

ATLANTA CONFERENCE

A. L. A.

1899.

AMERICAN

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Twenty-First Annual Conference

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1899

MOTTO:

"The Best Reading, for the Largest Number, at the Least Cost."

ISSUED BY LOCAL COMMITTEE

ATLANTA, GA.
The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co.
1899

Dates and Places of General Meetings.

2

1876, Philadelphia

1877, New York

1877, London (international)

1879, Boston

1881, Washington

1882, Cincinnati

1883, Buffalo, N. Y.

1885, Lake George, N. Y.

1886, Milwaukee

1887, Thousand Islands, N. Y.

1888, Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

1889, St. Louis

1890, Fabyans (White Mountains)

1891, San Francisco

1892, Lakewood, Baltimore and Washington

1893, Chicago

1894, Lake Placid, N. Y.

1895, Denver and Colorado Springs

1896, Cleveland

1897, Philadelphia

1897, London (international)

1898, Lakewood-on-Chautaugua

American Library Association.

Organized October 6, 1896. Incorporated Desember 10, 1879.

The Association seeks in every practicable way to develop and strengthen the public library as an essential part of the American Educational System. It therefore strives by individual effort of members, and by local organizations, to stimulate public interest in establishing or improving libraries, and thus to bring the best reading within reach of all.

In addition to advancing library interests generally, the A. L. A. aims:

- 1. By organization and force of numbers to effect needed reforms and improvements, most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.
- 2. By co-operation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.
- 3. By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods and in solving difficulties.
- 4. By meetings and correspondence, to promote acquaintance and esprit de corps.

Membership is open to any person connected with library administration, whether as trustee, librarian or assistant. The A. L. A. also cordially welcomes all other friends of library progress, who may become members on vote of the Board. The vast field before the Association offers work for all.

THE ATLANTA MEETING.

The American Library Association holds its twenty-first annual meeting this year far from the center of library activity, and the Atlanta Conference opens a new field for library development. The public library, as it exists in other parts of the country, is practically unknown in the South, and the coming among us of this gathering of the best library talent of the age has already been productive of good results in calling public attention to our lack of library facilities.

This national association has been the means of stimulating individual effort and encouraging the organization of State associations and local library clubs.

The feeling of "good-fellowship" among its members is a cordial reciprocity, and the good to be had from attendance at the annual meetings cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. The enthusiasm of its members is characteristic and is shown in what we are pleased to term "the modern library spirit."

It is to be hoped that this southern meeting will be the means of largely increasing the membership from a section hitherto almost entirely without representation. The policy of holding the annual meetings of the A. L. A. at widely diverging points is obvious in the good results—a whole section of the country is stimulated by the presence of the national association, as the attendance at the meetings is largely drawn from adjacent territory.



SCENE ON MARIETTA STREET.

ATLANTA.

The Story of Its Upbuilding.

THE ATLANTA of to-day is a growth of thirty-two years. Twice has the upbuilding of a city on this site demonstrated its natural advantages. Within a few years before the war Atlanta had become a bustling town of 11,000 inhabitants, and during the three years which intervened before its destruction the place was the seat of varied and important industries.

After its baptism of fire in November, 1864, when the inhabitants had been dispersed by the exigencies of war, the city took a new start, and its great growth dates from that time. It is, therefore, a city of the new regime, erected on the ruins

of the old.

The coat of arms of Atlanta fittingly typifies this remarkable history. No city on the continent has survived such destruction. No city has twice attained prominence with such rapidity. Atlanta's foundation reaches back to the forties, and

far seeing men recognized it then as a place of promise, destined to be an important railroad center and a seat of commerce. This conception of the new city had been accepted as a true one when it was destroyed by fire, and since its new birth in reconstruction days the old spirit arose and lighted the new path of Atlanta to a greater destiny.

The capitol of the State was brought here from Milledge-ville when the new city was hardly out of the ashes of war, and this gave a great impetus to its growth, which was further insured in 1877, when the people of Georgia voted to make Atlanta their capital. Its rapidly developing business and manufactures were brought to the attention of the whole country by the Cotton Exposition of 1881, which was a point of departure for the tremendous development of the Southeastern States during the decade between 1880 and 1890. This development found a splendid illustration in the great Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895.

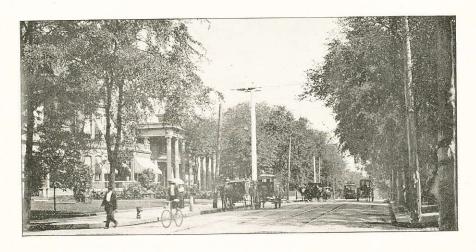
The question, wherefore Atlanta? naturally arises, for communities are not effects without causes. Atlanta is the result of a combination of advantages, on a commanding geographical location, turned to the best account by a spirit of transcendent energy, which surmounts all obstacles and builds even on disaster the fabric of success. The growth of this unconquerable spirit has been promoted by a unity of purpose which has prevented the domination of factions. Whatever local interests may clash, the good of Atlanta is always a rallying cry. The Atlanta spirit which has accomplished so much in the upbuilding of the city itself, is happily contagious, and has much to do with making Georgia the Empire State of the South. The spirit of new life has spread from this to other Southern States which are the most active in the development of their resources, and the spirit of the Southeast is the spirit of Atlanta.

For this moral and material eminence Atlanta is fortunately situated on a ridge which divides the water-shed of the Atlantic from that of the gulf, and at a point where the natural barrier of the Apalachian chain is broken by great gaps in the moun-

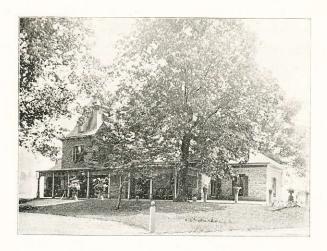
tains. This is the natural point of intersection for railway lines from the West with lines from the East.

This geographical vantage ground is accomplished by a topographical eminence, from which the great climatic advantages of Atlanta are derived. More than one thousand feet above sea level at its lowest point, and from eleven to twelve hundred feet at other places, Atlanta enjoys a cool, bracing atmosphere, with breezes that blow over the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge. The exhilarating air is a kind of natural tonic, so different from that of the coast and gulf regions that an inhabitant the low countries coming to Atlanta during the heated term, feels a stimulus as if he had been drinking great draughts of aerial champagne. The rolling surface of the country, which slopes in almost every direction from the city, affords easy drainage and keeps the surrounding regions free from malaria.

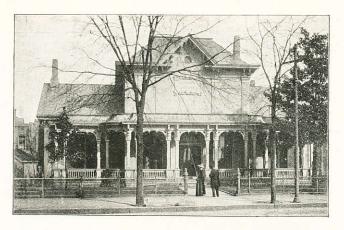
Atlanta's public buildings typify the solid character of her institutions. Most conspicuous among them is the State capitol, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000.



SCENE ON PEACHTREE STREET.



PIEDMONT DRIVING CLUB.



THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta was organized August 19, 1867, by a number of young men of the city. To Mr. Darwin G. Jones is due the honor of the initial step that led to the organization of the Library Association as it stands to-day. The late Capt. Henry Jackson was the first president, and the directory has been composed of the leading men of the South. Mr. Henry W. Grady was for years a leading spirit, and his facile pen wrote many articles in behalf of the Library.

From its first inception the library became a pet institution of the city, and through the energy of its board of directors and the ladies of the city, "grab bag" fairs, art loans, and bazaars were held for its benefit, and a good sum was realized. This became the nucleus of the purchase money for the library building on Decatur street, which was erected in 1881, and sold because of the poor location in May, 1892. This was a fortunate financial deal for the association as it enabled the directors to purchase a desirable location, to pay off a bonded indebtedness, and to put aside \$12,000 as a nest-egg for a permanent endowment fund. To-day the library is on a sound basis, without a dollar of debt, and

with sufficient income, when economically administered, to meet current expenses.

The present building is a pleasant southern home, at the corner of Marietta and Cone streets, in the center of the city, two blocks from the post-office, embowered in trees, and delightful without and within. The house has been fitted for library use by making the two stories into one, and the reading-room and directors' room are fittingly adorned with portraits of notable men of the State.

With no help from the city government, with only one bequest (\$1,000 bequeathed by the late Benjamin Kidd), the library has steadily grown in usefulness, and is a monument to the individual efforts of the board of directors, who have always been ready to give their time and money for the upbuilding of the library.

The management of the library is generous in the policy of opening the reading-rooms to the public, and only for home use of the books is a membership fee collected.

The library is in close sympathy with the schools of the city, and the students are its daily visitors.

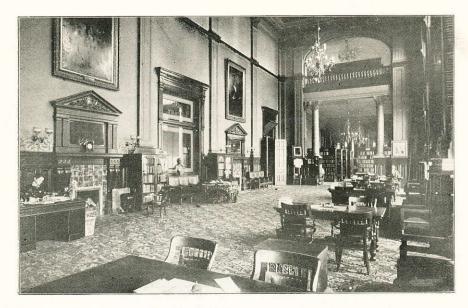
Special attention is paid to the department of Georgia archives and history. The library enjoys the unique position of being a self-supporting institution, tree from debt, and although without a cent of revenue from the municipal government, it is practically a public library. Only a small fee is charged for the home use of books, and, as a reference library, it is free to all.

The library now has about seventeen thousand volumes upon its shelves and is constantly adding to this number.

There is a close relation between the library and the various history and literary clubs of the city. It is the center of the reading public and its cozy readingrooms afford an attractive retreat for the book-lovers of the community.

The boys of the High School make the library headquarters for out-of-school hours, and every afternoon they are to be found among the reference alcoves eagerly searching for matter for debates and essays.

The policy of the directory is broad and liberal, and by its efforts the library has become identified with the best educational interests of the people.



READING ROOM.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

THE State Library, occupying one of the handsomest public halls in the Capitol, is considered the best law library in the Southern States. It contains 65,000, volumes, of which about half are law books, and about half miscellaneous works and Government and State documents. The law library includes the Supreme Court reports of every State in the Union, with the Federal roports and the English and Irish reports, besides all the standard text-books and digests, and the statutes of the different States.

There are comparatively few books in the line of general literature, but there are some historical works of great value, including the De Renne collection of works on Georgia and the Southeastern States, written in colonial times. The purchases of law books are under the supervision of the Supreme Court, and the law library is kept supplied with the latest editions of the best books.



POST OFFICE AND GRADY MONUMENT.

MR. CARNEGIE'S BEQUEST TO ATLANTA.

THE cause of education in Georgia has received a great impetus in the magnficent generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's bequest to a public library for Atlanta.

The Young Men's Library Association has already property amounting to \$100,000, which, with Mr. Carnegie's gift and the aid from the city, will equip

the finest library building in the South.

Mr. Carnegie has already furnished several large libraries, and the educational advantages to be gained from such institutions are unequaled. The presence of a free public library, built and administered on modern lines, is a factor in the education of a community not surpassed by the school or the church. The modern library of to-day reaches through the public school pupils to the parents, and spreads the gospel of letters to the rich and poor alike.

Many a poor boy, forced to earn a living without the aid of even a high school training, has been able, with the aid of the free public library, to complete his education and become a useful member of society. The public library as the adjunct to the public school, the women's clubs, and the various history and literary organizations, is a striking feature of the educational system of this country. In fact the free public library, supported by the municipal government, is an American institution, and is characteristic of the democratic principles of the republic.

The establishment of such an institution in Atlanta means much for the ad-

vancement of the whole State.

The people of the South, perhaps the purest strain of the Anglo-Saxon to be found on this continent, are conservative, intelligent, and need only the educational advantages that wealth can bestow to reach a degree of culture heretofore unrivaled.

The centering of wealth in the Northeast has been the means of endowing and maintaining educational institutions not surpassed by the universities of the old world. To have these advantages within the reach of every Georgian is now possible and the munificence of Mr. Carnegie will long be remembered in this section.

The gift is a particularly happy one, coming as it does just prior to the national gathering of librarians in Atlanta in May. The whole of library interest is now focused on the South, and this new factor in the development of better library facilities is a powerful and timely ally.

A. W.

Atlanta Conference, May 8-13, 1899.

GENERAL PROGRAM.

Monday, May 8. Evening (8:00-10:30) Informal reception and acquaintance session. Tuesday, May 9. MGRNING (10:00-12:30) General session.—President's Address; Reports of Officers, Committees, etc. Afternoon (3:00-5:30)Section sessions.—Elementary Section. (1)College and Reference Libraries. (2)Evening (8:00-10:00)Public meeting.—Topics: Library Advancement; Traveling Libraries; Women's Clubs and Libraries; Library Buildings (illustrated). Morning (10:00-12:30)Wednesday, May 10. 5. General session. - Topics of Tuesday evening continued and discussed in detail. Afternoon (2:00-6:30)Local entertainment.—Trip to Stone Mountain, and barbecue, etc. Evening (8:30-10:30)Section sessions.—State and Law Libraries. (1) College and Reference Libraries. (2)Thursday, May 11. Morning (10:00-12:30) General session.—Co-operation Committee in charge. Afternoon (3:00-5:30)9. Section sessions.—Elementary Section. (2)Large Libraries Section. (1)(Afternoon sessions at Piedmont Driving Club House, with lunch and coon-dance at sundown.) Evening (8:00-10:30)Reception and social at Piedmont Club House.

Friday, May 12.

Morning (10: 00-12:30)

11. General session.—Reports; Election; Discussion of Open Shelves.

Afternoon (3:00-5:30)

12. Section sessions.—Large Libraries Section.

(2)

Trustees Section.

(1)

Evening (8:00-10:00)

13. Final session.—Resolutions; Unfinished Business; Local Entertainment.

Saturday, May 13.

Morning (7:30-12:30)

14. Post-Conference commences with trip to Chattanooga, etc.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The outline program printed above will indicate to some extent what has been planned for this meeting. Final details remain to be determined, in some instances. The various Section sessions are expected to prove marked features of the occasion; and for some of them the respective officers, or committees in charge, have prepared carefully chosen programs. It is believed that the particular subjects selected for such consideration, ample time for discussion and questioning being allowed, will be found most helpful and interesting.

The following well-known members of the Association will have place, and are counted upon to take part, in the program of either the public meeting or certain other general sessions: Messrs. Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins, Charles C. Soule, Samuel S. Green, C. A. Cutter, Frank P. Hill, Wm. H. Brett, John Thomson and William Beer. Also one or more local speakers yet to be named.



BROOKWOOD-A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

POST CONFERENCE.

THE Association leaves Atlanta Saturday, May 13th, for Lookout Mountain, where a stop-over for two days will be made, in order to give the members an opportunity to visit Chickamauga National Park, and other places of historic interest.

A noted traveler has given it as his opinion that the four greatest natural attractions of the Western world are: Niagara Falls, Mammoth Cave, Yellowstone National Park and Lookout Mountain. To the last named of these four, however, are added many historic associations, which make it of great interest to the tourist and to the student of American history. Long before the name "Chattanooga" found a place on the map of the State of Tennessee, Lookout Mountain was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between rival savage tribes, and later between the savages and the pioneer whites on their way to the early settlements in the Cumberland Valley.

Standing upon the point of the mountain one may take in, at a glance almost, all the battle-fields of Chattanooga. Off to the east, across a valley now covered with the evidences of peace and prosperity, and beyond Missionary Ridge, may be seen the monuments marking Chickamauga's bloody field. To the left, along the valley between the mountains, came the army in blue, under Hooker, out of the valley and over the mountains, fighting their way, driving the Confederate forces back to Missionary Ridge, and opening communication with Grant's base of supply at Nashville. Again, to the east, but farther northward, lies the battle-field of Missionary Ridge, where Grant and Bragg conducted that heroic struggle for supremacy, which marked the beginning of the end of the greatest war of modern times. And yonder in the valley, the entrance to which is marked by an arched gateway, is seen a patch of green trees under whose shadows lie the remains of 13,000 Federal soldiers, while farther to the east is the Confederate Cemetery, both mute but eloquent witnesses of the horrors of fratracidal warfare.

Lookout Mountain at the Point is 2,126 feet above the sea and 1,491 feet above the low water level of the Tennessee river.

Lookout Inn, which is situated immediately on the eastern brow of the mountain, and in less than one-half mile of the Point, is a most beautiful structure. The exterior presents a charming and magnificent appearance.

From Lookout the party separates into smaller groups on the homeward trip, the eastern and western parties in special cars, and the southern librarians return to Atlanta before dispersing.

Trustees and Libraries.

THE Association urges upon Boards of Library Trustees and Directors the importance of being represented at its meetings by one or more of their number. The Trustees Section has a regular organization, and the results of their participation in the Conference of the A. L. A. have been evident.

Furthermore, the sending of the Librarian as a delegate (expenses paid if possible, but otherwise with leave of absence and full pay to any librarian or assistant who does attend the meeting), proves an equally desirable practice. The librarians get rest, recreation, and inspiration; they also obtain many direct suggestions; and ideas gained at the meetings may often profit the library for many years.

Note.

Members are requested to bring plans of library buildings recently erected, or in contemplation. Also new blanks, appliances, or devices in library economy not previously exhibited or described.

Bicycles.

MEMBERS are advised to bring their own wheels when traveling in special cars. Wheels will be stored and cared for without extra charge by Walcott & Drake, Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Those who do not bring their wheels may rent them at usual rates from this company.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE principal passenger traffic associations have authorized the customary round-trip rates of a fare and a third, on the certificate plan, from places in their territory. This practically includes all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains except Texas. Such rates are conditioned upon going and returning by the same route, and are somewhat restrictive as to stop-overs.

When buying tickets ask for certificates for attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association at Atlanta. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with the necessary certificate forms. Lacking them, local tickets should be bought to the nearest point that is so prodovied

Full first-class one-way fare must be paid in order to obtain a certificate. If a through ticket cannot be procured at the starting point, purchase first to the most convenient trunk-line point, and their repurchase. Obtain a standard certificate with each ticket. No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, countersigned at the meeting by both the Secretary and the special agent of the Passenger Associations.

Tickets on this plan may be purchased not earlier than May 4 or later than May 10. No stop-over privileges will be allowed, and the certificates are not transferable.

The reduction is good for all who wish to make avail of it and attend the meeting. Tickets for the return journey, at one-third fare, may be purchased not later than May 17 upon the surrender of the properly countersigned certificate. Bear in mind that the issue of certificates, and the tickets thereon, entails extra labor and requires much more time than usual ticket selling. Therefore be on hand early, or give notice to the agents at least 30 minutes before departure of trains.

COMMITTEES 1898-99.

FINANCE

James L. Whitney, Public Library, Boston. Charles K Bolton, Boston Athenæum, Boston. George T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.

CO-OPERATION

Thos. L. Montgomery, Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia. James G. Barnwell, Library Company, Philadelphia. Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia. Thorvald Solberg, Library of Congress, Washington. Francis H. Parsons, Naval Observatory, Washington.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

R. R. Bowker, Editor Library Journal, New York. Adelaide R. Hasse, Public Library, New York. W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis. William Beer, Fisk Free and Public Library, New Orleans.

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS

C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
L. B. Gilmore, Public Library, Detroit.
James Bain, Jr., Public Library, Toronto.

CO-OPERATION WITH LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

John C. Dana, City Library Association, Springfield. Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany. Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Milwaukee.

SUPPLEMENT TO "A. L. A. CATALOGUE"

Salome C. Fairchild, New York State Library, Albany. J. N. Larned, Buffalo, N. Y. Caroline M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford. R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison. Fred'k M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis. George T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem.

American Library Association.

OFFICERS 1898-99

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WILLIAM C. LANE, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

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KATHARINE L. SHARP, University of Illinois Library, Champaign.
JOHN THOMSON, Free Library of Philadelphia.

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HENRY J. CARR, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

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GARDNER M. JONES, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

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HELEN E. HAINES, Library Journal, New York.

Registrar

NINA E. BROWNE, A. L. A. Publishing Section, Boston, Mass.

Travel Secretaries

F. W. FAXON, Library Department, Boston Book Co., Boston.

G. B. MELENEY, Library Bureau, Chicago.

E. E. L. TAYLOR, Library Bureau, Washington.

Executive Board

(With power to appoint sub-committees.)

The president, ex-president (Herbert Putnam), vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and recorder.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund

JOHN C. HUTCHINS, Cleveland, Ohio. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Salem, Mass. CHARLES C. SOULE, Brookline, Mass. (Term expires 1899.) (Term expires 1900.)

(Term expires 1901.)

LIBRARY EXHIBIT.

The Usual Library Exhibit will be Held at the Kimball House A. L. A. Headquarters,

Parlors Nos. 116-118.

The Library Bureau will hold an Exhibit of Library Appliances. The many mechanical devices for facilitating library administration that have been manufactured by the Library Bureau will be an interesting exhibit.

The Library Training School of Albany, New York, will also exhibit.

The annual exhibit from the Pratt Institute Free Library will be lent, through the courtesy of Miss Plummer.

Various publishers and book men will show posters and original drawings. While the exhibit will be very limited this year, it will be very select, and of unusual interest.

Public, Private, College, School & Club

LIBRARIES

Are customers of ours. We make a specialty of Library business and give to it an experienced and efficient service combined with the advantage of direct access to the largest American Book Market. Send your lists to us for estimates. Our quotations will be close figures and made on books suitable in paper, type and binding for library use.

No general order for books can possibly be filled without waiting at some point for a portion of it to be ordered from New York. The best thing to do with such an order is to send it straight to New York in the first instance. We are constantly purchasing in large lots from all the publishing houses, and our business of supplying the retail and jobbing trade of the country necessitates an organization expressly adapted to thoroughly searching the market and promptly and completely filling the most miscellaneous and difficult book orders. Correspondence with Librarians and other book-buyers solicited.

Send for our Library list giving titles of a representative library of 2500 volumes selected from the best authorities. We send upon request our Librarian's Help Series, Monthly Bulletin of New and Noteworthy Books, Clearance Catalogs and other matter of interest to Librarians.

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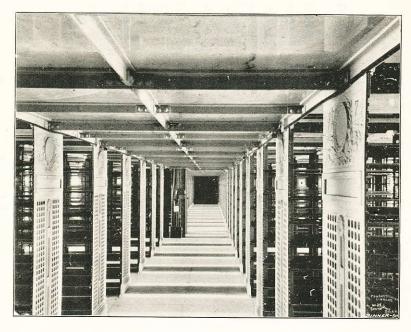
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NEW YORK.

THE SNEAD & CO. IRON WORKS,

LOUISVILLE, K. Y.

Manufacturers of the Green Book Stack and Shelving for Libraries.



The above cut is a view down the centre aisle of one of the decks of the book stack in the new Library of Congress. Washington, D. C., all installed by the above Company. The system has since been applied to many smaller libraries.

The system is an evolution of the antiquated forms of book stack: it has but two parts—the shelf and the support. It has abandoned all loose pieces, such as pins, screws, wedges, bolts or stirrups: the adjustment is not too fine to be made by the eye, and, therefore, does not require a spirit level. The shelves are easily removable and are adjustable without being removed entirely from the support, the movement forward of about two inches being sufficient to permit of raising or lowering to any desired point.

from the support, the movement forward of about two inches being sufficient to permit of raising or lowering to any desired point.

The shelves are stiffer than in any other system and can be used in long lengths, thus requiring fewer supports. The supports are thinner and have no hollow spaces to form receptacles for dust and harbor vermin. The perforations are large and ventilation is perfect.

The following are some of the li raries using this system:

The following are some of the li raries using New Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Wheeling, W. Va., Public Library. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Exeter, N. H., Public Library.
New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H. Littleton, Mass., Public Library, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn. Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio.
State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind. Fletcher Library, New York City.
U. S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
We shall be pleased to give architects or libr

is system:

Converse Memorial Library, Malden, Mass.
Portland Public Library, Portland, Maine.

Bowdoin Coliege, Brunswick, Maine.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York City.

Law Library for U. S. Post Office Building, New York City.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York.

Fall River, Mass., Public Library.

American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City.

Mason'e Library, Boston, Mass.

Hyde Park Library, Boston, Mass

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A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World, containing Notices of over 125,000 Places with recent and authentic information respecting the Countries, Islands, Mountains, Cities, Towns, etc., in every portion of the globe, Originally edited by JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D., author of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary" "Thomas's Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," etc., etc. New Revised Edition. In one imperial octavo volume of nearly 3000 pages. Price in sheep binding, \$8.00, net; half morocco, \$10.00, net; half Russia, \$10.00, net.

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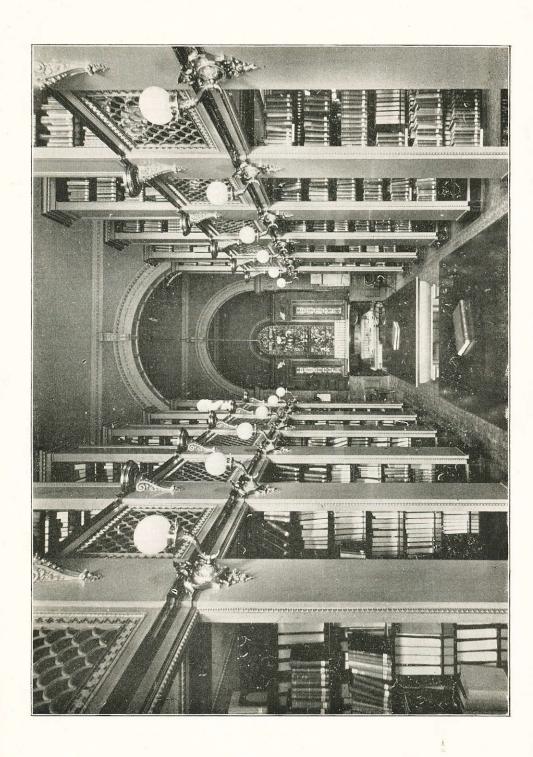
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