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ARTICLE IX.

LIBRARIES IN BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY.

WE have taken some pains to ascertain the number and general character of the Public Libraries in Boston and in the towns within thirty or forty miles. Our general object is to know how far there are facilities in this part of the country for prosecuting studies of a literary, scientific, and theological character. For progress in investigation in any department of knowledge it is necessary to ascertain where the implements and materials may be found, whether there is more than one specimen or set of them, and whether they are accessible to the public or not. It is not enough to be acquainted with the existence or the number of volumes in our libraries. We need to know whether there are duplicates of important works, so that an exchange may be made, whether all our libraries may not be destitute of some works of great cost and of great utility, whether there may not be a mutual understanding in regard to the supply of deficiencies, whether all the libraries may not be safely used by a far greater number of people than are now admitted to them, etc. We cannot undertake to answer these questions, but we may perhaps make a beginning. If our Article shall suggest the importance of a common Catalogue of *the most rare and valuable books* to be found in all the public libraries of New England, as an instance of what a mutual good understanding and co-operation might effect, we shall be satisfied.

LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The library of Harvard college was destroyed by fire in 1764. It was a valuable collection of more than 5000 volumes. A new library was immediately commenced, and, through the liberality of the General Courts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, of Thomas Hollis of London, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and of other enlightened Societies and individuals, rapidly increased, so that in 1790, when a catalogue was printed, it consisted of about 12,000 volumes. To the noble munificence and fatherly care of Hollis, the library and the college owe a great debt of obligation. His deeds place him among the most honored benefactors of man. Among his benefactions was a splendid, large paper, *loyal* copy of Walton's Polyglott. In Giggeius' Thesaur. Ling. Arab., he mentions that he was particularly industrious in collecting grammars and lexicons,

of the oriental *root* languages, so that he might be the means, with others, "of forming a few *prime* scholars, honors to their country and lights to mankind." In 1772, Thomas Palmer of Boston, afterwards of London, gave to the library The Antiquities of Herculaneum and Piranesi's Views of Rome in 20 fol. vols. At his death in 1820, he added nearly 1200 "choice and costly" volumes. Through the liberality of Hon. Israel Thorndike of Boston, the library of Prof. Ebeling, of Hamburg, was purchased and given to Harvard college. It contained more than 3200 volumes, consisting chiefly of the most important works on American History, in several languages, with a collection of 10,000 maps, charts, and views, probably unrivalled by any other collection on the same subject. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston made an important addition to the works on America by the donation of Mr. Warden's valuable collection of nearly 1200 vols., besides maps, prints, and charts. His brother, Wm. H. Eliot, gave to the library, the "Description de l'Egypte." Among some of the more valuable books now belonging to the library, besides those already named, are the Transactions of the French Academies, of St. Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Berlin, Göttingen, Turin, Royal Society of London, Royal Irish, etc.; The Acta Eruditorum in 93 vols.; The Biographie Universelle; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates; The Complutensian, Paris, and Walton's Polyglotts (of the last, both a loyal and a republican copy); Bibliothek Schönen Wissenschaften, etc., Leips., 52 vols.; some of the early editions of the English Bible; the Works of the Greek and Latin Fathers, some of them in various editions.

The library-building, Gore Hall, was commenced in 1837. It is built of Sienite, or Quincy granite, in the form of a Latin cross, the length of the body being 140 feet, and that of the transepts 81½ feet. The interior is 112 feet long and 35 feet high. The books are placed in the alcoves, which are formed by partitions running from the columns to the walls. These partitions rise from the floor to the ceiling, 35 feet, and this space is divided by a gallery 12½ feet from the floor. The cost is stated to have been \$70,000.

The volumes in the library were counted July 11, 1849, and found to be 55,665. Including the additions since made, the number may be put down at 56,000. This includes the bound manuscripts. The unbound pamphlets and serial works are estimated, exclusive of duplicates, to be 25,000. They probably exceed this number. No enumeration of MSS., separate from the foregoing, has been made. In 1819, seven Greek MSS. were procured in Constantinople, one a fragment of an Evangelistary, probably of the 9th century. There are some Latin MSS., and several oriental MSS., in Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, Japanese, etc.

Of Roman coins and medals, the library has 671 in copper, 43 in silver, and 1 in gold. Of ancient coins other than Roman, 8. There are about 500 modern coins of all sorts, and 35 modern medals. The annual increase of the library, since 1832, has been as follows: — “ For the years ending

July 13, 1832, 1299 vols. and 255 pamph.'s, includ. 502 vols. and 190 p.'s given.						
„ 12, 1833,	602	„	212	„	156	„ 204 „ „
„ 11, 1834,	815	„	737	„	371	„ 733 „ „
„ 10, 1835,	227	„	184	„	156	„ 181 „ „
„ 15, 1836,	1343	„	237	„	384	„ 153 „ „
„ 14, 1837,	1043	„	205	„	310	„ 185 „ „
„ 13, 1838,	803	„	200	„	317	„ 172 „ „
„ 12, 1839,	551	„	532	„	238	„ 532 „ „
„ 10, 1840,	251	„	249	„	161	„ 242 „ „
„ 9, 1841,	881	„	1402	„	270	„ 1119 „ „
„ 11, 1842,	840	„	700	„	419	„ 700 „ „
„ 11, 1843,	1353	„	1597	„	322	„ 1421 „ „
„ 9, 1844,	3645	„	1333	„	453	„ 1318 „ „
„ 15, 1845,	2928	„	3806	„	652	„ 3122 „ „
„ 14, 1846,	2018	„	3477	„	679	„ 3319 „ „
„ 13, 1847,	1762	„	5321	„	1072	„ 3205 „ „
„ 11, 1848,	1523	„	2632	„	540	„ 2520 „ „
„ 11, 1849,	724	„	1645	„	336	„ 1580 „ „ .”

As the books bought for the last seven years have been procured with the money subscribed in 1842, they are to be considered as donations; so that all the additions since 1842 are strictly gifts. The only permanent fund for the increase of the library yields \$450 per annum. In 1842, the sum of \$22,000 was raised by subscription, to be applied to the purchase of books, but not as a permanent fund. This sum is now reduced to \$5,883, which will probably be entirely expended in the course of two or three years. Among the late additions are works in modern English Literature, German Literature with the Classical and other departments, Scientific Works, etc. T. W. Harris, M. D., librarian.

The Theological library consists of select works, mostly in modern theology, with some of the early Fathers in the original. The Law library contains most of the valuable works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

This library now contains about 50,000 bound volumes, including 1500 or 1600 volumes of pamphlets. It possesses also 20,000 or more of unbound pamphlets, between 400 and 500 volumes of engravings, and the most valuable collection of coins in this part of the country. Three fourths of the income of the Bromfield fund, which amounts to \$25,000, are devoted to the purchase of books, the remaining one fourth is added to the principal. The Athenæum is also in possession of another fund of \$25,000 for the support of the institution. For an American library, it is rich in certain departments, e. g. in the Reports and Transactions of learned scientific Societies, in periodical publications in the English language, in the current English literature, works in Natural Sciences, etc. It has the Transactions complete of the Royal Society of London, of the French Academies and Institute, of the Royal Societies of Berlin, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Turin, etc., *Encyclopédie Raisonné*, 35 vols. folio; the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, 258 vols. 4to., including 37 of plates; Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle*, by C. S. Sonnini, 127 vols. 8vo.; publications of the Archæological Society of London; the *Moniteur Universelle* in 65 volumes, from 1790 to 1816; the *Gentleman's Magazine* from the beginning in 1732; the *Monthly Review* from its beginning in 1749 to 1825, in 189 vols., *The London Monthly Magazine*, from 1796 to 1825, in 59 vols., *Doddsley's Annual Register* from 1758 to the present time, etc.

In July, 1849, this library was removed to its new home in Beacon Street. The building is an ornament to the city, and its internal arrangements are admirable. The material is of free stone, of the same kind as that used in the construction of Trinity Church in New York. The front is in the Palladian style of architecture, about 100 feet in length by 60 in height. In the basement are to be rooms for packing books, for a bindery, etc. The first floor is for the reading rooms, a room for the trustees, and a sculpture gallery. The library occupies the second story, which is divided into three rooms, one on each side of the staircase, and one large hall, 109 feet in length by 40 in breadth. The western division of the hall is filled with encyclopædias, scientific transactions, magazines, etc. The larger portion is fitted to correspond, and is divided into twenty-six alcoves. The shelving is carried to the height of 18 or 20 feet, and the upper shelves are made accessible by means of a light iron gallery running round the walls of the room and into the alcoves. There are five graceful spiral staircases leading to the gallery. This room contains about 40,000 volumes. The two ante-rooms will accommo-

date 25,000 volumes more. The picture gallery occupies the upper story and is nearly finished. It is divided into six apartments, each of which is lighted by a sky-light, and promises to be all which an exhibition room needs.¹ From \$75,000 to \$100,000 are needed to complete the building and to put the establishment in all respects into a proper state. It is understood that a large portion of this sum is already subscribed. The institution is an honor to Boston and New England. It is to be hoped that its usefulness to the great body of the population will be much enlarged. Charles Folsom, librarian.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY.

This Library was originated by an Act of the Legislature passed March 3, 1826, requiring that "all the books, and manuscripts belonging to the Commonwealth, and now in any of the apartments of the State House, shall be collected, deposited and arranged, in proper cases, in the room in said State House usually called the Land Office." The library is under the direction of a joint standing committee of the legislature, annually appointed, "whose duty it shall be to superintend the Library." It is for the use of the General Court and officers of the government. An annual appropriation of \$300, is made by the Legislature "to procure such books, manuscripts, and charts, works of science and the arts, as tend to illustrate the resources and means of improvement of this Commonwealth or of the United States." Additions are also made annually of the Statutes, Legislative Journals and Documents, and Law Reports of the United States, and of the several States of the Union, received in exchange through the Secretary's Department. Of *such* works it probably contains a more complete collection than any other library. One thousand and eighty duplicate volumes of Laws, Public Documents, and Reports have been deposited in the Law Library of Harvard University by a Resolve of the Legislature.

The Library contains Mr. Audubon's collection of American Birds, in 4 large folio volumes, at an original cost of about six hundred dollars. An addition was recently made of 440 volumes of French, German and Swedish Books of Science, Arts, History and Statistics, some of which are of great value, by international exchanges, through M. Vattemare. Among them are the following works, presented by the Chamber of Deputies:— Collection of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, from the Cabinet of Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Naples, 1766; four large folio volumes, with English and French text, and 520 plates. Presented by the Minister of the Interior:— Monuments of Nineveh, published by order of

¹ Lit. World, Aug. 11, 1849.

the government; Descriptions by P. E. Botta; Designs by E. Flandia; the first 10 numbers, *to be continued*. Presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce:— Statistics of France, comprising Territory, Population, External Commerce, etc. from 1837 to 1843; nine large folio volumes. Presented by the National Library of France:— The New Theatre of the World, containing Maps, Tables, Descriptions, etc. of all the Regions of the Globe, 1689; 3 large folio volumes. This, considering its date, is a magnificent work; the Holy Evangelists, in Arabic and Latin: Printed at Rome, in the Typographia of Lorenzo de Medici, 1591, large folio; the works of Euclid, in Arabic: Printed at Rome, in the 16th century: folio; Acta Historica Ecclesiastica Nostri Temporis: Printed at Weimar, 1741 to 1774, *extremely rare*, 43 volumes. Presented by the King of Sweden:— History of the Kingdom of the Moors until their expulsion in 1726, in Arabic and Latin: Edited by Prof. Tornberg, 2 volumes in one; Ancient Sweden, etc. with 3 volumes of Plates of its Provinces, Cities, Buildings, etc., in oblong quarto. The choicest volumes in the State Library to a descendant and admirer of the Puritans, and indeed to any true son of New England, are the ancient General Court Records of Massachusetts. They are copies, in manuscript, of original papers in the archives of the Secretary of State, and make 34 large folio volumes. The Records commence with 1629 and extend to October, 1777, and contain the entire legislative and much of the religious history of Massachusetts between those periods. Each volume has a copious index at its close, containing the names of *persons* and *places*, also a list of subjects spoken of, in separate columns, which facilitates reference, and greatly increases the value of these treasures of our Colonial history. No books in the library are consulted more frequently or with more interest. Since the first volume was transcribed, several pages have been inserted at the beginning containing records of a still earlier date. The first is a letter to Gov. Endicott, and concludes, "The God of Heaven and earth preserve and keepe you from all foreign and inland enimies and bless and prosper his plantation to the enlarging of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, to whose merciful protection I commend you and your associates, here knowne or unknowne. And soe tyll my next, which shall be, God willings by our shippes, whoe I make account will be readie to sett sayle from here about ye 20th of this next moneth of March, I end and rest.

Your loving friend and cussen,

MATTHEWE CRADOCKE."

*From my house in Swithin's
Lane neere London stone, this
16th of February, 1628, stilo.*

The State Library now contains, including duplicate volumes of Laws and Public Documents, etc. deposited in the Law Library of Harvard

University subject to be recalled by the Legislature, about 7000 bound volumes. Included in this number are 13 bound volumes of pamphlets. Rev. Samuel C. Jackson, librarian.

LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The number of bound volumes of books is about	7000
Bound volumes of pamphlets	" 2000
Number of unbound pamphlets	" 2000
Number of volumes of MSS. bound	" 450

Among the most valuable treasures belonging to this Society are the MSS. of the historian Hubbard; of the first Gov. Winthrop, 11 vols.; of Gov. Hutchinson; of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, 23 vols.; the MS. of Washington's Farewell Address to the officers of the American Army. The Society has also 98 folio vols. of Commercial Statistics of the United States, embracing the years from 1816 to 1842 inclusive, drawn up with care and very complete. There is a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible in the library. Thirty volumes of Collections have been printed, in three series of ten vols. each; the last vol. of each series contains a full index of all the vols. in the series. The portraits of about seventy persons, mostly New England worthies, adorn one of the rooms. Some of these are of special value, e. g. the portraits of Rev. Increase Mather, and of Rev. John Wilson. The Society possesses no funds, not even for the support of a librarian. The current expenses are met by annual assessments on the members. The number of members is limited by the act of incorporation to 60. The library is kept in rooms above the Savings Bank in Tremont Street. Rev. Joseph B. Felt is librarian.

BOSTON LIBRARY.

The Boston Library was incorporated in 1794. It is a proprietors' library, and the books are lent only to proprietors, the number of whom is now about 170. The value of a share is from \$12 to \$15. The number of volumes is 12,000, of which 1,500 are in French, and the remainder in the English language. The books are almost exclusively of a popular or miscellaneous character, embracing works in history, biography, voyages, travels, fiction. The number of volumes added annually is about 250. An assessment is laid on each proprietor of \$3 annually. The price of a share is so reasonable, that the library is more popularly useful than any other in Boston. It is kept in rooms over the Arch in Franklin Street.

LIBRARY OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

The whole number of books belonging to this Association April 18, 1849, was 5819. By subsequent additions it now amounts to about 7000. The number of vols. added in the year 1848-9 was 579. This library is, also, of a popular and miscellaneous character, embracing works suited to the tastes and wants of merchants and merchants' clerks, in the field of general literature. It has a reading room, where 89 newspapers are received and 21 magazines and reviews. The number of members is now 1145. An annual course of lectures is delivered by distinguished gentlemen. The members participate in exercises of debate, declamation and composition. The whole number of tickets for the lectures in 1848-9 was 1800. The invested funds of the Society amount to \$16,100, and one share in the Boston Athenæum. A catalogue of the works in the library was printed in 1848.

LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Boston Society of Natural History have laid the foundation of a valuable library in the sciences to which their studies are directed. It is expected that the choice library of the late Dr. Amos Binney, formerly president of the Society, will be incorporated with that of the Society. Both will form a fine collection of the most important works in Natural History in the English and French languages.

THE PRINCE LIBRARY.

The Old South Church (Congregational) in Boston possesses a valuable collection of books and MSS. bequeathed to the church by Rev. Thomas Prince, one of its former pastors. Mr. Prince, while in college, in 1703, began a collection of books, and public and private papers relating to the civil and religious history of New England, to which he continued to make valuable additions for more than fifty years. It is a precious collection, containing many standard works in church history and biblical literature and theology, the works of the early divines of New England, and valuable pamphlets and MSS. See Dr. B. B. Wisner's *History of Old South Church*, p. 23.

LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT
WORCESTER.

There are more than 18,000 volumes in this Library, besides a mass of unbound pamphlets and MSS., and other deposits of interest and value. The permanent funds of the society amount to \$29,538,33, divided into three funds, viz: the librarian's \$13,351,78; a fund originally intended in part for researches among the aboriginal tribes in the West, which has accumulated to \$12,056,20; and a residuary fund which may be employed for any of the necessary purposes of the society and which amounts to \$4,130,35. The first volume of the Society's Transactions is on the fortifications, mounds and other antiquities of the West, by Caleb Atwater, with some letters from other sources. The second volume comprises a Dissertation on Indian History and Languages, by Albert Gallatin, and Gookin's History of the Praying Indians. A third volume, now in press, comprises the early records of the Massachusetts Bay company and colony, from the original MSS. The Society have published a catalogue of its library, an expensive and valuable work. This institution will be an enduring monument of the munificence of its founder, the venerable printer, ISAIAH THOMAS. The library is rich in works pertaining to or illustrating American antiquities, history, politics, local history, typography, church history, the condition, character, languages, etc. of the aborigines. Its files of newspapers are very extensive and complete. Samuel F. Haven, librarian.

LIBRARY OF THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This library was commenced in 1808. In 1819, a catalogue of 160 pages was printed; in 1838, an elaborate catalogue was published in a volume of 531 pages, and a supplement was added in 1849, of 67 pages. The whole number of volumes, including some works which have been ordered, but not yet received, amounts to about 17,000. This total embraces some duplicates. Of the works used as text-books and the more important books of reference, there is a considerable number of copies. Six or seven hundred dollars per annum, the income of a fund devoted to this purpose, are expended for the purchase of books. The library is a lending library to all connected with the Seminary, and, on certain conditions, to others. A great part of the books were purchased. The most important gift was that of the theological library of the late Rev. Dr. John Codman of Dorchester, amounting to 1250 volumes. Among the more

important works in the library are the following: Grævius' *Thesaurus Antiquitatum*, etc. 45 vols. in 24, fol.; Gronovius' *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum*, 13 vols. fol.; Gruter's *Inscriptions*, 2 vols. fol.; Sallengre *Nov. Thesaurus*, 3 vols. fol.; *Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio*, Rome, 1825 — 31, 10 vols. quarto; The Benedictine edition of many of the Fathers, folio, in many vols.; Martianay's ed. of Jerome; Martene and Durand's *Vet. Scriptor. et Monument. Collectio*, 9 vols. fol.; Harduin's *Conciliorum Collectio*, 12 vols. fol.; Mansi's *Conciliorum Nova Collectio*, 30 vols. fol.; Odespun's *Concilia Novissima*, 1 vol. fol.; Fleury's *Histoire*, with the continuation, 36 vols. quarto; Schroeckh's *Church History* with the continuation, 45 vols.; the *Magdeburgh Centuries*, 9 vols. fol.; Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Græca*, 10 vols. quarto; *Latina*, 6 vols. quarto; *Assemani Bib. Orientalis*, 4 vols. fol.; *Koran* ed. Marracci, 2 vols. fol., St. Petersburg ed. 1792, Hamburg ed. 1694; *Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton*, 1 vol. fol.; *Walton's Polyglott*, 6 vols. fol., 2 copies; the *Paris Polyglott*, 10 vols. fol.; the *Antwerp Polyglott*, 8 vols. fol.; *Haye's Biblia Maxima Versionum*, 19 vols. fol.; *Bibliotheca Frat. Polonorum*, 8 vols. fol.; *Moreri's Dictionaire*, 8 vols. fol.; *Bartolucci Bibliotheca Rabbinica*, 5 vols. fol.; *Bayle's Dictionaire Historique*, etc. 4 vols. fol.; the same in English, 10 vols. fol.; *Ducange's Glossarium*, 8 vols. fol.; *Memoires des Chinois*, 16 vols. quarto, Paris, 1776 — 1814; *Du Halde's Description de la Chine*, 4 vols. fol.; *Grossier's Histoire de la Chine*, 13 vols. quarto; *Works of Venema*, 24 vols.; of *Apb. Usher*, 13 vols.; *H. Stephens' Thesaurus Ling. Gr.*, 3 vols. fol., 1672, Appendix, Lond. 1745, 2 vols. fol.; ed. Hase, Paris incomplete; *R. Stephens' Thes. Ling. Lat.* 4 vols. fol.; *Works of Erasmus*, 10 vols. fol., Leyden, 1703 — 6; of *Luther*, ed. Walch, 24 vols.; of *Calvin*, Amst. 1667 — 71, 9 vols. fol., 2 copies; of *Zuingli*, 11 vols. quarto, Zurich, 1828 — 42; *Halle Allg. Litt. Zeit.* from 1785 to 1840, 142 vols. quarto; *Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopædie*, 98 vols. quarto; *Paris Journal Asiatique*, 50 vols. 8vo.; *Biographie Universelle*, 1st Series, 52 vols. 8vo.; *Oxford Library of the Fathers*, 30 vols. 8vo.; complete *Works of Dr. Priestley* in 58 vols.; complete *Works of Hegel*, 1832 — 42, in 20 vols.; do. of *Herder*, 60 vols. in 80, Stuttgart 1827 — 30; *Byzantine Historians*, ed. Niebuhr, 44 vols. 8vo.; *Codex Ephræmi Syri*, 1 vol.; *Fac-Simile of the Codex Alexandrinus* in *Brit. Museum*, etc. The library has ordered a collection of between 2000 and 3000 small books and pamphlets relating to or written by the Puritans and published in England in the time of Charles I., the Commonwealth, and Charles II. The department in the library, which is most fully supplied, is that relating to the Christian Fathers and Church history generally. It has also a good collection of works relating to biblical commentary, criticism and antiquities. It possesses also many of the best early editions of

the Greek and Roman Classics and works illustrative of them. It is quite deficient in works on the English language and standard English literature; in the productions of the English and American Puritans; in general works of science, which would be suitable to a theological library; in the best later editions of the Classics, etc. Edward Robie, librarian.

LIBRARY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

This library, though not among the largest, is among the most select and valuable in the country. A part of it was selected with great pains and with excellent judgment by Professor C. C. Jewett, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, who devoted a large part of several years to the purchase of books in several countries of Europe. The library now contains about 23,000 bound volumes. At the time the Catalogue was printed in 1843, the number of books was only 10,000. The library fund yields \$1500 per annum, \$1200 of which are devoted to the purchase of books. A new Catalogue is in the process of formation. Among the more important works are the following: The *Moniteur Universelle*, complete from its commencement, 1789 to 1826, 77 vols. folio; *Description de l'Égypte*, 26 vols. of text, and about 500 folio engravings; a complete set of the new series of the *Memoirs of the five Academies of the French Institute*, in 111 quarto volumes; a collection of *Memoirs relative to the history of France*, edited by Guizot and Petitot, in 162 vols. 8vo.; a complete set of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, in 180 vols. 8vo.; the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*, now numbering about 140 volumes; *Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopaedie*, now amounting to 100 vols. 4to.; *Canina's work on Architecture*, 9 vols. 8vo. of text and 3 large folio vols. of plates; *Il Vaticano*, in 8 vols. folio; *Museo Borbonico*, 13 vols. folio; the *Musee Francais and Musee Royale*, 6 folio vols. of engravings, with letter-press; *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, from 1665 to 1848, in 66 vols. 4to; *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, in 178 vols. 8vo.; a selection from the *Reports of the British Parliament*, in 100 folio vols.; a collection of works relating to *Shakspeare*, in 196 vols.; *Corpus Byzantinae Historiae*, 30 vols. fol.; *Graevius' Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae*, 23 vols. fol.; *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, 8 vols. 8vo.; *Montfaucon's Antiquité Expliquée*, 15 vols. folio; *Choiseul's Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, 3 vols. fol.; *Howell and Corbett's State Trials*, 21 vols. 8vo.; nearly 200 vols. folio of *Works of the Fathers*, e. g. *Chrysostom* 13 vols., *Thomas Aquinas* 10 vols., *Harduinian Collection of Councils* 12 vols., *Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum* 28 vols., etc.: this *Patristic Collection* was purchased by the churches of various denomi-

nations in the city of Providence, \$1200 being raised for this purpose. The pastors have free access to the library, in virtue of this donation. R. A. Guild, librarian.

The library of the Athenaeum in Providence is very well selected, embracing the most important works in all those departments of English literature which are adapted to the general wants and tastes of an enlightened community. The institution is admirably conducted, and is a model for all similar establishments. It has lately received the liberal donation of \$10,000.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Cambridge.	Public or College Library,	56,000
	Medical Library,	1,200
	Law Library,	13,000
	Society Libraries of Students,	10,000
Boston.	Athenaeum Library,	50,000
	Boston Library,	12,000
	Historical Society,	9,000
	State Library,	7,000
	Mercantile Library,	7,000
Worcester.	Library of the Antiquarian Society	18,000
Providence, R. I.	College Library,	23,000
	Libraries of Students,	6,000
	Library of the Athenaeum,	17,000
Andover.	Library of the Theol. Seminary,	17,000
	Libraries of Students,	4,000
Newton.	Theol. Institution Library,	6,000

Total, 256,200

The number of valuable private libraries in Boston and its neighborhood is large. We may be permitted to refer to a few of them. Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, author of the *History of Spanish Literature*, has a very choice collection of works in Spanish literature and in early English literature, amounting to more than 12,000 volumes. His collection of the editions of Shakspeare and Milton and of works illustrative of them, is very large and valuable. It is stated that his Spanish library is unsurpassed out of Spain, and probably by only a very few there. Mr. E. A. Crowninshield of Boston, has a very choice collection in *Belles Lettres*; many of the volumes are printed on large paper. Mr. Prescott, the historian, has a well selected library, rich in Spanish literature. Mr. Thomas Dowse of Cambridgeport has a library of several thousand volumes, finely selected and of choice editions. Mr. Z. Hosmer of the same place possesses a valuable library in general literature, including some classical works and an admirable collection of early

English poetry. The library of the Rev. Dr. Sears of Newton, Secretary of the Board of Education, contains several thousand volumes, selected with great care. In the department of history, secular and church, especially of the German States, it is extremely valuable, and contains many works not found, probably, in any other library in this vicinity. Mr. Charles Deane of Cambridge has a very good collection of choice books on early American history. The principal feature in the collection of Mr. Brown of Providence is the early books on American history. Of books on American history, prior to 1700, his collection is perhaps the best in the country. He has choice copies of the Complutensian, Antwerp, Paris and Walton's Polyglott, and a nice collection of the Aldine editions of the classics.

Mr. George Livermore of Cambridge has a library of about 3,000 volumes, of rare value, as will be seen in the sequel. It has been his object to collect, first, the works of the best English authors in History, Biography, Poetry, etc.; second, works relating to or illustrating Typographical and Bibliographical Antiquities; third, the varying versions and editions of the Bible. In this rich collection, among others, are the following books and Mss.: In the department of Typographical and Bibliographical Antiquities, 1. "The Catholicon." "A huge folio volume printed at Mentz in 1460 by GUTTENBERG, the inventor of printing. [This is believed to be the oldest printed volume in the country bearing the date, the Psalter of 1457 being the first book ever printed with the date, but no copy of that work is to be found in this country. A copy of the Mazarine Bible, supposed to have been printed about 1455, and to have been the first book ever printed, is now in the library of Mr. James Lenox of New York. It cost in London £500.] 2. "Higden's Polychronicon." A small black letter folio volume, printed in 1482, by CAXTON, the first printer in England. [Mr. L. has also works from the press of Wynken de Worde and Richard Pynron, the successors of Caxton.]—3. "The Bay Psalm Book." The first book from the New England press; printed at Cambridge by Stephen Daye in 1640. [Mr. L. has also specimens of printing by most of the principal printers of the 17th and 18th centuries in this country. Several by Dr. Franklin and his brother James, etc.] He has also quite a large number of black letter English books, including an early black letter Chaucer, Piers Ploughman, Roger Ascham, etc.

In the class of Biblical Manuscripts, a Hebrew Ms. synagogue roll, being the book of Esther, from the Duke of Sussex's library. The date not ascertained.—2. The Latin Vulgate, entire. A very beautiful Ms., written during the 12th century on the most delicate vellum, and elaborately illuminated in colors. Also a similar but much smaller copy of

the 13th century. Both of these are from the collection of the late Duke of Sussex, and are described by Dr. Pettigrew in "The Bibliotheca Sussexiana."—3. An English Ms. on paper, being a new metrical version of the book of Job, by George Sandys, about 1620. This manuscript is also from the Sussex collection, and a description of it occupies six pages in Pettigrew's "Bibliotheca Sussexiana." Mr. Pettigrew says, "I presume this Ms. to be an original transcript of Sandys's beautiful paraphrase upon the book of Job. I have made diligent search and inquiry to meet with some Ms. or autograph of the author . . . to satisfy myself on this point, but in vain." Bib. Suss. Vol. I. Part 1. p. CCLII.

In the department of printed Bibles are, 1. Latin Vulgate, large folio, printed at Basil, 1470. This is believed to be the oldest *printed Bible* in this country, excepting Mr. Lenox's Mazarine Bible. Mr. L. has numerous other copies of the Latin Vulgate printed before the year 1500.—2. Also Servetus's Bible, being Pagninus' Latin version, with notes by Servetus, 1542. Only a few copies were saved from the flames. Biblia Germanica, folio, printed at Augsburg, 1477. This edition is particularly described by Dibdin in his Bibliotheca Spenceriana, Vol. I. page 50. Mr. L. has numerous other German Bibles of the fifteenth century, some of them containing very curious, rude and grotesque engravings.—3. Erasmus' Greek Testament, first edition, and the first Testament ever printed, Basil, 1516; also the first Greek Bible, printed by Aldus at Venice, 1518, and the first Greek Testament printed in England, as well as the first one printed in the United States.—4. Polyglott Psalter, Genoa, 1516, being the first polyglott work ever published, and containing the first Arabic ever printed. This work contains a remarkable note to Psalm 19: 4. Columbus is made to boast that he was the person appointed by God to fulfil the prophetic exclamation of David; also the Psalterium Quincuplex, Paris, 1509, and several others.

Of English Bibles, 1. Wickliff's New Testament; four different editions, being all that have ever been printed.—2. Tyndale's New Testament, an early black letter copy, and various more recent editions.—3. Coverdale's Bible and Testament.—4. Matthew's [alias John Rogers] Bible, 1549, and another, 1551.—5. Cranmer's Bible; several early black letter editions.—6. The Genevan version; numerous editions.—7. The Bishop's Bible; first edition 1568, and several others.—8. The Douay [or Roman Catholic], 1st ed., 1609, and many others.—9. King James' first edition, and many of the most remarkable subsequent editions including those of 1638 and 1660, containing Bishop Chase's "Notable Corruption;" the Vinegar Bible of 1716, etc.

Our view would be quite incomplete were we to omit a notice of the immense and inestimable collection belonging to the well known publishers and booksellers, Messrs. Little and Brown of Boston. During the

year 1849, this firm have published what are equivalent to 65,000 octavo volumes; have imported at least 75,000 volumes, of which 55,000 were English, the remainder French, German, etc.; and have at present a retail stock of about 80,000 volumes, including the law department. In this collection are embraced many works of great value and comparative rarity, e. g. Sylvestre *Palaeographie Universelle*, 4 vols. folio; Piranisi *Oeuvres Complete*, 29 vols. folio; Delphin edition of the classics, 185 vols. 8vo; *Il Vaticano*; an Historical account of St. Peter's Church at Rome, 8 vols. folio; 900 engravings from the Vatican Museum; Macklin's superb edition of the Bible; Gould's *Birds of Europe*; Audubon's *Birds of America*, 4 vols. folio; the *Benedictine Historians of France*, 20 vols. folio; the *Byzantine Historians*, 32 vols. folio; Walton's *Polyglott*, 8 vols. calf, a superb copy; the great French work on Egypt; the collection of Historical works on France in 60 vols. quarto, published by the French government; Didot's edition of Greek authors; Stephens's *Thesaurus*; Lemaire's ed. of the classics, 142 vols. fol., etc. We are happy to add that a catalogue of this great collection is soon to be published.

In this connection, we will subjoin a few facts gathered from the

REPORT ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

"from the Select Committee on Public Libraries," appointed by the British House of Commons, and printed in August, 1849. It is a folio of 317 pages, and contains copious Minutes, tabular views, etc. The committee were Lord Ebrington, Sir H. Verney, Sir John Walsh, the Lord Advocate, and Messrs. Ewart, Brotherton, Kershaw, Thicknesse, Wyld, M. Milnes, Charteris, G. A. Hamilton, Bunbury, D'Israeli, and Mackinnon. Sixteen sessions were held. Among the gentlemen examined were M. Guizot, M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Edward Edwards, one of the librarians of the British Museum, and a most intelligent witness, Mr. Henry Stevens, the well known American bibliographer, Mr. Maitland, solicitor general of Scotland, M. Libri, professor at Pisa, etc. The Report is full of invaluable information concerning the social and literary condition of the people of different countries in Europe and in regard to the various means employed to elevate that condition. We now propose to select a few of the more important facts. We may make further use of this Report hereafter. The principal libraries of the capital cities of Europe are as follows:

Name.	When founded.	Number of volumes.	Average annual addition of vols.
Paris National †	1595	824,000	12,000
Munich Royal †	1550	600,000	10,000
Petersburgh Imperial		446,000	2,000
London, British Museum †	1753	485,000	80,000
Copenhagen Royal †	1550	412,000	1,000

Berlin Royal †	1650	410,000	
Vienna Imperial †	1440	313,000	5,000
Dresden Royal	1556	300,000	
Madrid National †	1712	200,000	
Wolfenbüttel Ducal	1604	200,000	
Stuttgart Royal	1765	187,000	
Paris Arsenal	1781 ?	180,000	
Milan Brera †	1797 ?	170,000	
Paris St. Genevieve	1624	150,000	
Darmstadt Grand Ducal	1760	150,000	
Florence Magliabecchian †	1714	150,000	
Naples Royal †	1763	150,000	
Brussels Royal †	1839	133,500	
Rome Casanate	1700 ?	120,000	
Hague Royal †		100,000	
Paris Mazarine	1661	100,000	
Rome Vatican	465 ?	100,000	
Parma Ducal †	1760	100,000	1,800

The libraries marked thus † are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the States to which they respectively belong. Of the 435,000 vols. in the British Museum, at least 200,000 have been presented or bequeathed. The rapid increase of the Paris National Library since 1790 is to be mainly attributed to the suppression of convents, and to the confiscation of the property of emigrants and rebels. The oldest of the great libraries of printed books is probably that of Vienna, and is said to have been opened to the public as early as 1575. The town library of Ratisbon dates from 1430; St. Mark's library at Venice from 1468; the town library at Frankfort from 1484.

The chief university libraries are as follows:

Göttingen,	1736	360,000 vols.
Breslau,	1811	250,000
Oxford, Bodleian,	1597	220,000
Tübingen,	1562	200,000
Munich,		200,000
Heidelberg,	1703	200,000
Cambridge,	1484	166,724
Bologna,	1690	150,000
Prague,	1777 ?	180,000
Vienna,	1777	115,000
Leipsic,	1544	112,000
Copenhagen,	1730 ?	110,000
Turin,	1436	110,000
Louvain,	1639	105,000
Dublin,	1601	104,239
Upsal,	1621	100,000
Erlangen,	1743	100,000
Edinburgh,	1582	90,854

The Göttingen, Prague, Turin and Upsal libraries are lending libraries. Those of Göttingen, Oxford, Prague, Cambridge, Dublin and Turin are legally entitled to copies of all works published within their respective States. The small library of the university of Salamanca is said to have been founded in 1215. The library of Turin dates from 1486, that of Cambridge from 1484, Leipsic 1544, Edinburgh 1582, the Bodleian 1597. The annual expenditure of the Tübingen library is about £760, of Göttingen £730, of Breslau £400, of the Bodleian £4000.

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Aberdeen, King's College,	34,000
Marischal "	12,000
Armagh, Robinson library,	12,000
Cambridge Public "	166,724
Queen's College,	35,000
Trinity "	30,000
Catharine Hall,	20,000
Christ's College,	10,000
Dublin Trinity College,	104,239
Marsh's Library,	17,600
Society "	12,000
Irish Academy,	9,815
King's Inn,	31,000
Edinburgh Advocates,	148,000
University,	90,854
Writers to Signet,	50,000
Glasgow University,	58,096
Hunterian,	12,000
Stirling's	10,000
London Museum,	435,000
Sion College,	35,500
Red Cross,	17,000
Tennison,	3,000
Lambeth,	24,000
Manchester Chetham,	19,900
Oxford Bodleian,	220,000
All Saints' College,	50,000
Christ Church	30,000
Radcliffe,	
Ashmolean,	30,000
Queen's College,	18,000
Oriel,	15,000
Wadham,	10,000
St. Andrew's University,	51,265
Warrington Public,	4,500
Approximate total,	1,771,493

Of volumes of MSS., 60,042 are reported. The number in the Red Cross Library in London, stated above at 17,000, according to the librarian's testimony, is about 80,000 vols., including bound tracts and sermons.

According to the Report of the Committee

France contains	107	Public Libraries.
Belgium	14	"
Prussia	44	"
Austria, with Lombardy and Venice,	48	"
Saxony	6	"
Bavaria	17	"
Denmark	5	"
Tuscany	9	"
Paris	7	"
Brussels	2	"
Berlin	2	"
Vienna	3	"
Milan	2	"
Dresden	4	"
Munich	2	"
Copenhagen	3	"
Florence	6	"

It is stated that there is only one public library in Britain, the Chetnam in Manchester, equally accessible with the numerous libraries abroad. The libraries of France, says M. Guizot, "are accessible in every way; the library is open to every person who comes to read, and the books are lent to every one who is a known person in the town."

There are now five libraries in Great Britain, — the British Museum, Bodleian, Cambridge University, Advocates in Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin, — which are entitled to receive a copy of all publications in the kingdom. Six other libraries, formerly entitled to the privilege, now receive in lieu of it, altogether, £2,800 per annum. There are 78 towns in Ireland, containing an average population of 2,800, in which there is no bookseller's shop.

A large part of the statistical facts in the Report of the Committee were communicated by Edward Edwards, Esq., of the British Museum. Their general correctness, so far as relates to Germany, was vouched for by C. Meyer, German Secretary of Prince Albert. We find in the "Halle Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung," for July 1849, a communication by Julius Petzholdt, making some corrections of Mr. Edwards's statements in relation to the libraries in the kingdom of Saxony. Mr. E.'s statistics were first published in the London Statistical Society's Journal.

The following is Mr. Petzholdt's summary : Population of Saxony, 1,886,488 ; number of libraries exceeding 10,000 vols., 8 ; aggregate population of the cities containing these libraries, 188,666 ; aggregate number of volumes in all the libraries, 554,000 ; average number of vols. in each library, 69,250 ; No. of vols. to every 100 of the pop. of cities containing libraries, 301. Dresden, with 89,327 inhabitants has the Royal Library, 300,000 vols. and 2800 MSS., founded in the middle of the 16th century, and two other libraries of 12,000 and 10,000 vols. Leipsic, with 60,205 pop., has the city library, 80,000 vols. and 2000 MSS., founded 1677, and the university library, 110,000 vols., founded in 1543. The other cities containing libraries are Freiberg, Zittau and Zwickau.

ARTICLE X.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. STEWART'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.¹

" In this treatise Mr. Stewart has rather presented the opinions of others, than come forth in *propria persona* with any sustained pleading of his own ; and, as in most of his other performances, instead of grappling with the question, he presents us with the literature of the question — made of history therefore, rather than of argument, and altogether composing but the outline of what had been said or reasoned by other men, yet accompanied with a very few slight yet elegant touches from his own hand. We by no means agree with those who think of this interesting personage, that, considering the few substantive additions he made to philosophy, he therefore as a philosopher had gained an unfair reputation. It is true, he has not added much to the treasures of science ; yet in virtue of a certain halo which by the glow of his eloquence and the purity and nobleness of his sentiments he threw around the cause, he abundantly sustained the honors of it. It reminds us of what is often realized in the higher walks of society, when certain men vastly inferior to others, both in family and in fortune, do, in virtue of a certain lofty bearing, in which they are upheld by the consciousness of a grace and a dig-

¹ The Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man. By Dugald Stewart, F. R. SS. Lond. and Ed. Revised, with Omissions and Additions, by James Walker, D.D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Harvard College.