in Vassalboro.

The purpose of these visits was to give advice to the librarians in different phases of library work. This included organization, reorganization, discarding books, book selection, classification and cataloging, circulation systems, and children's work.

Round Tables. One day group meetings for librarians and trustees were held as follows: May 14, 1953, at Freeport, 50 present; May 20, 1953, at Bar Harbor, 39 present; June 4, 1953, at Fryeburg, 36 present; June 11, 1953, at Wayne, 37 present; June 17, 1953, at Houlton, 25 present; May 6, 1954, at Monmouth, 37 present; May 20, 1954, at Guilford, 44 present; June 3, 1954, at Brewer, 35 present; June 10, 1954, at Harrison, 63 present. The people present at these meetings represented the libraries in the following 98 towns and cities: Alfred, Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Belfast, Bethel, Blue Hill, Brewer, Bridgton, Brooklin, Brunswick, Bucksport, Bryant Pond, Camden, Caribou, Casco, Castine, China, Corinna, Cumberland, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, East Baldwin, East Blue Hill, East Corinth, Eastport, Ellsworth, Falmouth, Fort Fairfield, Freeport, Frye, Fryeburg, Gardiner, Gorham, Greene, Greenville, Guilford, Hallowell, Harrison, Hartland, Hebron, Houlton, Island Falls, Jackman, Kennebunk, Limestone, Lincoln, Lincolnville, Lisbon Falls, Livermore, Livermore Falls, Lovell, Mars Hill, Mexico, Millinocket, Milo, Monmouth, Monson, Mount Vernon, New Gloucester, Newport, North Bridgton, North Haven, North Livermore, North Lovell, North Monmouth,

Northeast Harbor, Norway, Old Town, Orono, Pittsfield, Portland, Presque Isle, Ridlonville, Rockland, Rumford, Sanford, Sangerville, Sargentville, Scarboro, Shirley, Skowhegan, Somerville, South Bridgton, South Paris, Springvale, Vassalboro, Vinalhaven, Waterford, Waterville, Wayne, Westbrook, Wilton, Winterport, Winthrop, Yarmouth.

Financial Aid. State aid payments were made to 195 libraries in 1952 and to 191 libraries in 1953. A total of \$11,777.12 was expended for this purpose in 1952 and \$12,731.69 in 1953. The 1953 total includes the Founding Funds donated in books to two newly organized libraries, the Public Library at Bridgewater, which received \$100.00 worth of books and the Underwood Memorial Library at Fayette, which received \$77.50 worth of books.

New Libraries. Public libraries have been established at Bridgewater, Brooksville, and Fayette.

Traveling Libraries. The circulation of traveling libraries during the first year remained the same as in the previous year, which reached a record for all time. A breakdown into types is shown in the statistics at the end of this report.

Deposit Stations. Ten deposit stations have been established and three of the original five have been continued. The Byron station was discontinued because the store where it was placed was closed. The books at the Cooper station were so little used that it was considered wise to abandon that also. The Topsfield station has been suspended until a better location is ready. While the circulation is not large in these stations it is probable that many more people read the books than is shown in the records. The service is being offered in an attempt to make more books available to those citizens of the state who do not have access to public libraries.

Bookmobiles. With the passage of Chapter 413 of the Public Laws of 1953 authority was given the State Librarian "to provide bookmobile service for residents of the state, especially to rural schools and farm homes." The appropriation made at the same time was sufficient to serve one area only. Orders could not be placed until the effective date of the act early in August, and there were subsequent delays due to strikes at the factory, so that actual trips were not begun until December 1953. It should be kept in mind, therefore, that the report on this activity covers a period of less than seven months.



The vehicle chosen for this work is known as the Ford-Vanette Bookmobile. It is excellent for its purpose and is as easily handled on narrow and dirt roads as a private passenger car. The walk-in feature gives an opportunity for browsing and talking with the librarian, as well as shelter from the elements.

The area selected covers Knox, Lincoln and Waldo counties with a few towns over the boundaries in adjacent counties. No town which already had a public library was included in the service. Every school and community in the other towns was a regularly scheduled visiting place. While it has been impossible for busy teachers to keep track of the circulation of books it is estimated that it amounts to at least 68,000. Another evidence of the worth of this service, which cannot be expressed in figures, is that teachers who have conducted reading



tests each year find there was a marked increase in reading ability for this year, sometimes by as much as three grades. They feel that the bookmobile is largely responsible for this. Few homes in the area covered have books which are suitable for children and young people to read. The children are literally starved for recreational reading matter other than comic books.

It would not have been surprising to find the newness a little worn

after the first visits, but the interest and demand seemed to grow with each circuit of the route.

The meager and poor assortment of reading matter in the rural schools, especially in the one-room schools, before the advent of the bookmobile, was shocking. Teachers continually tell the librarian what a wonderful service this is and that it should have been started years ago.

Adults speak of the service as one of the finest things that has ever happened to their towns. Teachers and non-teachers are becoming book conscious. Many of them go beyond the resources of the bookmobile and send requests to the main library for books of study and reference.

Books were well cared for by the children. Very few have shown signs of abuse, even though they were taken home, but a great many have been worn through use. At some schools many children would read thirty books during each five-week period and some would read as many as forty. One teacher complained that the children in her room were reading so many of our books that they were neglecting their school work. Each book was usually looked at or read by each child in the lower grade rooms during a five-week period. The average number of readings per book during a five-week interval for 3rd to 6th graders seems to be five, and for 7th and 8th graders and High School students the average was about three.

Appreciation of the service is shown also in the nearly perfect return of books. Reminders were sent to only three adults for books overdue on the third visit and these were returned on the next visit. At sixty-nine of the seventy-three schools all books were returned without loss. The other four schools were large ones, and even in the largest one only six books were not returned and only one had been lost. The principal said that he didn't care if he had to pay for thirty books, the service was more than worth it.

In January, 1953, the extension librarian conferred with Mrs. Willard Cummings regarding a privately operated bookmobile. As a result of the conference, the State Library lent adult fiction and children's books for the project, to which Mrs. Cummings had already given many of her own books. To date, the State Library has lent 262 books for this purpose, which is reported to be flourishing. Mrs. Cummings uses her own car in distributing the books which go mostly to schools. in Guilford and vicinity.

General Reference

"Reference work exists because it is not possible to organize books so mechanically, so perfectly, as to dispense with personal service in their use. Here is a service which defies and transcends machinery. It still is, and always will be, imperative to provide human beings as intermediaries between the reader and the right book. It includes and requires what may best be called *interpretation*, a far more delicate and difficult matter than can ever be achieved by mechanical marvels.

"To *interpret* seems a much more exact and satisfying verb than to *aid*, to *help*, or to *assist*, in describing reference work. It connotes not merely less of mechanism and more of humanism: it suggests thoroughness (even in helping) as against superficiality; sympathetic as against perfunctory service; a colleague rather than a clerk; informed leadership rather than a steering committee; in a word, understanding." (Wyer's Reference Work p. 5)

Whatever the word used to describe it, there should be no metes nor bounds to reference service, so the State Library often goes far beyond its own books to other sources of information and opinion, especially to state and technical libraries in other states and to the Library of Congress.

Following are some of the routine methods adopted to put the Library in readiness to give reference service:

In order to acquire and maintain as basic and diversified a collection as possible, much time is spent in regular and systematic reading of reviews, book and library trade journals and offerings of second hand dealers.

A vertical file is maintained for the gathering of material that will provide information about Maine which cannot be found in books. A great deal of it is ephemeral so is subject to a continuing process of weeding and substitution. A similar vertical file holds material of a general nature, and many approved reading lists.

Hundreds of bibliographies on special subjects are in continuous process of preparation or revision, and several typewritten copies of each are made for lending.

A selected list is prepared bimonthly of the recently acquired books. A mimeographed copy is mailed to each library in Maine and to such individuals as request it—about five hundred and fifty persons and institutions are on the regular mailing list.

The time spent on these preparations is justified by the use made of them. Much assistance is given to state officials and employees, as is foreseen by the law governing the Library's holdings. Some departments regularly consult United States publications such as Eco-

conomic Indicators, Census Statistics, Federal Reserve Bulletin and Monthly Labor Review; some use frequently the city, manufacturing and educational directories; for artists there must be found model materials; for research workers verifications are made of scientific data relating to fish, animals, insects and flora; for publicity writers historic, biographic, geographic and political facts are established.

To the general public, not officially connected with state government, reference work is so diversified as almost to defy description. Students in high and even grammar schools want books and magazine articles to help them write themes, make science models and plan assemblies. Adults increase their knowledge, and their capacities to earn, by receiving help in building barns, digging wells, making rugs, in studying for examinations, writing books, selling real estate, and running motels.

STATE DOCUMENTS

Theoretically, all citizens of the state have access to its records. Practically, of course, it would be impossible for most people to take the time to visit the capitol to secure the information wanted. Many years ago the legislature empowered the Library to distribute reports of the various state departments, when printed, to local libraries where they could be consulted by the citizens in those areas. Exchanges with other states were also authorized and a reserve supply was stored against future needs.

At one time 750 copies of every department report were delivered to the Library for distribution and storage. At the present time the law provides for the delivery of 175 copies for this purpose, but, as only 80 are needed, that is the number the Library now handles. In a recodification of the library law to be presented to the next session of the legislature a reduction to the lower figure will be requested. In addition to regular department reports the present law also provides that ten copies of all other publications of the state shall be delivered to the Library. It is almost impossible to convince department heads and employees of the necessity of this provision. They seem to think it is more important for the State to give a copy of a professional survey to a college freshman in Kansas than to have it accessible to its own citizens and preserved as a state document. A consistent and persistent reminder campaign is improving this situation, but much remains to be done.

A checklist of state publications is issued quarterly in mimeographed form and distributed to all state departments, to libraries in Maine and to other state libraries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Care of Books. Most printed materials are not designed by their publishers to withstand the wear and tear of library use. When books are in circulation they are subject to innumerable hazards. Their leaves are stuck together with gum or jelly, they are torn and chewed by children and dogs; they are left on hot radiators or exposed to the rain on window sills, and their spines are broken in falls.

A well defined policy of rebinding must, therefore, be adopted by libraries in order to get the maximum use of each book. Equally necessary is the regular binding into volumes of magazines and other serials which come to the Library unbound. Each year the State Library allots a portion of its available funds to binding and rebinding. By adhering strictly to a systematic plan the State Library is able to care for the current needs of bindery work. There is, however, a back log of books which have been in the Library for a long time, and which should always be there, which require rebinding to preserve them. The most important are the early court reports of other states. If \$4,600 can be spent each year on this project it will be finished in six years. This extra amount will be requested in the budget for the coming biennium.

The development of new adhesives and cleansers in the last few years has practically revolutionized the repair of books. State Library staff members have made old and worn and torn items into respectable representatives of the book collection, thereby saving binding and rebinding costs.

Cataloging. The many opportunities for employment in the library field at higher salaries than Maine offers has made it extremely difficult to acquire a qualified cataloger and classifier. The burden of the work, between and during temporary appointments to these positions, has fallen upon the Deputy Librarian who has spent many extra hours upon it in addition to her regular duties. With the return of a former employee the future is brighter even though she is employed for half time only. There is still one full-time vacancy.

Correspondence Course. The correspondence course for untrained librarians in the state is still popular. From July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954 the State Library granted certificates to three librarians of public libraries, four librarians of school libraries and one librarian of a state hospital library. At present, eighteen librarians are enrolled in the course.

Apprentice Course. One young woman started the course August 1, 1953, and advanced so rapidly in it that she became a paid trainee in January. On next August first she will probably become a full-fledged assistant.

Moving. The moving of 45,000 books from the Library annex in the Storehouse to the State Garage, ordered by the Governor at the request of the Highway Department, was carried out during the summer of 1952. It was a time-consuming process and the law librarian took a month of her time to plan and supervise the work. The actual labor of stack removal and transporting books was done by Highway Department employees.

The books must often be brought to the main library for use, and many of them are large so a panel truck was purchased to make the half-mile round trip.

Advertising. Several media are used in making known the resources of the Library. Exhibits were held at conventions of State Teachers' Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, Garden Clubs and Maine Farm and Home Week.

A Workshop was conducted the first day of the annual conference of the Maine Library Association in September, 1953 by four members of the staff, on book selection and mending and repair of books.

Two columns about books, one in *The Maine Farmer and Home-maker* and one in the *Maine Federation of Women's Clubs Bulletin* appear regularly; sporadic advertisements and writings are published in newspapers and other Maine periodicals.

Talks have been given over the radio and before public gatherings.

On May 13-15, 1954, at Marion Motel in Rockport the Library was host to the extension librarians of New England and New York.

The annual meeting of Law Librarians of New England was held at Homewood in Yarmouth on May 21 and 22 with the State Library and the Nathan & Henry B. Cleaves Library acting as hosts. Representatives attended from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

At the present time the Librarian is representative from Maine on the board of directors of the New England Library Association; the law librarian is secretary-treasurer of the Law Librarians of New England; the reference librarian is Maine's member of the American Librarian Association Membership Committee.

STATISTICS

Accessions

	1952-53	1953-54	Totals
By purchase			
For main library	431	1624	2055
For traveling libraries	1198	1589	2787
For law section	649	720	1369
For bookmobile		2278	2278
By gift			
For main library	221	112	333
For law section		1	1
For bookmobile		380	380
By exchange			
For main library	289	145	434
For law section		*160	160
From U. S. Govt.	1082	1965	3047
Maine state, county and town reports	1327	1340	2667
Miscellaneous	36	18	54
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Total	5233	10,332	15,565

Transferred from main library and traveling libraries to bookmobile. 1952

Number of periodicals currently received 195

*For half year only.

Withdrawals

	1952-53	1953-54	Totals
From main library	2649	1084	3733
From traveling libraries	2097		2097
From law section		21	21
From bookmobile	Jan.-June	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4746	1112	5858

Circulation

Single book loans	39,896	48,718	88,614
Traveling library books	156,000	132,300	288,300
Illustrated juveniles			170

Circulation (Concluded)

Deposit Station collections	3,236
Color prints	332
Bookmobile	68,070
	448,390

Details of single book circulation:

	1952-53	1953-54	Total
General works	677	3643	4320
Philosophy	707	767	1474
Religion	600	1028	1628
Social science	4112	4767	8879
Language	226	234	460
Science	1882	2163	4045
Useful arts	3723	4451	8174
Fine arts	4438	4966	9404
Literature	2507	2666	5173
History	5391	6510	11,901
Travel	2049	2374	4423
Biography	4607	5878	10,485
Current periodicals	4205	5068	9273
Viewmasters	518	524	1042
Law and Legislative Reference	2949	3679	6628
	39,896	48,718	88,614

Details of traveling library circulation:

Number of sets:

	<i>General</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Children's</i>	<i>High School</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
1952-53	101	398	214	28	10	13	764
1953-54	82	346	175	22	5	5	635

Number of books:

	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Adult non-fiction</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Total</i>
1952-53	28,300	12,600	115,100	156,000
1953-54	24,100	10,200	98,000	132,300

Details of Deposit Station loans:

	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Non-fiction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Troy	75	100	50	225
Baring	90	90	90	270
Vienna	110	167	135	412

	<i>Fiction</i>	<i>Juvenile</i>	<i>Non-fiction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Northfield.....	35	40	40	115
North Newry.....	50	65	40	155
Frye.....	200	305	200	705
Stockholm.....	148	234	179	561
Topsfield.....	50	50	50	150
Dayton.....	64	232	71	367
West Harpswell...	40	54	50	144
Whitneyville.....	50	72	50	172
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	912	1409	955	3276

Binding

Items bound:

732 books (rebound)
 498 magazines
 50 town reports

1280

Documents

Distributed to the public officers and libraries entitled to receive them:

State department reports.....	4285
State department miscellaneous publications.....	4388
Court Reports, vols. 145, 146, 147.....	2129
Court Reports, advance sheets.....	300
Legislative Record (bound).....	325
Legislative Record (unbound).....	333
Legislative Documents.....	18,636
Laws of 1953.....	1394
Maine Bar Association Reports.....	120
Library list of new books.....	6707
Library checklist of state publications.....	2319
Graded lists.....	200
"Length & Breadth of Maine".....	174
Supplements.....	420
"Highlights of Westbrook History".....	40
	<hr/>
Total.....	41,770

Sales

Revised Statutes.....	100
Laws, 1945.....	18
Laws, 1947.....	18
Laws, 1949.....	17
Laws, 1951.....	68
Laws, 1953.....	465
Index to Private and Special Laws.....	2
	888
Total.....	688

FINANCES

All Library operations are financed by legislative appropriation. Any sums collected for fines, fees or book sales are deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the state's general fund. For the first time in its history the Library received gifts in money. They were all for a specific purpose—to buy books for the bookmobile, and amounted to \$845.36.

Receipts

	1952-53	1953-54
Appropriation: Departmental Operations...	\$82,944.00	\$92,262.00
Salary fund transfer.....	3,670.00	2,288.00
Appropriation: Bookmobile.....		12,000.00
Gifts to Bookmobile.....		845.36
Appropriation: Maine Court Reports.....	4,430.00	4,220.00
Contingent Fund transfer, for Maine Court Reports.....		3,175.00
Appropriation: "Length & Breadth of Maine".....		1,000.00
Appropriation: "Highlights of Westbrook History".....		400.00
Insurance.....	124.84	
Encumbered balance forward.....	5,764.38	1,387.83
	\$96,933.22	\$117,578.19

The following moneys were received and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the state:

Fines	\$ 62.16	\$ 73.48
Sales	1,397.55	9,035.15
Traveling library fees	876.25	749.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,335.96	\$9,858.13

Expenditures

	1952-53	1953-54
Salaries	\$48,959.49	\$58,111.13
Books	13,779.74	20,518.05
Periodicals	1,854.12	2,020.37
Microfilm	4,553.17	310.02
Binding	1,760.61	1,498.35
Postage	2,171.80	2,650.12
Express and freight	116.00	81.94
Office supplies	1,633.46	2,276.14
Telephone & telegraph	335.33	358.19
Repairs	37.32	167.40
Printing	51.14	208.83
Travel	1,298.61	533.31
Furniture, typewriters, transportation equipment	1,858.44	3,612.70
Gasoline, oil, repairs, insurance	80.73	423.90
Rent	56.00	140.00
State aid	11,777.12	12,731.69
Maine Court Reports	4,152.00	7,144.50
Miscellaneous	124.00	104.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$94,599.08	\$112,890.64
Unencumbered balance forward	1,766.31	3,510.85
Other balance forward		102.93
Unexpended balance lapsed	567.83	1,073.77

LIBRARIAN AND STAFF

June 30, 1954

Marion B. Stubbs, *Librarian*
Virginia Hill, *Deputy Librarian*
Ruth W. Wood, *Cataloger*
Vacancy, *Classifier*
Marian Shaw, *Extension Librarian*
Margaret A. Whalen, *Research Librarian*
Jere W. Green, *Bookmobile Librarian*
Edith L. Hary, *Law and Legislative Reference Librarian*
Florence A. Bessey, *Documents Librarian*
Alice G. Nute, *Distribution and Sales Librarian*
Hilda McLeod Jacob, *Library Secretary*
Ann Hawkes, *Library Assistant*
Joan D. Manning, *Library Assistant*
Hazel C. Millett, *Library Assistant*
Ruth E. Munson, *Library Assistant (Temporary)*
Norman R. Pierce, *Library Assistant*
Vacancy, *Library Assistant*
Helen K. Gorham, *Clerk-Stenographer*
Robert W. Beauchaine, *Light Equipment Operator*
Ruth E. Thompson, *Apprentice and Trainee*
Mary f. Whalen, *Library Assistant*