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AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE MOST EFFICIENT PATTERNS
FOR PROVIDING ADEQUATE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO
ALL RESIDENTS OF A TYPICAL LARGE CITY

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

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PREFACE

In the summer of 1962, the Boston Public Library agreed to sponsor the study which is described in this dissertation. The author is deeply grateful to Director Hilton E. Lord and the other officers and staff of the Boston Public Library for their generous support. Special thanks are due Assistant Directors John J. Connolly, John M. Carroll, and Ervin J. Gaines (who has recently been serving as Chief Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library) for their invaluable assistance and boundless patience.

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Leonard Grundt

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since the latter part of the nineteenth century, branch libraries and other extension agencies have been established in all American cities and towns of appreciable size to make public library service more accessible to residents living in outlying areas who could not easily reach the main library. A branch library has, with a few exceptions,¹ been envisaged as a main library in miniature, offering the full range of services--on a more limited scale than the large, centrally located main library--to adults, young adults, and children within its service area. The aim has not been to make a branch as complete or self-sufficient as the main library, or to offer services as extensive or varied, but rather to make library service conveniently available to all residents of the municipality.

Public library administrators are being compelled to re-examine their objectives and programs for providing library service to all because of the growth of suburbs and the decline of the central city, population shifts within cities, the need to promote library use by

non-users, the increasing costs of providing library service, the increasing use of libraries by students, and the greater mobility of adults and young adults which has been made possible by the automobile and mass transportation facilities.

For purposes of this investigation, the author accepted the current thinking of the library profession with regard to public library objectives and services, as represented by the standards issued by the American Library Association in 1956.² While the objectives may be similar for all public libraries, it has been assumed that several different patterns of service may be used. It was the aim of this study to determine the most efficient schemes for providing adequate public library service to all residents of a typical large city. Adequate public library service requires a sufficient number of accessible library outlets that are open enough hours per week and have suitable physical facilities, adequate collections of books and other materials, sufficient numbers of professional and nonprofessional staff to handle the workload, and a program of services designed to satisfy community needs.

To the area which a branch library serves, it not only represents, but is, the whole library system. Although a branch library in a typical city with more than 500,000 inhabitants cannot be expected to offer the

persons who use it the large collections and specialized services of the main library, it is assumed that the branch can be expected to provide adequate public library service. For this study, adequate public library service was defined as the level of service provided by the main library in independent cities and towns in Massachusetts serving populations between about 20,000 and 100,000 persons.

In spite of the fact that large book resources may be theoretically available to the users of all outlets in a large city library system, as well as to the patrons of smaller independent public libraries, through interlibrary loan service, it was assumed that adequate book collections should be on hand in local public library outlets when users visit the local units for service.

The branch library system of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, was used as the subject of the study because the Boston Public Library offered a network of branches that appeared to be representative of public library systems in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants. Smaller municipal libraries in Massachusetts--especially those in Framingham, Lexington, Malden, and New Bedford--were used as cross-checks. In addition, two high school library collections were evaluated for the sake of comparison.

The 1960 decennial census reports that Boston, the thirteenth largest city in the United States, has a population of 697,197 inhabitants and a land area of 47.8 square miles, giving it an average of 14,586 persons per square mile.³ The city of Boston may be thought of as divided into nine districts, as follows:

1. Boston Proper (including Back Bay, North End, South End, and West End) has a population of 109,761 inhabitants and a land area of about four square miles, giving it an average of approximately 27,440 persons per square mile.

2. Brighton has a population of 64,282 inhabitants and a land area of about five square miles, giving it an average of approximately 12,856 persons per square mile.

3. Charlestown has a population of 20,147 inhabitants and a land area of about one square mile.

4. Dorchester (including Ashmont, Codman Square, Columbia Point, Fields Corner, Lower Mills, Mattapan, Meetinghouse Hill, Mount Bowdoin, Neponset, Savin Hill, and Uphams Corner) has a population of 186,639 inhabitants and a land area of about nine square miles, giving it an average of approximately 20,738 persons per square mile.

5. East Boston has a population of 43,809 inhabitants and a land area of about six square miles, giving it an average of approximately 7,302 persons per square mile.

6. Hyde Park has a population of 33,123 inhabitants and a land area of about six square miles, giving it an average of approximately 5,521 persons per square mile.

7. Roxbury (including Egleston Square, Grove Hall, Jamaica Plain, and Parker Hill) has a population of 120,290 inhabitants and a land area of about five square miles, giving it an average of approximately 24,058 persons per square mile.

8. South Boston has a population of 43,959 inhabitants and a land area of about three square miles, giving it an average of approximately 14,653 persons per square mile.

9. West Roxbury (including Roslindale) has a population of 66,795 inhabitants and a land area of about eight square miles, giving it an average of approximately 8,349 persons per square mile.

In addition, the 1960 decennial census reports 7,463 persons living on vessels in Boston Harbor and 1,812 persons living on islands in the harbor belonging to Boston; these islands comprise in toto about one square mile of land area.⁴

The Boston Public Library was founded in 1852. Since the opening of the East Boston branch library in 1871, more than thirty outlets were added to the system.⁵ During the period of this study, October, 1962, through September, 1963, the network of library outlets consisted of the central library at Copley Square in the Back Bay section of Boston Proper, twenty-six stationary branch libraries (two in Boston Proper, three in Brighton, one in Charlestown, seven in Dorchester, two in East Boston, one in Hyde Park, six in Roxbury, two in South Boston, and two in West Roxbury), and three bookmobiles--plus a small unit maintained at Boston City Hospital and a specialized business reference branch in the downtown commercial area, about one and one-quarter miles from Copley Square.

This study was almost exclusively concerned with the operation of the Division of Home Reading and Community Services of the Boston Public Library, which provides general library materials and services to

satisfy the informational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs of all individuals and groups in the neighborhoods served by library outlets. Specialized library materials, information, and research services are provided by another division of the library, the Division of Reference and Research Services, which operates most of the public service departments in the central library as well as the business reference branch.

Regarding the smaller municipal libraries used as cross-checks, Framingham Town Library serves 44,526 persons residing in a land area of 24.1 square miles, or 1,848 persons per square mile;⁶ four stationary outlets and a bookmobile are provided. Lexington, a town with a population of 27,691 inhabitants and a land area of 16.5 square miles, has a population density of 1,678 persons per square mile;⁷ in addition to Cary Memorial Library, the main library, there is a branch library in East Lexington. The city of Malden has a population of 57,676 inhabitants and a land area of 4.8 square miles, giving it an average of 12,016 persons per square mile;⁸ Malden Public Library maintains a main library and four stationary branches. New Bedford, a city with a population of 102,477 persons and a land area of 19.1 square miles, has a population density of 5,365 persons per square mile;⁹ the Free Public Library of New Bedford provides service

through a central library, three stationary branches, and a bookmobile.

The two high school library collections examined were in the following Massachusetts schools:

1. Girls Latin School, Boston, a public school for academically superior girls in grades 7 through 12 that had an enrollment of 1,520 girls in September, 1962.¹⁰

2. Newton South High School, Newton, a public co-educational school providing academic courses to about 1,600 students in grades 10 through 12 in September, 1963.¹¹

The feasibility of providing adequate library service to children and young adults through the coordination of school library service and public library service to children and young adults was not investigated. The socioeconomic characteristics of library users were also generally ignored. Another matter not explored as part of this project was the possibility of adequate public library service being offered to residents of outlying areas of Boston through cooperative agreements involving the Boston Public Library and smaller independent public libraries in neighboring suburbs.

CHAPTER II

HYPOTHESES AND RELATED MATTERS

In connection with determining the most efficient patterns for providing adequate public library service to all residents of a typical large city, Boston, Massachusetts, several hypotheses were formulated for testing. The first hypothesis was that public library service outlets were not equally accessible to all residents of Boston--adults, young adults, and children. Adults were defined as persons nineteen years of age and older; young adults were defined as those from fourteen through eighteen years of age; and children were defined as those from five through thirteen years of age.

It was assumed that all Bostonians should have equal access to public library service in line with the democratic ideal of equal opportunity for all. Accessibility refers to the ease with which service of specified quality may be obtained, and is dependent upon the age of the user, among other factors. Although the distance traveled from one's home to the library may be equal for a normal adult or young adult and a small child, the adult or young adult has greater access because (1) he can walk longer distances

without tiring; (2) he can more easily use means of transportation other than his feet; (3) he does not require supervision while traveling; and (4) he can cope with traffic hazards and geographic barriers, such as highways, bridges, hills, railroad tracks, and the irregular shapes of parks and industrial areas, more easily than a child can. Therefore, for effectively equal access in terms of distance, library service outlets for children must be provided at shorter intervals than library service outlets for adults and young adults.

What is the maximum distance that a small child could easily walk to reach a public library? There is no precise answer to this question because many variables--including the presence of traffic hazards and geographic barriers, the physical development, emotional maturity, and motivation of the child, and the policy of the community toward travel by small children--have to be considered. The presence of traffic hazards and geographic barriers reduces the distance that a child can walk with convenience and safety. The more physically developed, emotionally mature, and highly motivated a child is, the farther he can be expected to travel.

Communities differ in their policies toward travel by small children. Evidence of this may be seen in the pupil transportation laws of the various states. Although

some states do not specify minimum distances that pupils must travel between their homes and schools to be entitled to free bus transportation, many states do; specified distances vary from five-eighths mile to four miles.¹ Stated in different terms, the maximum distances that children could walk (or have transportation provided by their parents) vary from five-eighths mile to four miles, depending upon the prevailing opinions in the different states. In Massachusetts, free transportation is mandatory when pupils have to walk two miles or more between homes and schools.²

Library service outlets for children are not quite comparable to schools because attendance in elementary schools is compulsory while visits to public libraries are generally voluntary. Nevertheless, the maximum distance that a small child is expected to walk to elementary school may serve as a guide to the maximum distance between homes or schools and library service outlets for children.

A search of library literature and educational literature reveals a variety of opinion among authorities concerning the maximum distance for young children to walk each way to and from school or the library. Three consultants on school construction--without referring to objective data--recommend one-half mile as the maximum distance for elementary school pupils to walk to school.³

While not citing empirical studies, the surveyors of extension service for youth at the Los Angeles Public Library suggest that one-half mile be the maximum distance that youngsters travel from the school to the public library.⁴ Similarly, Shaw's study of libraries in Metropolitan Toronto specifies one-half mile as the maximum walking distance for a child in search of public library service, but no substantiating evidence is supplied.⁵ A Wyoming school official's doctoral thesis indicates that elementary school pupils in well-populated areas should not have to walk more than three-quarters of a mile one way to school, but objective data are not cited.⁶ Finally, McGolvin offers his opinion that children's libraries should be "certainly not more than a mile from their homes or their schools and preferably less."⁷

On the basis of whatever authoritative opinions were available, the assumption was made for purposes of this study that the maximum walking distance for a small child should be one-half mile; therefore, a library more than one-half mile from a child's home or school would be effectively inaccessible in terms of distance.

What is the maximum distance that an adult or young adult could easily travel to reach a library? As in the case of a small child, there is no pat answer because of many factors that have to be considered; however, some

empirical studies have been made. In 1933, Horwitz reported that a survey of patrons of the Duluth Public Library revealed that a branch library in the main section of the city attracts mostly persons living within a one-half mile radius of the branch, a branch library in an isolated suburb draws well for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and "the main library building, because of its central location, longer hours of service, greater book selection, and superior service, attracts city-wide patronage, but residents beyond a radius of two miles use it infrequently."⁸ Wert's 1937 paper on the relative effectiveness of two branch libraries in St. Louis indicates that one-half mile is the maximum distance most adults are willing to travel to reach a branch.⁹ Finally, an investigation by Blackburn in 1948 involving two similar branches of the New York Public Library, one large and the other small, shows that adults are generally willing to travel one and one-half miles to obtain superior library service in a large branch, but only three-quarters of a mile to obtain service in a small branch; this statement is true mainly with respect to male patrons, since female patrons tend to travel no more than three-quarters of a mile.¹⁰

On the basis of the objective data available, it was assumed that one and one-half to two miles should be

the maximum distance for an adult or young adult to travel to obtain library service. For effectively equal access, there would have to be a public library outlet located within one and one-half to two miles of every adult's or young adult's home and within one-half mile of every child's home.

The second hypothesis was that adequate public library service was not available to all residents of Boston, even if outlets were equally accessible to all. As defined earlier on page 3, adequate public library service referred to the level of service provided by the main library in independent cities and towns in Massachusetts serving populations between about 20,000 and 100,000 persons. This population range was selected because it corresponded roughly to the range of populations within the nine districts of Boston.¹¹ It was assumed that a branch library should provide the same level of service as the main library in a small municipality serving the same number of people. Furthermore, the assumption was made that most adults and young adults use public library outlets no more than two miles from their homes while most children use outlets no more than one-half mile from their homes.

A third hypothesis was that a high school library with a stock of materials that met established standards¹²

provided collections that were superior in quality to the adult and young adult collections of a typical branch library in Boston.

An attempt was made to determine if--in place of the present branch library system--a network consisting possibly of seven large library service outlets (hereafter referred to as regional libraries), each serving a population of about 100,000 persons (one-seventh of Boston's 1960 inhabitants) residing within a land area of about seven square miles (approximately one-seventh of Boston's land area)--plus many small library service outlets (hereafter referred to as neighborhood libraries), each serving primarily children residing within land areas of less than one square mile that are part of the larger areas served by regional libraries--would result in (1) all Bostonians having effectively equal access to adequate public library service and (2) better utilization of staff than is possible with the present branch library system. With a regional library system for Boston, each regional library would, in effect, be the main library for a region --with neighborhood libraries serving most of the functions of branch libraries in the present system. It was assumed that the Boston Public Library would continue supplying library service to elementary school pupils, even in the event that school libraries--which are presently lacking

in Boston--were established.

Finally, an attempt was made to determine if the costs of establishing and maintaining a regional library system for Boston designed to provide adequate public library service to all residents would be less than the costs of establishing and maintaining a conventional branch library system designed to provide an equivalent level of service.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Before the most efficient patterns for providing adequate public library service to all residents of a typical large city, Boston, Massachusetts, could be determined, the present levels of service and the extent of use of existing library service had to be evaluated.

Measures of accessibility include the distance that the user must travel to obtain service, the travel time, and the number of hours per week that the service agency is open to the public. In this study, accessibility was measured by determining the distances between stationary outlets, both in terms of miles and in terms of travel time by public transit facilities and on foot, and the extent to which outlets were distributed throughout the city of Boston. Bookmobile stops were not included because bookmobiles can provide few adult services other than book distribution.¹

As discussed earlier on pages 8 to 13, a public library outlet should be located within one and one-half to two miles of every adult's or young adult's home and within one-half mile of every child's home to provide

effectively equal access to all Bostonians. In terms of travel time, it seems reasonable that no adult or young adult should have to travel more than twenty minutes by public transportation--including waiting time--and no child should have to walk more than twenty minutes to obtain adequate public library service.

Statistics on hours of service per week were gathered for all public library outlets in Boston. These were compared with statistics for all independent libraries in Massachusetts serving populations of 20,000 to 100,000 persons--populations roughly comparable in size to those of Boston's nine districts.

To determine the adequacy of physical facilities, data on the age, ownership, physical condition, and layout of buildings housing branch libraries, floor space, meeting rooms, seating capacities of reading areas and meeting rooms, audio-visual equipment, bulletin boards, and display areas were gathered and evaluated in line with the following criteria:

1. Branch libraries should be housed in attractive, well-lighted buildings not more than thirty years old.
2. All public service areas should be grouped on one floor so that effective control can be maintained from a single service point, if possible.
3. There should be sufficient space for materials, patrons, and staff.
4. There should be meeting rooms for group services.

5. Audio-visual equipment should be available so that recordings, films, and other non-book materials may be examined by individuals and groups.

6. There should be bulletin boards and display areas to serve as vehicles for publicity.

The adequacy of collections was measured by quantitative and qualitative means. The size of branch collections was compared to the size of collections in the libraries of all independent municipalities in Massachusetts ranging in size from 20,000 to 100,000 population. It was assumed that communities with populations of comparable size should have accessible to them library collections of comparable size.

In order to analyze branch library service on a per capita basis, it was necessary to estimate the populations served by the various branches. Registration statistics for the entire system were of no value because they were not divided by outlet; besides, not all potential users were registered borrowers. Populations served by branches were estimated from statistics gathered during the 1960 decennial census, by census tracts in Boston.² The assumptions underlying the estimating procedures were:

1. Significant changes had not occurred in the size and distribution of Boston's population since 1960.

2. Within census tracts, population was evenly dispersed so that dividing a tract geographically resulted in equal populations inhabiting equal parts of the tract.

3. People used only the library outlets closest to their homes, unless topographic factors necessitated the

use of the next nearest outlets.

4. Bookmobile stops were not counted. all inhabitants of Boston--except for the 9,275 persons residing on vessels and islands in Boston Harbor--being assigned to a stationary outlet.

Branch book collections were compared quantitatively on absolute and per capita bases with collections in all independent Massachusetts public libraries serving populations of 20,000 to 100,000 persons. The budgets for the purchase of books and periodicals were also analyzed.

The quality of book and periodical collections was evaluated with the use of checklists which were developed. The assumption was made that all adequate library collections, regardless of the differences among the communities served, should include certain standard titles that had been highly recommended by several established authorities. The checklists of books that were used in this study (shown as Appendices I-IV to this report) consisted only of items that had been chosen as highly desirable for basic collections by at least two nationally respected compilers of book selection tools. It was known that these lists were not perfect instruments, but they represented what was thought to be the consensus of professional opinion. Although there could not be complete agreement on checklists, the same lists were used in evaluating branch collections, collections in the main public libraries at Boston, Framingham, Lexington, Malden,

and New Bedford, and collections in the two high school libraries; therefore, the results obtained were comparable.

No titles published after December 31, 1961, appeared on the checklists so that all libraries checked would have had an opportunity to acquire the items and add them to their collections before the checking, which was carried on during 1963. Although a separate list was compiled for checking children's collections, separate lists were not prepared for adult and young adult titles because of the great extent of duplication; approximately eighty percent of the titles in a young adult collection should be adult books, according to established standards.³

The checklist of 500 children's titles contained both fiction and nonfiction which appeared on at least two of the following bibliographies: Children's catalog, 10th edition, 1961, plus the 1962 supplement (double-starred titles only); 3300 best books for children, 1962 edition; Eakin's Good books for children, revised and enlarged edition, 1962; and Deason's Science book list for children, 1960 (double starred titles only). There was a double stress, in the instrument which was developed, upon books included in the Children's catalog, since 3300 best books was largely based upon the Wilson Company publication; this duplication was considered desirable.

Initially, 947 titles were obtained through a

comparison of the foregoing standard lists--about 340 from checking the double-starred titles in the Children's catalog against 3300 best books, about ten additional titles from matching Good books with the Children's catalog, about 550 more from a comparison of 3300 best books with Good books, and an additional forty-five by introducing the double-starred titles from Science book list to the compilation; the latter specialized list was included because of the weaknesses of the general standard lists in the area of science. The 947 titles were reduced in number to 500 by the use of a table of random digits after they were arranged in alphabetical order by author and assigned numbers ranging from 001 for Adler's Dust to 947 for Zolotow's Storm book.

Only in cases where there was agreement among bibliographies concerning the edition of a title was the given title acceptable for the checklist; when more than one edition was acceptable, only the latest one was included. In the case of items undergoing continuous revision, such as encyclopedias, editions published between 1958 and 1961 were acceptable because it was assumed that they are out-of-date within five years; to include only 1961 editions of such items on the checklist was considered unfair to the libraries being studied. Because 3300 best books and Good books included books for

the young adult of high school age, as well as the child, there were fourteen titles among the 500 on the checklist that duplicated titles on the lists for adults and young adults before the titles were deleted from the latter lists.

Since a user of a library is generally granted permission to obtain books from any collection--adult, young adult, or children's--when the need arises, it was assumed that there need not necessarily be three copies of a book such as Verne's Twenty thousand leagues under the sea found in each of the libraries; consequently, a given title appeared only on one of the checklists, unless there was a special edition of it recommended for a given age group. The collections in a library were treated as a unit during the application of the checklists.

A checklist of adult and young adult fiction was compiled from double-starred titles in the Fiction catalog, 7th edition, 1960 (plus the 1961 supplement), and in the Basic list of adult books for branches of the D. C. Public Library, 1960; 3000 books for secondary school libraries, 1961; and annual listings of "Notable books" and "Interesting adult books for young people" for 1961. The instrument which was developed placed more emphasis upon adult titles than upon books for young adults.

Matching of double-starred titles from the Fiction

catalog and the D. C. Public Library list yielded 172 titles for the checklist; eighty-five more titles were added by comparing the fiction titles in 3000 books with the double-starred entries in the Fiction catalog and the D. C. Public Library list; introducing the other two listings supplied eight more titles. Of the 265 titles appearing on at least two lists, eight were deleted from the final adult and young adult fiction checklist because they appeared on the checklist of children's books.

As with children's books, only in cases where there was agreement among bibliographies concerning the edition of a title was the given title acceptable for the fiction checklist. In cases where one bibliography listed an anthology and another listed each of the parts of the anthology as separate works, the anthology title was acceptable, and the separate parts were indicated along with the anthology title so that libraries holding the individual parts but lacking the anthology were given credit during the checking.

An adult and young adult nonfiction checklist was developed from double-starred items in the Standard catalog for public libraries, 4th edition, 1958 (plus the supplements for 1959-61); double-starred items in the Basic list of adult books for branches of the D. C. Public Library, 1960; 3000 books for secondary school libraries, 1961; New

York Public Library's Basic list for branch reference collections, 2d edition, 1960; double-starred titles in Deason's AAAS science book list, 1959; and annual listings for 1961 of "Notable books" and "Interesting adult books for young people," both prepared by committees of the American Library Association, and "Reference books" and "Technical books," published in Library Journal.

Matching of double-starred entries in the Standard catalog and the D. C. Public Library list supplied about 300 titles; checking 3000 books against the Standard catalog and the D. C. Public Library list added another 280 items; using the New York Public Library's reference list for branches as a cross-check yielded about 100 more titles; similarly, the AAAS list added about forty items; and another forty were contributed through comparing titles on the remaining lists. In all, 757 nonfiction titles were obtained in this manner; six of these were eliminated because of their inclusion on the checklist of children's books.

The same guidelines were followed in the compilation of this list as were adhered to in the preparation of the two previous lists; in addition, in the case of a yearbook, only the 1961 edition was accepted, unless it was considered important that a ten-year file be held. When the 751 items on the checklist of adult and young adult

nonfiction were arranged according to the Dewey decimal classification, the distribution shown in Table 1 was found. The disproportionately large number of 900's resulted from the inclusion of many guides to individual states prepared by the Federal Writers Project. If the specialized reference and science bibliographies were not used in conjunction with the general lists, the proportion of science and technology books on the checklist would have been smaller. No differentiation was made between reference and non-reference items because of the many items that could, with justification, be placed in either category.

As an instrument for checking on the quality of periodical collections, the list of 128 periodicals indexed by the Readers' guide to periodical literature during the spring of 1963 was used.

In the case of units in the Boston Public Library that were part of the Division of Home Reading and Community Services, including the twenty-six branch libraries, the bookmobiles, and the Open Shelf, Branch Issue, and Audio-Visual Departments in the central library, a union shelflist, against which the three checklists of books could be matched, was available. It should be noted, however, that the union shelflist was not completely accurate in two respects: (1) in some cases, items which had

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT
AND YOUNG ADULT NONFICTION TITLES BY
DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Class	Number of Titles in Class	Number of Titles as Percentage
000	36	4.8
100	17	2.3
200	42	5.6
300	79	10.5
400	25	3.3
500	81	10.8
600	45	6.0
700	51	6.8
800	121	16.1
900	176	23.4
Biography	78	10.4
Total	751	100.0

been discarded still were listed as being held; and (2) in many cases, no differentiation was made between editions held. Because of these factors, during the checking sometimes units were given credit for holding items that were not part of their collections. The possibility of units possessing titles that were not included in the union shelflist was small, according to the department chief responsible for the maintenance of the records.⁴

For items that did not appear in the union shelflist, the main public catalog, which listed titles in the Division of Reference and Research Services, was checked. Additional searching was done in departmental catalogs in cases where the main public catalog was deficient.

Files in the Book Purchasing Department of the Boston Public Library were checked in the case of the periodicals list. Units were given credit for titles received on subscription as of July, 1963.

The checklists of materials were also matched against the holdings of the main libraries in four typical Massachusetts municipalities ranging in size from about 20,000 to 100,000 population and two high school libraries. This was done in conjunction with visits to the libraries and interviews with staff during the summer and fall of 1963. The dates of these visits are shown in Appendix V.

A checklist of reader services was developed with

which determination was made of the range of services provided; this provided one measure of quality. This checklist was applied in conjunction with interviews with staff and observations in all outlets of the Boston Public Library and in the independent municipal libraries chosen. It was assumed that the checklist (shown as Appendix VI to this report) included all reader services provided by public libraries in the United States. The list was based upon the American Library Association's 1956 standards for public libraries, Public library service, New York Public Library's Use of the Circulation Department: policies and procedures, 1960, Dr. Margaret E. Monroe's checklist of services developed for courses in reader services offered at the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers, and the list from Smith's Adult education activities in public libraries: a report of the A. L. A. survey of adult education activities in public libraries and state library extension agencies of the United States, 1954. The checklist of services was divided into four parts: (1) physical plant and arrangement of materials; (2) orientation and instruction in use of the library; (3) readers assistance; and (4) group services. Quantitative measures were included where it was felt they were applicable.

Before use patterns could be studied, it was

necessary to determine what was meant by library use.

Library use could be defined in several quantitative ways.

If, by library use, one is referring to the number of persons occupying the public service areas in a library, attendance data may furnish this information. Many persons, however, use the library as a substitute for a social center and do not seek the types of materials and services that a library provides.

If, by library use, one means the amount of reading done, circulation statistics may furnish this information. But many books are read in the library and do not circulate. In addition, many of the books borrowed may not be read by the borrower, his family, or his friends. Therefore, the circulation figures reflect accurately only the activity at the charging desk.

If, by library use, one is referring to the amount of information and reading guidance provided to patrons by librarians, a count of questions asked may furnish this information. Many questions, however, do not relate to library materials or services or are simply directional (e.g., "Have you a water fountain here?", "Is the library open tomorrow?", "Where are the fiction books?", and "Have you the latest Saturday review?"); the inclusion of directional questions in a count of reference and advisory requests makes it appear as though there was more

professional work than actually was the case. The problem of distinguishing between questions from patrons that require professional assistance and those that may be satisfactorily answered by nonprofessional staff has not yet been solved by the library profession as a whole.

In spite of their shortcomings, attendance data, circulation figures, and reference statistics relating to branch libraries in Boston were analyzed as part of this study. Circulation figures for other Massachusetts libraries were available, but attendance and reference statistics were not.

A survey of attendance was conducted by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services in each of the twenty-six branch libraries between October 15 and October 31 (in the case of all branches except East Boston branch, which terminated the study on October 27, and three other branches, which collected data through November 3), 1962. The number of patrons and staff present every hour on the half-hour during what was assumed to be a representative period was recorded; it was thought that the hourly spot checks reflected the total attendance picture. In addition, the daily circulation figures during the period were noted on the data sheet (shown as Appendix VII to this report). The attendance data obtained were compared on a day-by-day and hour-by-hour basis. During the same

period, the number of individual requests for information and reading guidance were recorded daily on a form (shown as Appendix VIII to this report) developed by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services; these data were not broken down by hours of the day, but were divided according to age groups--adults, young adults, and children.

For two branches, attendance figures were separated by public service areas--i.e., adult area, young adult area, and children's area--as were requests for information and reading guidance in all branches. At two other branches, attendance figures were divided into two groups: (1) adult and young adult, and (2) children. The fact that there were separate charging machines on each floor in three of the four two-floor branches made it possible for them to separate circulation data for adults and young adults, and children; in none of the other units were circulation figures divided by age groups. The assumption was made that patrons used principally the public service areas designated for their use, by age groups.

In addition to the analysis of data on library use supplied by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services, on-the-spot observations and interviews with staff were conducted in all branch libraries, primarily in the spring of 1963, to determine the extent of use. In

addition to some brief visits, each branch library was observed for a whole day (i.e., from 9 a.m. to either 6 p.m. or 9 p.m.), the dates of the all-day visits being shown in Appendix IX; during each full visit, weather conditions were described, attendance by patrons and staff was noted every hour on the half-hour, jobs being performed by all bibliothecal staff were recorded several times per hour, users and use patterns were described periodically, and total circulation statistics for the day were collected. It was assumed that sample observations would help in the evaluation of the total picture and act as a check on the reliability of data obtained during the October, 1962, study period. It was ascertained through interviews that, among branch librarians, the methods of data collection were not uniform. A comparison of attendance and circulation data collected during the study period with those collected during the on-the-spot observations revealed that, although in some branches circulation was about the same, attendance had fallen during the study period; this leads one to suspect that some attendance figures during the study period were actually lower than reported.

Annual circulation statistics from the Boston Public Library and all independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving populations of between 20,000 and 100,000 persons were analyzed and compared on a per capita basis.

Units of the Boston Public Library did not systematically collect circulation data according to the age groups of borrowers--i.e., adults, young adults, and children. Circulation statistics by age groups were obtained by counting the number of items circulated on each of the three types of borrower's cards during what were considered to be representative periods: July 25-30, 1960, January 23-28, 1961, April 24-29, 1961, July 22-27, 1962, January 21-26, 1963, and April 22-27, 1963; because of blurred film records, "equivalent weeks" were substituted in some cases. Reports on circulation by age groups prepared by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services are included as Appendix X to this report. Although the type of borrower's card used did not necessarily indicate the age group of the borrower because, for example, all members of a family might have used the same card, it was assumed that the type of borrower's card used was a rough measure of the age group of the borrower.

During National Library Week, April 8-14, 1962, Bostonians visiting their local branch libraries were asked to fill out a "Library-User Questionnaire," which did not have to be signed and which consisted largely of multiple-choice questions. The purpose of the form (shown as Appendix XI to this report), which was for adults only, was to indicate what the needs and interests of users of

the branch libraries were, so that better service might be provided. Because these questionnaires were not distributed to the public in a random manner, generalizing from the responses obtained was not possible. Nevertheless, the completed questionnaires were analyzed to shed some light on the question of library use.

During the period from January 19 to February 8, 1959, the Boston Public Library surveyed the people entering the central library at Copley Square and the Kirstein business branch to determine the extent of nonresident use of the Division of Reference and Research Services. A random sample of the users was not obtained in this study because there were many people who completed more than one questionnaire. The results of this survey were nevertheless incorporated into this study of the Boston library system.

To determine if staff were being utilized effectively in Boston's branch libraries, data on staffing patterns were assembled. An analysis was made of the allocation of staff in professional and nonprofessional categories in branches. The ratio of circulation to staff size was computed and comparisons were made with what were assumed to be appropriate standards from recognized authorities.

During observations made in branches during the spring of 1963, the tasks performed by all staff members

(excluding maintenance personnel) were recorded and later analyzed in terms of professional and nonprofessional duties. In differentiating between professional and non-professional tasks, the list of duties issued by the American Library Association in 1948 was referred to extensively. Professional duties were defined as "those whose adequate performance involves the ability to exercise independent judgment based upon an understanding of the elements of library service--books, readers, and the means by which they are brought into effective relationship --and in addition a familiarity with specific library techniques and procedures."⁵

Nonprofessional duties were defined as those that nonprofessional employees were able to perform satisfactorily, without the professional training and/or experience of professional employees. In spite of the fact that professional employees were observed performing many tasks satisfactorily, these tasks were not considered professional in nature if a nonprofessional employee was observed performing the same tasks adequately. It was conceded by authors of the 1948 list that "many individual library duties classed as 'professional' can be performed, after training in specific techniques, by 'nonprofessional' library employees."⁶ Nonprofessional employees in the bibliothecal service of the Boston Public Library were

either library aides (part-time employees, usually attending school or college on a full-time basis) or library assistants (full-time employees, usually lacking college educations); professional employees included both those in the professional library service and those in the pre-professional library service, for those in the latter group were given the same assignments as those on the lowest levels of the former group. The assumption was made that the sample observations were indicative of the normal staffing patterns and work assignments.

The costs of present branch library service in Boston were analyzed in absolute terms and on a per capita basis. The cost per circulation was computed for branch libraries in Boston and for all independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons. Comparisons were made to determine which libraries were operated more efficiently.

On the basis of the information gathered, a few possible approaches to the problem of providing adequate public library service to all residents of Boston were proposed. The number and size of possible library outlets, together with the estimated costs involved, were presented. Underlying the proposals was the conviction that all Bostonians were entitled to the same level of library service that they would have received if they were

residents of small cities and towns, rather than neighborhoods in a city with nearly 700,000 inhabitants.

CHAPTER IV

THE ADEQUACY OF BRANCH LIBRARIES IN BOSTON IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The services that a library can provide are limited by the physical facilities of the unit. As Table 2 indicates, five of the twenty-six branch libraries in Boston are housed in buildings constructed in the nineteenth century; the oldest of these branches is to be moved to a new building in 1964. Only five of the structures presently housing branches were erected since 1933; therefore, twenty-one, or eighty percent, of the branches are in relatively obsolete buildings constructed over thirty years ago.

Of the twenty-six branches, sixteen are housed in buildings owned by the Boston Public Library, as Table 2 shows; seven occupy parts of buildings under the jurisdiction of other city departments; and three are housed in quarters rented from private realtors. Four of the seven branches occupying parts of city-owned buildings are housed in regular municipal buildings together with other city departments; the fifth occupies part of a police station; the sixth is housed in Boston Technical High

TABLE 2

CONSTRUCTION DATES AND OWNERS OF BUILDINGS HOUSING
BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, WITH
INDICATION OF 1961 RENTAL CHARGES, IF ANY

Branch Library	Construction Date	Owner	Rental Charge (1961)
Adams Street	1951	Library	
Allston	1927	Private	\$4,000.00
Brighton	1874	Library	
Charlestown	1913	Library	
Codman Square	1904	City	
Connolly	1932	Library	
Dorchester	1874	City	
East Boston	1914	Library	
Egleston Square	1953	Library	
Faneuil	1932	Library	
Hyde Park	1899	Library	
Jamaica Plain	1911	Library	
Lower Mills	1871	Library	
Mattapan	1931	Library	
Memorial	1927-9	City	
Mount Bowdoin	1923	Private	\$3,600.00
Mount Pleasant	1915	City	
North End	1828	Library	
Orient Heights	1929	Private	\$4,870.53
Parker Hill	1931	Library	
Roslindale	1961	Library	
South Boston	1957	Library	
South End	1923	City	
Uphams Corner	1904	City	
Washington Village	1941	City	\$ 101.00
West Roxbury	1922	Library	

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

School; and the seventh is quartered in the basement of an apartment house in a public housing project. A token rental charge of \$101 is paid annually for space in the housing project. In 1961, the rental charges paid to private realtors for space for branch libraries amounted to \$12,470.53--\$3,600 for a store-type location, \$4,000 for a second-floor loft in a commercial office building, and \$4,870.53 for a one-story building devoted exclusively to library purposes.

In four of the twenty-six branches, public service areas (excluding meeting rooms) are provided on two floors, as Table 3 indicates; one of these two-floor branches will be moved to the new one-story building mentioned earlier. One-story outlets are less costly to staff than two-floor units when public service areas (excluding meeting rooms) are provided on both levels, assuming that the branches have equivalent workloads and that supervision can be maintained from the same number of control points on a floor in both instances.

As Table 3 shows, the branches of the Boston Public Library have floor areas varying from 2,175 square feet to 14,924 square feet, with a median of 6,591.5 square feet. Considering the populations served by the various branches in 1960, the floor space per capita varies from .08 square feet to 1.15 square feet, with a median of .29 square feet.

TABLE 3
FLOOR SPACE IN BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch Library	No. of Floors with Public Service Areas ^a	Floor Space (in Square Feet) ^b	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Floor Space per Capita (in Square Feet)
Adams Street	1	6,301	21,615	.29
Allston	1	3,597	21,984	.16
Brighton	1	9,626	30,108	.32
Charlestown	2	9,848	20,147	.48
Codman Square	1	4,403	26,100	.17
Connolly	1	8,033	21,449	.37
Dorchester	2	6,007	25,029	.24
East Boston	1	14,924	29,164	.51
Egleston Square	1	3,956	24,587	.16
Faneuil	1	6,291	12,191	.52
Hyde Park	1	11,205	33,123	.34
Jamaica Plain	1	9,630	18,605	.52
Lower Mills	1	4,017	13,892	.29
Mattapan	1	7,204	30,034	.24
Memorial	1	5,192	23,415	.22
Mount Bowdoin	1	5,354	22,282	.24
Mount Pleasant	1	2,175	27,092	.08
North End	2	13,754	11,970	1.15
Orient Heights	1	3,143	13,762	.23
Parker Hill	1	7,689	22,989	.33
Roslindale	1	13,600	36,289	.37
South Boston	1	9,721	33,859	.29

(continued)

TABLE 3 (continued)

Branch Library	No. of Floors with Public Service Areas ^a	Floor Space (in Square Feet) ^b	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Floor Space per Capita (in Square Feet)
South End	1	6,882	32,899	.21
Uphams Corner	2	4,427	28,377	.16
Washington Village	1	6,197	16,359	.38
West Roxbury	1	7,131	25,328	.28
Median		6,591.5	24,001	.29

^aExcludes meeting rooms if they are on additional floors--as is the case at Brighton, Charlestown, Connolly, East Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Parker Hill, and West Roxbury branch libraries.

^bIncludes meeting rooms, maintenance areas, etc. on all floors.

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

Table 4 depicts the seating situation in Boston's twenty-six branch libraries. Ten of the branches did not differentiate between adults and young adults with regard to seating, as visits to branches in the spring of 1963 revealed. The number of seats provided in public service areas (excluding meeting rooms) for adults and young adults varied from 13 to 100, with a median of 47; in children's areas, the median number of seats was 38.5, with the range extending from 12 to 83; for all public service areas combined (excluding meeting rooms), the number of seating accommodations ranged from 29 to 183, with a median of 84. Considering the population served by the various branches in 1960, the number of seats per thousand population varied from 1.7 to 7, with a median of 3.6.

In addition to the normal public service areas and staff areas, ten branch libraries in Boston have been given special meeting rooms in which group services may be provided; the seating capacities of the special rooms are shown in Table 5. When other branches present group programs, meetings are held in what are normally public service areas or staff rooms. As a result, group services interfere with the provision of services to individuals in branches lacking special meeting rooms.

As Table 5 shows, seventeen of the twenty-six branch libraries had operable record players in the spring

TABLE 4
SEATING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PATRONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS (EXCLUDING
MEETING ROOMS) OF BRANCH LIBRARIES IN BOSTON, BY AGE GROUPS

Branch Library	No. of Adult Seats	No. of Young Adult Seats	Com- bined	No. of Children's Seats	Grand Total	Estimated Population Served, 1960 (in Thou- sands)	Seats per Thousand Population
Adams Street	21	30	51	31	82	21.6	3.8
Allston	10	10	20	55	75	22.0	3.4
Brighton	21	9	30	22	52	30.1	1.7
Charlestown	--	--	60	80	140	20.1	7.0
Codman Square	26	24	50	32	82	26.1	3.1
Connolly	30	8	38	48	86	21.4	4.0
Dorchester	--	--	52	49	101	25.0	4.0
East Boston	35	24	59	32	91	29.1	3.1
Egleston Square	41	34	75	43	118	24.6	4.8
Faneuil	26	21	47	27	74	12.1	6.1
Ryde Park	20	12	32	47	79	33.1	2.4
Jamaica Plain	34	4	38	32	70	18.6	3.8
Lower Mills	--	--	20	12	32	13.9	2.3
Mattapan	28	32	60	36	96	30.0	3.2
Memorial	--	--	44	39	83	23.4	3.5
Mount Bowdoin	--	--	29	38	67	22.3	3.0
Mount Pleasant	--	--	47	28	75	27.1	2.8
North End	25	13	38	26	64	12.0	5.3
Orient Heights	--	--	13	16	29	13.8	2.1
Parker Hill	43	23	66	48	114	23.0	5.0

(continued)

TABLE 4 (continued)

Branch Library	No. of Adult Seats	No. of Young Adult Seats	Com- bined	No. of Children's Seats	Grand Total	Estimated Population Served, 1960 (in Thou- sands)	Seats per Thousand Population
Roslindale	60	40	100	83	183	36.3	5.0
South Boston	37	41	78	47	125	33.9	3.7
South End	48	24	72	64	136	32.9	4.1
Uphams Corner	--	--	66	28	94	28.4	3.3
Washington Village	--	--	35	56	91	16.4	5.5
West Roxbury	--	--	35	50	85	25.3	3.4
Median			47.0	38.5	84.0		3.6

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF MEETING ROOMS, RECORD PLAYERS, PROJECTION EQUIPMENT, DISPLAY AREAS, AND BULLETIN BOARDS IN BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1963

Branch Library	Seating Capacity of Meeting Room	Operable Record Player	Projection Equipment	No. of Display Areas	No. of Bulletin Boards
Adams Street	110	x		6	4
Allston	---			2	4
Brighton	110	x		1	1
Charlestown	180	x	x	6	4
Codman Square	---			7	5
Connellly	130	x		4	4
Dorchester	---	x		10	4
East Boston	185	x	x	8	4
Egleston Square	---	x	x	7	1
Faneuil	---			3	1
Hyde Park	100			2	2
Jamaica Plain	200	x		6	3
Lower Mills	---	x		3	4
Mattepan	---	x		3	10
Memorial	---	x		3	3
Mount Bowdoin	---			8	3
Mount Pleasant	---			6	4
North End	100	x		11	4
Orient Heights	---			4	2
Parker Hill	150	x		4	2
Roslindale	150	x	x	6	5
South Boston	150	x	x	8	3
South End	---			2	4
Uphams Corner	---	x		2	4
Washington Village	---	x		13	1
West Roxbury	150	x		4	8

of 1963 while five had motion picture projection equipment. It was possible for all branches to borrow projection equipment and projectionists from the central library, but record players were not lent.

The distribution of display areas and of bulletin boards in the various branches is also depicted in Table 5. All except two branches had some areas set aside for displays or exhibits. Only one branch lacked a bulletin board.

For the sake of comparison, data on physical facilities gathered in the main public libraries at Framingham, Lexington, Malden, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, are shown in Table 6. Although these cities and towns varied in population from 27,691 to 102,477 persons in 1960 while the branches in Boston served populations estimated at from 11,970 to 36,289 persons, the total public seating capacities of the main libraries (excluding meeting rooms) ranged only from 111 to 144, with a median of 125.5, while the range for the branches extended from 29 to 183, with a median of 84. The main libraries in the small municipalities had from 77 to 117 seats for adults and young adults (excluding meeting rooms), with a median of 93, or 46 more than the median number of adult and young adult seats in branches. For children, the main libraries provided between 18 and 42 seats, with a median of 33, while

TABLE 6

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS, MEETING ROOMS, RECORD PLAYERS, PROJECTION EQUIPMENT,
DISPLAY AREAS, BULLETIN BOARDS, AND PHOTODUPLICATION EQUIPMENT IN
THE MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF FOUR INDEPENDENT MUNICIPALITIES
IN MASSACHUSETTS IN THE SUMMER OF 1963**

Municipality	Population (1960)	No. of Adult and Young Adult Seats	No. of Children's Seats	Total No. of Seats	No. of Seats in Meeting Room
Framingham	44,526	84	32	116	---b
Lexington	27,691	102	42	144	---
Malden	57,676	77	34	111	100
New Bedford	102,477	117	18	135	250

Municipality	Record Player?	Projection Equipment?	No. of Display Areas	No. of Bulletin Boards	Photo- duplication Equipment?
Framingham	Yes	Yes	4	4	No
Lexington	Yes	Yes	14	17	Yes
Malden	Yes	Yes	12	5	Yes
New Bedford	No	Yes	5	5	Yes

excluding seats in meeting rooms. Because there were other stationary outlets in the independent municipalities for which data were not available, an analysis of seating accommodations on a per capita basis was not attempted.

Meeting room to be set up in unfinished basement of building.

Boston's branches provided a median of 38.5 seats, or 5.5 more than the main libraries.

While two of the four main libraries in small cities and towns had large meeting rooms, three had record players, and all had motion picture projection equipment, display areas, and bulletin boards. In addition, three of the four main libraries had a machine for photoduplication of library materials, an item lacking in all branch libraries in 1963.

Supervision of all public service areas (excluding meeting rooms) from a central control point is possible in all branch libraries in Boston except for the four with two floors mentioned earlier and at least five other units with poorly designed physical layouts--Brighton, Faneuil, Hyde Park, Lower Mills, and Washington Village branches. At the Brighton branch, the young adult and children's areas cannot be observed from the circulation desk. The children's room at Faneuil branch, which was formerly a meeting room, is separated from the rest of the library by a long, narrow hallway. Hyde Park branch has a stack area which cannot be supervised from the circulation desk and a children's room and a reference area which cannot be observed from the charging desk. Lower Mills branch library is a maze of small rooms; it is housed in a building that was formerly a city jail. Finally, Washington

Village branch occupies a large basement room that is shaped like the letter U; as a result, complete supervision from a central point is not possible.

The physical plant of a library cannot be judged apart from the collections and services.

CHAPTER V

THE ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

SERVICE IN BOSTON

The city of Boston is served by the central library, twenty-six regular branch libraries, a small library at Boston City Hospital, Kirstein business branch, and three bookmobiles which stop weekly at a total of seventy locations, each visit lasting no longer than two and one-half hours.

The locations of the twenty-six regular branches and the central library, which are shown in Figure 1, are as follows:

1. Adams Street branch--Adams Street and Pierce Avenue (Dorchester)
2. Allston branch--Harvard Avenue and Glenville Terrace (Brighton)
3. Brighton branch--Academy Hill Road and Parkland Street (Brighton)
4. Charlestown branch--Monument Square (Charlestown)
5. Codman Square branch--Codman Square (Dorchester)
6. Connolly branch--Centre Street and South Huntington Avenue (Roxbury)
7. Dorchester branch--Adams and Arcadia Streets (Dorchester)
8. East Boston branch--Meridian and Lexington Streets (East Boston)
9. Egleston Square branch--Columbus and Walnut Avenues (Roxbury)
10. Faneuil branch--Oak Square (Brighton)

Figure 1

Locations of existing stationary public
library outlets in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kirstein business
branches are not shown.)

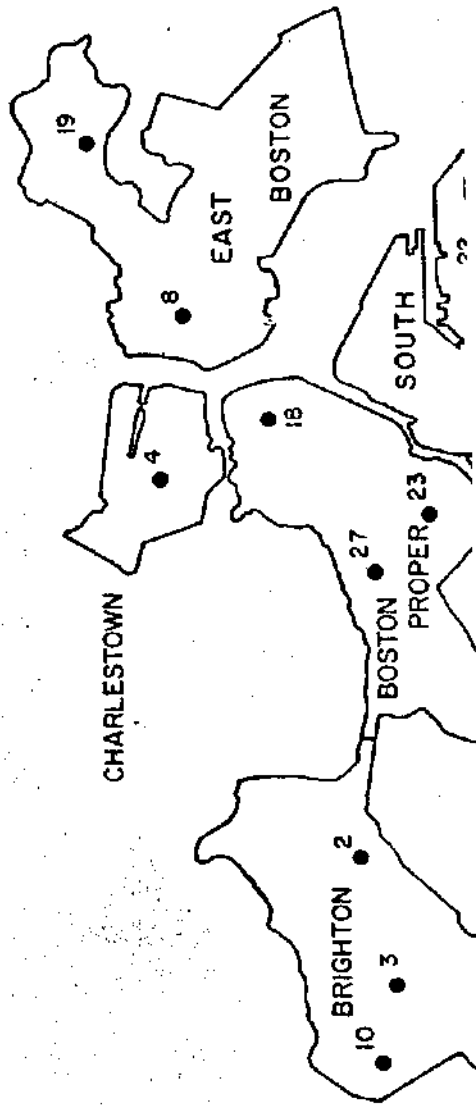
For street addresses, see pages 51, 54.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.

11. Hyde Park branch--Harvard Avenue and Winthrop Street
(Hyde Park)
12. Jamaica Plain branch--South and Sedgwick Streets
(Roxbury)
13. Lower Mills branch--Washington and Richmond Streets
(Dorchester)
14. Mattapan branch--Blue Hill Avenue and Hazelton Street
(Dorchester)
15. Memorial branch--Warren and Townsend Streets
(Roxbury)
16. Mount Bowdoin branch--Washington and Norwell Streets
(Dorchester)
17. Mount Pleasant branch--Dudley and Vine Streets
(Roxbury)
18. North End branch--Hanover and North Bennet Streets
(Boston Proper)
19. Orient Heights branch--Barnes Avenue and Saratoga
Street (East Boston)
20. Parker Hill branch--Tremont and Burney Streets
(Roxbury)
21. Roslindale branch--Roslindale Square (West Roxbury)
22. South Boston branch--East Broadway and I Street
(South Boston)
23. South End branch--Blackstone Square (Boston Proper)
24. Uphams Corner branch--Columbia Road and Bird Street
(Dorchester)
25. Washington Village branch--Old Colony Avenue and
Vinton Street (South Boston)
26. West Roxbury branch--Centre and Bellevue Streets
(West Roxbury)
27. Central library--Copley Square (Boston Proper)

Each of the nine districts of Boston has at least one regular branch library. In addition to the central library building, there are two regular branches in Boston Proper; Brighton has three branches; Charlestown has one branch; Dorchester has seven branches; East Boston has two branches; Hyde Park has one branch; Roxbury has six branches; South Boston has two branches; and West Roxbury has two branches.

Excluding the limited hospital library service, the



specialized business reference service, and the bookmobile stops, there are twenty-seven library outlets scattered throughout Boston's 47.8 square miles, or an average of one unit for each 1.8 square miles of land area. If these twenty-seven units were provided at equal geographical intervals, no Bostonian would have to travel more than three-quarters of a mile, as the crow flies,* to reach a library. As Figure 1 indicates, however, the branches are not evenly distributed throughout the city. In Boston Proper, there is roughly an outlet for each 1.3 square miles; Brighton has roughly one branch for each 1.7 square miles; Charlestown's single branch serves a land area of about one square mile; Dorchester has roughly one branch for each 1.5 square miles; East Boston has roughly one branch for each three square miles; Hyde Park's single branch serves a land area of about six square miles; Roxbury has roughly one branch for each 0.8 square miles; South Boston has roughly one branch for each 1.5 square miles; and West Roxbury has roughly one branch for each four square miles. The foregoing figures may be misleading because (1) some branches serve more than one district of the city and (2) the parcels of land devoted to nonresidential purposes have been included with the

*All distances given are "as the crow flies," rather than the distances actually traveled by existent roads.

residential areas in the computations.

When circles with radii representing one-half mile distances are drawn around the locations of existing library units, as in Figure 2, it becomes evident that fifteen of the twenty-seven outlets are less than one mile apart, since fifteen circles overlap. The typical inhabitant of Boston whose home lies between two outlets that are less than one mile apart has to travel no more than one-half mile to reach a public library. Approximately 250,000 residents, or nearly thirty-six percent of Boston's population, live more than one-half mile from a public library.

When circles with radii representing one mile distances are drawn around the locations of existing library units, as in Figure 3, it becomes evident that all Bostonians, except for those living in some sections of Hyde Park and West Roxbury, Columbia Point (a peninsular section of Dorchester jutting into Dorchester Bay to the south of South Boston), and the Kenmore Square-Boston University area (at the western end of Boston Proper), need to travel no more than one mile to reach a stationary library agency. Other land areas not within the circles are nonresidential. Approximately 23,500 residents, or slightly more than three percent of Boston's

Figure 2

Areas within one-half mile of existing
stationary public library outlets in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kirstein business
branches are not shown.)

For street addresses, see pages 51, 54.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.

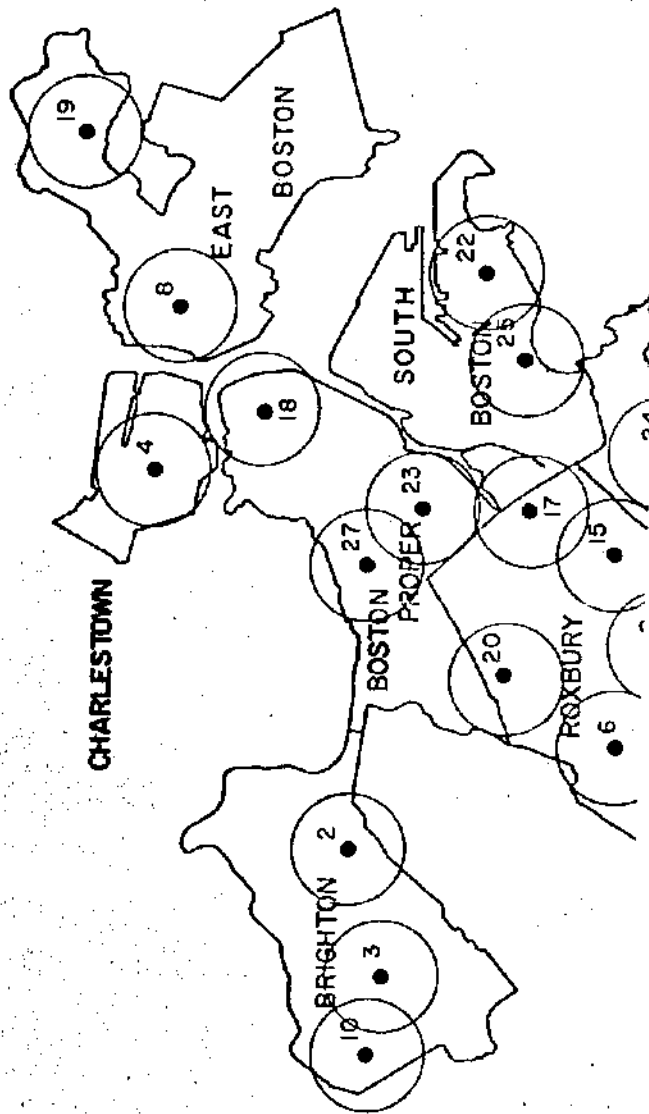


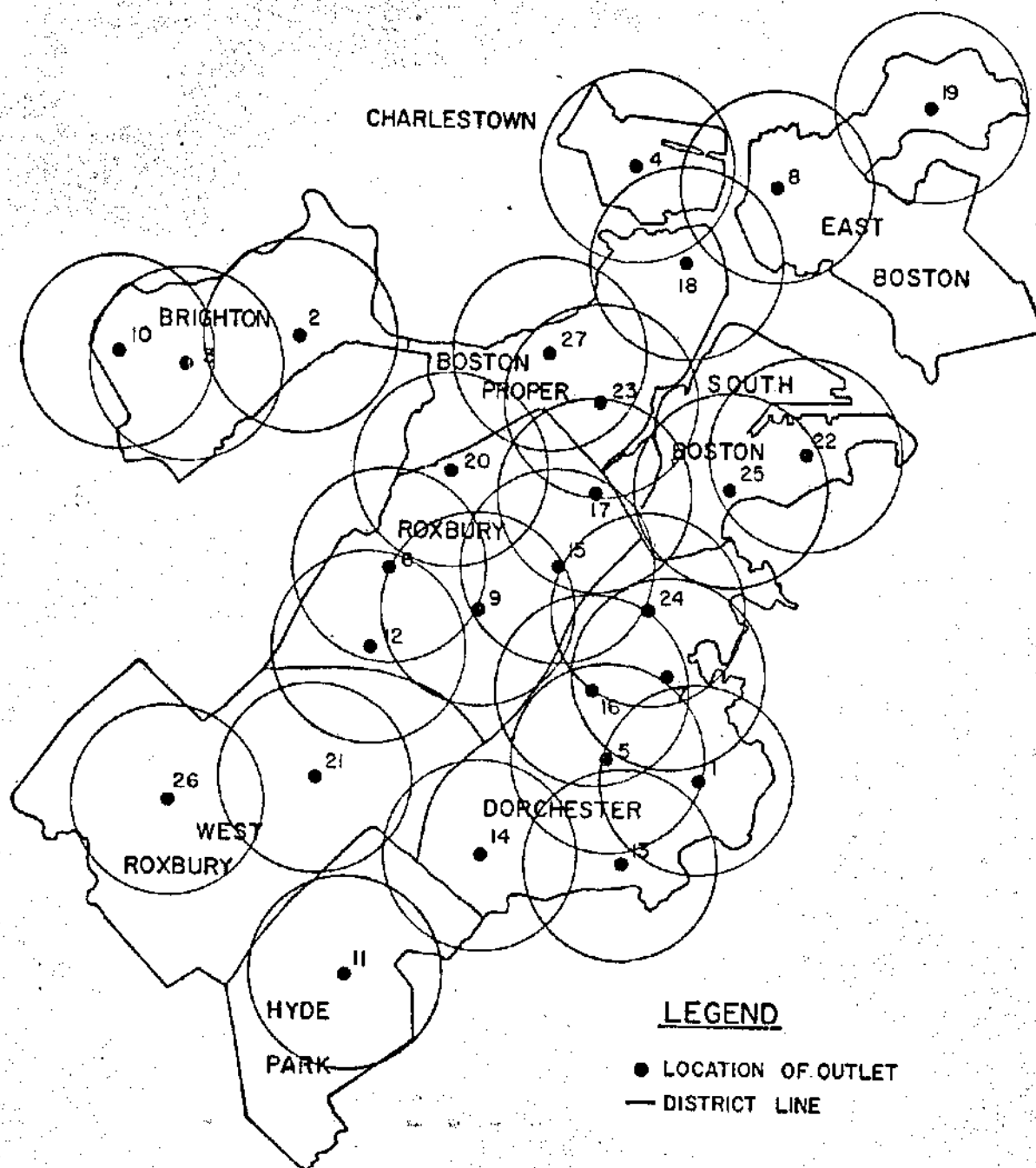
Figure 3

Areas within one mile of existing stationary public library outlets in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kirestein business branches are not shown.)

For street addresses, see pages 51, 54.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.



population, live more than one mile from a stationary public library outlet.

As Figure 4 indicates, all of Columbia Point and the Kenmore Square-Boston University area lies within one and one-half miles of several stationary outlets. Approximately 3,500 persons, or about one-half of one percent of Boston's population, who inhabit parts of the Germantown section of West Roxbury and the Readville section of Hyde Park, are situated more than one and one-half miles from a branch library.

A stationary public library outlet may be found within two miles of every Bostonian's home, as Figure 5 demonstrates. Only part of Logan International Airport in East Boston and the harbor islands are more than two miles from a branch. Within a two-mile radius of some outlets there are ten other units, while within a two-mile radius of others there is but one. A better distribution of outlets seems desirable in order to give all residents equal access to library service.

In the four independent municipalities selected for comparison, stationary library outlets are distributed as they are in the districts of Boston. Framingham has four units serving an area of 24.1 square miles, or an average of about one outlet for each six square miles; Lexington has two units for its 16.5 square miles, or one for each

Figure 4

Areas within one and one-half miles of existing stationary public library outlets in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kiretein business branches are not shown.)

For street addresses, see pages 51, 54.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.

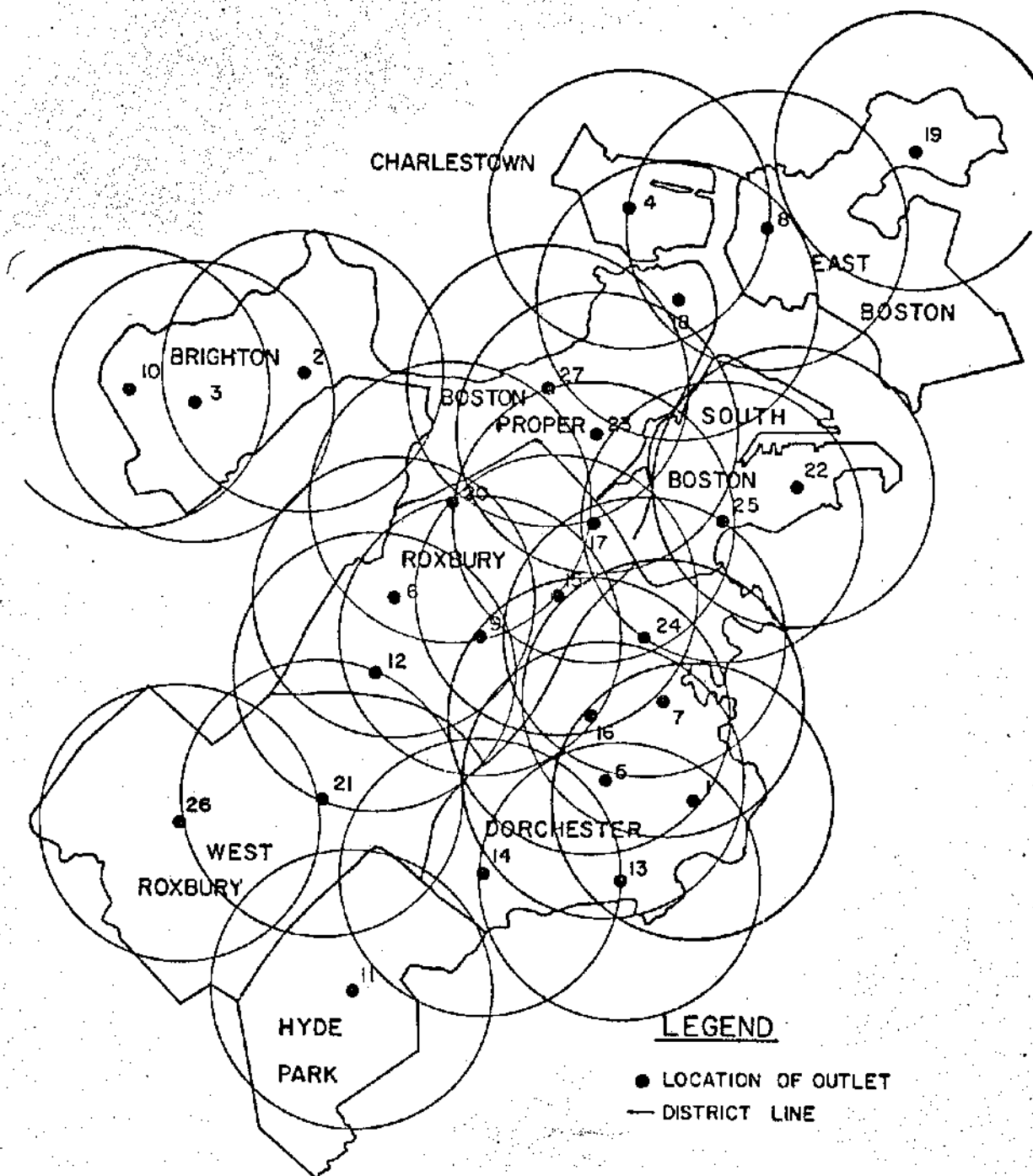


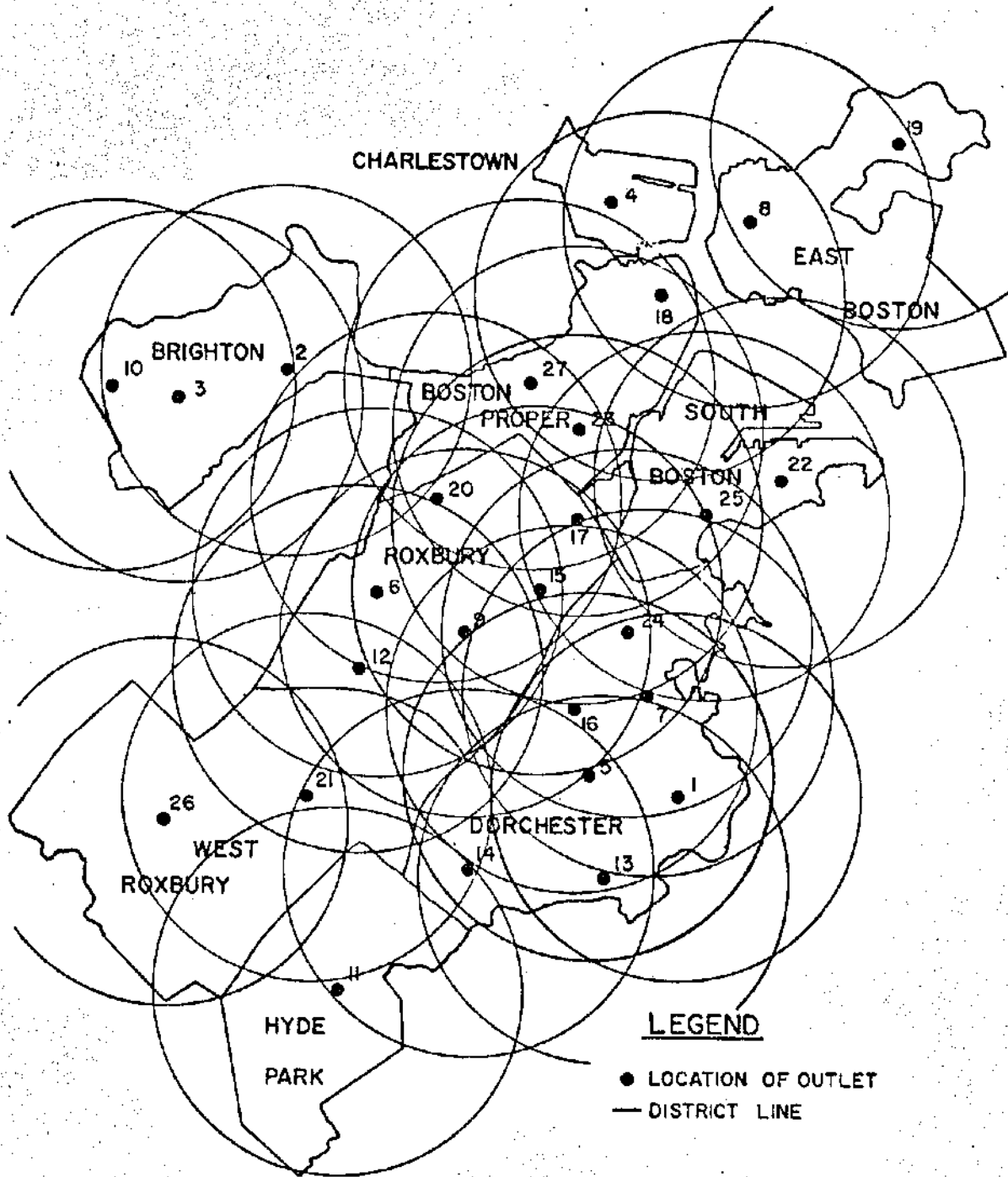
Figure 5

Areas within two miles of existing stationary public library outlets in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kirstein business branches are not shown.)

For street addresses, see pages 51, 54.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.



eight and one-quarter square miles; Malden maintains five units in its 4.8 square miles, or roughly one unit per square mile; and New Bedford has four outlets for its 19.1 square miles, or one outlet for each 4.75 square miles. In none of these municipalities is a library outlet to be found within one-half mile of every resident's home.

For all urban places in Massachusetts with populations of 20,000 to 100,000 persons in 1960, the median land area is 13.1 square miles, with the range from 1.7 square miles to 46.3 square miles, as Table 7 indicates. Since inspection of any map of Massachusetts shows that the typical municipality has a compact shape, practically all residents live within two miles of the center, where it is assumed the main library is most often situated. Every normal adult and young adult can therefore easily travel to the main library.

In Boston, the distances from the twenty-six branch libraries to the central library at Copley Square vary from seven-tenths of a mile to 6.6 miles, as the crow flies. As Table 8 shows, the median distance from a stationary branch to the central library is 3.1 miles, more than the typical adult or young adult can reasonably be expected to travel. By public transportation, the portal-to-portal travel time from branches to the central library ranges from twelve to forty-five minutes, with a

TABLE 7

LAND AREA OF MUNICIPALITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS WITH
POPULATIONS OF 20,000 TO 100,000 PERSONS IN 1960

Municipality	Population	Land Area (in Square Miles)
Arlington	49,953	5.1
Attleboro	27,118	27.3
Belmont	28,715	4.6
Beverly	36,108	15.1
Braintree	31,069	14.3
Brockton	72,813	21.5
Brookline	54,044	6.8
Chelsea	33,749	2.4
Chicopee	61,533	18.4
Danvers	21,926	13.6
Dedham	23,869	10.5
Everett	43,544	3.3
Fall River	99,942	33.9
Fitchburg	43,021	27.4
Framingham	44,526	24.1
Gloucester	25,789	24.7
Haverhill	46,346	32.0
Holyoke	52,689	22.8
Lawrence	70,933	7.2
Leominster	27,929	29.5
Lexington	27,691	16.5
Lowell	92,107	13.1
Lynn	94,478	10.4
Malden	57,676	4.8
Medford	64,971	8.1
Melrose	29,619	4.8
Methuen	28,114	22.5
Milton	26,375	12.9
Natick	28,831	15.1
Needham	25,793	12.5
Newton	92,384	17.3
Northampton	30,058	35.0
Norwood	24,898	10.7
Peabody	32,202	17.0
Pittsfield	57,879	40.9
Quincy	87,409	16.8
Revere	40,080	5.6

(continued)

TABLE 7 (continued)

Municipality	Population	Land Area (in Square Miles)
Salem	39,211	8.0
Saugus	20,666	11.9
Somerville	94,697	4.1
Taunton	41,132	11.9
Wakefield	24,295	7.2
Waltham	55,413	13.6
Watertown	39,092	4.2
Wellesley	26,071	9.9
Westfield	26,302	46.3
Weymouth	48,177	17.7
Winthrop	20,303	1.7
Woburn	31,214	12.6
Median	39,092	13.1

Source: Data from U. S. Bureau of the Census. County and city data book, 1962; a statistical abstract supplement. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962. pp. 592-93.

TABLE 8

DISTANCE AND SAMPLE TRAVEL TIME BY QUICKEST PUBLIC
TRANSIT ROUTES FROM STATIONARY PUBLIC LIBRARY
BRANCHES TO THE CENTRAL LIBRARY IN BOSTON

Branch Library	Distance from Central (in Miles)	Portal-to-Portal Travel Time (in Minutes)
Adams Street	4.5	35
Allston	2.8	18
Brighton	3.9	22
Charlestown	1.9	30
Codman Square	4.1	32
Connolly	2.7	18
Dorchester	3.4	27
East Boston	2.5	22
Egleston Square	2.7	28
Faneuil	4.7	25
Hyde Park	6.6	45
Jamaica Plain	3.5	21
Lower Mills	5.2	33
Mattapan	4.8	45
Memorial	2.4	27
Mount Bowdoin	3.3	35
Mount Pleasant	1.7	25
North End	1.7	20
Orient Heights	4.2	23
Parker Hill	1.7	12
Roslindale	5.2	40
South Boston	2.1	25
South End	0.7	12
Uphams Corner	2.5	33
Washington Village	1.8	21
West Roxbury	6.1	45
Median	3.1	26

median of twenty-six minutes; the figures shown as travel time in Table 8 are based upon a small sample and will vary according to the time of day, weather, and other conditions.

Although three branches are 1.7 miles from the central library, by public transportation it takes from twelve to twenty-five minutes to reach the central library from their respective locations. The availability of direct public transit routes makes the difference. Even when the travel times are identical, the costs may differ because in Boston the subways are more expensive than the buses.

To ascertain travel time for the normal male adult pedestrian, some walking from one branch to another was done by the investigator. Table 9 shows the results of the excursions on foot. Generally speaking, the normal adult male can walk one mile on slightly winding thoroughfares in eighteen minutes.

Travel time between stationary library outlets by private automobile was not measured, but it is known that outside of rush hours when persons are generally traveling to and from work, the use of private automobiles considerably reduces travel time, especially since the major part of the public transportation system in Boston operates on city streets rather than in subways or on elevated tracks.

TABLE 9

DISTANCE BETWEEN SELECTED PUBLIC LIBRARY OUTLETS IN BOSTON AND
SAMPLE TRAVEL TIME FOR A NORMAL ADULT MALE PEDESTRIAN

Public Library Outlet to Public Library Outlet		Distance (in Miles)	Walking Time (in Minutes)
Adams Street branch	Dorchester branch	1.2	20
Adams Street branch	Codman Square branch	1.1	20
Codman Square branch	Mount Bowdoin branch	0.7	15
Codman Square branch	Lower Mills branch	1.2	20
Mount Bowdoin branch	Memorial branch	1.4	21
Memorial branch	Uphams Corner branch	1.0	18
Uphams Corner branch	Mount Pleasant branch	1.3	20
Connolly branch	Jamaica Plain branch	0.8	15
South Boston branch	Washington Village branch	0.8	17
Brighton branch	Faneuil branch	0.7	15
South End branch	Central library	0.7	15
North End branch	Central library	1.8	32

Driving may save travel time, but--with few exceptions-- seeking a parking space consumes much of the time saved.

In addition to distance and travel time, hours of service per week must be considered in evaluating accessibility. While the central library in Boston is open seventy-three hours a week during all except the summer months, seventeen branches are open fifty-three hours a week, eight are open forty-seven hours a week, and one is open forty hours a week, as shown in Table 10. The median number of hours of service per week in branch libraries is fifty-three.

In 1961, the main units of the free public libraries in Massachusetts that served between 20,000 and 100,000 persons were open to the public between 37.5 and seventy-three hours per week during most of the year, with a median of 68.5 hours of service per week, as Table 11 indicates. For independent libraries serving between 20,000 and 30,000 persons--the population range served by the middle fifty percent of Boston's branch libraries--the median number of hours was sixty-three, with the spread from 37.5 to seventy-two.

The branch libraries in Boston open fifty-three hours per week provide service on four weekday nights, Monday through Thursday, while the branches with forty-seven hours of service are open only on Monday and

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED, 1960, AND HOURS OF SERVICE
IN STATIONARY OUTLETS OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY,
OCTOBER, 1962-MAY, 1963

Public Library Outlet	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Hours of Service per Week
Adams Street branch	21,615	53
Allston branch	21,984	47
Brighton branch	30,108	53
Charlestown branch	20,147	53
Codman Square branch	26,100	53
Connolly branch	21,449	53
Dorchester branch	25,029	47
East Boston branch	29,164	53
Egleston Square branch	24,587	53
Faneuil branch	12,191	47
Hyde Park branch	33,123	53
Jamaica Plain branch	18,605	53
Lower Mills branch	13,892	47
Mattapan branch	30,034	53
Memorial branch	23,415	40
Mount Bowdoin branch	22,282	47
Mount Pleasant branch	27,092	47
North End branch	11,970	53
Orient Heights branch	13,762	47
Parker Hill branch	22,989	53
Roslindale branch	36,289	53
South Boston branch	33,859	53
South End branch	32,899	47
Uphams Corner branch	28,377	53
Washington Village branch	16,359	53
West Roxbury branch	25,328	53
Median	24,001	53
Central library		73

TABLE 11

WINTER HOURS OF SERVICE IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN
MASSACHUSETTS THAT SERVED POPULATIONS FROM
20,000 TO 100,000 PERSONS DURING 1961^a

Municipality	Population (1960)	Hours of Service
Arlington	49,953	69
Attleboro	27,118	60
Belmont	28,715	63
Beverly	36,108	60.5
Braintree	31,069	61.5
Brockton	72,813	72
Brookline	54,044	73
Chelsea	33,749	63
Chicopee	61,553	60.5
Danvers	21,926	72
Dedham	23,869	63
Fall River	99,942	60.5
Fitchburg	43,021	68
Framingham	44,526	69
Haverhill	46,346	69
Holyoke	52,689	69
Lawrence	70,933	69
Leominster	27,929	69
Lexington	27,691	69
Lowell	92,107	68.5
Lynn	94,478	69
Malden	57,676	66
Medford	64,971	69
Melrose	29,619	63
Milton	26,375	63
Needham	25,793	63
Newton	92,384	69
Norwood	24,898	69
Peabody	32,202	61
Pittsfield	57,879	69
Quincy	87,409	68
Revere	40,080	42
Salem	39,211	69
Saugus	20,666	37.5
Somerville	94,697	64
Taunton	41,132	64

(continued)

TABLE 11 (continued)

Municipality	Population (1960)	Hours of Service
Wakefield	24,295	69
Waltham	55,413	69
Watertown	39,092	69
Wellesley	26,071	69
West Springfield	24,924	60.5
Westfield	20,303	47
Median	39,211	68.5

*Six municipalities in this population range had more than one independent library and one other town provided no municipal appropriation to the library; these seven were omitted from this table to avoid errors due to inclusion of incomparable data.

Source: Data from Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Library Extension. Seventy-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1962. (Boston, 1963) (Massachusetts Public Document No. 44) pp. 16-21.

Thursday evenings; Memorial branch closes at 5:30 p.m. each weekday and is not open on Saturday mornings, as the other branches are. The units which fail to provide much evening service are relatively inaccessible to adults who normally work on weekdays.

In terms of accessibility, adults and young adults living in a typical Massachusetts municipality with between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants are better served than the approximately 395,000 inhabitants of Boston aged fourteen and over who reside more than two miles from the central library. The adult and young adult residents of the smaller municipalities can easily travel the distances to the main libraries which are open more than sixty hours a week for their convenience. On the other hand, Bostonians living in many districts with populations comparable in size to those of the smaller municipalities must travel more than two miles to reach the central library--the only public library outlet open more than sixty hours per week.

For children, neither the Boston Public Library nor any smaller independent public library visited provided a stationary outlet within one-half mile of every resident's home.

CHAPTER VI

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR STATIONARY PUBLIC LIBRARY OUTLETS IN BOSTON

In the selection of desirable locations for stationary public library outlets in the city of Boston, primary consideration was given to travel distances. On the basis of the current state of our knowledge, one-half mile was accepted as the maximum distance that children might reasonably be expected to travel each way going to and from a public library unit while two miles was accepted as the maximum distance that adults and young adults might reasonably be expected to travel each way for the same purpose. The possibility of using all existing library facilities as part of a proposed system was also considered. In addition, the proximity of main traffic arteries and public transit routes to suggested locations was noted, it being assumed that adults and young adults would use alternatives to foot travel.

As the result of studying geographic and transportation factors, it was found that a minimum of sixty units would be necessary to provide stationary library outlets within one-half mile of the homes of nearly all residents

of Boston. Of the sixty units, six would be situated in Boston Proper, five in Brighton, two in Charlestown, fourteen in Dorchester, four in East Boston, seven in Hyde Park, nine in Roxbury, three in South Boston, and ten in West Roxbury. The sixty locations suggested, which are shown in Figure 6, are the following:

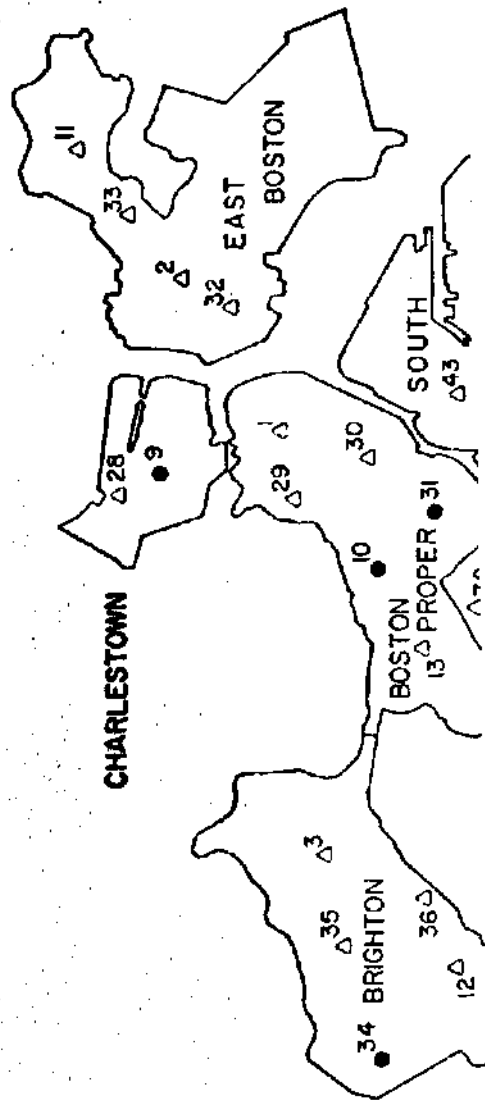
1. Haymarket Square (Boston Proper)
2. Bennington and Putnam Streets (East Boston)
3. Harvard Avenue and Cambridge Street (Brighton)
4. Jackson Square (Roxbury)
5. Dorchester Avenue and Columbia Road (Dorchester)
6. Washington and Beech Streets (West Roxbury)
7. Harvard Avenue and Winthrop Street (Hyde Park)
8. Codman Square (Dorchester)
9. Monument Square (Charlestown)
10. Copley Square (Boston Proper)
11. Ashley and Blackinton Streets (East Boston)
12. Chestnut Hill Avenue and Chiswick Road (Brighton)
13. Boylston and Jersey Streets (Boston Proper)
14. McBride and Lee Streets (Roxbury)
15. Dudley and Vine Streets (Roxbury)
16. East Broadway and I. Streets (South Boston)
17. Corey and Vermont Streets (West Roxbury)
18. Centre and Allandale Streets (West Roxbury)
19. Hyde Park Avenue and Eldridge Road (West Roxbury)
20. Grove Street and Birch Road (West Roxbury)
21. Wolcott Square (Hyde Park)
22. Taunton Avenue and Blake Street (Hyde Park)
23. Washington and Morse Streets (Dorchester)
24. Adams and Arcadia Streets (Dorchester)
25. Blue Hill Avenue and Hazelton Street (Dorchester)
26. Washington and Richmond Streets (Dorchester)
27. Neponset Avenue and Ashmont Street (Dorchester)
28. Charles and Main Streets (Charlestown)
29. Charles and Pinckney Streets (Boston Proper)
30. Kneeland and Tyler Streets (Boston Proper)
31. Blackstone Square (Boston Proper)
32. Frankfort and Maverick Streets (East Boston)
33. Bennington and Byron Streets (East Boston)
34. Oak Square (Brighton)
35. Market and Faneuil Streets (Brighton)
36. Commonwealth Avenue and Washington Street (Brighton)
37. Brigham Circle (Roxbury)
38. Tremont and Ruggles Streets (Roxbury)

Figure 6

Sixty suggested sites for stationary
public library outlets in Boston.

For street addresses, see pages 78, 81.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.



39. Centre Street and South Huntington Avenue (Roxbury)
40. Pond and May Streets (Roxbury)
41. Columbus and Walnut Avenues (Roxbury)
42. Warren and Townsend Streets (Roxbury)
43. D and West Third Streets (South Boston)
44. Old Colony Avenue and Vinton Street (South Boston)
45. Columbia Road and Bird Street (Dorchester)
46. Savin Hill Avenue and Tuttle Street (Dorchester)
47. Mount Vernon and Hill Cove Streets (Dorchester)
48. Baker Street and Rumford Road (West Roxbury)
49. Baker Street and Joyce Kilmer Road (West Roxbury)
50. Lagrange and Shaw Streets (West Roxbury)
51. Centre and Ainsworth Streets (West Roxbury)
52. Roslindale Square (West Roxbury)
53. Hyde Park and Ramsdell Avenues (Hyde Park)
54. Beech and Sherrin Streets (Hyde Park)
55. Turtle Pond Parkway and Upton Street (Hyde Park)
56. Summit Street and Williams Avenue (Hyde Park)
57. Blue Hill Avenue and Paxton Street (Dorchester)
58. Selden and Capen Streets (Dorchester)
59. River Street and Gladeside Avenue (Dorchester)
60. Gallivan Boulevard and Frederika Street (Dorchester)

Of the foregoing sixty locations, sixteen (numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 24, 25, 26, 31, 34, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, and 52) are presently occupied by fifteen branches and the central library. The other eleven locations currently used could not be incorporated into this suggested scheme because their inclusion would have required having more than sixty units. With sixty outlets, the Boston Public Library would be able to provide more effective accessibility to library service for all residents than the best independent municipal library in Massachusetts serving 20,000 to 100,000 persons presently offers, for Boston would have one outlet for each 0.8 square miles of land area while the best independent city or town visited has one outlet per square mile. There would be no need for

bookmobile service because stationary library units would be within reasonable walking distance of nearly all Bostonians.

Since adults and young adults can reasonably be expected to travel a maximum distance of two miles each way going to and from a public library outlet, it was found that a minimum of eight stationary units could provide adults and young adults with effectively equal access to library service. The level of accessibility would be comparable to that offered by main libraries in small independent municipalities.

Public library outlets at locations numbered one through eight in Figure 6 could serve nearly all adults and young adults in Boston. Copley Square is not one of the sites suggested because (1) all of Charlestown does not lie within a two-mile radius thereof; (2) Haymarket Square is more accessible by public transportation; and (3) the research services provided by the central library at Copley Square can legitimately be segregated from reference and advisory services provided in branches for the general readers and students. By using Haymarket Square as the location of an outlet, the need for North End branch library is eliminated. Location no. 2, Bennington and Putnam Streets, is used instead of the present East Boston branch library because (1) part of

Orient Heights is more than two miles away from the present unit and (2) the suggested location is more accessible. In place of Roslindale Square, Washington and Beech Streets is suggested because the former location lies more than two miles from many outlying parts of West Roxbury. The Brighton site is suggested because of its great accessibility. Similarly, Jackson Square in Roxbury is accessible without being too close to other districts. Location no. 5, Dorchester Avenue and Columbia Road, is suggested because of its position between South Boston and Dorchester; it is hoped that it will be able to draw adults and young adults from both districts. The other two suggested sites are presently occupied by the Codman Square and Hyde Park branch libraries.

To serve children adequately without bookmobile service, fifty-two stationary outlets would be needed in addition to the first eight. With sixty units, no child would have to travel more than one-half mile to reach a public library.

If it is thought that Boston should maintain no more than the present number of stationary outlets, twenty-seven, locations numbered one through twenty-seven in Figure 6 should be used in order to provide in a more effective manner equal access to library outlets for all residents. With twenty-seven stationary outlets located

approximately one and one-half miles apart, nearly all Bostonians should have to travel no more than three-quarters of a mile to reach a public library. Figure 7 shows that--as compared with the present locations of stationary public library outlets--the proposed sites are more equitably distributed among the various districts of Boston.

To insure that no child would have to travel more than one-half mile to obtain library service, all sixty units would have to be established whether the present branch system is maintained or a regional library system is developed. Under a regional library system, the first eight units would be regional libraries offering the full range of services to all age groups while the other outlets would primarily serve children. On a priority basis, locations numbered 1 through 8 should be used first; locations numbered 9 through 27 should be used next; and finally locations numbered 28 through 60 should be used.

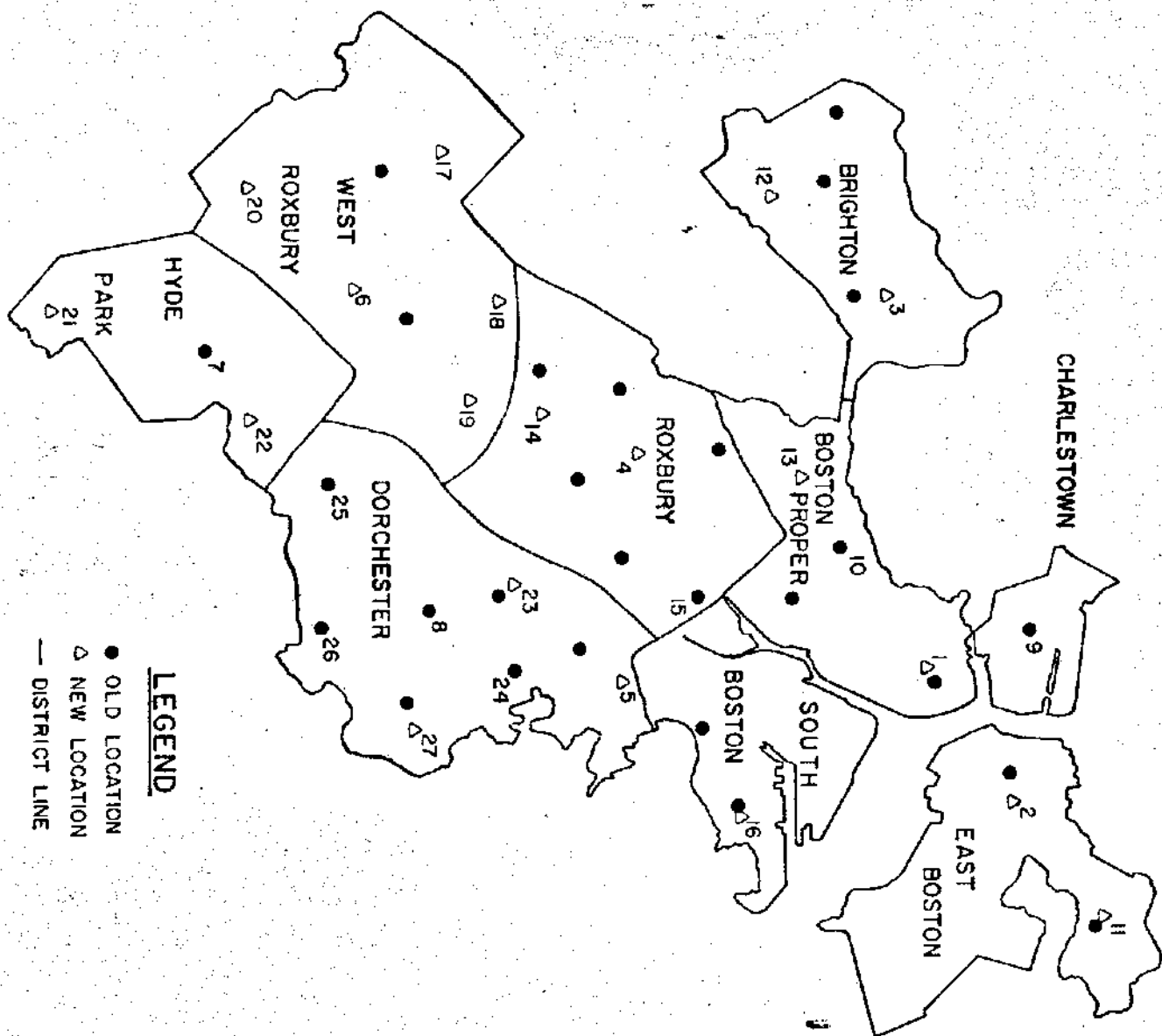
Figure 7

Twenty-seven suggested sites for stationary public library outlets, as compared with existing library locations in Boston.

(Hospital library and Kirstein business branches are not shown.)

Where existing locations are numbered, they have been included in the suggested scheme. For street addresses, see pages 78, 81.

Scale: 1 inch equals 1.3 miles.



LEGEND

- OLD LOCATION
- △ NEW LOCATION
- DISTRICT LINE

CHAPTER VII

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS AND THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THEIR PURCHASE

The strength of a library's service to the public depends upon the strength of the collections of book and non-book materials which the public can readily use. This chapter will discuss the size of library collections and the book budget.

As of December 31, 1961, the total book stock in the twenty-six stationary branches of the Boston Public Library varied from 11,277 to 31,293 volumes, with the median at 19,754.5 volumes, as Table 12 indicates. Considering the populations served by the various branches, the book stock per capita ranged from 0.5 to 1.6 volumes, with a median of 0.9 volumes per capita.

At the same time, according to data in Table 13, all of the free public libraries in Massachusetts that served between 20,000 and 100,000 persons had collections ranging from 37,624 to 288,484 volumes, with a median collection of 109,507 volumes. For those independent public libraries serving between 20,000 and 30,000

TABLE 12

BOOK COLLECTIONS IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON
PUBLIC LIBRARY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

Branch Library	No. of Volumes Held	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Volumes per Capita
Adams Street	24,769	21,615	1.1
Allston	23,821	21,984	1.1
Brighton	20,656	30,108	0.7
Charlestown	18,485	20,147	0.9
Codman Square	22,788	26,100	0.9
Connolly	19,339	21,449	0.9
Dorchester	19,576	25,029	0.8
East Boston	17,601	29,164	0.6
Egleston Square	24,765	24,587	1.0
Faneuil	19,933	12,191	1.6
Hyde Park	24,317	33,123	0.7
Jamaica Plain	21,914	18,605	1.2
Lower Mills	15,360	13,892	1.1
Mattapan	22,895	30,034	0.8
Memorial	17,992	23,415	0.8
Mount Bowdoin	17,067	22,282	0.8
Mount Pleasant	14,224	27,092	0.5
North End	17,615	11,970	1.5
Orient Heights	11,277	13,762	0.8
Parker Hill	18,961	22,989	0.8
Roslindale	31,293	36,289	0.9
South Boston	24,758	33,859	0.7
South End	17,560	32,899	0.5
Uphams Corner	20,281	28,377	0.7
Washington Village	18,487	16,359	1.1
West Roxbury	27,367	25,328	1.1
Median	19,754.5	24,001	0.9

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community
Service, Boston Public Library.

TABLE 13

BOOK COLLECTIONS IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN
MASSACHUSETTS SERVING POPULATIONS FROM
20,000 TO 100,000, AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1961^a

Municipality	No. of Volumes Held	Population Served (1960)	Volumes per Capita
Arlington	136,856	49,953	2.7
Attleboro	77,698	27,118	2.9
Belmont	69,271	28,715	2.4
Beverly	114,238	36,108	3.2
Braintree	60,130	31,069	1.9
Brockton	153,734	72,813	2.1
Brookline	288,484	54,044	5.3
Chelsea	115,561	33,749	3.4
Chicopee	85,785	61,553	1.4
Danvers	49,646	21,926	2.3
Dedham	67,943	23,869	2.8
Fall River	187,457	99,942	1.9
Fitchburg	94,670	43,021	2.2
Framingham	109,507	44,526	2.5
Haverhill	150,396	46,346	3.2
Holyoke	137,257	52,689	2.6
Lawrence	157,539	70,933	2.2
Leominster	59,136	27,929	2.1
Lexington	98,000	27,691	3.5
Lowell	193,708	92,107	2.1
Lynn	214,523	94,478	2.3
Malden	160,476	57,676	2.8
Medford	143,547	64,971	2.2
Melrose	80,943	29,619	2.7
Milton	94,458	26,375	3.6
Needham	66,965	25,793	2.6
Newton	270,000	92,384	2.9
Norwood	54,888	24,898	2.2
Peabody	62,160	32,202	1.9
Pittsfield	117,089	57,879	2.0
Quincy	191,197	87,409	2.2
Revere	37,624	40,080	0.9
Salem	127,447	39,211	3.3
Saugus	38,053	20,666	1.8

(continued)

TABLE 13 (continued)

Municipality	No. of Volumes Held	Population Served (1960)	Volumes per Capita
Somerville	162,455	94,697	1.7
Taunton	119,001	41,132	2.9
Wakefield	86,790	24,295	3.6
Waltham	165,184	55,413	3.0
Watertown	148,544	39,092	3.8
Wellesley	77,254	26,071	3.0
West Springfield	47,329	24,924	1.9
Westfield	73,414	26,302	2.8
Winthrop	56,789	20,303	2.8
Median	109,507	39,211	2.6

*Six municipalities in this population range had more than one independent library and one other town provided no municipal appropriation to the library; these seven were omitted from this table to avoid errors due to inclusion of incomparable data.

Source: Data from Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Library Extension. Seventy-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1962. [Boston, 1963] pp. 16-21.

persons, the median collection consisted of 68,607 volumes, or about three and one-half times as many volumes as the typical branch serving the same size of population held; the range extended from 38,053 to 98,000 volumes. On a per capita basis, the independent libraries in the 20,000 to 100,000 population range supplied between 0.9 and 5.3 volumes per capita, with a median of 2.6 volumes per capita. For all of the free public libraries serving between 20,000 and 30,000 persons, the median number of volumes per capita was 2.8 and the range was from 1.8 to 3.6. Residents of small independent towns have available to them three times as many books per capita as residents of branch service areas in Boston, unless these Bostonians use the resources of the central library.

In the Boston Public Library as a whole, there were 2,182,355 volumes at the end of 1961, or 3.1 volumes for each Bostonian. Of the total book stock, 1,434,577 volumes, or 65.7 percent, were in the Division of Reference and Research Services and another 128,035 books were housed in units of the Division of Home Reading and Community Services located in the central library.

In the four independent public libraries selected for comparison with Boston's branches, the total book collections ranged from 98,000 volumes to 316,920 volumes, with a median of 134,991.5 volumes, as Table 14 indicates;

TABLE 14
BOOK COLLECTIONS IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES
IN MASSACHUSETTS

Library	No. of Volumes Held	Population Served	Volumes per Capita
Cory Memorial Library of Lexington	98,000 (1961)	27,691 (1960)	3.5
Framingham Town Library	109,507 (1961)	44,526 (1960)	2.5
Malden Public Library	160,476 (1961)	57,676 (1960)	2.8
New Bedford Free Public Library	316,920 (1961)	102,477 (1960)	3.1
Median	134,991.5	51,101	3.0
Boston Girls Latin School Library	ca. 7,000 (1962)	1,520 (1962)	4.7
Newton South High School Library	ca. 11,300 (1962)	ca. 1,600 (1962)	7.1
Median	9,150	1,560	5.9

Source: Data from the librarians.

the number of volumes per capita varied from 2.5 to 3.5, with a median of 3.0. In the two high school libraries selected for comparison, the collections consisted of 7,000 volumes and 11,300 volumes each, with a median of 9,150 volumes; one school library supplied 4.7 volumes per student while the other supplied 7.1 volumes per student, the median being 5.9. The new standards for school libraries call for ten volumes per pupil.¹ Neither of the two high school libraries visited held book stocks that met established standards.

The 533,101 books in the twenty-six stationary branches of the Boston Public Library at the end of 1961 were divided according to age groups--those for adults, young adults, and children. As Table 15 shows, adult and young adult collections constituted nearly three-fifths of the typical branch's book stock. The adult and young adult collections varied from 5,979 to 16,360 volumes, with a median of 12,013.5 volumes.

Data for the year ending December 31, 1961, did not include a breakdown of adult and young adult collections into fiction and nonfiction books; such information was only available for stationary branch collections as of February 1, 1963.² With all branches except one reporting, the adult and young adult collections still constituted fifty-nine percent of the typical branch's book stock, as

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
BY AGE GROUPS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

Branch Library	Adult and Young		Children's		Total No. of Volumes
	No. of Volumes	Percent	No. of Volumes	Percent	
Adams Street	15,570	62.9	9,199	37.1	24,769
Allston	14,121	59.3	9,700	40.7	23,821
Brighton	12,388	60.0	8,268	40.0	20,656
Charlestown	11,048	59.8	7,437	40.2	18,485
Codman Square	14,654	64.3	8,134	35.7	22,788
Connelly	11,608	60.0	7,731	40.0	19,339
Dorchester	11,192	57.2	8,384	42.8	19,576
East Boston	9,984	56.7	7,617	43.3	17,601
Egleston Square	14,502	58.6	10,263	41.4	24,765
Faneuil	13,345	66.9	6,588	33.1	19,933
Hyde Park	15,039	61.8	9,278	38.2	24,317
Jamaica Plain	13,475	61.5	8,439	38.5	21,914
Lower Mills	8,230	53.6	7,130	46.4	15,360
Mattepan	14,191	62.0	8,704	38.0	22,895
Memorial	10,314	57.3	7,678	42.7	17,992
Mount Bowdoin	10,418	61.0	6,649	39.0	17,067
Mount Pleasant	8,283	58.2	5,941	41.8	14,224
North End	9,675	54.9	7,940	45.1	17,615
Orient Heights	5,979	53.0	5,298	47.0	11,277
Parker Hill	10,486	55.3	8,475	44.7	18,961
Roslindale	16,360	52.3	14,933	47.7	31,293

(continued)

TABLE 15 (continued)

Branch Library	Adult and Young Adult Books		Children's Books		Total No. of Volumes
	No. of Volumes	Percent	No. of Volumes	Percent	
South Boston	14,318	57.8	10,440	42.2	24,758
South End	12,123	69.0	5,437	31.0	17,560
Uphams Corner	11,904	58.7	8,377	41.3	20,281
Washington Village	11,578	62.6	6,909	37.4	18,487
West Roxbury	15,597	57.0	11,770	43.0	27,367
Median	12,013.5	59.0	8,201	41.0	19,754.5

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

shown in Table 16. Fiction accounted for thirty-six percent of the total adult and young adult collections while nonfiction accounted for sixty-four percent. For the twenty-five stationary branches which furnished data, the range in the number of volumes of adult and young adult fiction held ran from 2,371 to 8,456, with a median of 4,234; from 3,609 to 11,809 volumes of adult and young adult nonfiction were held in the branches, with a median of 7,370 volumes.

As Table 15 indicates, forty-one percent of the typical stationary branch's collections was composed of books for children. The number of children's books at the end of 1961 ranged from 5,298 to 14,933, with a median of 8,201.

The holdings of children's volumes as of February 1, 1963, are shown in Table 16. A comparison of the columns for adult and young adult nonfiction and for children's books indicates that the typical stationary branch held larger collections of juvenile books than of adult and young adult nonfiction. The median number of children's volumes held near the beginning of 1963 was 8,354, as compared with 7,370 for adult and young adult nonfiction.

Nineteen of the Boston branches had some recordings as part of their collections at the end of 1961, as

TABLE 16

**DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
BY AGE GROUPS, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1963, WITH DIVISION OF ADULT AND
YOUNG ADULT BOOKS INTO FICTION AND NONFICTION CATEGORIES**

Branch Library	Adult and Young Adult Books					Children's Books		
	No. of Volumes	Percent Total	As % of		No. of Fiction	No. of Non- Fiction	No. of Volumes	Percent Total
			Adult & Young	Adult & Young				
Adams Street	15,773	63.1	32.5	67.5	5,132	10,641	9,216	36.9
Allston	14,846	60.3	34.7	65.3	5,154	9,692	9,707	39.7
Brighton	12,787	59.9	38.8	61.2	4,956	7,831	8,561	40.1
Charlestown	11,350	58.9	37.0	63.0	4,196	7,154	7,932	41.1
Codman Square	14,751	65.5	36.6	63.4	5,394	9,357	7,760	34.5
Connolly	11,566	59.9	40.8	59.2	4,714	6,852	7,745	40.1
Dorchester	11,519	58.0	36.0	64.0	4,149	7,370	8,354	42.0
East Boston	10,290	57.8	35.6	64.4	3,659	6,631	7,515	42.2
Egleston Square	15,294	60.2	39.0	61.0	5,961	9,333	10,097	39.8
Faneuil	11,168	64.1	38.1	61.9	4,260	6,908	6,266	35.9
Hyde Park	16,385	63.3	33.7	66.3	5,527	10,858	9,507	36.7
Jamaica Plain	23,152	60.0	31.6	68.4	4,152	9,000	8,761	40.0
Lower Mills	9,024	54.5	41.3	58.7	3,727	5,297	7,533	45.5
Mattapan	14,378	62.7	29.9	70.1	4,302	10,076	8,563	37.3
Memorial	10,658	57.0	33.3	66.7	3,550	7,108	8,041	43.0

(continued)

TABLE 16 (continued)

Branch Library	Adult and Young Adult Books				Children's Books			
	No. of Volumes	Percent of Total	As % of		No. of Volumes	Percent of Total	No. of Volumes	Percent of Total
			Young Adult Books	Non-Fiction Books				
Mount Bowdoin	10,776	60.4	4,234	39.3	6,542	60.7	7,067	39.6
Mount Pleasant	7,274	56.4	2,829	38.9	4,445	61.1	5,618	43.6
North End	9,143	53.6	2,371	25.9	6,772	74.1	7,935	46.5
Orient Heights	6,387	55.3	2,778	43.5	3,609	56.5	5,163	44.7
Parker Hill	10,725	54.3	3,427	32.0	7,298	68.0	9,021	45.7
Roslindale	20,265	57.1	8,456	41.7	11,809	58.3	15,221	42.9
South Boston	14,274	58.5	5,710	40.0	8,564	60.0	10,137	41.5
South End	10,578	65.4	3,357	31.7	7,221	68.3	5,602	34.6
Uphams Corner	12,234	56.4	3,758	30.7	8,476	69.3	9,446	43.6
Washington Village	Data Not Reported by Branch Library							
West Roxbury	15,317	57.7	4,953	32.3	10,364	67.7	11,226	42.3
Median	11,566	58.9	4,234	36.0	7,370	64.0	8,354	41.1
								19,873

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

Table 17 indicates. Branch holdings ranged from five to 544 records. At the central library, a collection of 6,004 recordings was available for circulation while 4,982 more records were reference items. Three of the four independent public libraries visited--those at Framingham, Lexington, and Malden--had collections of recordings. Statistics were not obtained at Lexington, but at Framingham there were 2,536 records and at Malden there were 3,984 records as of December 31, 1962.

Films were available to the branches in Boston through the Audio-Visual department at the central library. The collection consisted of 1,277 films at the end of 1961. At the end of 1962, the Framingham and Malden libraries had 145 and nine films, respectively.

As Table 18 reveals, the number of periodicals received by stationary branches in Boston during 1961 varied from twenty-eight to sixty-six, with a median of 46.8. During 1963, as shown in Table 19, the four independent public libraries selected for comparison received between seventy-nine and 355 periodical titles, the median number of titles being 240, while the two high school libraries selected for comparison received a median of fifty-three titles, fifteen periodicals being received by one library and ninety-one by the other. The medians for both independent public libraries and high school libraries

TABLE 17

HOLDINGS OF RECORDINGS IN STATIONARY OUTLETS OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

Stationary Outlet	No. of Recordings Held
Adams Street branch	314
Allston branch	0
Brighton branch	121
Charlestown branch	189
Codman Square branch	0
Connolly branch	100
Dorchester branch	87
East Boston branch	147
Egleston Square branch	589
Faneuil branch	5
Hyde Park branch	103
Jamaica Plain branch	418
Lower Mills branch	0
Mattapan branch	386
Memorial branch	85
Mount Bowdoin branch	0
Mount Pleasant branch	0
North End branch	145
Orient Heights branch	0
Parker Hill branch	107
Roslindale branch	544
South Boston branch	297
South End branch	0
Uphams Corner branch	108
Washington Village branch	99
West Roxbury branch	170
Central library	
Audio-Visual Department	6,004
Music Department	4,982

Source: Boston Public Library. Statistical report, 1961.
Boston [1962. (Boston City Document No. 15)]
p. 32.

TABLE 18

PERIODICAL TITLES RECEIVED BY STATIONARY BRANCHES
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY DURING 1961

Branch Library	No. of Titles Received
Adams Street	51
Allston	39
Brighton	34
Charlestown	52
Codman Square	63
Connolly	54
Dorchester	39
East Boston	47
Egleston Square	57
Faneuil	32
Hyde Park	51
Jamaica Plain	64
Lower Mills	33
Mattapan	66
Memorial	43
Mount Bowdoin	47
Mount Pleasant	30
North End	33
Orient Heights	37
Parker Hill	38
Roslindale	47
South Boston	59
South End	28
Uphams Corner	50
Washington Village	44
West Roxbury	65
Median	46.8

Source: Data from Book Purchasing Department, Boston
Public Library.

TABLE 19

PERIODICAL TITLES RECEIVED BY SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH
SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS DURING 1963

Library	No. of Titles Received
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	355
Framingham Town Library	79
Malden Public Library	180
New Bedford Free Public Library	ca. 300
Median	240
Boston Girls Latin School Library	15
Newton South High School Library	91
Median	53

Source: Data from the librarians.

were higher than that for stationary branch libraries.

However, the new school library standards recommend that senior high schools receive at least 120 periodical titles in their libraries.³ If the school libraries visited had met the national standards, they would have had almost three times as many titles as the typical stationary branch in Boston.

None of the stationary branch libraries in Boston retained back copies of periodicals for more than two years, but the central library bound virtually all issues received for future use. While the two high school libraries visited did not maintain back files of periodicals for longer periods than the branches in Boston, except for one which had a few items on microfilm, the four independent libraries held long sets of periodical titles, but no statistics were gathered on the time spans involved.

In a public library, a static collection of books soon becomes outdated and loses its usefulness. New books must constantly be added to a collection so that it will remain valuable to users of the library. The extent to which stationary branches in Boston acquired books during 1961 is depicted in Table 20. Data on the number of titles accessioned were not available. The median number of volumes added by branches was 2,227.5, with the range from

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ACCESSIONED IN STATIONARY BRANCHES
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BY AGE GROUPS DURING
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1961

Branch Library	No. of Adult and Young Adult Volumes Added	No. of Children's Volumes Added	Total No. of Volumes Added
Adams Street	1,326	1,289	2,615
Allston	1,163	970	2,133
Brighton	1,140	1,134	2,274
Charlestown	1,577	1,091	2,668
Codman Square	1,782	1,651	3,433
Connolly	1,128	1,053	2,181
Dorchester	1,239	1,290	2,529
East Boston	1,041	702	1,743
Egleston Square	1,352	1,332	2,684
Faneuil	1,099	849	1,948
Hyde Park	1,664	1,302	2,966
Jamaica Plain	1,189	915	2,104
Lower Mills	1,208	1,066	2,274
Mattapan	1,684	1,227	2,911
Memorial	901	800	1,701
Mount Bowdoin	1,056	1,072	2,128
Mount Pleasant	797	793	1,590
North End	974	754	1,728
Orient Heights	706	700	1,406
Parker Hill	1,145	992	2,137
Roslindale	4,515	9,544	14,059
South Boston	1,707	1,557	3,264
South End	864	741	1,605
Uphams Corner	1,379	1,468	2,847
Washington Village	1,139	942	2,081
West Roxbury	1,586	1,348	2,934
Median	1,176	1,069	2,227.5

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community
Services, Boston Public Library.

1,406 to 14,059. While the median number of adult and young adult books added was 1,176, with the range from 706 to 4,515, the median number of children's books added was 1,069, with the range from 700 to 9,544. Of the 71,943 volumes added to the collections in stationary branch libraries in Boston in 1961, 35,361, or about forty-nine percent, were adult and young adult books and 36,582, or about fifty-one percent, were juvenile books.

Comparable statistics on accessions in independent libraries in Massachusetts were not available. However, some data on acquisitions for the year ending December 31, 1962, were obtained at the Framingham and Malden libraries. The Framingham Town Library added 9,915 volumes, of which 5,419, or 54.7 percent, were adult books and the rest juvenile; and the Malden Public Library accessioned 8,300 books.

During 1961, the Boston Public Library spent a total of \$338,406.67 for the purchase of books and periodicals, or forty-eight cents for every Bostonian. For books, \$270,337.29 was expended--\$95,154.63, including \$58,394.99 of trust funds, by the Division of Reference and Research Services and \$175,182.66, including \$1,772.27 of trust funds, by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services; the twenty-six stationary branch libraries are part of the latter division. The distribution among

the branches of funds for books and periodicals that came from city appropriations for 1961 is shown in Table 21; because trust funds amounted to a small fraction of total branch funds for the purchase of books and periodicals, the fact that they are not shown does not alter the picture significantly.

City appropriations to stationary branches for books and periodicals varied from \$3,033.68 to \$9,323.90 in 1961, with a median of \$4,751.39. On a per capita basis, the range was from ten cents to thirty-six cents, with a median of twenty-two cents per capita, or less than half of the system-wide per capita expenditure for books and periodicals of forty-eight cents, which included trust funds. The appropriations for periodicals amounted to about four percent of the total funds shown in Table 21.

Table 22 depicts the total appropriations for books and periodicals in all of the independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons. In 1961, these libraries received between \$5,108.00 and \$62,097.02 in funds for the purchase of books and periodicals; the median amount was \$17,106.87. On a per capita basis, the range was from sixteen cents to \$1.15, with a median of forty cents. For all of the independent libraries in the 20,000 to 30,000 population

TABLE 21

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS
AND PERIODICALS IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR 1961

Branch Library	Municipal Appropri- ation	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Appropri- ation per Capita
Adams Street	\$6,490.46	21,615	\$.30
Allston	4,813.98	21,984	.22
Brighton	4,757.03	30,108	.16
Charlestown	4,959.11	20,147	.25
Codman Square	6,487.44	26,100	.25
Connolly	4,975.76	21,449	.23
Dorchester	4,475.49	25,029	.18
East Boston	4,133.87	29,164	.14
Egleston Square	6,075.77	24,587	.25
Faneuil	4,421.22	12,191	.36
Hyde Park	6,237.69	33,123	.19
Jamaica Plain	4,706.98	18,605	.25
Lower Mills	4,724.14	13,892	.34
Mattapan	5,875.96	30,034	.20
Memorial	3,782.01	23,415	.16
Mount Bowdoin	4,424.02	22,282	.20
Mount Pleasant	3,296.32	27,092	.12
North End	3,743.05	11,970	.31
Orient Heights	3,033.68	13,762	.22
Parker Hill	4,745.74	22,989	.21
Roslindale	9,323.90	36,289	.26
South Boston	6,510.31	33,859	.19
South End	3,230.79	32,899	.10
Uphams Corner	5,980.88	28,377	.21
Washington Village	4,507.97	16,359	.28
West Roxbury	6,281.44	25,328	.25
Median	4,751.39	24,001	.22

Source: Data from Division of Business Operations, Boston
Public Library.

TABLE 22

FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS IN FREE
PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS SERVING POPULATIONS
FROM 20,000 TO 100,000 FOR THE YEAR 1961^a

Municipality	Appropri- ation	Population (1960)	Appropri- ation per Capita
Arlington	\$33,081.73	49,953	\$.66
Attleboro	10,110.85	27,118	.37
Belmont	15,589.18	28,715	.54
Beverly	10,600.00	36,108	.29
Braintree	14,348.29	31,069	.46
Brockton	25,611.44	72,813	.35
Brookline	62,097.02	54,044	1.15
Chelsea	7,813.25	33,749	.23
Chicopee	11,921.60	61,553	.19
Danvers	12,521.31	21,926	.57
Dedham	14,521.33	23,869	.61
Fall River	20,268.26	99,942	.20
Fitchburg	20,619.86	43,021	.48
Framingham	30,600.00	44,526	.69
Haverhill	13,462.61	46,346	.29
Holyoke	22,226.54	52,689	.42
Lawrence	13,322.54	70,933	.19
Leominster	11,162.92	27,929	.40
Lexington	29,698.25	27,691	1.07
Lowell	17,106.87	92,107	.19
Lynn	31,841.43	94,478	.34
Malden	24,795.85	57,676	.43
Medford	23,784.69	64,971	.37
Melrose	12,780.00	29,619	.43
Milton	17,679.00	26,375	.67
Needham	19,539.62	25,793	.78
Newton	49,500.00	92,384	.54
Norwood	13,000.00	24,898	.52
Peabody	5,108.00	32,202	.16
Pittsfield	21,840.00	57,879	.38
Quincy	38,088.89	87,409	.44
Revere	5,743.97	40,080	.19
Salem	14,444.61	39,211	.37
Saugus	5,308.59	20,666	.26
Somerville	30,710.92	94,697	.32

(continued)

TABLE 22 (continued)

Municipality	Appropriation	Population (1960)	Appropriation per Capita
Taunton	17,577.35	41,132	\$.43
Wakefield	15,666.00	24,295	.64
Waltham	19,433.52	55,413	.35
Watertown	21,046.95	39,092	.54
Wellesley	18,732.42	26,071	.72
West Springfield	8,000.00	24,924	.32
Westfield	9,816.97	26,302	.37
Winthrop	5,775.41	20,303	.28
Median	17,106.87	39,211	.40

*Six municipalities in this population range had more than one independent library and one other town provided no municipal appropriation to the library; these seven were omitted from this table to avoid errors due to inclusion of incomparable data.

Source: Data from Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Library Extension. Seventy-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1962. (Boston, 1963) (Massachusetts Public Document No. 44) pp. 16-21.

range, the median appropriation was \$12,890.00, with the spread from \$5,308.59 to \$29,698.25; the typical small library was spending more than two and one-half times as much money on books and periodicals as the typical stationary branch library in Boston which was serving a comparable population. On a per capita basis, too, the small independent library was spending two and one-half times as much for basic library materials as the typical Boston branch, for the median per capita appropriation for books and periodicals in the municipal library serving 20,000 to 30,000 residents was fifty-three cents as compared to twenty-two cents in the median branch; the range for the small independent libraries extended from twenty-six cents to \$1.07 per capita.

In independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons, the library collections and the annual appropriations for the purchase of books and periodicals are larger than in stationary branch libraries in Boston.

CHAPTER VIII

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

In this study, the instruments used for evaluating the quality of collections in the stationary branch libraries and central library of Boston, the central libraries of four smaller municipalities in Massachusetts, and two high school libraries were checklists of books and periodicals (shown as Appendices I-IV) developed from nationally known standard lists. While it would be very difficult to get complete agreement on any list of items for checking the quality of holdings, the same checklists were used in analyzing the holdings of all libraries, so the results obtained in all libraries are comparable. On all lists, the central library in Boston had more than ninety percent of the items, showing the validity of the lists for the Boston Public Library.

With respect to the checklist of children's titles, while the central library in Boston held 483, or 96.6 percent, of the 500 items on the list, the median number of titles held by the twenty-six stationary branches was 392, or 78.4 percent, with the range from 320, or sixty-four

percent, to 463, or 92.6 percent, as Table 23 reveals. For the four independent public libraries that were visited, the median was 430, or eighty-six percent, with the range from 379, or 75.8 percent, to 476, or 95.2 percent, as shown in Table 24. Table 24 also indicates that both high school libraries studied held less than ten percent of the titles on the checklist of children's books, as one might have expected. In terms of quality, the typical children's collection in an independent public library in Massachusetts serving between about 20,000 and 100,000 persons is only slightly superior to the typical children's collections in a stationary branch library in Boston, the median independent public library having scored 7.6 percent higher than the median branch on the checklist used for evaluation.

As for the checklist of adult and young adult fiction titles, while the central library in Boston held all 257 items on the list, the median number of titles held by the stationary branches was 171.5, or 66.7 percent, with the range from 118, or 45.9 percent, to 225, or 87.5 percent, as Table 25 indicates. For the four independent public libraries that were visited, the median was 250.5, or 97.5 percent, with the range from 243, or 94.6 percent, to 252, or 98.1 percent, as depicted in Table 26. Of the two high school libraries, as Table 26 shows, one held

TABLE 23

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF CHILDREN'S
TITLES IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1963

Branch Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=500)
Adams Street	378	75.6
Allston	410	82.0
Brighton	396	79.2
Charlestown	414	82.8
Codman Square	416	83.2
Connolly	399	79.8
Dorchester	405	81.0
East Boston	372	74.4
Egleston Square	463	92.6
Faneuil	359	71.8
Hyde Park	420	84.0
Jamaica Plain	383	76.6
Lower Mills	341	68.2
Mattapan	394	78.8
Memorial	379	75.8
Mount Bowdoin	423	84.6
Mount Pleasant	330	66.0
North End	367	73.4
Orient Heights	320	64.0
Parker Hill	374	74.8
Roslindale	435	87.0
South Boston	390	78.0
South End	325	65.0
Uphams Corner	424	84.8
Washington Village	347	69.4
West Roxbury	438	87.6
Median	392	78.4

TABLE 24

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF CHILDREN'S TITLES
IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES
IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1963

Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=500)
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	476	95.2
Framingham Town Library	427	85.4
Malden Public Library	379	75.8
New Bedford Free Public Library	433	86.6
Median	430	86.0
Boston Girls Latin School Library	31	6.2
Newton South High School Library	49	9.8
Median	40	8.0

TABLE 25

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG
ADULT FICTION TITLES IN STATIONARY BRANCHES
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1963

Branch Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=257)
Adams Street	153	59.5
Allston	206	80.2
Brighton	194	75.5
Charlestown	165	64.2
Codman Square	200	77.8
Connolly	175	68.1
Dorchester	164	63.8
East Boston	155	60.3
Egleston Square	225	87.5
Faneuil	149	58.0
Hyde Park	151	58.8
Jamaica Plain	204	79.4
Lower Mills	154	59.9
Mattapan	215	83.7
Memorial	192	74.7
Mount Bowdoin	177	68.9
Mount Pleasant	134	52.1
North End	163	63.4
Orient Heights	118	45.9
Parker Hill	148	57.6
Roslindale	206	80.2
South Boston	191	74.3
South End	149	58.0
Uphams Corner	168	65.4
Washington Village	183	71.2
West Roxbury	209	81.3
Median	171.5	66.7

TABLE 26

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG
ADULT FICTION TITLES IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH
SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1963

Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=257)
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	243	94.6
Framingham Town Library	252	98.1
Malden Public Library	250	97.3
New Bedford Free Public Library	251	97.7
Median	250.5	97.5
Boston Girls Latin School Library	108	42.0
Newton South High School Library	190	73.9
Median	149	58.0

108, or forty-two percent, of the 257 checklist items while the other held 190, or 73.9 percent, with the median being 149, or fifty-eight percent. In terms of quality, the typical fiction collections for adults and young adults in an independent public library in Massachusetts serving between about 20,000 and 100,000 persons are far superior to the typical fiction collections for adults and young adults in a stationary branch library in Boston, the median independent public library having scored 30.8 percent higher than the median branch on the checklist used as a measuring instrument. The lowest-scoring independent library had fiction collections that were better in quality than those found in any public library outlet in Boston except the central library, as shown by the fact that the lowest independent library score surpassed the highest branch library score by 7.1 percent. One of the two high school libraries visited had a fiction collection superior in quality to the collections at more than half of the stationary branches in Boston since the score made by the school library was higher than the median branch score by 7.2 percent.

On the checklist of adult and young adult nonfiction titles, while the central library in Boston held 702, or 93.5 percent, of the 751 items, the median number of titles held by the twenty-six stationary branches was 305.5, or

40.7 percent, with the range from 201, or 26.8 percent, to 414, or 55.1 percent, as Table 27 reveals. The four independent public libraries held from 524 items, or 69.8 percent, to 585 items, or 77.9 percent, the median being 559, or 74.4 percent, as depicted in Table 28. Table 28 also shows that the median number of items held by the two high school libraries was 374.5, or almost half of the 751 entries on the list; one library held 264, or 35.2 percent, while the other held 485, or 64.6 percent. The typical independent public library in Massachusetts furnishes its users with collections of nonfiction that are overwhelmingly superior in quality to the nonfiction collections provided for adults and young adults by the typical stationary branch in Boston, the median independent public library having scored 33.7 percent higher than the median branch on the checklist. The median for the two high school libraries was 9.2 percent higher than the median for the branches. The nonfiction collections at the lowest-scoring independent library were better than those found at all public library outlets in Boston aside from the central library, for the lowest independent library score surpassed the highest branch library score by 14.7 percent. One of the two high school libraries visited also had a nonfiction collection superior in quality to those at all Boston public libraries except

TABLE 27

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG
ADULT NONFICTION TITLES IN STATIONARY BRANCHES
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1963

Branch Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=751)
Adams Street	322	42.9
Allston	353	47.0
Brighton	349	46.5
Charlestown	285	37.9
Codman Square	351	46.7
Connolly	301	40.1
Dorchester	306	40.7
East Boston	280	37.3
Egleston Square	377	50.2
Faneuil	261	34.8
Hyde Park	305	40.6
Jamaica Plain	354	47.1
Lower Mills	252	33.6
Mattapan	362	48.2
Memorial	310	41.3
Mount Bowdoin	293	39.0
Mount Pleasant	220	29.3
North End	281	37.4
Orient Heights	201	26.8
Parker Hill	300	39.9
Roslindale	385	51.3
South Boston	314	41.8
South End	265	35.3
Uphams Corner	324	43.1
Washington Village	284	37.8
West Roxbury	414	55.1
Median	305.5	40.7

TABLE 28

HOLDINGS OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG ADULT
NONFICTION TITLES IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH
SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1963

Library	No. of Items Held	As Percent of List (N=751)
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	585	77.9
Framingham Town Library	540	71.9
Malden Public Library	578	77.0
New Bedford Free Public Library	524	69.8
Median	559	74.4
Boston Girls Latin School Library	264	35.2
Newton South High School Library	485	64.6
Median	374.5	49.9

for the main library. This high school library held 64.6 percent of the checklist items as compared with 55.1 percent at the highest ranking branch.

When the holdings of the 751 items on the checklist of adult and young adult nonfiction were arranged in large subject groupings according to the Dewey decimal classification, the specific weaknesses of the nonfiction collections in stationary branches in Boston became apparent. While the main library held all thirty-six items in the general reference class, the median branch held only 32.8 percent and the median independent library and the median school library held 87.5 percent and 48.6 percent, respectively, as shown by Tables 29 and 30. Of the seventeen entries in the class dealing with philosophy and psychology, the main library in Boston held one hundred percent, the median branch held only 47.1 percent, and the median independent library and the median school library held 79.5 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively. While Boston's central library held 95.2 percent of the forty-two religious books on the checklist, the median branch library had 36.9 percent, the median independent library had 72.7 percent, and the median school library had 41.7 percent. In the case of social science books, the main library had 87.3 percent of the seventy-nine checklist entries while the median branch had 41.1 percent and the median independent library

TABLE 29
PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG ADULT NONFICTION
TITLES, ARRANGED BY DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, IN STATIONARY
BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1963

Branch Library	000class % (N=36)	100class % (N=17)	200class % (N=42)	300class % (N=79)	400class % (N=25)	500class % (N=81)
Adams Street	25.0	47.1	35.7	40.5	36.0	43.8
Allston	33.3	64.7	47.6	43.0	48.0	42.0
Brighton	33.3	64.7	38.1	45.6	40.0	42.0
Charlestown	36.1	23.5	38.1	43.0	32.0	32.1
Codman Square	38.9	47.1	30.0	46.8	48.0	39.5
Cornolly	30.6	41.2	35.7	40.5	44.0	34.6
Dorchester	36.1	52.9	38.1	41.8	44.0	37.0
East Boston	25.0	38.8	28.6	40.5	16.0	38.3
Easton Square	33.3	41.2	50.0	50.6	36.0	46.9
Faneuil	30.6	41.2	26.2	39.7	32.0	42.3
Hyde Park	25.0	52.9	33.3	35.4	24.0	33.3
Jamaica Plain	33.3	28.8	33.3	46.8	40.0	33.3
Lower Mills	33.3	29.4	33.3	35.4	36.0	33.3
Mattapan	36.1	47.1	46.6	43.1	44.0	35.8
Memorial	38.9	70.6	47.6	44.3	40.0	37.0
Mount Bowdoin	22.2	70.6	47.6	39.2	20.0	28.4
Mount Pleasant	22.2	41.2	18.0	31.6	44.0	22.2
North End	22.2	64.7	18.0	39.2	38.0	22.2
Orient Heights	30.6	23.5	47.6	38.2	36.0	34.6
Parker Hill	33.3	28.8	42.9	38.2	48.0	45.7
Roslindale	41.9	58.8	35.7	45.6	40.0	38.4
South Boston	38.9	47.1	35.7	49.2	28.0	32.1
South End	27.8	41.2	33.3	49.4	40.0	33.3
Uphams Corner	33.3	35.3	35.7	29.1	40.0	33.3
Washington Village	25.0	41.2	50.0	53.2	52.0	48.1
West Roxbury	38.9	70.6	36.9	41.1	38.0	35.2
Median	32.8	47.1	36.9	41.1	38.0	35.2

(continued)

TABLE 29 (continued)

Branch Library	600class % (N=45)	700class % (N=51)	800class % (N=121)	900class % (N=176)	Biography % (N=78)
Adams Street	33.3	37.3	54.5	42.0	51.3
Allston	40.0	33.3	67.8	39.2	62.8
Brighton	22.2	39.2	66.1	42.0	59.0
Charlestown	35.6	13.7	53.7	33.5	47.4
Codman Square	42.2	29.4	59.5	39.8	47.4
Connolly	26.7	25.5	55.4	35.2	55.1
Dorchester	28.9	17.6	57.9	35.8	55.1
East Boston	35.6	25.5	53.7	29.5	50.0
Egleston Square	42.2	49.0	71.1	41.5	46.2
Faneuil	26.7	19.6	52.1	28.4	60.3
Hyde Park	37.8	27.5	52.1	38.1	47.4
Jamaica Plain	37.8	33.3	68.6	45.5	57.7
Lower Mills	24.4	21.6	52.1	26.7	60.3
Mattapan	40.0	37.3	66.1	42.6	38.5
Memorial	28.9	31.4	48.8	38.1	65.4
Mount Bowdoin	28.9	31.4	54.5	29.5	53.8
Mount Pleasant	22.2	13.7	41.3	24.4	42.3
North End	28.9	25.5	49.6	31.8	50.0
Orient Heights	17.8	27.5	44.6	15.9	34.6
Parker Hill	42.2	31.4	52.9	31.8	51.3
Roslindale	48.9	41.2	70.2	43.8	64.1
South Boston	33.3	11.8	55.4	31.8	62.8
South End	26.7	21.6	47.9	33.0	48.7
Uphams Corner	37.8	33.3	58.7	40.9	55.1
Washington Village	33.3	29.4	60.3	27.8	52.6
West Roxbury	48.9	33.3	66.9	55.1	71.8
Median	33.8	29.4	55.0	35.5	54.5

TABLE 30

PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG ADULT NONFICTION
TITLES, ARRANGED BY DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, IN SELECTED
PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1963

Library	000class % (N=36)	100class % (N=17)	200class % (N=42)	300class % (N=79)	400class % (N=25)	500class % (N=81)
Cory Memorial Library of Lexington	88.9	76.5	81.0	77.2	68.0	75.3
Framingham Town Library	88.9	58.8	66.7	67.1	68.0	60.5
Malden Public Library	83.4	82.4	78.6	70.9	96.0	75.3
New Bedford Free Public Library	86.1	82.4	66.7	64.6	84.0	50.6
Median	87.5	79.5	72.7	69.0	76.0	67.9
Boston Girls Latin School Library	44.4	0.0	54.8	58.2	48.0	39.5
Newton South High School Library	52.8	35.3	28.6	64.6	68.0	60.5
Median	48.6	17.7	41.7	61.4	58.0	50.0

(continued)

TABLE 30 (continued)

Library	600class % (N=45)	700class % (N=51)	800class % (N=121)	900class % (N=176)	Biography % (N=78)
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	62.2	66.7	81.0	77.8	89.7
Fremington Town Library	46.7	66.7	78.5	72.2	94.9
Malden Public Library	64.4	72.5	80.2	71.0	92.3
New Bedford Free Public Library	57.8	58.8	74.4	68.8	91.0
Median	60.0	66.7	79.4	71.6	91.7
Boston Girls Latin School Library	28.9	2.0	47.1	20.5	35.9
Newton South High School Library	35.6	66.7	93.4	61.9	75.6
Median	32.3	34.4	70.3	41.2	55.8

and the median school library had sixty-nine percent and 61.4 percent, respectively.

Of the twenty-five books in the language class, the central library in Boston held ninety-six percent, the median independent library held seventy-six percent, the median school library held fifty-eight percent, and the median branch held only thirty-eight percent. While Boston's main library held 91.4 percent of the eighty-one items dealing with the pure sciences, the median independent library held 67.9 percent, the median school library held exactly half, and the median branch held only 35.2 percent. In the case of books dealing with the applied sciences, the central library held 88.9 percent of the forty-five books on the list while the median branch held 33.8 percent and the median independent library and the median school library held sixty percent and 32.3 percent, respectively. While the main library in Boston held 88.2 percent of the fifty-one books dealing with the arts, the median independent library held 66.7 percent, the median school library held 34.4 percent, and the median branch held only 29.4 percent. Of the 121 literature items on the nonfiction checklist, the main Boston library held 98.3 percent, the median branch held fifty-five percent, and the median independent library and the median school library held 79.4 percent and 70.3 percent,

respectively. In the case of the 176 history and geography books on the list, while the main library held 91.5 percent, the median independent library held 71.6 percent, the median school library held 41.2 percent, and the median branch library held only 35.5 percent. Finally, Boston's central library held 97.4 percent of the seventy-eight biography books on the checklist while the median branch held 54.5 percent, the median independent library held 91.7 percent, and the median school library held 55.8 percent. All of these percentages are shown in Tables 29 and 30.

The extent to which the stationary branch libraries in Boston received periodicals of recognized quality during 1963 is shown by Table 31. While the central library in the city received all of the 128 checklist items, the median branch library received only thirty-two items, or one-quarter of the total, with the range from twenty, or 15.6 percent, to forty-seven, or 36.7 percent. For the four independent public libraries, the median number of periodical checklist items received in 1963 was 107, or 83.6 percent, with the range from seventy-six, or 59.4 percent, to 114, or 89.1 percent, as Table 32 indicates. Of the two high school libraries, as also shown in Table 32, one received thirteen checklist items, or 10.2 percent, while the other received fifty-one titles, or 39.8 percent,

TABLE 31

NUMBER OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF PERIODICAL TITLES
RECEIVED BY STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON
PUBLIC LIBRARY, AS OF JULY, 1963

Branch Library	No. of Items Received	As Percent of List (N=128)
Adams Street	39	30.5
Allston	21	16.4
Brighton	26	20.3
Charlestown	36	28.1
Codman Square	45	35.2
Connolly	35	27.3
Dorchester	31	24.2
East Boston	29	22.7
Egleston Square	36	28.1
Faneuil	23	18.0
Hyde Park	45	35.2
Jamaica Plain	47	36.7
Lower Mills	28	21.9
Mattapan	43	33.6
Memorial	31	24.2
Mount Bowdoin	29	22.7
Mount Pleasant	24	18.8
North End	20	15.6
Orient Heights	23	18.0
Parker Hill	27	21.1
Roslindale	37	28.9
South Boston	35	27.3
South End	22	17.2
Uphams Corner	39	30.5
Washington Village	33	25.8
West Roxbury	38	29.7
Median	32	25.0

TABLE 32

NUMBER OF ITEMS ON CHECKLIST OF PERIODICAL TITLES
RECEIVED BY SELECTED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL
LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, AS OF JULY, 1963

Library	No. of Items Received	As Percent of List (N=128)
Cary Memorial Library of Lexington	114	89.1
Framingham Town Library	76	59.4
Malden Public Library	104	81.3
New Bedford Free Public Library	110	85.9
Median	107	83.6
Boston Girls Latin School Library	13	10.2
Newton South High School Library	51	39.8
Median	32	25.0

with the result that the median was the same as that for the typical branch, thirty-two items, or twenty-five percent of the total. In terms of quality, the periodicals collection in the typical independent public library in Massachusetts serving a population between roughly 20,000 and 100,000 persons is far superior to that found in the typical stationary branch library in Boston since the median number of checklist items received by the former library exceeded the median number of titles received by the latter by 58.6 percent. The periodicals collection at the lowest scoring independent library was better than that found at any public library outlet in Boston with the exception of the central library, for the lowest independent library score surpassed the highest branch library score by 22.7 percent. While the median branch library had a periodicals collection equivalent in quality to that found at the median high school library, one of the two high school libraries visited received 3.1 percent more of the quality checklist items than the highest ranking branch library.

Since one aspect of the quality of periodicals collection is the extent of back files, it should be noted that none of the stationary branch libraries in Boston retained back copies for more than two years, so that their periodicals collections were inadequate for most

reference work. The two high school libraries visited also did not maintain extensive back files, although one had a few items available on microfilm. The central library in Boston and the four independent public libraries, however, held long--and sometimes complete--sets of periodicals for reference use; no statistics were gathered on the length of back files.

The user of the typical free public library in Massachusetts in the 20,000 to 100,000 population range has readily available to him better collections of children's books, adult and young adult fiction and non-fiction, and periodicals than he could obtain by visiting the typical stationary branch library in Boston. The better high school library, too, has collections of adult and young adult fiction and nonfiction, and periodicals that are superior in quality to what is available at the typical Boston branch. To obtain a supply of high quality materials comparable to what he would have available if he lived in a municipality of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, a resident of Boston must travel to the central library or request that items be sent to his neighborhood branch through interdepartmental loan service. Reference items and periodicals, however, would not be sent to branches through interdepartmental loan service.

CHAPTER IX

READER SERVICES PROVIDED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The services provided for adults, young adults, and children from July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963, by the stationary outlets of the Boston Public Library and the main libraries in four Massachusetts municipalities with about 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants were compared. Data were obtained through interviews with librarians conducted in the spring and summer of 1963, during which copies of the checklist of reader services (shown as Appendix VI to this study) were filled out.

Services for children were offered by all of the public libraries visited, but the definition of children varied. In Boston, Framingham, Malden, and New Bedford, children's areas in public libraries were reserved for youngsters through thirteen years of age, or the eighth grade in school, while in Lexington, youngsters above the sixth grade were no longer restricted to the children's room of the library.

Elementary school libraries had been established in Lexington, but not in Boston or the other three

independent municipalities. Therefore, the public libraries supplied the only library service available to children in Boston, Framingham, Malden, and New Bedford. During the 1962-3 school year, deposit collections were officially supplied to elementary school classrooms in Framingham, Malden, and New Bedford by the respective public libraries. Small children in Boston, however, unless bookmobiles stopped at their schools weekly, had to travel to the nearest stationary neighborhood outlets for their library books. Since the Boston Public Library suspended operation of its classroom deposit service in 1960, a few branch librarians reported furnishing some book collections unofficially to a small number of teachers.

All public libraries visited provided children with materials for home use, reference service, and reading guidance. Because the quality of these services was dependent upon the quality of the collections--and the collections were shown to be slightly superior in small independent libraries¹--the author assumed that the libraries in the small municipalities were able to provide these services slightly better than the branches in Boston. No comparable statistics on the amount of reference service and reading guidance given to individuals were gathered. Most Boston outlets and the four independent libraries offered to reserve items for children when these

materials were temporarily unavailable.

Although reader interest files and reading records were not maintained, all children's librarians reported conferring with some parents about the reading of their children; reliable statistics on this matter could not be obtained. The absence of adequate communication between teachers and librarians with regard to class assignments and the reading of individual students was mentioned by children's librarians. None of the public libraries studied distributed forms to teachers upon which the teachers could note future assignments so that the librarians might be able to plan ahead. The development of planned reading programs for individual youngsters was not reported by any of the children's librarians. More teacher-librarian cooperation would probably improve library service to children in all libraries.

Half of Boston's twenty-six stationary branches prepared booklists for children during the year ended June 30, 1963, as shown in Table 33; the statistics presented were not truly comparable because of variations in the content of the bibliographies. At the central library in Boston, about fifty booklists were prepared by the readers advisor for children; in most cases, these bibliographies were mass-produced and distributed to all outlets in the system. Only one of the four independent libraries, as

TABLE 33

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF SPECIFIC SERVICES PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN BY STATIONARY OUTLETS
OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

Outlet	No. of Active Participants in Summer Reading Clubs Served	No. of Books Prepared	No. of Story Hours Presented ^a Pre-school lar	No. of Visits to or by Groups for			
				Orientationb		Instructionb	
				to Groups	by Groups	to Groups	by Groups
Adams Street branch	--	102	70	54	--	--	3
Allston branch	--	70	--	84	--	--	--
Brighton branch	6	120	35	75	37	--	--
Charlestown branch	--	70	--	94	--	--	14
Codman Square branch	8	215	--	56	7	--	--
Connolly branch	--	200	35	97	5	1	45
Dorchester branch	--	20	35	80	3	--	8
East Boston branch	8	47	--	36	--	--	10
Egleston Square branch	2	64	17	206	26	3	--
Faneuil branch	--	NA	17	40	--	13	--
Hyde Park branch	--	70	17	55	2	--	5
Jamaica Plain branch	--	65	17	200	6	--	--
Lower Mills branch	--	60	--	142	--	--	50
Mattapan branch	10	75	35	60	--	--	1
Memorial branch	--	44	--	78	15	--	--

(continued)

TABLE 33 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Active Participants in Summer Reading Clubs Served	No. of Books Listed Pre- pared	No. of Story Hours Presented ^a Pre-Regu- lar	No. of Visits to or by Groups for Purposes of			
				Orientation ^b		Instruction ^b	
				to Groups	by Groups	to Groups	to by Groups
Mount Bowdoin branch	35	23	--	35	83	29	--
Mount Pleasant branch	4	--	35	--	44	3	--
North End branch	30	3	35	35	189	--	--
Orient Heights branch	80	--	--	--	93	--	--
Parker Hill branch	22	10	--	17	42	5	1
Roslindale branch	178	45	35	17	105	31	6
South Boston branch	183	24	--	35	131	130	--
South End branch	12	--	35	35	51	--	--
Uphams Corner branch	60	6	17	--	51	26	--
Washington Village branch	60	13	35	35	94	--	--
West Roxbury branch	25	10	35	--	35	1	--
Central library	48	50	--	17	66	22	2

(continued)

TABLE 33 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Film Showings Pre-sented	No. of Lecture Pre-sented	No. of Musical Programs Presented Live	No. of Musical Programs Recorded	No. of Non-musical Programs Pre-sented	No. of Puppet Shows Pre-sented	No. of Library-Sponsored Groups	No. of Times Space Provided for Meetings
Adams Street branch	17	--	--	56	--	--	--	4
Allston branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Brighton branch	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Charlestown branch	35	--	--	35	--	--	--	1
Codman Square branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Connolly branch	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Dorchester branch	8	--	1	--	--	1	--	10
East Boston branch	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egleston Square branch	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Faneuil branch	8	--	--	8	NA	--	--	30
Hyde Park branch	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica Plain branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Lower Mills branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mattapan branch	8	--	--	--	35	--	--	--
Memorial branch	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	NA
Mount Bowdoin branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mount Pleasant branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

(continued)

TABLE 33 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Film Showings Pre- sented	No. of Lecture Pro- grams Pre- sented	No. of Musical Programs Presented Live	No. of Musical Record Programs Pre- sented	No. of Puppet Library- Shows Pre- sented	No. of Spon- sored Groups	No. of Times Space Pro- vided for Meetings Art
North End branch	--	--	--	--	10	1	--
Orient Heights branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parker Hill branch	17	--	--	--	--	1	--
Roslindale branch	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Boston branch	35	--	17	--	--	--	--
South End branch	17	--	--	4	--	--	--
Uphams Corner branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington Village branch	--	--	35	NA	--	--	4
West Roxbury branch	8	--	1	--	--	--	--
Central library	17	--	--	--	--	--	--

NA = Not Available

^aExcludes story hours presented as part of class visits.^bThese are mutually exclusive categories.^cExcludes story hour groups and summer reading clubs, but includes year-round reading, puppetry group, and drama club.

Table 34 indicates, issued booklists for children. With regard to this service, Boston's branch libraries seem to have done a better job than the independent libraries; only half of the branches, however, provided booklists for youngsters.

Each of the outlets in the Boston Public Library sponsored summer reading clubs for children during 1962, the number of active participants in each being shown in Table 33. One branch library also sponsored a reading club throughout the year. As Table 34 illustrates, only one independent library maintained a summer reading club while the other three did not; none of the four independent libraries ran a year-round reading club.

Both preschool story hours and regular story hours for older youngsters were presented by the public libraries studied, as shown in Tables 33 and 34. Sixteen of Boston's twenty-six branches provided children with preschool story hours--five branches offering them every two weeks, ten branches offering them once a week, and one branch offering them twice a week. One independent library presented preschool story hours weekly, another offered a total of twelve during the summer, and the other two provided none. The central library in Boston provided no programs for preschool youngsters, but did present two regular story hours a month. With regard to regular story hours,

TABLE 34

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF SPECIFIC SERVICES PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN BY THE MAIN LIBRARIES
OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

Municipality	No. of Active Participants in Book-Lists Pre-Readings	No. of Story Hours Presented Pre-school	No. of Visits to or by Groups for Purposes of				to by	
			Instruction ^b		to by			
			to	by	to	by		
Framingham	4	400	--	--	2	--	--	270
Lexington	--	--	12	--	2	--	--	--
Malden	--	--	35	--	4	--	--	3
New Bedford	--	--	--	--	NA	NA	NA	NA

Municipality	No. of Film Showings Pre-	No. of Lecture Pro-grams Pre-	No. of Musical Programs Presented Live	No. of Non-musical Record Programs Pre-		No. of Puppet Shows Pre-sented	No. of Library-Spon-sored Groups ^c	No. of Times Space Pro-vided for Meetings ^a	Art
				sented	sented				
				to	by	to	by		
Framingham	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lexington	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Malden	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Bedford	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--

NA = Not Available

^aExcludes story hours presented as part of class visits.^bThese are mutually exclusive categories.^cExcludes story hour groups and summer reading clubs.

nineteen branches scheduled them--five provided them twice a month, one offered them three times a month, and thirteen ran weekly programs. Of the four independent libraries, one presented one regular story hour a year while the others presented none. In terms of story hours, the branch libraries in Boston were providing service superior to that available at independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving between roughly 20,000 and 100,000 persons.

Orientation and instruction in the use of libraries and library materials are important aspects of the work of children's librarians. Although some of this is accomplished on an individual basis, the bulk of the orientation and instruction is carried out through visits by classes of students to the libraries and through visits by librarians to classes of students in schools. As Table 33 indicates, although twenty-two of Boston's twenty-six branches were visited by some classes during the 1962-3 school year, it was more common for children's librarians to visit classes in schools; in some cases, groups of children other than school classes visited libraries or were visited by librarians. Although data were not supplied, children's librarians reported that, on the average, those classes in Boston which met with librarians, either in schools or libraries, received orientation and/or instruction twice a year. Story-telling or a booktalk was part of every

orientation meeting. Group instruction was given less frequently, as Table 33 shows, but when it was given, the two were often combined. There were fewer group visits at the central library in Boston than at several branches.

Of the four independent libraries, all but one furnished figures on group orientation and instruction, as depicted in Table 34. In Framingham, all school classes visited the library about fifteen times per school year, making a total of 270 visits, so that visits to classes by the children's librarians were unnecessary. The other two independent libraries reporting data indicated that there were few group visits, as shown in Table 34; one of these libraries was in Lexington, where school library service had been established on all levels. Although the evidence is inconclusive, the typical stationary branch outlet in Boston appears to have been doing more than the typical main library in independent municipalities with about 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants with regard to group orientation and instruction.

Other group services made available to children by the public libraries visited included film showings, lectures, both live and recorded musical programs, programs of recorded stories and poetry, puppet shows, library-sponsored groups, and space for group meetings and art exhibits, as shown in Tables 33 and 34. While

sixteen of the twenty-six branch libraries in Boston presented from one to four film showings a month for youngsters, only one independent library presented film showings for children--and this one on a monthly basis. Although singing and the playing of records were often part of preschool story hours, seven branches presented programs of recorded music for children, one had a live folksinger as a guest, and four provided programs of recorded stories and poetry for youngsters, while none of the independent libraries provided these special group services. One independent library, however, provided a service for children that none of the other libraries--both in Boston and elsewhere--presented: a lecture by an author of children's books.

Two branch libraries in Boston and two independent libraries offered puppet shows. While none of the independent libraries have sponsored groups of children interested in book-related pursuits, two branches have; one has organized a puppetry group and the other, a drama club. During the year ended June 30, 1963, organized groups of children, such as Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls, met for purposes not specifically related to the library at seven branch libraries in Boston; none of the independent libraries served as meeting places for groups of children. Finally, all of Boston's libraries provided

space for exhibitions of children's art while only one independent library did likewise.

Because of the slightly lower quality of children's book collections in Boston's branch libraries, the author assumed that the quality of their lending service, reference service, and advisory service was slightly lower than that at independent public libraries; in terms of group services, however, the branches were better than the independent libraries, for they provided a larger number of activities.

Special services for young adults--i.e., persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen--were supplied to a limited degree by all of the libraries visited. In all stationary outlets of the Boston Public Library, as well as in the independent libraries, special areas were set aside for young adult materials. As for services, little distinction was made between services for young adults and services for adults, so that these two groups may be thought of as a unit.

The adults and young adults using one of the branch libraries in Boston were able to obtain many of the books that were not available in the local outlet from the large collections of the central library or from one of the other branches through interdepartmental loan service, which was offered to borrowers without charge. Similarly,

users of the main library in any independent municipality in Massachusetts were able to secure many items that were not in the library they visited through interlibrary loan service made possible by the Division of Library Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education and by other cooperative libraries; shipping charges were often paid by the individual borrowers.

Table 35 shows that the twenty-six stationary branches in Boston sent to the Branch Issue Department in the central library for about 1,400 to 7,560 items each during the year ended June 30, 1963. Three independent public librarians who were interviewed estimated that they made from five to 2,500 annual requests for interlibrary loans, as Table 36 indicates. Based upon the limited data available, it seems that the individual branch libraries made many more requests for loans from other libraries than the independent public libraries did. The heavier use of this service by patrons in branches could be attributed primarily to the demonstrated relative inferiority of branch collections for adults and young adults;² as a result of their deficiencies, branch libraries required larger supplements from other libraries than independent libraries did. Another reason for the greater use of interdepartmental loan service was that loans within the Boston Public Library system were usually

TABLE 35

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF SPECIFIC SERVICES PROVIDED FOR ADULTS AND YOUNG
ADULTS BY STATIONARY OUTLETS OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

Outlet	No. of Requests for Inter- depart- mental Loans	No. of Planned Reading Pro- grams Pre- pared	No. of Book- lists Pre- pared	No. of Space Group Meetings Art Groups	No. of Times Pro- vided for	No. of Li- brary- Spon- sored Groups	No. of Book- talks Pro- vided	No. of Lecture Pro- grams Pro- vided	No. of Panel Dis- cus- sions Held
Adams Street branch	2,800	--	--	4	3	1	--	1	--
Allston branch	5,600	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Brighton branch	1,960	--	--	--	6	1	--	20	--
Charlestown branch	5,600	--	1	12	1	1	--	5	--
Codman Square branch	4,760	--	--	4	8	--	--	1	--
Connolly branch	4,200	--	--	60	2	--	1	--	--
Dorchester branch	4,760	--	--	--	3	1	5	16	2
East Boston branch	2,800	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	--
Egleston Square branch	2,240	3	9	10	5	2	11	6	2
Faneuil branch	1,960	--	--	--	2	--	14	--	--
Hyde Park branch	7,000	8	--	10	3	2	8	14	--
Jamaica Plain branch	5,600	--	--	--	1	1	4	1	--
Lower Mills branch	4,760	--	--	--	2	1	1	1	--
Mattapan branch	3,360	--	--	6	3	3	2	23	--
Memorial branch	1,400	--	5	--	3	--	--	--	--

(continued)

TABLE 35 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Requests for Inter-departmental Loans	No. of Reading Programs prepared	No. of Times Book lists prepared	No. of Space vided for Group Meetings	No. of Li-brary Spon-sored Groups	No. of Book-talks Pro-grams vided ^b	No. of Lecture Pro-grams Pro-grams vided ^b	No. of Panel Dis-cussions Held
Mount Bowdoin branch	1,400	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Mount Pleasant branch	1,400	--	--	--	1	4	--	--
North End branch	1,680	--	--	--	6	1	2	1
Orient Heights branch	2,800	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Parker Hill branch	1,400	2	--	3	1	3	--	--
Roslindale branch	7,560	--	--	25	1	2	5	--
South Boston branch	3,360	--	NA	80	1	6	3	2
South End branch	2,240	--	--	8	1	1	--	--
Uphams Corner branch	2,520	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Washington Village branch	2,240	--	1	--	1	1	--	--
West Roxbury branch	6,160	--	30	60	3	4	1	--
Central library	NA	85	125	--	12	40	20	30

(continued)

TABLE 35 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Musical Programs Recorded	No. of Film Shows Pre- sented	No. of Visits to or by Groups for Purposes of		No. of Volumes for Deposit by Collec- tions
			Orientation to Groups	Instruction to Groups	
	Live		to Groups	to Groups	
Adams Street branch	--	--	--	--	680
Allston branch	--	--	3	--	--
Brighton branch	--	1	--	--	--
Charlestown branch	--	1	5	3	11
Codman Square branch	--	2	--	--	1,700
Connolly branch	--	8	--	--	--
Dorchester branch	--	--	9	--	--
East Boston branch	--	--	8	--	--
Egleston Square branch	--	8	6	2	680
Faneuil branch	--	--	24	--	--
Hyde Park branch	--	--	--	1	--
Jamaica Plain branch	--	--	50	--	720
Lower Mills branch	--	--	1	--	--
Mattapan branch	2	2	15	--	--
Memorial branch	--	--	2	2	--
Mount Bowdoin branch	--	--	--	--	--
Mount Pleasant branch	--	--	5	2	300

(continued)

TABLE 35 (continued)

Outlet	No. of Musical Programs		No. of Film Show- ings	No. of Visits to or by Groups for				No. of Volumes for Deposit Collec- tions	
	Live	Record- ed		Purposes of		Both			
				to Groups	by Groups	to Groups	by Groups		
North End branch	1	--	8	11	--	1	--	4	--
Orient Heights branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parker Hill branch	3	--	17	1	--	--	--	--	--
Roslindale branch	--	--	17	7	6	--	1	16	--
South Boston branch	--	1	56	30	--	--	2	--	22
South End branch	1	--	--	10	2	--	--	--	150
Uphams Corner branch	--	--	--	1	--	--	6	--	200
Washington Village branch	--	--	8	14	--	--	--	--	--
West Roxbury branch	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Central library	--	175	144	10	25	--	--	--	NA

NA = Not Available

^aComputed by multiplying the estimated daily averages by 280, the approximate number of open days per year for branch libraries.^bExcludes booktalks given as part of group visits.^cThese are mutually exclusive categories.

TABLE 36

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF SPECIFIC SERVICES PROVIDED FOR ADULTS AND YOUNG ADULTS
BY THE MAIN LIBRARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

Municipality	No. of Requests for Inter-library Loans	No. of Planned Reading Programs Presented	No. of Times Li-		No. of Book-Lists Prepared	No. of Space Provided for Group Meetings	No. of Pro-grammed Meetings	No. of Li-brary Spon-sored Groups	No. of Lecture No. of Panel		No. of Dis-cussions Held
			brary-	brary-					Book-talks	Pro-grams	
Framingham	50	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	9	--
Lexington	2,500	--	6	90	12	--	--	--	--	6	--
Malden	NA	4	7	25	12	1	1	1	4	6	--
New Bedford	5	--	4	200	2	--	--	--	--	--	--

Municipality	No. of Musical Programs Recorded	No. of Film Show-ings Pre-sented	No. of Visits to or by Groups for		No. of Volumes for Deposit Collections
			Orientation to Groups	Purposes of Instruction to Groups	
Framingham	--	--	--	--	--
Lexington	6	--	13	--	1,200
Malden	--	--	4	--	NA
New Bedford	--	--	4	--	--

NA = Not Available

^aExcludes booktalks given as part of group visits.

^bThese are mutually exclusive categories.

faster and less costly to arrange than interlibrary loans between independent libraries. An interdepartmental delivery service operated daily in Boston.

Interdepartmental loan service was far from perfect, for less than half of the approximately 95,000 items requested during 1962 from the Branch Issue Department were sent to the branches seeking them.³ Some of this failure to fill requests was due to the fact that such materials as periodicals and reference books were not lent from one department to another. Because they could not borrow all that they may have desired from other libraries, branches had to have their own adequate collections to provide high quality library service to users--i.e., collections comparable to those in independent municipal libraries in Massachusetts serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons.

All public libraries visited provided adults and young adults with lending service and reserve book service. There were no formal reading records for guidance purposes and no reader interest files linked to the reserve book service in any of the outlets studied. As Tables 35 and 36 indicate, there was little development of planned reading programs for individuals at any of the libraries, with the exception of the central library in Boston, to which Bostonians were often referred by the branches; during the year ended June 30, 1963, it was estimated that the readers

advisor for adults prepared reading programs for fifty individuals while the readers advisor for young adults developed reading lists for thirty-five teenagers, the combined figure being shown in Table 35.

Reference service was offered to adults and young adults at all libraries visited. No comparable statistics were available for the outlets in Boston and elsewhere. Since the quality of reference service depended upon the quality of nonfiction collections for adults and young adults, the author assumes that the service provided in stationary branches of the Boston Public Library was of a lower level than that available at the central library in Boston and at the central libraries in the four Massachusetts municipalities ranging in population from about 20,000 to 100,000 persons, since the relative inferiority of branch collections of adult and young adult nonfiction has been demonstrated in the chapter on the quality of library collections. Photocopying service was not offered at any Boston branch; Framingham Town Library lacked it, too, but it was offered at the central library in Boston and the other three independent libraries.

Reading guidance was provided to adults and young adults at all libraries visited. Comparable statistics were not available on the amount of service given in every library outlet studied. Although lists of new accessions

were compiled by nearly all libraries, few booklists for groups of adults and young adults were prepared at any of the libraries, except for the central library in Boston, as shown in Tables 35 and 36; the readers advisors for adults and young adults developed a total of 125 lists, seventy-five for adults and fifty for young adults, while the largest number produced at a branch was thirty and the largest number produced at an independent library was seven.

All library agencies visited reported some participation in community activities, ranging from attendance at meetings of community groups to contributing articles to local newspapers. Lists of community organizations and agencies, materials dealing with local historical events, information on local educational, cultural, and vocational opportunities, civil service announcements, and program planning advisory service for leaders of community groups were available at all public libraries studied, both in Boston and elsewhere.

Further involvement of libraries in community life was shown by the fact that twelve of the twenty-six branch libraries in Boston and all of the independent libraries provided free meeting space for adult and young adult groups in the communities they served, as indicated by Tables 35 and 36. Similarly, all of the branches and

three of the four independent public libraries exhibited the work of local artists.

Group services provided for adults and young adults included library-sponsored groups, such as Friends of the Library, mothers clubs, groups for senior citizens, Great Books discussion groups, young adult councils, and an art society; booktalks; lectures, usually by subject specialists from outside the library; panel discussions; musical programs, either live or recorded; and film showings, as listed in Tables 35 and 36. Half of the branches in Boston sponsored groups at the same time that half of the independent libraries did; the variety of library-sponsored groups was greater in Boston because each outlet had different groups. Seventeen branches presented booktalks for adults and young adults, as compared with two of the four independent libraries; the largest number of booktalks given during the year ended June 30, 1964, in any library visited was less than fifteen, as shown in the tables. With regard to lectures, half of the branches scheduled them while three of the four independent libraries did, the highest frequency for branch libraries being twenty-three per year and the highest frequency for independent libraries being nine per year. Four branches reported holding no more than two panel discussions each during the year, but none of the independent libraries held any.

While only one independent library scheduled concerts, five branches sponsored musical programs, both live and recorded. At none of the four independent libraries were film showings presented for adults and young adults, although films were incorporated into the lecture series at one of the independent libraries; during the year ended June 30, 1963, eleven of the branches in Boston scheduled from one to twenty film programs for these age groups while the central library had four shows a day, one day a week, eight months a year, for a total of 144 showings a year.

Group orientation and instruction in use of the library and library materials played a smaller role in the workload of staff serving adults and young adults than in the workload of children's librarians because high school and college students often received orientation and instruction from high school and college librarians rather than from public librarians. In the case of adults not attending schools, only those belonging to community groups had the opportunity to obtain group orientation and instruction--and these groups often lacked the time and/or the inclination.

As Table 35 shows, twenty of the twenty-six branches in Boston supplied some orientation to adult and young adult groups, with eight of the branches providing some

instruction sessions, too; the central library arranged orientation tours and some visits by staff to community groups, but no instruction in the use of the library and library materials was given. Of the four independent libraries, as depicted in Table 36, one furnished no orientation or instruction to groups of adults and young adults, two provided only orientation, and one supplied both orientation and instruction. When instruction was given, high school classes were the only groups involved. On the basis of the limited data gathered, the typical branch library appeared to be providing more group orientation and instruction than the typical independent library.

In addition to these services, eight branches and the central library in Boston, as well as three of the four independent libraries, reported that they deposited collections of books at nursing homes, settlement houses, and homes for the aged. Estimates of the number of volumes supplied to groups as deposits in the course of a year are shown in Tables 35 and 36.

The reader services provided for adults, young adults, and children by the branch libraries in Boston and the main libraries in the four Massachusetts municipalities with about 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants differ in terms of the range of services and the quality of services.

When the services are dichotomized into those that depend heavily upon the book collections--such as circulation, reference, and reading guidance--and those that may be provided without extensive book stocks--such as story hours, audio-visual programs, and orientation--the differences between the branches and the independent libraries become apparent. Branch libraries supply a wider range of services not specifically dependent upon the book collections than do independent libraries, although all branches do not furnish the same services; in terms of quality, there seems to be no significant difference. With regard to services that depend heavily upon the book collections, the range of such services provided by small public libraries in Boston and elsewhere is comparable; in terms of quality, however, the author assumes that branch services have to be inferior to the services of independent public libraries that depend heavily upon the book collections because of the relative inadequacy of branch holdings, which was demonstrated in Chapters VII and VIII.

CHAPTER X

USE PATTERNS IN STATIONARY BRANCH LIBRARIES IN BOSTON

In spite of the shortcomings of attendance data, circulation figures, and reference statistics--which were discussed in the chapter dealing with methodology--an examination was made of available attendance, circulation, and reference information to determine use patterns in stationary branch libraries.

A survey of attendance was conducted by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services in each of the twenty-six branches between October 15 and October 31 (in the case of all branch libraries except one, which terminated the study on October 27, and three other branches, which collected data through November 3), 1962. The number of patrons present every hour on the half-hour during what was assumed to be a representative fifteen-day period was recorded; it was thought that the hourly spot checks reflected the total attendance picture. Subsequent visits to branch libraries in the spring of 1963 indicated that the attendance reported in the survey was probably overstated, since librarians sometimes reported the number

of patrons entering the libraries throughout the hour rather than the number actually present on the half-hour; nevertheless, the survey data were analyzed. Statistics by branches are shown as Appendix XII to this study.

With the exception of one branch, all stationary branch libraries were closed to the public on Monday and Thursday mornings. Three of the branches conducted group programs--class visits, preschool story hours, and meetings of mothers groups--while barring the general public on closed mornings, but the other closed units admitted no patrons whatsoever. Disregarding Saturday mornings, on the three weekday mornings when all branches were open to the public, there were typically fewer than fifteen patrons present at any one time, as shown in Table 37; between nine and ten o'clock, there were usually fewer than five users.

In the afternoons, attendance rose sharply, as depicted graphically in Figure 8, after schools were closed for the day; during the peak period between three and four o'clock, attendance averaged sixty-two, or more than five times the highest typical morning attendance of twelve. After dropping off during the dinner hour, attendance again rose in the evening, reaching the typical high of twenty-eight, or less than half of the afternoon peak.

Although the figures in Table 37 and Figure 8 do not distinguish between types of users by age group, data

TABLE 37

MEAN NUMBER OF PATRONS IN STATIONARY BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, OCTOBER 15-31, 1962,^a BY DAYS
OF THE WEEK AND BY HOURS OF THE DAY^b

Day	Hour													
	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30		
Monday					10	24	66	54	18	20	30	21		
Tuesday	4	12	7	7	11	25	65	49	16	20	30	20		
Wednesday	5	9	8	6	8	22	64	47	15	15	24	17		
Thursday					10	26	73	48	17	17	28	18		
Friday	3	14	11	6	10	17	44	33	11					
Saturday	7	17	24	14										

^aIn East Boston branch library, the study was terminated on October 27; and in Allston, Mount Bowdoin, and South End branch libraries, it was continued through November 3.

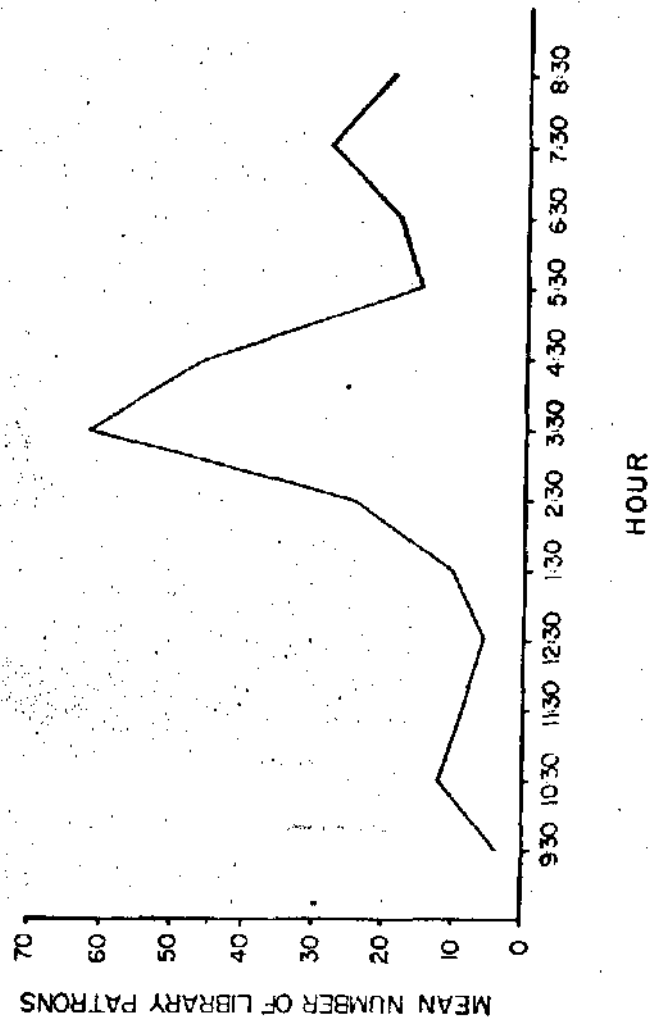
^bMeans are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

Figure 8

Mean number of patrons in stationary branch libraries of the Boston Public Library on a typical weekdays during the period from October 15 through October 31, 1962, by hours of the day.

^aData for Saturdays were omitted and closed hours were excluded from the computations.

^bIn East Boston branch library, the study was terminated on October 27; and in Allston, Mount Bowdoin, and South End branch libraries, it was continued through November 3.



provided by four of the twenty-six stationary branches did separate adults, young adults, and children into separate categories. From this information, and from all-day visits made in the spring of 1963, it is apparent that the morning users of branch libraries were principally adults, except when class visits to the library or preschool story hours were scheduled; in the morning hours, elderly persons and housewives were frequently observed browsing and reading without the aid of library staff.

During the afternoon hours, the principal users of branch libraries were children, the ratio of children to young adults to adults during the peak period being about eight to three to two. The amount of professional assistance sought by users seemed to be directly related to school assignments, students without specific assignments doing more browsing on their own. Adult users during afternoon hours made few requests for professional assistance.

Seventeen of the twenty-six branch libraries were open four evenings a week and the rest--with one exception--were open two evenings a week. During evening hours, the children's service areas in many branches were closed; in the branches where they were open, use by children was generally small when compared to adult and young adult use. In many units, youngsters were observed using the libraries

as study halls. Typically, the ratio of adults to young adults in branch libraries during evening hours was about four to three.

On the basis of attendance data alone, it seems fair to conclude that the typical weekday morning in a stationary branch library was characterized by a lack of requests for personal service from patrons, unless a group program had attracted users. A typical Saturday morning, however, was different because schools were not in session and many businesses were closed. As Table 37 reveals, more patrons visited branch libraries on Saturday mornings than on any other mornings. Saturday mornings were typically as busy as Wednesday evenings, the peak number of patrons at any one time not exceeding twenty-four; the big difference was that the users were predominantly children rather than adults and young adults. Observations in branch libraries revealed that children seem to demand more personal assistance from professional staff than any other age group.

Circulation figures for 1961 indicated that the stationary branches in Boston lent 2,152,523 of the 3,040,616 books circulated by the library system as a whole; branch loans for home use amounted to nearly seventy-one percent of the total annual circulation. The median branch circulation was 73,206, with the range from

36,152 to 169,016, as Table 38 reveals. On a per capita basis, the branch circulation figures varied from 1.2 to 5.9, with a median of 3.4.

As a comparison, all of the free public libraries in Massachusetts serving populations of from 20,000 to 100,000 persons lent between 75,924 and 857,222 volumes in 1961, with a median of 286,915; on a per capita basis, the median was 7.2 and the range was from 1.9 to 16.1. The median circulation in 1961 for all libraries in municipalities of between 20,000 and 30,000 population was 216,387, with the range from 79,801 to 445,566; these libraries lent between 3.9 and 16.1 volumes per capita, with a median of 8.6 volumes per capita. It seems that the independent libraries circulated, on the average, more than three times as many books as the typical branch; on a per capita basis, this amounted to more than twice as many volumes as the average branch lent. Data for the independent libraries are shown in Table 39.

Circulation data were not collected by agencies of the Boston Public Library according to the age groups of the borrowers--i.e., adults, young adults, and children. Statistics by age groups have been obtained by counting the number of items circulated on each of the three types of borrowers cards during what were considered to be representative periods: July 25-30, 1960, January 23-28,

TABLE 38

CIRCULATION IN STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1961, BY BRANCH AND ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

Branch Library	Circulation	Estimated Population Served (1960)	Volumes Circulated per Capita
Adams Street	126,492	21,615	5.9
Allston	63,748	21,984	2.9
Brighton	77,440	30,108	2.6
Charlestown	68,972	20,147	3.4
Codman Square	138,494	26,100	5.3
Connolly	82,494	21,449	3.8
Dorchester	64,895	25,029	2.6
East Boston	54,890	29,164	1.9
Egleston Square	105,905	24,587	4.3
Faneuil	55,525	12,191	4.6
Hyde Park	106,747	33,123	3.2
Jamaica Plain	81,963	18,605	4.4
Lower Mills	63,530	13,892	4.6
Mattapan	123,193	30,034	4.1
Memorial	42,384	23,415	1.8
Mount Bowdoin	58,164	22,282	2.6
Mount Pleasant	41,752	27,092	1.5
North End	36,152	11,970	3.0
Orient Heights	43,175	13,762	3.1
Parker Hill	51,455	22,989	2.2
Roslindale	169,016	36,289	4.7
South Boston	134,376	33,859	4.0
South End	38,239	32,899	1.2
Uphams Corner	96,252	28,377	3.4
Washington Village	78,270	16,359	4.8
West Roxbury	149,000	25,328	5.9
Median	73,206	24,001	3.4

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

TABLE 39

CIRCULATION IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS
SERVING POPULATIONS FROM 20,000 TO 100,000 FOR 1961,
BY MUNICIPALITY AND ON A PER CAPITA BASIS^a

Municipality	Circulation	Population Served (1960)	Volumes Circulated per Capita
Arlington	454,026	49,953	9.1
Attleboro	177,014	27,118	6.5
Belmont	286,915	28,715	10.0
Beverly	335,221	36,108	9.3
Braintree	321,700	31,069	10.4
Brockton	458,953	72,813	6.3
Brookline	388,138	54,044	7.2
Chelsea	87,784	33,749	2.6
Chicopee	262,141	61,553	4.3
Danvers	122,736	21,926	5.6
Dedham	194,718	23,869	8.2
Fall River	297,744	99,942	3.0
Fitchburg	269,854	43,021	6.3
Framingham	456,531	44,526	10.3
Haverhill	258,884	46,346	5.6
Holyoke	284,772	52,689	5.4
Lawrence	236,653	70,933	3.3
Leominster	152,963	27,929	5.5
Lexington	445,566	27,691	16.1
Lowell	696,848	92,107	7.6
Lynn	506,963	94,478	5.4
Malden	386,428	57,676	6.7
Medford	324,739	64,971	5.0
Melrose	265,376	29,619	9.0
Milton	275,519	26,375	10.4
Needham	283,513	25,793	11.0
Newton	857,222	92,384	9.3
Norwood	205,390	24,898	8.2
Peabody	148,359	32,202	4.6
Pittsfield	484,908	57,879	8.4
Quincy	792,787	87,409	9.1
Revere	75,924	40,080	1.9
Salem	133,477	39,211	3.4
Saugus	99,593	20,666	4.8
Somerville	457,574	94,697	4.8

(continued)

TABLE 39 (continued)

Municipality	Circulation	Population Served (1960)	Volumes Circulated per Capita
Taunton	379,290	41,132	9.2
Wakefield	227,384	24,295	9.4
Waltham	468,922	55,413	8.5
Watertown	297,667	39,092	7.6
Wellesley	295,412	26,071	11.3
West Springfield	127,112	24,924	5.1
Westfield	292,041	26,302	11.1
Winthrop	79,801	20,303	3.9
Median	286,915	39,211	7.2

*Six municipalities in this population range had more than one independent library and one other town provided no municipal appropriation to the library; these seven were omitted from this table to avoid errors due to inclusion of incomparable data.

Source: Data from Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Library Extension. Seventy-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1962. [Boston, 1963] pp. 16-21.

1961, April 24-29, 1961, July 22-27, 1962, January 21-26, 1963, and April 22-27, 1963; because of blurred film records, "equivalent weeks" were substituted in some cases. Although the type of borrower's card used did not necessarily indicate the age group of the borrower because, for example, all members of a family might have used the same card, it was assumed that the type of borrower's card used was a rough measure of the age group of the borrower.

It was found that during the summer period, about forty-four percent of the books lent were borrowed on adult cards, fifteen percent on young adult cards, and forty-one percent on children's cards, as shown by Table 40, which is based upon data compiled by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services (shown as Appendix X to this study). During the winter period, about thirty-six percent of the books issued were circulated on adult cards, fourteen percent on young adult cards, and fifty percent on children's cards, while during the spring period, about thirty-seven percent were lent on adult cards, thirteen percent on young adult cards, and fifty percent on children's cards. In the course of the school year, children probably borrowed half of the books circulated by stationary branches of the Boston Public Library; during the summer, adults replaced children as the principal borrowers, while the rate of young adult circulation

TABLE 40

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF BOOKS CIRCULATED ON ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND CHILDREN'S CARDS BY STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, BY TIME PERIODS

Time Period	Median Percentage of Books Issued on Adult Cards	Median Percentage of Books Issued on Young Adult Cards	Median Percentage of Books Issued on Children's Cards	Total Percentage ^a
July 25-30, 1960	46.8	14.4	39.7	100.9
July 22-27, 1962	40.5	16.0	42.5	99.0
Average	43.7	15.2	41.1	100.0
January 23-28, 1961	37.0	14.5	49.5	101.0
January 21-26, 1963	35.5	13.0	50.5	99.0
Average	36.3	13.8	50.0	100.1
April 24-29, 1961	39.0	13.0	48.3	100.3
April 22-27, 1963	34.0	13.2	51.6	99.0
Average	36.5	13.1	50.1	99.7

^aAll figures in these columns do not equal 100.0 percent because of rounding errors and the fact that values in the other columns were computed independently of each other.

Source: Data from Appendix K.

varied by only a few percentage points.

At the same time that the survey of attendance was being conducted in branches of the Boston Public Library, a count was being made of the number of questions asked at public service desks. A form devised by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services (shown as Appendix VIII to this study) divided "reference" questions into (1) those answered in less than ten minutes, (2) those answered in between ten and thirty minutes, and (3) those that required more than thirty minutes of working time; there were also spaces in which to indicate whether requests were filled or unfilled. Questions of "book selection" were divided into (1) simple author location, (2) subject list consultation, and (3) advisory service, including preparation of reading lists. On the form there were also spaces in which to indicate whether the card catalog was consulted through author, title, or subject approaches and whether information was given over the telephone. On visits to branches, librarians reported that they found the data form difficult to use with the result that the data obtained may lack reliability.

As Table 41 shows, the median number of questions submitted during a "typical week"--i.e., the average of three weeks, October 15-31, 1962--at stationary branch libraries in Boston was 403.4, with the range from 217.8

TABLE 41

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED DURING A TYPICAL WEEK^a IN
STATIONARY BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC
LIBRARY, BY TYPE OF QUESTION AND DESK AT
WHICH QUESTION WAS ASKED

Branch Library	Number of Reference and Reading Guidance Questions Asked			
	Adult	Young Adult	Children	Total
Adams Street	131.3	78.6	175.9	385.8
Allston	43.4	136.0	138.1	317.5
Brighton	37.0	21.7	59.9	118.6
Charlestown	36.5	96.4	124.7	257.6
Codman Square	177.3	121.5	268.3	567.1
Connolly	77.8	39.0	84.2	201.0
Dorchester	133.3	151.0	72.2	356.5
East Boston	67.5	94.0	44.0	205.5
Egleston Square	52.0	67.5	100.7	220.2
Faneuil	7.8	44.9	69.0	121.7
Hyde Park ^b				164.9
Jamaica Plain	34.8	37.0	70.2	142.0
Lower Mills	43.3	29.2	79.2	151.7
Mattapan	41.5	71.9	47.9	161.3
Memorial	119.7	115.1	393.3	628.1
Mount Bowdoin	47.6	59.7	104.6	211.9
Mount Pleasant	28.8	53.5	44.4	126.7
North End	60.1	101.0	43.0	204.1
Orient Heights	5.5	12.6	18.7	36.8
Parker Hill	23.6	20.6	100.3	144.5
Roslindale	23.1	62.1	75.3	160.5
South Boston	29.3	75.0	63.6	167.9
South End	53.2	20.9	39.9	114.0
Uphams Corner	25.7	44.1	81.1	150.9
Washington Village	36.4	78.5	63.8	178.7
West Roxbury	94.9	88.7	75.3	258.9
Total ^c	1,431.4	1,720.5	2,437.6	5,754.4
Median	43.3	67.5	75.3	173.3

(continued)

TABLE 41 (continued)

Branch Library	Number of Other Types of Questions Asked			Total
	Adult	Young Adult	Children	
Adams Street	43.6	49.0	610.6	703.2
Allston	30.7	84.1	153.6	268.4
Brighton	40.5	34.2	139.1	213.8
Charlestown	13.0	39.2	143.9	196.1
Codman Square	115.6	118.3	395.1	629.0
Connolly	133.2	71.0	267.5	471.7
Dorchester	37.2	59.8	46.4	143.4
East Boston	41.0	43.0	140.0	224.0
Egleston Square	37.2	73.0	220.5	330.7
Faneuil	20.1	33.0	150.8	203.9
Hyde Park ^b				191.9
Jamaica Plain	37.5	47.7	78.3	163.5
Lower Mills	30.2	31.0	173.0	234.2
Mattapan	63.1	48.6	147.8	259.5
Memorial	83.0	123.2	293.2	499.4
Mount Bowdoin	15.8	32.6	56.6	105.0
Mount Pleasant	10.1	42.4	42.4	94.9
North End	17.2	40.7	41.5	99.4
Orient Heights	13.6	35.1	132.3	181.0
Parker Hill	24.9	14.2	66.2	105.3
Roslindale	80.6	97.1	300.6	478.3
South Boston	26.5	56.8	321.8	405.1
South End	42.0	23.5	38.4	103.9
Uphams Corner	44.3	60.1	117.1	221.5
Washington Village	20.6	50.6	68.3	139.5
West Roxbury	117.7	157.8	121.9	397.4
Total ^c	1,139.2	1,466.0	4,266.9	7,064.0
Median	37.2	48.6	140.0	217.7

(continued)

TABLE 41 (continued)

Branch Library	Total Number of Questions Asked			
	Adult	Young Adult	Children	Total
Adams Street	174.9	127.6	786.5	1,089.0
Allston	74.1	220.1	291.7	585.9
Brighton	77.5	55.9	199.0	332.4
Charlestown	49.5	135.6	268.6	453.7
Codman Square	292.9	239.8	663.4	1,196.1
Connolly	211.0	110.0	351.7	672.7
Dorchester	170.5	210.8	118.6	499.9
East Boston	108.5	137.0	184.0	429.5
Egleston Square	89.2	140.5	321.2	550.9
Faneuil	27.9	77.9	219.8	325.6
Hyde Park ^b				356.8
Jamaica Plain	72.3	84.7	148.5	305.5
Lower Mills	73.5	60.2	252.2	385.9
Mattapan	104.6	120.5	195.7	420.8
Memorial	202.7	238.3	686.5	1,127.5
Mount Bowdoin	63.4	92.3	161.2	316.9
Mount Pleasant	38.9	95.9	86.8	221.6
North End	77.3	141.7	84.5	303.5
Orient Heights	19.1	47.7	151.0	217.8
Parker Hill	48.5	34.8	166.5	249.8
Roslindale	103.7	159.2	375.9	638.8
South Boston	55.8	131.8	385.4	573.0
South End	95.2	44.4	78.3	217.9
Uphams Corner	70.0	104.2	198.2	372.4
Washington Village	57.0	129.1	132.1	318.2
West Roxbury	212.6	246.5	197.2	656.3
Total ^c	2,570.6	3,186.5	6,704.5	12,818.4
Median	77.3	127.6	198.2	403.4

^aAverage of three weeks, October 15-31, 1962.

^bData by desk not available.

^cTotals for adult desk plus young adult desk plus children's desk do not equal totals for all desks because Hyde Park branch did not furnish data by age groups.

to 1,196.1. The median number of weekly questions answered at adult service points was 77.3, with the range from 19.1 to 292.9; the median number at young adult service points was 127.6, with the range from 34.8 to 246.5; and the median number at children's service points was 198.2, with the range from 78.3 to 786.5. Of the questions presented, 19.2 percent were asked at adult service desks, 31.6 percent at young adult service desks, and 49.1 percent at children's service desks.

When the questions were divided into those which the author assumes usually require professional assistance to be answered--i.e., those in the categories of reference and advisory service requests on the data form--and those that it is assumed may be answered by nonprofessional staff--i.e., those involving the location of specific books by author or title--it was found that of the 12,818.4 questions submitted during a "typical week" at all stationary branches, 5,754.4 questions, or about forty-four percent, were probably requests for professional service, while the rest might have been answered by clerks. With regard to questions thought to require professional assistance, the median number at adult service points was 43.3, with the range from 5.5 to 177.3; the median number at young adult desks was 67.5, with the range from 12.6 to 151; and the median number at children's service points

was 75.3, with the range from 18.7 to 268.3. For all reference and advisory questions, the median was 173.3 per week, with the range from 36.8 to 628.1. Not only did children appear to ask the most questions, but they appeared to ask the most questions requiring professional assistance.

On the basis of attendance statistics, circulation figures, and a count of questions asked by patrons, children are the principal users of the branches of the Boston Public Library. The central library at Copley Square is predominantly a library for adults; less than ten percent of the books borrowed from the central library are issued on children's cards.

During National Library Week, April 8-14, 1962, Bostonians visiting their neighborhood libraries were asked to fill out a "Library-User Questionnaire," which did not have to be signed and which consisted largely of multiple-choice questions. The purpose of the form (shown as Appendix XI to this study), which was for adults only, was to indicate what the needs and interests of users of the neighborhood libraries were, so that better service might be provided. These questionnaires were not distributed to the public in a manner which was intended to yield a random distribution; therefore, generalizing from the responses is questionable. Nevertheless, the

completed questionnaires were analyzed to shed some light on the question of library use. At all branches, some patrons reported that they used other libraries in addition to the neighborhood library they were visiting; they were willing to travel to find the materials they needed.¹

From January 19 to February 8, 1959, the Boston Public Library surveyed the people entering the central library at Copley Square and the Kirstein business branch to determine the extent of nonresident use of the Division of Reference and Research Services. A random sample of the users was not obtained in this study because there were many people who completed more than one questionnaire. The results of this survey nevertheless indicated that over thirty percent of the users traveled from sections of Boston beyond Back Bay, the section in which the central library is situated, while another fifty percent of the users resided outside the Boston city limits. Of the respondents to the questionnaire, about half reported that they used the central library because they believed it to be the only location of desired information.²

In summation, the central library in Boston is the only public library in the city that serves primarily adults; young adults who are serious students must use it, too. Adults and young adults are willing to travel for high quality collections and services. The stationary

branches are principally children's libraries; the collections for adults and young adults constitute little more than browsing collections.

On typical mornings when group programs are not scheduled, only a handful of browsers use the branch libraries. In the afternoons, school children are predominant among the patrons, asking many questions and borrowing heavily. During evening hours, adults and young adults visit branch libraries--the former group most frequently to browse and borrow books and the latter group most frequently to do school assignments and to socialize --as all-day observations in branches have shown. Sufficient use data from independent public libraries serving populations of 20,000 to 100,000 persons were not available for purposes of comparison.

CHAPTER XI

STAFFING PATTERNS IN STATIONARY BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

In terms of full-time equivalents, as of December 31, 1961, the stationary branch libraries in Boston had an average staff of about seven employees, excluding maintenance workers. Of the seven employees, as Table 42 indicates, three were classified as professional librarians (although not all professional librarians in the Boston Public Library had received academic training in library service), one was in the pre-professional category, and three were classified as nonprofessional library employees -- half of them full-time library assistants and half of them part-time library aides. The number of professional staff members in the twenty-six stationary branches ranged from two to six, the number of pre-professional staff from none to three, and the number of library assistants and library aides (in full-time equivalents) from one to six.

The ratio of professional librarians to other library employees, excluding maintenance workers, as of December 31, 1961, was typically three to four in branch

TABLE 42
DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLIOTHECAL STAFF IN BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC
LIBRARY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961, BY PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL
CLASSES (IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS)

Branch Library	No. of Profes- sional Librarians	No. of Pre-Pro- fessional Librarians	Total Profes- sional Staff	No. of Library Assistants	No. of Library Aides	Total Nonpro- fessional Staff	Total Staff
Adams Street	3	1	4	3	1.6	4.6	8.6
Allston	4	-	4	1	1.1	2.1	6.1
Brighton	3	-	3	2	1.2	3.2	6.2
Charlestown	3	1	4	2	1	3	7
Codman Square	3	2	5	2	1.7	3.7	8.7
Connolly	3	3	6	1	1.4	2.4	7.4
Dorchester	2	.4	2.4	1	1.7	3.7	7.1
East Boston	3	-	3	2	1.7	3.7	6.7
Egleston Square	3	2	5	2	2.1	4.1	9.1
Faneuil	4	-	4	-	1.8	1.8	5.8
Hyde Park	3	1	4	2	1.7	3.7	7.7
Jamaica Plain	4	1	5	1	1.6	2.6	7.6
Lower Mills	3	1	4	-	1.5	1.5	5.5
Mattepan	4	1	5	2	2	4	9
Memorial	3	1	4	1	1.1	2.1	5.1
Mount Bowdoin	2	-	2	2	1.7	3.7	6.7
Mount Pleasant	2 ^a	1	3	-	1.4	1.4	4.4
North End	3	2	5	-	1.3	1.3	6.3
Orient Heights	2	-	2	1	1.3	2.3	4.3

(continued)

TABLE 42 (continued)

Branch Library	No. of Pro- fessional Librar- ians	No. of Pre-Pro- fessional Librar- ians	Total Pro- fessional Staff	No. of Library Assist- ants	No. of Library Aides	Total Nonpro- fessional Staff	Total Staff
Parker Hill	2	1	3	2	1.5	3.5	6.5
Roslindale	5	1	6	3	2.9	5.9	11.9
South Boston	5	1	6	1	1.6	2.6	8.6
South End	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
Uphams Corner	3	2	5	2	1.8	3.8	8.8
Washington Village	2	2	4	2	1.4	3.4	7.4
West Roxbury	5	1	6	1	2	3	9
Total	81	27.4	108.4	38	41.1	79.1	187.5
Mean	3.1	1.1	4.2	1.5	1.6	3.0	7.2

^aActually four were on the staff, of whom two were on terminal leave.

Source: Data from Division of Personnel, Boston Public Library.

libraries of the Boston Public Library. When pre-professional staff were placed in the same category as professional staff, the ratio became four to three. The fact that pre-professional employees were assigned the same duties as professional employees in the lower ranks permitted the consolidation of professional and pre-professional classes for purposes of analysis. As Table 42 shows, nonprofessional staff outnumbered professional staff at seven branch libraries while there were more professional staff than nonprofessional staff at nineteen neighborhood outlets.

Nonprofessional tasks, such as the accessioning of books, lettering, filing, typing, stamping of forms, the lending and checking-in of materials, the preparation of simple statistical reports, mending, the preparation of overdue records, shelving, and the reading of shelves, must be completed for a library to function properly. Because of a shortage of nonprofessional employees in branch libraries, it was necessary for professional staff to perform nonprofessional duties. On all-day visits to the branches made during the spring of 1963, librarians were observed doing work that clerks could have completed if they were available; professionals in some units were performing tasks identical to those being performed in other branch libraries by nonprofessional employees.

To have professional staff perform the same tasks as non-professional staff members is to waste professional skills.

In the previous chapter, it was demonstrated that little use was made of neighborhood outlets by the public during morning hours on weekdays unless group programs were scheduled. On all weekday mornings--whether the branches were open or closed to the public--staff were present, as shown in Table 43; data were collected--without a division being made between professional and nonprofessional staff--during the latter half of October, 1962, at the same time that the attendance and reference surveys were being conducted. The difference, in terms of the number of staff present, between an open morning and a closed morning was typically one bibliothecal employee.

Visits to branches on Monday and Thursday mornings when libraries were closed to the public revealed that staff used these mornings to perform duties that required absence from public service desks, such as preparation of overdue notices, mending, preparation of simple statistical reports, and accessioning of books; only three branch libraries scheduled class visits to the library or pre-school story hours and meetings of mothers groups for closed mornings. Since all of the activities carried on while branches were closed to the public could have been carried on during open hours--as they were in most

TABLE 43

MEAN NUMBER OF STAFF IN STATIONARY BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, OCTOBER 15-31, 1962,^a BY DAYS
OF THE WEEK AND BY HOURS OF THE DAY^b

Day	Hour													
	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30		
Monday	2	2	2	2	4	5	7	7	5	4	4	4		
Tuesday	3	3	3	3	3	5	8	8	5	4	4	4		
Wednesday	3	3	3	3	3	5	8	8	5	4	4	4		
Thursday	1	2	2	1	3	5	7	7	4	4	4	4		
Friday	3	4	4	2	2	4	7	7	5					
Saturday	5	5	5	5										

^aIn East Boston branch library, the study was terminated on October 27; and in Allston, Mount Bowdoin, and South End branch libraries, it was continued through November 3.

^bMeans are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

branches visited--assignment of staff to branches on closed mornings seemed unnecessary; the public would probably have received better service had the staff working on closed mornings been assigned to work during open hours.

Because users on open mornings were principally adults who sought no professional assistance, there appeared to be no reason for the scheduling of professional staff during these hours, unless group programs were planned for this age group. Although assigned to work morning hours, children's librarians did not have to be present for coverage since most youngsters were in school; children's workers could have been visiting classes during these hours.

As Figure 9 shows, on a typical weekday morning, the average branch staff consisted of three employees; spot checks at various branches in the spring of 1963 indicated that these three employees were usually two professionals and a library assistant. At 10:30 a.m., a peak hour, the ratio of patrons to staff was typically four to one and the ratio of patrons to librarians was six to one.

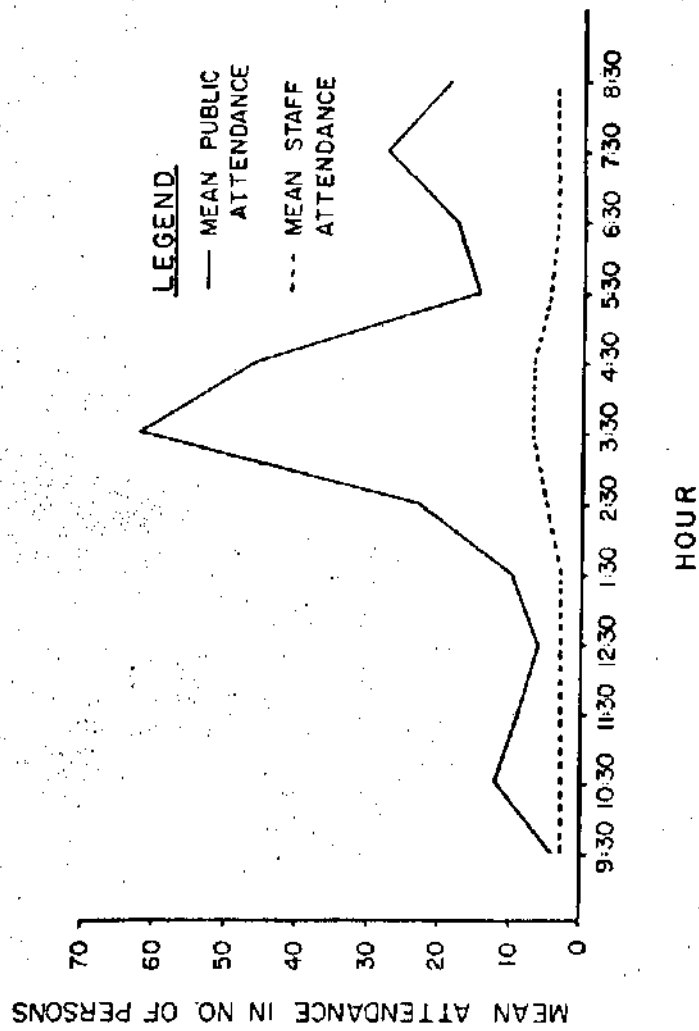
During the afternoon peak period, the average staff consisted of seven persons--three professionals, two library assistants, and two part-time library aides, according to spot checks. As Figure 9 indicates, the ratio of patrons to staff was about nine to one at that time and the ratio of patrons to librarians was nearly

Figure 9

Mean number of patrons and mean number of staff in stationary branch libraries of the Boston Public Library on a typical weekday during the period from October 15 through October 31, 1962, by hours of the day.

^aData for Saturdays were omitted and closed hours were excluded from the computations.

^bIn East Boston branch library, the study was terminated on October 27; and in Allston, Mount Bowdoin, and South End branch libraries, it was continued through November 3.



twenty-one to one.

In the evening, the average branch had four staff members; spot checks revealed that these were usually one professional, one library assistant, and two library aides. At 7:30 p.m., a peak hour, the patron-to-staff ratio was typically seven to one, as Figure 9 demonstrates, while the ratio of patrons to professionals was twenty-eight to one.

On Saturday mornings, the typical branch staff consisted of five persons, as shown in Table 43. Table 37 (on page 160) indicates that, on the average, the largest number of persons on Saturday mornings was twenty-four. Therefore, the ratio of patrons to staff was less than five to one. Since spot checks revealed that the staff consisted of one professional and four library aides in many branches, the ratio of patrons to professionals was twenty-four to one.

All-day observations in branch libraries showed that all employees, not only professional staff, were being under-utilized during slow hours. Clerks were seen sitting at charging desks reading novels while waiting for books to be charged out or returned. Part-time library aides were observed talking to their friends after having shelved the books that were returned. Librarians were observed drawing posters and cutting out paper decorations

for displays. If the libraries had been closed during these slow periods, the public would not have suffered greatly and the Boston Public Library would have been able to decrease its personnel budget.

The large number of professional staff in branch libraries in Boston resulted from the policy decision that experienced librarians had to be present in all library units during all hours that the units were open to the public. It was thought that professional librarians were the only employees who could assume responsibility for the operation and management of library outlets. During a visit to the stationary branch library which, in 1961, was the third largest branch in terms of annual circulation (Codman Square branch), a nonprofessional library assistant was left in charge of the unit for forty minutes in the morning; she was observed tending the circulation desk, finding specific titles for patrons, filling out reserve cards for patrons, and supplying directional information. Based upon this observation, it appeared as though trained nonprofessional staff could supervise the functioning of library outlets when the need for professional services was slight; if professional aid were required, a telephone call to the nearest library unit manned by professional staff could have summoned it or the patron in need--if he were an adult or young adult--could have traveled to the

professionally-staffed unit. It has been found that adult patrons were willing to travel to obtain superior library service at the central library.

Formulas for staffing branch libraries have been provided by recognized authorities in the library field; these formulas are based upon a mixture of opinion and experience. Martin recommends that there be six staff members for each 100,000 circulation, which amounts to 16,667 volumes issued per staff member.¹ Under this formula, Boston's stationary branches had more than sufficient staffing at the end of 1961, as Table 44 indicates, for the circulation per staff member varied from 5,738 to 16,556, with a median of 10,681; to meet Martin's standard, the branches would have required 129 staff members rather than the 187.5 actually employed. The neighborhood outlets would have appeared even more overstaffed had the rule-of-thumb for manning branch libraries stated by Wezeman been adopted: "One full-time staff member for each 20,000 annual circulation."²

All staffing formulas are only rough measures. Many variables, such as the socioeconomic characteristics of the population served, the program of services, attendance, circulation, physical facilities, the budget, the availability of suitable recruits, and the attitudes of the community, affect staffing. Management studies are needed

TABLE 44

ALLOCATIONS OF BIBLIOTHECAL STAFF IN BRANCH LIBRARIES OF
THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961,
AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MARTIN FORMULAE^a
(IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS)

Branch Library	Total Staff, 1961	Circu- lation per Staff Member, 1961	Total Staff, if Circu- lation per Staff Member= 16,667	Net Change
Adams Street	8.6	14,705	7.6	-1.0
Allston	6.1	10,450	3.8	-2.3
Brighton	6.2	12,490	4.6	-1.6
Charlestown	7.0	9,896	4.1	-2.9
Codman Square	8.7	15,919	8.3	-0.4
Connolly	7.4	11,148	4.9	-2.5
Dorchester	7.1	9,140	3.9	-3.2
East Boston	6.7	8,193	3.3	-3.4
Egleston Square	9.1	11,638	6.4	-2.7
Faneuil	5.8	9,573	3.3	-2.5
Hyde Park	7.7	13,863	6.4	-1.3
Jamaica Plain	7.6	10,785	4.9	-2.7
Lower Mills	5.5	11,551	3.8	-1.7
Mattapan	9.0	13,688	7.4	-1.6
Memorial	5.1	8,311	2.5	-2.6
Mount Bowdoin	6.7	8,681	3.5	-3.2
Mount Pleasant	4.4	9,489	2.5	-1.9
North End	6.3	5,738	2.2	-4.1
Orient Heights	4.3	10,041	2.6	-1.7
Parker Hill	6.5	7,916	3.1	-3.4
Roslindale	11.9	14,203	10.1	-1.8
South Boston	8.6	15,625	8.1	-0.5
South End	6.0	6,373	2.3	-3.7
Uphams Corner	8.8	10,938	5.8	-3.0
Washington Village	7.4	10,577	4.7	-2.7
West Roxbury	9.0	16,556	8.9	-0.1
Total	187.5		129.0	-58.5

^aSix staff members per 100,000 circulation, or 16,667 books issued per staff member.

so that proper manning tables may be established.

In the assignment of staff to branch libraries in Boston, the goal has been to provide sufficient professional staff to handle any and all situations that might arise. This policy has resulted in a surplus of professional staff, especially during morning hours. Coupled with the excess of professional staff is a deficiency of nonprofessional employees, especially during afternoon hours when librarians were frequently observed handling circulation routines. It is desirable that library tasks be divided into professional and nonprofessional duties; these jobs should then be assigned to appropriate personnel for completion.

CHAPTER XII

THE COSTS OF PRESENT BRANCH LIBRARY SERVICE IN BOSTON

Operating expenditures for stationary branch library service in Boston during 1961--including those for library materials, salaries, utilities, repairs, and rent (if any), but omitting those for services provided to branch libraries by departments at the central library, such as acquisition and processing of library materials, maintenance of registration records, personnel administration, public relations, interlibrary loans, and preparation of booklists by specialists in reading guidance--ranged from \$25,629.72 to \$61,966.03, with a median of \$45,398.31. On a per capita basis, operating expenditures for branch libraries (excluding those for services supplied by the central library) varied from ninety-five cents to \$3.62, with a median of \$2.02. As a whole, the Boston Public Library system spent \$5.17 per capita. Table 45 shows annual operating expenditures for 1961 by branch libraries.

To measure the efficiency of a branch library, Wheeler and Goldhor recommend that the cost per circulation be calculated. "At 1961 prices," they state, "any

TABLE 45

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR 1961 BY BRANCH
LIBRARIES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch Library	Expendi- tures ^a	Estimated Population Served, 1960	Expendi- ture per Capita
Adams Street	\$59,242.38	21,615	\$2.74
Allston	43,375.00	21,984	1.97
Brighton	41,649.13	30,108	1.38
Charlestown	49,722.17	20,147	2.48
Codman Square	48,449.34	26,100	1.85
Connolly	47,973.85	21,449	2.24
Dorchester	43,816.20	25,029	1.75
East Boston	39,524.51	29,164	1.36
Egleston Square	55,864.82	24,587	2.27
Faneuil	44,124.05	12,191	3.62
Hyde Park	49,487.07	33,123	1.49
Jamaica Plain	49,460.12	18,605	2.66
Lower Mills	38,913.22	13,892	2.80
Mattapan	62,299.00	30,034	2.07
Memorial	27,125.48	23,415	1.16
Mount Bowdoin	40,297.41	22,282	1.81
Mount Pleasant	25,629.72	27,092	0.95
North End	41,971.29	11,970	3.51
Orient Heights	32,941.14	13,762	2.39
Parker Hill	53,048.64	22,989	2.31
Roslindale	61,966.03	36,289	1.71
South Boston	58,059.20	33,859	1.71
South End	31,122.19	32,899	0.95
Uphams Corner	46,672.57	28,377	1.65
Washington Village	36,584.47	16,359	2.24
West Roxbury	61,252.46	25,328	2.42
Median	\$45,398.31	24,001	\$2.02

^aExpenditures from trust funds and gifts are omitted.Source: Data from Division of Business Operations, Boston
Public Library.

branch (or other extension agency) whose direct costs (salaries, books, utilities, repairs, etc.) exceed 25 cents per circulation is not an efficient agency."¹ As Table 46 indicates, the unit cost for circulating books in Boston's twenty-six stationary branch libraries varied from thirty-five cents to \$1.16 in 1961, with a median of sixty cents. By the Wheeler and Goldhor standard, all of Boston's neighborhood outlets were operated inefficiently during 1961.

When the cost per circulation was computed for all independent public libraries in Massachusetts--and this included the costs of acquisition and processing of library materials, maintenance of registration records, personnel administration, public relations, interlibrary loans, and other items not charged against Boston's branch libraries --it was found that the cost per circulation varied from sixteen cents to \$1.24 in 1961 for libraries serving from 20,000 to 100,000 persons, with a median of forty cents; for public libraries serving from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, the median cost per circulation was thirty-nine cents, while the range extended from twenty-five to fifty-four cents. On the average, all of the independent public libraries in Massachusetts issued books at a much lower cost per unit than stationary branch libraries in Boston. Data for independent libraries are shown in Table 47.

TABLE 46

COST PER CIRCULATION IN BRANCH LIBRARIES OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1961

Branch Library	Operating Expendi- tures ^a	Circu- lation	Cost per Circu- lation
Adams Street	\$59,242.38	126,492	\$.47
Allston	43,375.00	63,748	.68
Brighton	41,649.13	77,440	.54
Charlestown	49,722.17	68,972	.72
Codman Square	48,449.34	138,494	.35
Connolly	47,973.85	82,494	.58
Dorchester	43,816.20	64,895	.68
East Boston	39,524.51	54,890	.72
Egleston Square	55,864.82	105,905	.53
Faneuil	44,124.05	55,525	.79
Hyde Park	49,487.07	106,747	.46
Jamaica Plain	49,460.12	81,963	.60
Lower Mills	38,913.22	63,530	.61
Mattapan	62,299.00	123,193	.51
Memorial	27,125.48	42,384	.64
Mount Bowdoin	40,297.41	58,164	.69
Mount Pleasant	25,629.72	41,752	.61
North End	41,971.29	36,152	1.16
Orient Heights	32,941.14	43,175	.76
Parker Hill	53,048.44	51,455	1.03
Roslindale	61,960.13	169,016	.43
South Boston	58,059.20	134,376	.43
South End	31,122.19	38,239	.81
Uphams Corner	46,672.57	96,252	.48
Washington Village	36,584.47	78,270	.47
West Roxbury	61,252.46	149,000	.41
Median	\$45,398.31	73,206	\$.60

^aExpenditures from trust funds and gifts are omitted.Source: Data from Division of Business Operations, Boston
Public Library.

TABLE 47

COST PER CIRCULATION IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF
MASSACHUSETTS SERVING POPULATIONS FROM
20,000 TO 100,000, 1961^a

Library	Total Income	Circu- lation	Cost per Circu- lation
Arlington, Robbins Library	\$246,276.90	454,026	\$.54
Attleboro, Sweet Memorial Library	70,796.62	177,014	.40
Belmont Public Library	90,682.88	286,915	.32
Beverly Public Library	93,057.15	335,221	.28
Braintree, Thayer Public Library	84,397.00	321,700	.26
Brockton Public Library	179,285.12	458,953	.39
Brookline Public Library	429,998.71	388,138	1.24
Chelsea Public Library	63,230.65	87,784	.72
Chicopee Public Library	79,547.84	262,141	.30
Danvers, Peabody Institute Library	46,247.42	122,736	.38
Dedham Public Library	74,063.33	194,718	.38
Fall River Public Library	130,819.31	297,744	.44
Fitchburg Public Library	123,653.30	269,854	.46
Framingham Town Library	183,625.00	456,531	.40
Haverhill Public Library	112,547.09	258,884	.43
Holyoke Public Library	147,160.66	284,772	.52
Lawrence Public Library	116,110.30	236,653	.49
Leominster Public Library	58,952.15	152,963	.39
Lexington, Cary Memorial Library	137,179.13	445,566	.31
Lowell, City Library	110,758.80	696,848	.16
Lynn Public Library	305,546.49	506,963	.60
Malden Public Library	167,257.24	386,428	.43
Medford Public Library	170,867.28	324,739	.53
Melrose Public Library	95,332.35	265,376	.36

(continued)

TABLE 47 (continued)

Library	Total Income	Circu- lation	Cost per Circu- lation
Milton Public Library	\$149,811.00	275,519	\$.54
Needham Free Public Library	120,073.00	283,513	.42
Newton Free Library	361,059.23	857,222	.42
Norwood, Morrill Memorial Library	77,812.36	205,390	.38
Peabody, Institute Library	44,521.00	148,359	.30
Pittsfield, Berkshire Atheneum	156,660.00	484,908	.32
Quincy, Crane Public Library	337,396.08	792,787	.43
Revere Public Library	37,310.00	75,924	.49
Salem Public Library	117,359.02	133,477	.88
Saugus, Free Public Library	30,605.00	99,593	.31
Somerville Public Library	265,184.63	457,574	.58
Taunton Public Library	79,643.02	379,290	.21
Wakefield, Beebe Memorial Library	92,060.00	227,384	.40
Waltham Public Library	141,842.81	468,922	.30
Watertown Free Public Library	186,307.17	297,667	.63
Wellesley Free Library	124,069.00	295,412	.42
West Springfield Public Library	51,975.42	127,112	.41
Westfield, Atheneum	72,646.48	292,041	.25
Winthrop Public Library	36,103.00	79,801	.45
Median	\$116,110.30	292,041	\$.40

*Six municipalities in this population range had more than one independent library and one other town provided no municipal appropriation to the library; these seven were omitted from this table to avoid errors due to inclusion of incomparable data.

Source: Data from Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of Library Extension. Seventy-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1962. [Boston, 1963] pp. 16-21.

According to Wheeler and Goldhor's standard, the stationary branch libraries in Boston were not operated efficiently; nor were they operated as efficiently as independent libraries serving comparable population groups. This was probably due to the fact that each of the small branches was attempting to provide the full range of services for all age groups. Because these neighborhood outlets were not used much by adults and young adults, as compared with children, trying to supply materials and staff to satisfy adequately the library needs of adults and young adults evidently was too costly. In the next chapter, the possibility of serving all age groups more efficiently and adequately through a small number of large outlets designed primarily to satisfy adult and young adult needs and a large number of small outlets designed primarily to satisfy children's needs will be explored to determine if unit costs can be reduced while the quality and availability of library service are increased.

CHAPTER XIII

A FEW POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICE TO ALL RESIDENTS OF A LARGE CITY, WITH ESTIMATIONS OF THE COSTS INVOLVED

In a large city such as Boston--as this study has shown--the typical stationary branch library does not provide adult and young adult users with the same level of service as is provided by the main library in the average small city or town in Massachusetts which serves a population comparable in size to that served by a branch library. Only those Bostonians who patronize the central library receive adequate public library service, i.e., a level of service at least equal to the level of service offered by central libraries in independent cities and towns in Massachusetts with populations ranging between 20,000 and 100,000 persons.

The outstanding feature distinguishing the average independent library in Massachusetts from the typical stationary branch library in Boston is the superiority of the former library's book collections for adults and young adults in terms of quantity and quality, with the concomitant superiority of book-related reader services. At the

end of 1961, the median number of adult and young adult books held in stationary branch libraries was roughly 12,000, or sixty percent of the typical branch collection of roughly 20,000 volumes.¹ Precise figures on the number of volumes for adults and young adults in small independent libraries were not available, but the median book collection in autonomous libraries serving between 20,000 and 30,000 Massachusetts residents in 1961 was about 69,000 volumes, or three and one-half times the typical branch collection, while for all independent libraries serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons in 1961 the median collection was about 110,000 volumes, or five and one-half times the typical branch collection.² If one assumes that children's books constitute twenty-five percent of the total number of volumes in the library collection, in accordance with the 1943 standard for public libraries,³ the average independent library serving between 20,000 and 30,000 persons holds about 52,000 volumes for adults and young adults while the typical library serving a population of 20,000 to 100,000 persons holds about 83,000 adult and young adult books. The collection of adult and young adult books in the typical Boston branch is only 12,000 volumes, as was stated above.

The median number of children's books in stationary branch libraries in Boston in 1961 was roughly 8,000

volumes.⁴ The central library in Boston, with a higher quality children's collection than that found in any of the four independent libraries visited, held about 14,000 juvenile books. The stationary branch libraries provided generally adequate collections and services for children who were able to visit the libraries.

One approach to the problem of providing adequate public library service to all residents of Boston would involve bringing book collections in all stationary branches up to the level of main libraries in small cities and towns in Massachusetts. If each of the present twenty-six branches, which serves an average of about 24,000 Bostonians, held book collections of 70,000 volumes --55,000 adult and young adult books and 15,000 children's books--the same quality of library service provided by independent libraries in the 20,000 to 30,000 population class could be offered by these neighborhood outlets. With a bibliothecal staff (in full-time equivalents) of seven--three professionals, two full-time nonprofessional library assistants, and seventy hours (the equivalent of two full-time staff) of part-time library aides--each branch could be open to the public sixty-three hours per week (10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday) during most of the year, just as the median independent library serving a population

between 20,000 and 30,000 persons was in 1961,⁵ and could offer the same level of service as small independent libraries; presently, the average stationary branch has a bibliothecal staff (in full-time equivalents) of seven--four professionals and a total of three nonprofessionals--and is open to the public fifty-three hours a week.⁶

To provide adequate service, each of the strengthened branches would require seating space for seventy-five adult and young adult readers and fifty juvenile readers, a meeting room seating one hundred persons, and sufficient space for shelving, staff, and other areas. The following space requirements were considered reasonable:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Square Feet per Unit</u>	<u>Total (in Square Feet)</u>
55,000	Shelving spaces for adult and young adult books	1/15	3,666.7
15,000	Shelving spaces for children's books	1/20	750.0
75	Reading spaces for adults and young adults	35	2,625.0
50	Reading spaces for children	25	1,250.0
7	Spaces for staff	100	700.0
100	Seating spaces in meeting room	10	1,000.0
	Miscellaneous		<u>1,008.3</u>
	Total space required (in square feet)		11,000.0

In 1964, at a unit cost of twenty dollars per square foot, a new strong branch with 11,000 square feet of floor space would cost \$220,000 to construct, excluding the cost of land. Furniture and equipment would probably cost

another \$25,000. At a unit cost of six dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 55,000 adult and young adult books would cost \$330,000; and at a unit cost of four dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 15,000 children's books would cost \$60,000. The total investment in each new strong branch library would be about \$635,000, excluding the cost of land. The establishment of twenty-six new strong branches, at \$635,000 per unit, would cost \$16,510,000, exclusive of land costs.

Seven of the present stationary branches, including one with more than 11,000 square feet of floor space, are currently located at some of the first twenty-seven sites suggested for library outlets in Boston.⁷ Assuming that the floor space in these seven outlets--plus the furniture, equipment, and book stock of all twenty-six existing branches--could be fully utilized in the creation of the proposed system of twenty-six strong branches in addition to the central library, the total capital investment in the new system, excluding land costs, would be reduced to \$12,601,752. Of this amount, \$4,826,920 would be for 241,346 additional square feet of floor space (at twenty dollars per square foot), \$6,681,708 would be for 1,113,618 additional books for adults and young adults (at six dollars per volume, including ordering and processing

costs), \$693,124 would be for 173,281 additional books for children (at four dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), and \$400,000 for additional furniture and equipment. Since the establishment of twenty-six new strong branches would require a capital outlay of about \$16,510,000--at 1964 prices--utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections would result in savings of about \$3,908,248.

In addition to the capital investment, there are current operating expenditures. Although the capital outlay is shown in prices as of 1964, the annual operating costs will be shown for the various proposed systems in terms of prices paid by the Boston Public Library in 1961; this will permit comparisons to be made between the schemes offered for consideration and the actual branch system in Boston, for which 1961 data were the latest available. At 1961 prices, each strong branch library would have annual operating expenditures of approximately \$64,000, or about \$19,000 more than the median operating expenditures for stationary branches in Boston, \$45,398.31.⁸ These operating expenses exclude the costs of ordering and processing materials, which--although included in the capital outlay for building the original collections--are charged to the central library in annual operating budgets. The \$64,000 yearly operating costs for each strong branch

library would be divided as follows:

Staff (in full-time equivalents, at about average Boston Public Library salary rates for 1961)			
Branch librarian	1 at \$7,000 each	\$ 7,000	
Professional librarian	2 at \$5,500 each	11,000	
Library assistant	2 at \$3,000 each	6,000	
Library aide	2 at \$1,750 each	3,500	
Building custodian	1 at \$3,800 each	<u>3,800</u>	
Total			\$31,300
Library materials (at about average 1961 costs, excluding the costs of ordering and processing)			
Adult and young adult books	5,000 at \$3.50 each	\$17,500	
Children's books	1,500 at \$2.00 each	3,000	
Periodical sub- scriptions	300 at \$5.00 each	1,500	
Audio-visual materials		<u>500</u>	
Total			\$22,500
Other operating expenditures			\$10,200
Grand Total			\$64,000

At the rate of \$64,000 per unit per year, the annual operating expenditures for twenty-six strong branch libraries--in prices as of 1961--would be \$1,664,000, exclusive of the costs of ordering and processing materials.

While strengthening the existing number of stationary branches would raise the quality of children's service in neighborhood outlets to the level of service in independent public libraries serving 20,000 to 100,000 persons, this would not be high enough in either case because of the accessibility requirements of children. Even with twenty-six strengthened branch libraries, youngsters living more than one-half mile from one of the stationary outlets

would not be receiving adequate public library service. In addition to the twenty-seven outlets in the city of Boston that now provide the full range of services to children, at least thirty-three more units would be required in order to guarantee that no child has to walk more than one-half mile to obtain all the library services he needs. A minimum of sixty units would be necessary, as demonstrated in Chapter V. If the traditional approach were followed and all sixty stationary outlets were to offer adequate public library service to adults, young adults, and children, the costs would be high. With the existing central library as one outlet--at \$635,000 per unit, the capital outlay for fifty-nine strong branches would be \$37,465,000, exclusive of the cost of land; and at \$64,000 per unit per year, the total annual operating expenses, exclusive of the ordering and processing costs borne by the central library, would amount to \$3,776,000 for fifty-nine stationary branches.

Fifteen of the present branch locations have been judged suitable as sites for stationary library outlets.⁹ Assuming that the floor space in these fifteen outlets--plus the furniture, equipment, and book stock of all twenty-six existing branches--could be fully utilized in the creation of the proposed system of fifty-nine strong branches in addition to the central library, the total

capital investment in the new system, excluding land costs, would be reduced to \$32,537,192. Of this amount, \$11,047,360 would be for 552,368 additional square feet of floor space (at twenty dollars per square foot), \$17,571,708 would be for 2,928,618 additional books for adults and young adults (at six dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), \$2,673,124 would be for 668,281 additional books for children (at four dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), and \$1,225,000 for additional furniture and equipment. Since the establishment of fifty-nine new strong branches would require a capital outlay of about \$37,465,000--at 1964 prices--utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections would result in savings of about \$4,927,808.

The possibility of strengthening all twenty-six branch libraries in Boston to the point where they would be comparable to small independent libraries in Massachusetts in terms of collections and services had been discussed. Since adults and young adults can easily travel up to two miles to reach a public library, only eight strong stationary units (shown as locations numbered one through eight in Figure 6 on page 80) are needed to provide all members of these age groups with effectively equal access to library service.¹⁰ In addition to these eight

regional libraries, many small neighborhood libraries would be necessary to provide service primarily to children--but also to adults and young adults who visit the library for popular reading on a casual basis.

If a system of regional libraries were established, each regional library would provide the full range of services for adults, young adults, and children; it would be the equivalent in terms of collections and services of the typical main library in Massachusetts municipalities with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. Neighborhood libraries would provide the full range of services for children--and only lending service, interlibrary loan service, and reserve book service for adult and young adult users; the two older age groups would normally be served by nonprofessional staff in neighborhood libraries. Reference service, reading guidance, and group services for adults and young adults would be offered only by professional librarians at the regional libraries, by telephone, or--through special arrangements--in neighborhood libraries. Normally the only professional staff in a neighborhood library would be a children's librarian. The selection and discarding of the popular collections of adult and young adult books in neighborhood libraries would be the responsibility of librarians specializing in work with adults and young adults who would be attached to regional

libraries.

Neighborhood libraries would primarily serve children. Since youngsters are normally in school until after two o'clock on weekdays nine months of the year, there is no reason for a children's librarian to be present for coverage during morning hours, unless class visits or preschool story hours are scheduled. The professional staff member could spend most of her mornings visiting schools. Saturday mornings are different because schools are closed and children visit the library, as they do on weekday afternoons. For the convenience of adult and young adult browsers, neighborhood libraries could be open during some morning and evening hours with nonprofessional library assistants in charge. The hours of service for the general public might be 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. In addition to these open hours, neighborhood libraries may be utilized on closed mornings and evenings for group programs. Three bibliothecal employees (in full-time equivalents)--a children's librarian, a library assistant, and thirty-five hours of part-time help--should be able to handle the workload during the thirty-seven hours of service in neighborhood libraries.

The regional libraries would be open to the public

sixty-nine hours a week, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday; this about equals the median number of hours of opening for independent libraries in Massachusetts serving populations of 20,000 to 100,000 persons in 1961.¹¹ During all hours that regional libraries would be open, professional staff would be on duty. Group services for adults and young adults would be planned and carried out on a regional basis by librarians attached to the regional libraries. Each regional library would hold book collections of 110,000 volumes, 95,000 adult and young adult books and 15,000 children's books; this equals in size the median public library collection in 1961 of Massachusetts municipalities with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.¹² Excluding maintenance personnel, a staff of 9.5 employees (in full-time equivalents)--four professional librarians, including a children's worker, a specialist in reference service, a specialist in reading guidance, and a specialist in group services; three library assistants; and 87.5 hours of part-time library aides--would be given to each regional library. More than one of the professional librarians could be freed of coverage responsibilities so that visits to community groups, high schools, colleges, and neighborhood libraries might be made several times a week.

Seats for one hundred adult and young adult readers

and fifty juvenile readers, a meeting room seating 150 persons, and sufficient space for shelving, staff, and other areas would be provided in each of the regional libraries. The following floor space would be required:

Quantity	Description	Square Feet per Unit	Total (in Square Feet)
95,000	Shelving spaces for adult and young adult books	1/15	6,333.3
15,000	Shelving spaces for children's books	1/20	750.0
100	Reading space for adults and young adults	35	3,500.0
50	Reading spaces for children	25	1,250.0
9.5	Spaces for staff	100	950.0
150	Seating spaces in meeting room	10	1,500.0
	Miscellaneous		<u>1,216.7</u>
	Total space required (in square feet)		15,500.0

None of the present branch library buildings has sufficient floor space to house one of the eight regional libraries, as Table 3 on page 41 illustrates. Moreover, only two of the current locations are among the first eight suggested sites.¹³ At a unit cost of twenty dollars per square foot, a new regional library building would cost \$310,000 to construct in 1964, excluding the cost of land. Furniture and equipment would probably cost another \$30,000. At a unit cost of six dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 95,000 adult and young adult books would cost \$570,000; and at a unit cost of four dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 15,000

children's books would cost \$60,000. The total investment in each new regional library would be about \$970,000 in 1964, excluding the cost of land. The establishment of eight new regional libraries, at \$970,000 per unit, would cost \$7,760,000, exclusive of land costs. The savings resulting from utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections will be discussed later.

Aside from the capital outlay, each new regional library would have annual operating expenditures--at 1961 prices--of approximately \$85,000, exclusive of the costs of ordering and processing materials, which are charged to the central library. These yearly operating expenses would be divided as follows:

Staff (in full-time equivalents, at about average Boston Public Library salary rates for 1961)			
Branch librarian	1 at \$7,000 each	\$ 7,000	
Professional librarian	3 at \$5,500 each	16,500	
Senior library assistant	1 at \$3,500 each	3,500	
Library assistant	2 at \$3,000 each	6,000	
Library aide	2.5 at \$1,750 each	4,375	
Building custodian	1 at \$3,800 each	3,800	
Total			\$41,175
Library materials (at about average 1961 costs, excluding the costs of ordering and processing)			
Adult and young adult books	6,000 at \$3.50 each	\$21,000	
Children's books	1,500 at \$2.00 each	3,000	
Periodical subscriptions	300 at \$5.00 each	1,500	
Audio-visual materials		750	
Total			\$26,250
Other operating expenditures			\$17,575
Grand Total			\$85,000

At the rate of \$85,000 per unit per year, the annual operating expenditures for eight regional libraries would be \$680,000, exclusive of the costs of ordering and processing materials added currently.

Each of the neighborhood libraries would have a collection consisting of 12,000 children's books and 3,000 adult and young adult books for popular reading, as well as seating areas for fifty children and ten adults and young adults, a meeting room seating fifty persons, and sufficient space for shelving, staff, and other areas. The following space requirements were considered reasonable:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Square Feet per Unit</u>	<u>Total (in Square Feet)</u>
12,000	Shelving spaces for children's books	1/20	600.0
3,000	Shelving spaces for adult and young adult books	1/15	200.0
50	Reading spaces for children	25	1,250.0
10	Reading spaces for adults and young adults	35	350.0
3	Spaces for staff	100	300.0
50	Seating spaces in meeting room	10	500.0
	Miscellaneous		<u>300.0</u>
	Total space required (in square feet)		3,500.0

All of the present branch library buildings except two, as shown in Table 3 on page 41, have sufficient floor space to house a neighborhood library serving primarily children. At a unit cost of twenty dollars per square foot, a new neighborhood library building would cost

\$70,000 to construct in 1964, excluding the cost of land. Furniture and equipment would cost another \$10,000. At a unit cost of four dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 12,000 children's books would cost \$48,000; and at a unit cost of six dollars per volume (including ordering and processing costs), 3,000 adult and young adult books would cost \$18,000. The total investment in each new neighborhood library would be about \$146,000 in 1964, excluding the cost of land.

Aside from the capital outlay, each new neighborhood library would have annual operating expenses of about \$21,000 at 1961 prices, exclusive of the costs of ordering and processing materials, which are charged to the central library. The yearly operating costs would be divided as follows:

Staff (in full-time equivalents, at about average Boston Public Library salary rates for 1961)			
Professional			
librarian	1 at \$5,500 each	\$5,500	
Senior library			
assistant	1 at \$3,500 each	3,500	
Library aide	1 at \$1,750 each	1,750	
Building custodian	.5 at \$3,800 each	<u>1,900</u>	
Total			\$12,650
Library materials (at about average 1961 costs, excluding the costs of ordering and processing)			
Children's books	1,300 at \$2.00 each	\$2,600	
Adult and young			
adult books	400 at \$3.50 each	1,400	
Periodical sub-			
scriptions	50 at \$5.00 each	250	
Audio-visual			
materials		<u>100</u>	
Total			\$ 4,350
Other operating expenditures			\$ 4,000
Grand Total			\$21,000

In place of the proposed system of fifty-nine strong branches in addition to the existing central library--which was discussed earlier--a system with twenty-six strong branches, thirty-three neighborhood libraries, and the central library may be substituted for greater economy. Such a scheme would still permit the city of Boston to provide relatively easy access to adequate public library service for all residents. In 1964, the establishment of this hybrid system would require an investment of \$21,328,000, excluding the cost of land, as compared with a capital outlay of \$37,465,000 for the more traditional scheme, excluding land costs, if these systems were created de novo; twenty-six strong branches, at a unit price of \$635,000, would cost \$16,510,000 and thirty-three neighborhood libraries, at a unit price of \$146,000, would cost \$4,818,000, while fifty-nine strong branches would require an investment of \$37,465,000.

Fifteen of the present branch libraries are located at sites suggested for stationary library outlets.¹⁴ Assuming that the floor space in these fifteen units--plus the furniture, equipment, and book stock of all twenty-six operating branches--could be fully utilized in the creation of this hybrid system, the investment in this program would be reduced to \$16,859,752, excluding the cost of land, while the investment in the more traditional scheme (with

utilization of existing facilities) would be reduced to \$32,537,192, excluding the land costs, in terms of 1964 prices. With both of these proposed systems, utilization of present physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections would result in savings of less than \$5,000,000.

As for annual operating expenditures--at 1961 prices, the proposed hybrid system would cost \$2,357,000 per year, excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials, as compared with \$3,776,000 per year, excluding the same ordering and processing costs, for the system with fifty-nine strong branches; twenty-six strong branches, at \$64,000 per year, would expend \$1,664,000 annually and thirty-three neighborhood libraries, at \$21,000 per year, would expend \$693,000 annually, while fifty-nine strong branches would spend \$3,776,000 in the course of a year.

Returning to the regional library plan, one finds that a system having twenty-seven stationary outlets--the same number of outlets as presently serve Boston--could be established with eight regional libraries, the existing central library, and eighteen neighborhood libraries; the central library would serve as a research library and as a neighborhood library for the immediate area. Such a scheme would allow the Boston Public Library to provide all residents with the same level of service as currently

is offered to inhabitants of small cities and towns in Massachusetts with 20,000 to 100,000 population. The creation of this regional library system de novo in 1964 would require an investment of \$10,388,000, exclusive of the cost of land, because eight regional libraries, at \$970,000 per unit, would cost \$7,760,000 and eighteen neighborhood libraries, at \$146,000 per unit, would cost \$2,628,000.

Since two of the current branch library locations are among the eight suggested sites for regional libraries and five others are among the first twenty-seven sites proposed for library outlets in Boston,¹⁵ utilization of existing facilities in the establishment of a regional library system seems feasible. Assuming that the floor space in these seven outlets--plus the furniture, equipment, and book stock of all twenty-six existing branches--could be fully utilized in the creation of this proposed system, the total capital outlay, excluding the cost of land, would be reduced to \$6,768,172 in terms of 1964 prices. Of this amount, \$3,104,340 would be for 155,217 additional square feet of floor space (at twenty dollars per square foot), \$2,986,708 for 497,618 additional adult and young adult books (at six dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), \$477,124 for 119,281 additional children's books (at four dollars per volume,

including ordering and processing costs), and about \$200,000 for additional furniture and equipment. Since the establishment of eight new regional libraries and eighteen new neighborhood libraries would require a capital outlay of about \$10,388,000 in 1964, utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections would result in savings of about \$3,619,828.

Aside from the capital outlay, the yearly operating expenditures--at 1961 prices--for a system of eight regional libraries, at \$85,000 per unit annually, and eighteen neighborhood libraries, at \$21,000 per unit annually, would amount to \$1,058,000, excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials. In 1961, the total operating expenditures for the twenty-six stationary branches of the Boston Public Library were \$1,190,571.46,¹⁶ or about \$133,000 more than those for the proposed regional library system with as many outlets as the traditional branch system in Boston. Under this regional library plan, all residents--but especially adults and young adults--would have received much higher quality service than is currently available at any of the branch libraries--and the cost would have been less than what is presently spent for inadequate public library service.

A regional library system with twenty-seven stationary outlets could not provide all children in Boston with

accessible library service, since a minimum of sixty units would be required.¹⁷ Eight new regional libraries, at \$970,000 per unit, fifty-one new neighborhood libraries, at \$146,000 per unit, and the existing central library could constitute the sixty-outlet system designed to give all Bostonians effectively equal access to public library service. The establishment of such a network de novo in 1964 would cost \$15,206,000, excluding the cost of land, since the regional libraries would cost \$7,760,000 and the neighborhood libraries would cost \$7,446,000. Utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections could possibly reduce the capital investment, exclusive of land costs, to \$11,026,172 in terms of 1964 prices; of this amount, \$4,854,340 would be for 242,717 additional square feet of floor space (at twenty dollars per square foot), \$3,580,708 would be for 596,618 additional adult and young adult books (at six dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), \$2,061,124 would be for 515,281 additional children's books (at four dollars per volume, including ordering and processing costs), and about \$530,000 would be for additional furniture and equipment.

At 1961 prices, the annual operating expenditures for a system of eight regional libraries, at the yearly rate of \$85,000 each, and fifty-one neighborhood libraries,

at the yearly rate of \$21,000 each, would be \$1,751,000, excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials.

With a library system consisting of twenty-seven stationary units, bookmobile service would have to be continued in order to reach residents of inaccessible areas. With a network of sixty units, however, bookmobile service may be eliminated. In 1961, the Boston Public Library spent \$127,882.11 on bookmobile service;¹⁸ this money could have supported six neighborhood libraries.

As a recapitulation, Table 4B depicts the estimated requirements of several different approaches to the problem of providing adequate public library service to all residents of Boston in terms of the size of book collections, floor space, staff, and budget. Data for the central library were omitted, but since the data would have been constant in all cases, these omissions will not prevent comparisons being made between systems.

To provide Bostonians not using the central library with the same level of service as is currently being offered by independent libraries in Massachusetts serving 20,000 to 100,000 persons, any of the five proposed systems may be instituted. Since there are currently twenty-seven stationary outlets in Boston, it may be considered desirable to retain that number. If this is the case, plan 2 (the regional library approach) is preferable to plan 1

TABLE 48

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS OF SEVERAL PROPOSED LIBRARY SYSTEMS FOR THE CITY OF
BOSTON IN TERMS OF THE SIZE OF BOOK COLLECTIONS, FLOOR SPACE, STAFF,
CAPITAL OUTLAY, AND ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES*

Systems with 27 Station- ary Outlets (including the central library)	Total Volumes	Total Space (in Square Feet)	Total Bibliothecal Staff (in Full- Time Equivalents)
1. 26 strong branches	1,820,000	286,000	182.0
2. 8 regional libraries and 18 neighborhood libraries	1,150,000	187,000	130.0
Systems with 60 Station- ary Outlets (including the central library)			
3. 59 strong branches	4,130,000	649,000	413.0
4. 26 strong branches and 33 neighborhood libraries	2,315,000	401,500	281.0
5. 8 regional libraries and 51 neighborhood libraries	1,645,000	302,500	229.0
Operational Branch Library System, as of 1961 (in addition to the central library)			
26 branches	533,101	190,307	187.5

(continued)

TABLE 48 (continued)

Systems with 27 Station- ary Outlets (including the central library)	Capital Out- lay Not Using Existing Facilities ^b	Capital Out- lay Using Existing Facilities ^b	Savings with Full Use of Existing Facilities ^b	Annual Operating Expenditures (at 1961 prices) ^c
1. 26 strong branches and 18 neighborhood libraries	\$16,510,000	\$12,601,752	\$3,908,248	\$1,664,000
2. 8 regional libraries and 18 neighborhood libraries	\$10,388,000	\$ 6,768,172	\$3,619,828	\$1,058,000
Systems with 60 Station- ary Outlets (including the central library)				
3. 59 strong branches and 26 strong branches and 33 neighborhood libraries	\$37,465,000	\$32,537,192	\$4,927,808	\$3,776,000
4. 26 strong branches and 33 neighborhood libraries	\$21,328,000	\$16,859,752	\$4,468,248	\$2,357,000
5. 8 regional libraries and 51 neighborhood libraries	\$15,206,000	\$11,026,172	\$4,179,828	\$1,751,000
Operational Branch Library System, as of 1961 (in addition to the central library)				
26 branches				\$1,190,571

^aData for the central library are omitted.

^bAt 1964 prices; the cost of land is omitted.

^cThe costs of ordering and processing materials are omitted; they are charged to the central library.

(the traditional library approach) because of savings in staff, capital outlay, and annual operating expenditures. The regional library plan with twenty-seven outlets requires nearly sixty fewer employees (in full-time equivalents) and about \$133,000 less in annual operating costs than the present branch library system in Boston, as Table 48 indicates.

To make adequate public library service easily accessible to children--as well as more easily accessible to all Bostonians than it is to residents of independent municipalities--a minimum of sixty stationary outlets is required. It is apparent from data in the table that a regional library system with sixty outlets is less costly to establish, staff, and operate than either a traditional network with sixty units or a hybrid scheme consisting of twenty-six strong branches and thirty-three neighborhood libraries. Furthermore, plan 5 (the regional library approach) is more than \$1,000,000 less costly to institute --both with and without utilization of existing physical plants, furniture, equipment, and collections--than plan 2 (the traditional library approach), although the latter scheme has thirty-three fewer outlets. In spite of the fact that the sixty-unit regional library plan costs \$87,000 more to operate per year than the twenty-seven-unit traditional library system, the elimination of

bookmobile service would more than make up for the difference. In terms of staff, both of the proposed twenty-seven-unit systems require fewer employees than were assigned to stationary branches at the end of 1961, while the suggested sixty-unit regional library plan calls for only 41.5 more staff (in full-time equivalents), as shown in Table 48.

All approaches to the problem of providing adequate public library service to all residents of a large city emphasize the importance of having sufficient book collections, for without these collections, such services as reference and reading guidance cannot be properly given. As Table 48 indicates, all of the proposed systems require larger book supplies than are currently available in Boston's twenty-six stationary branches. Accessibility is also an important consideration, since a strong central library cannot adequately serve adults and young adults living more than two miles away; well-located regional libraries or strong branch libraries can be used to serve outlying areas--i.e., areas more than two miles from the central library. For children, a library outlet should be within easy walking distance of their homes, which the author assumes to be one-half mile.

The most economical way for providing adequate public library service to all residents of a large city

is by means of the regional library plan. Establishing an adequate regional library system is less costly than establishing an adequate traditional library system because--while both systems may require the same number of stationary outlets--the former plan includes both large and small units while the latter includes only large units. In addition, since there is much duplication of book titles under the traditional system inasmuch as all branches are miniature central libraries, it is not possible to have as many distinguished titles in one collection as may be found among the holdings of a large regional library.

CHAPTER XIV

SUMMARY

For purposes of this investigation, the author accepted the current thinking of the library profession with regard to public library objectives and services, but it was assumed that there were several different ways of attaining the objectives.

This project has demonstrated that in a typical city with more than 500,000 inhabitants, Boston, Massachusetts, the only public library outlet providing adequate library service to all age groups--adults, young adults, and children--was the central library. Adequate public library service was defined as the level of service provided by the main libraries in independent cities and towns in Massachusetts serving populations between about 20,000 and 100,000 persons--i.e., populations comparable in size to those of Boston's nine districts.¹

In spite of the fact that large book resources were theoretically available to all users of the Boston Public Library, as well as to the patrons of smaller independent public libraries, through interlibrary loan service, it was assumed that adequate book collections should be on

hand in local public library outlets when users visit the local units for service.

The users of the typical independent library in the 20,000 to 100,000 population range--especially adult and young adult patrons--received much better public library service than the users of the typical branch library in Boston. While the median number of hours of service per week for all independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving between 20,000 and 100,000 persons was 68.5 in 1961, the median stationary branch in Boston was open only fifty-three hours per week during most of the year.² While the median number of seats for readers in a sample of four main libraries in Massachusetts municipalities with roughly 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants was about 125, the median branch had seats for only eighty-four users.³ While the median number of volumes held in all independent libraries in the 20,000 to 100,000 population range was about 110,000, or 2.6 volumes per capita, in 1961, the median branch library held only about 20,000 volumes, or 0.9 volumes per capita.⁴ With regard to periodical collections, while the median number of periodical titles received in 1963 by the sample of four independent libraries was 240, the median number received by the stationary branches in Boston was only about forty-seven.⁵

As for the quality of library collections, while

the median score for the sample of four independent libraries was eighty-six percent on a checklist of 500 children's books which was developed to measure the quality of children's collections, the median branch in Boston held only about seventy-eight percent of the checklist items.⁶ While the median library in the sample of four independent libraries held nearly ninety-eight percent of the 257 titles on a checklist of high quality adult and young adult fiction books, the median branch held only about sixty-seven percent.⁷ While the median score for the four independent libraries was more than the seventy-four percent on a checklist containing 751 adult and young adult nonfiction items, the median score for Boston's stationary branches was only about forty-one percent.⁸ Finally, while the median library in the sample of four independent libraries held 107 of the 128 titles indexed by the Readers' guide to periodical literature in the spring of 1963, the median branch in Boston received only thirty-two of the titles.⁹

In terms of reader services, it was not possible to make many comparisons between independent public libraries in Massachusetts and stationary branches of the Boston Public Library because of the lack of sufficient data for independent libraries. In general, branch libraries supplied a wider range of services that were not heavily

dependent upon the book collections, such as story hours, audio-visual programs, and orientation, than independent libraries did, although all branches did not provide the same services; in terms of quality, there seemed to be no significant difference. With regard to services that depend heavily upon the book collections, such as reference, reading guidance, and circulation, the range of such services provided by the small public libraries both in Boston and elsewhere was probably comparable; as for quality, however, the author assumed that branch services had to be inferior to the services at independent libraries because of the demonstrated relative inadequacy of branch collections.¹⁰

Circulation figures for 1961 were available for all independent public libraries in Massachusetts serving 20,000 to 100,000 persons and for the stationary branches in Boston, so that comparisons were able to be made. While the median independent library lent about 287,000 books during 1961, or 7.2 volumes per capita, the median branch library circulated only about 73,000 books, or 3.4 per capita.¹¹

It should be noted that stationary branches in Boston do not presently serve districts with roughly 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants each, but instead they serve neighborhoods with roughly 20,000 to 30,000 residents

each.¹² This fact has no effect upon the major findings of this study because the independent libraries in the 20,000 to 30,000 population range were far superior to the branches, as the libraries in the 20,000 to 100,000 population group were. For all independent libraries serving 20,000 to 30,000 persons, the median number of weekly hours of opening in 1961 was sixty-three (ten more than the number for the median branch);¹³ the median number of books held in 1961 was about 69,000 (49,000 volumes more than the number held by the median branch), or 2.8 volumes per capita (as compared with 0.9 volumes per capita for the median branch);¹⁴ and the median number of volumes circulated was about 216,000 (143,000 volumes more than the number circulated by the median branch in 1961), or 8.6 per capita (as compared with 3.4 volumes per capita for the median branch).¹⁵

The case of one main library in the sample of four independent libraries that were superior to the branches, Cary Memorial Library in Lexington, Massachusetts, serves as additional evidence to prove that making comparisons between stationary branch libraries in Boston which serve roughly 20,000 to 30,000 residents each and independent libraries in Massachusetts which serve roughly 20,000 to 100,000 residents each was not unduly prejudicial to the branch libraries. Cary Memorial Library provides library

services to a town of nearly 28,000 persons, or 4,000 persons more than the median stationary branch in Boston served.¹⁶ As Chapter VIII indicates, the main library in Lexington scored higher than any of the other three independent libraries in the sample--each of which served more people than the Lexington library--on the checklists developed to measure the quality of children's collections, adult and young adult nonfiction collections, and collections of periodicals. In addition, Cary Memorial Library had more seats for readers,¹⁷ more books per capita,¹⁸ and more periodical titles¹⁹ than any of the other three independent libraries in the sample.

The only age group receiving generally adequate service in stationary branch libraries in Boston was children. Children's librarians were assigned to each unit and more than forty percent of the typical branch collection of about 20,000 books was composed of juvenile volumes at the end of 1961.²⁰ However, because children cannot easily travel more than one-half mile from their homes to reach a public library²¹ and because stationary library outlets are located within one-half mile of the homes of only about sixty-four percent of Boston's nearly 700,000 residents,²² all children do not now have adequate access to the full range of library services; this statement applies to the small independent municipalities, as

well as to Boston, since none of the cities and towns whose main libraries were visited had established libraries one-half mile or less from the homes of all residents.²³

Although adults and young adults can easily travel up to two miles each way going to and from libraries,²⁴ the only outlet in Boston offering them adequate public library service, the central library, is more than two miles away from approximately 395,000 adult and young adult residents;²⁵ therefore, these adults and young adults lack easy access to adequate service, too. In the typical municipality in Massachusetts with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants--since the average city or town is compact in shape and the main library is usually centrally located--hardly any resident lives more than two miles from the main library.²⁶

Data from branch librarians on attendance, circulation, and questions submitted by users, as well as all-day observations in branches by the author, revealed that the branch libraries in Boston were primarily children's libraries; the central library, on the other hand, was predominantly a library for adults.²⁷ On days when schools were open, the stationary branches were under-utilized in the morning, the average number of patrons present at any one time being no greater than twelve.²⁸ By way of contrast, the average number of patrons present at the peak

period in the afternoon, when schools were closed, exceeded sixty, which made the peak afternoon attendance five times as large as the highest average morning attendance.²⁹ In the evening, the highest average attendance was less than half of the afternoon peak.³⁰ The presence of elementary school children was clearly responsible for the large attendance on weekday afternoons.

In the course of the school year, children borrowed a little more than half of the books circulated by stationary branches of the Boston Public Library, while adults borrowed about thirty-six percent and young adults about thirteen percent. During the summer, when many children were away for vacation, adults borrowed slightly more books than children borrowed while the rate of young adult circulation remained about the same.³¹ The findings were based upon the assumption that the type of borrower's card used indicated the age group to which the borrower belonged.

Forty-nine percent of the questions asked by patrons at stationary branches in Boston in the course of a "typical week" were posed at children's service points, with nineteen percent of the queries being presented at adult service desks, and thirty-two percent at young adult service desks. With regard to questions assumed to require professional answers--i.e., reference and reading guidance

questions, the median number for the week at adult service points was about forty-three, the median number at young adult service points was about sixty-eight, and the median number at children's service points was about seventy-five.³² Not only did children appear to ask the most questions, but they appeared to ask the most questions requiring answers from professional staff.

Under-utilization of staff with the existing branch library system has been demonstrated in Chapter XI. In the assignment of staff to branch libraries in Boston, the goal has been to provide sufficient personnel to handle any and all situations that might arise.³³ This policy has resulted in branches having more bibliothecal employees --primarily professional staff--than the workload requires, especially during morning hours when group programs are not scheduled.³⁴ A shortage of nonprofessional staff, coupled with the surplus of professional staff, has created circumstances in which professional librarians are performing necessary tasks, such as operation of the circulation desk, typing, and filing, that could be adequately handled by clerks.³⁵

With regard to costs, the twenty-six stationary branches of the Boston Public Library cost about \$1,191,000 to operate in 1961. The median operating expenditure per branch in 1961 was over \$45,000, or \$2.02 per capita.³⁶

While the median cost per circulation in 1961 for branch libraries was sixty cents, the median circulation cost for all independent libraries in Massachusetts serving from 20,000 to 100,000 persons was only forty cents, and the median circulation cost for independent libraries in the 20,000 to 30,000 population range was only thirty-nine cents--in spite of the fact that the expenditures of independent libraries included costs not incurred by the branches.³⁷ The stationary branch libraries in Boston were not operated as efficiently as comparable independent public libraries.

Estimated cost figures indicate that the establishment of a regional library system with a few large regional libraries to serve all age groups, but primarily to serve adults and young adults, and many small neighborhood libraries to serve principally children would make possible the provision of adequate public library service to all age groups at a lower cost than is possible with an adequate traditional branch system. Each regional library would have 15,500 square feet of floor space, seats for 100 adult and young adult readers and fifty juvenile readers, a meeting room, a book stock of 95,000 adult and young adult volumes and 15,000 children's volumes, and a staff of four professional librarians and 5.5 nonprofessionals (in full-time equivalents).³⁸ Each neighborhood

library would have 3,500 square feet of floor space, seats for fifty children and ten adults and young adults, a meeting room, a book stock of 12,000 children's volumes and 3,000 adult and young adult volumes, and a staff of one professional librarian and two nonprofessionals (in full-time equivalents).³⁹ An adequate traditional branch system would be made up of the central library and strong branch libraries, each of which would have 11,000 square feet of floor space, seats for seventy-five adults and young adults and fifty children, a meeting room, a book stock of 55,000 adult and young adult volumes and 15,000 children's volumes, and a staff of three professional librarians and four nonprofessionals (in full-time equivalents).⁴⁰

With a regional library system, so that no adult or young adult living in Boston would have to travel more than two miles to reach an outlet offering adequate public library service, a minimum of eight regional libraries would be required.⁴¹ The existing central library would serve as a research library and as a neighborhood library for the Back Bay area of Boston under the proposed regional library plans.⁴²

If it is considered desirable to have no more than the present number of stationary library outlets in Boston, twenty-seven, a regional library system could be created

with eight regional libraries, eighteen neighborhood libraries, and the existing central library. In terms of 1964 prices, the establishment of twenty-six outlets to supplement the present central library in a regional library scheme would cost about \$10,388,000 (excluding the cost of land) if this system were established de novo; if this network were established with full utilization of existing facilities, however, the cost would be reduced to about \$6,768,172 (excluding the cost of land). At the same time, the establishment of twenty-six strong branches to supplement the present central library in a traditional branch system would cost about \$16,510,000 (excluding the cost of land) if this system were established de novo; if this network were established with full utilization of existing facilities, however, the cost would be reduced to about \$12,601,752 (excluding the cost of land).⁴³ A regional library network with twenty-seven outlets would be about \$6,000,000 less costly to establish than an adequate traditional branch system with the same number of units.

Aside from the capital outlay, there are the annual operating costs. At 1961 prices, the twenty-six outlets supplementing the present central library in the proposed regional library system would have cost about \$1,058,000 to operate annually (excluding the costs of ordering and

processing materials), as compared with \$1,664,000, the estimated annual operating expenditures for the twenty-six strong branches in an adequate traditional branch system (excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials), and \$1,190,571, the actual cost of operating the twenty-six branches in Boston that furnished inadequate public library service; the costs of ordering and processing materials were charged to the central library, not the branches.⁴⁴ It is apparent that the regional library system would have been cheaper to operate than either the present inadequate branch library system or an adequate traditional branch system with the same number of outlets, twenty-seven.

A network of twenty-seven stationary outlets could not make adequate public library service easily accessible to all children in Boston; a minimum of sixty units would be required so that no child has to travel more than one-half mile to reach a public library.⁴⁵ A regional library system could be created with eight regional libraries, fifty-one neighborhood libraries, and the existing central library. In terms of 1964 prices, the establishment of fifty-nine units to supplement the present central library in a regional library scheme would cost about \$15,206,000 (excluding the cost of land) if this system were established de novo; if this network were established with full utilization of existing facilities, however, the cost would be

reduced to about \$11,026,172 (excluding the cost of land). At the same time, the establishment of fifty-nine strong branches to supplement the present central library in a traditional branch system would cost about \$37,465,000 (excluding the cost of land) if this system were established de novo; if this network were established with full utilization of existing facilities, however, the cost would be reduced to about \$32,537,192 (excluding the cost of land).⁴⁶ A regional library network with sixty outlets would be nearly \$22,000,000 less costly to establish than an adequate traditional branch system with the same number of units.

As for annual operating expenditures, at 1961 prices, the fifty-nine outlets supplementing the present central library in the proposed regional library system would have cost about \$1,751,000 to operate annually (excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials), as compared with \$3,776,000, the estimated annual operating expenditures for the fifty-nine strong branches in an adequate traditional branch system (excluding the costs of ordering and processing materials).⁴⁷ It is apparent that the regional library system would have been more than \$2,000,000 cheaper to operate than an adequate traditional branch system with the same number of outlets, sixty. As compared with the adequate twenty-seven-unit traditional

library system, the sixty-unit regional library network would cost \$87,000 more per year to operate. With sixty outlets, however, the present bookmobile service, which cost \$127,882.11 in operating expenditures for 1961,⁴⁸ may be eliminated, thus making the sixty-unit regional library system less expensive to maintain than an adequate twenty-seven-unit traditional library system.

CHAPTER XV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This project was begun with certain hypotheses that were to be investigated. The hypothesis that public library service outlets were not equally accessible to all residents of Boston--adults, young adults, and children--has been tested and validated. There is a stationary outlet within two miles of the home of every adult and young adult, but children have to travel more than one-half mile to reach a public library in several sections of the city.¹

The hypothesis that adequate public library service was not available to all residents of Boston, even if outlets were equally accessible to all, has been tested and validated. Where library units were easily accessible, the collections and services provided were not of equal quality and quantity. Adequate public library service for adults and young adults was provided only at the main library, and this library was situated more than two miles from the homes of 395,000 adult and young adult residents.²

A third hypothesis, that a high school library with

a stock of materials that met established standards provided collections that were superior in quality to the adult and young adult collections of a typical branch library in Boston, was tested in spite of the fact that neither of the two high school libraries in the Boston area that were visited had collections that met school library standards.³ It should be noted, however, that the better of the two high school library collections was superior to the median branch collection in the areas of adult and young adult fiction, adult and young adult non-fiction, and periodicals.⁴ Had the high school libraries that were examined met established standards for collections, it seems likely that the hypothesis would have been completely validated.

The most significant implication of this investigation is that large city libraries must bring the level of service provided by their branches up to the level of service available at the main libraries of independent municipalities serving equivalent populations. In cities where all residents do not live within about two miles of the main library, the main library should not be the only outlet offering adequate public library service to adults and young adults while all branches serve as little more than children's libraries.

As a result of this study, it is recommended that

large city library systems, such as the Boston Public Library, convert from traditional branch systems to regional library systems having regional libraries within two miles of nearly all inhabitants to serve adults, young adults, and children, plus neighborhood libraries to serve primarily children within a half mile of each child. With regional library schemes, large city systems could provide higher quality service to all residents than is currently provided by the main libraries in cities and towns of 20,000 to 100,000 population, as well as doing this at a lower cost than is possible with traditional branch systems.

For Boston, Massachusetts, a regional library system with sixty outlets (located as shown in Figure 6 on page 80 of this study) is recommended. As compared with the present traditional branch system, the recommended regional library system would provide thirty-three more outlets so that all children may have easy access to public library service; eight large, well-distributed outlets with large collections of 110,000 volumes each and specialized personnel so that the full range of services may be offered to members of all age groups; and better utilization of bibliothecal staff resulting from the development of larger service areas. This network would give all residents of Boston easy access to adequate

public library service for about \$22,000,000 less in capital outlay (at 1964 prices) and for about \$2,000,000 less in annual operating expenditures (at 1961 prices) than would be possible with a strong traditional library system having sixty outlets.

It is suggested that further research be undertaken regarding the maximum distances that adults, young adults, and children may reasonably be expected to travel to reach public library outlets of various types and sizes for various purposes. Changes in the availability of private automobiles and mass transportation facilities, as well as changes in personal attitudes toward walking, have probably affected travel habits during recent years.

Studies should be made of the differences, in terms of socioeconomic characteristics, between (1) users of branch libraries who neither travel to the central library nor use interlibrary loan service, (2) users of branch libraries who travel to the central library but do not use interlibrary loan service, (3) users of branch libraries who use interlibrary loan service but do not travel to the central library, and (4) users of branch libraries who both travel to the central library and use interlibrary loan service. Socioeconomic factors were generally ignored in this study.

The staffing requirements of public libraries need

further investigation. Studies should be made of all library operations so that tasks may be divided into professional and nonprofessional duties on an empirical basis.

Investigations should be undertaken to determine the size of collections of materials, the amount of floor space, and the number of seats required for the various age groups in public library outlets of various types and sizes. As a result of this research, new standards may be developed.

There is furthermore a need to study the feasibility of providing adequate library service to children and young adults through public and school library service. As part of these investigations, the adequacy of public library service for children and young adults in given communities should be compared with the adequacy of school library service for children and young adults in the same communities. One of the hypotheses that could be tested is the one that was not completely validated in the present study--i.e., that a high school library with a stock of materials that met established standards provided collections that were superior in quality to the adult and young adult collections of a typical branch library.

Finally, it is suggested that further research be

undertaken into the possibility that adequate public library service may be offered to residents of outlying areas of a large city through cooperative agreements involving the large city library and smaller independent public libraries in neighboring suburbs. Up to now, most assistance has been given by the large library to its smaller neighbors, but the large library may be able to receive assistance, too.

NOTES

Chapter I

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⁴United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston. Research Division. Neighborhoods of Boston; selected factors. 6th ed. [Boston] 1961. [Mimeographed pamphlet] unpag.

⁵For a good history of the Boston Public Library, see Walter Muir Whitehill. Boston Public Library; a centennial history. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1956. 274 pp.

⁶U. S. Bureau of the Census. Loc. cit.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Boston. School Committee. Division of Statistics and Publicity. News release stating the enrollment in Boston public day schools on September 30, 1962. Boston [196-] p. 3.

¹¹Interview with Mrs. M. Erakine, Librarian, Newton South High School, November 12, 1963.

Chapter II

¹David T. Marke. Educational law simplified. New York, Oceana Publications [1949] pp. 95-6. (Legal almanac series no. 24)

²Ibid., p. 96.

³N. L. Engelhardt, N. L. Engelhardt, Jr., and Stanton Leggett. Elementary school buildings. New York, Dodge [1953] p. 206.

⁴Los Angeles. Bureau of Budget and Efficiency. Organization, administration and management of the Los Angeles Public Library. Los Angeles, 1949. Vol. V: Extension service for youth, p. 13.

⁵Ralph Shaw. Libraries of Metropolitan Toronto; a study of library service prepared for the Library Trustees' Council of Toronto and District. [Toronto] 1960. p. 70.

⁶Charles M. Foreman. A procedure guide for school plant construction for the state of Wyoming. A doctoral project edited by L. A. Bragg. Laramie, Wyoming, Curriculum and Research Center, College of Education, University of Wyoming, 1958. p. 26.

⁷Lionel R. McColvin. Public library services for children. [Paris] Unesco [1957] p. 52.

⁸A. B. Horwitz. "Effect of distance upon frequency of use of public library facilities." City planning 9:135, July 1933.

⁹James E. Wert. "The effectiveness of the public-school-housed library branch." Library quarterly 7:544, October 1937.

¹⁰Robert H. Elackburn. Branch library size and geographic range of service; a case study. (M.S. thesis, Columbia University) 1948. 72 pp.

¹¹See pp. 4-5.

¹²American Library Association. American Association

of School Librarians. Standards for school library programs. [Chicago] 1960. 132 pp.

Chapter III

¹Joseph L. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor. Practical administration of public libraries. New York, Harper & Row [1962] p. 425.

²Computed from U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. censuses of population and housing: 1960. Census tracts. Final report PHC(1)-18. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962. 234 pp.

³American Library Association. Public Library Association. Committee on Standards for Work with Young Adults in Public Libraries. Young adult services in the public library. Chicago, 1960. p. 26.

⁴Interview with Miss A. Hackett, Chief of Cataloging and Classification for Home Reading Services, Boston Public Library, March 12, 1963.

⁵American Library Association. Board on Personnel Administration. Subcommittee on Analysis of Library Duties. Descriptive list of professional and nonprofessional duties in libraries; preliminary draft. Chicago, 1948. p. vi.

⁶Ibid.

Chapter VII

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²Data were collected as part of a community survey conducted by the Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.

³American Library Association. American Association of School Librarians. Loc. cit.

Chapter IX

¹See pp. 111-2.

²See Chapters VII and VIII.

³Interview with Miss G. White, Chief of Branch Issue Department, Boston Public Library, September 23, 1963.

Chapter X

¹Data from Mr. P. X. Moloney, Assistant Director (for Information), Boston Public Library.

²See footnote 1 supra.

Chapter XI

¹Lowell A. Martin. Branch library service for Dallas. [New Brunswick, N. J., 1958] p. 72.

²Frederick Wezeman. Neighborhood library service; a survey of the extension services of the Public Library of Des Moines. Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library of Des Moines, 1959. p. 33.

Chapter XII

¹Joseph L. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor. Practical administration of public libraries. New York, Harper & Row [1962] p. 414.

Chapter XIII

¹See p. 93.

²See pp. 87, 91.

³American Library Association. Committee on Post-War Planning. Post-war standards for public libraries. Chicago, 1943. p. 73.

⁴See p. 96.

⁵See p. 72.

⁶Ibid.

⁷See p. 81.

⁸See p. 193.

⁹See p. 61.

¹⁰See p. 82.

¹¹See p. 72.

¹²See p. 87.

¹³See p. 81.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Data from Division of Business Operations, Boston Public Library.

¹⁷See pp. 77-8.

¹⁸Data from Division of Business Operations, Boston Public Library.

Chapter XIV

¹See pp. 4-5.

²See p. 72.

³See p. 47.

⁴See pp. 87, 91.

⁵See p. 99.

⁶See pp. 111-2.

⁷See p. 112.

⁸See pp. 117-8.

⁹See p. 127.

¹⁰See Chapter IX.

¹¹See pp. 164-5.

¹²Although the populations served by Boston's

twenty-six stationary branches were estimated to range from 11,970 to 36,289, the middle fifty percent of the branches each served between roughly 20,000 and 30,000 residents.

13See p. 72.

14See pp. 87, 91.

15See pp. 164-5.

16It was estimated that the median population served by Boston's twenty-six branch libraries in 1960 was 24,001.

17See Table 6 on p. 48.

18See Table 14 on p. 92.

19See Table 19 on p. 102.

20See p. 96.

21See p. 11.

22See p. 56.

23See p. 66.

24See pp. 12-3.

25See p. 76.

26See p. 66.

27See p. 176.

28See p. 159.

29Ibid.

30Ibid.

31See p. 169.

32See pp. 171, 175-6.

33See p. 189.

34See p. 185.

35See p. 182.

36See p. 193.

37See p. 195.

38See pp. 210-2.

39See pp. 210, 214.

40See pp. 202-3.

41See p. 82.

42Ibid.

43See Table 48 on pp. 222-3.

44Ibid.

45See pp. 77-8.

46See Table 48 on pp. 222-3.

47Ibid.

48See p. 221.

Chapter XV

1See pp. 56, 61.

2See p. 76.

3See pp. 93, 99, 103.

4See pp. 112, 117, 118, 127, 130.

APPENDIX I

CHECKLIST OF CHILDREN'S TITLES

1. Adler, I. The sun and its family.
2. Adler, I. Tools in your life.
3. Aesopus. The fables of Aesop, ed. by J. Jacobs and illus. by K. Wiese.
4. Alcott, L. M. Little women.
5. Aldis, D. K. All together.
6. American Heritage. Pirates of the Spanish Main.
7. Andrews, R. C. All about dinosaurs.
8. Anglund, J. W. A friend is someone who likes you.
9. Arabian Nights. Arabian nights, ed. by A. Lang.
10. Arbuthnot, M. H. Children and books.
11. Ardizzone, E. Tim all alone.
12. Ardizzone, E. Tim in danger.
13. Arora, S. L. What then, Raman?
14. Asbjørnsen, P. C. Norwegian folk tales.
15. Asbjørnsen, P. C. The three Billy Goats Gruff.
16. Association for Childhood Education. Sung under the silver umbrella.
17. Association for Childhood Education. Told under the Christmas tree.
18. Atwater, R. T. Mr. Popper's penguins.
19. Aulais, I. d'. Benjamin Franklin.
20. Aulais, I. d'. George Washington.
21. Averill, E. H. Cartier sails the St. Lawrence.
22. Bailey, C. S. Miss Hickory.
23. Baity, E. C. Americans before Columbus.
24. Baker, A., ed. The golden lynx, and other tales.
25. Baker, N. B. Amerigo Vespucci.
26. Balet, J. B. What makes an orchestra?
27. Barker, W. Winter-sleeping wildlife.
28. Barrie, J. M. Peter Pan.
29. Barringer, D. M. And the waters prevailed.
30. Bate, N. Who built the dam?
31. Baudouy, M. A. Old One-Toe.
32. Bauer, M. How music grew.
33. Bechdolt, J. E. Going up, the story of vertical transportation.
34. Beeler, N. F. Experiments with light.

35. Beers, L. D. The book of Hugh Flowers.
36. Behn, H. The wizard in the well.
37. Bell, T. H. Snow.
38. Bemelmans, L. Madeline.
39. Bemelmans, L. Madeline's rescue.
40. Benary-Iabert, M. Blue mystery.
41. Benary-Iabert, M. The long way home.
42. Benary-Iabert, M. Rowan Farm.
43. Bendick, J. All around you.
44. Bendick, J. How much and how many.
45. Bendick, J. Take a number.
46. Beskow, E. M. Pelle's new suit.
47. Bible. New Testament. The Christ child, illus. by M. Petersham.
48. Bible. New Testament. The first Christmas, illus. by B. Neustadt.
49. Binns, A. Sea pup.
50. Bloch, M. H. Tunnels.
51. Blough, G. O. The tree on the road to Turntown.
52. Bontemps, A. W. Christ in the sky.
53. Bontemps, A. W. The fast Sooner hound.
54. Borg, I. Farrak--the white reindeer.
55. Boston, L. M. A stranger at Green Knowe.
56. Boston, L. M. Treasure of Green Knowe.
57. Bowles, C. At home in India.
58. Branley, F. M. A book of planets for you.
59. Braymer, M. The walls of windy Troy.
60. Brewton, S. W., comp. Bridled with rainbows.
61. Brindze, R. The story of our calendar.
62. Brindze, R. The story of the totem pole.
63. Brink, C. R. Caddie Woodlawn.
64. Brink, C. R. Family grandstand.
65. Brock, E. L. Plug-nore's derby.
66. Bronson, W. S. Turtles.
67. Brooke, L. L. Johnny Crow's garden.
68. Brooke, L. L. Johnny Crow's party.
69. Brooke, L. L., illus. Ring o' roses.
70. Brown, J. M. Daniel Boone.
71. Brown, M. Dick Whittington and his cat.
72. Brown, S. Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain boys.
73. Buck, M. W. Pets from the pond.
74. Buff, M. M. The apple and the arrow.
75. Buff, M. M. Dash and Dart.
76. Buff, M. M. Elf owl.
77. Buff, M. M. Hah-Nee of the cliff dwellers.
78. Buff, M. M. Magic maize.
79. Burlingame, R. Machines that built America.
80. Burton, V. L. Katy and the big snow.
81. Burton, V. L. The little house.

82. Burton, V. L. Mike Mulligan and his steam shovel.
83. Butterworth, O. The enormous egg.
84. Caldecott, R. Picture books. 4v.
85. Calhoun, M. Depend on Katie John.
86. Carlson, N. S. The family under the bridge.
87. Carlson, N. S. The talking cat, and other stories of French Canada.
88. Carmer, C. L. America sings.
89. Cavanna, B. Accent on April.
90. Chase, R., ed. Grandfather tales.
91. Chase, R., ed. The Jack tales.
92. Chauncy, N. Devils' Hill.
93. Chipperfield, J. E. Wolf of Badenoch, dog of the Grampian Hills.
94. Christensen, G. D. Buffalo kill.
95. Chryatie, F. N. Pets.
96. Church, A. J. The Odyssey of Homer, retold.
97. Chute, M. G. Stories from Shakespeare.
98. Clark, A. N. In my mother's house.
99. Clark, A. N. Looking-for-Something.
100. Clark, A. N. Santiago.
101. Clark, A. N. Secret of the Andes.
102. Cleary, B. Emily's runaway imagination.
103. Cleary, B. Fifteen.
104. Cleary, B. Henry and Ribsy.
105. Cleary, B. Jean and Johnny.
106. Cole, W., ed. Poems of magic and spells.
107. Colum, P. Children of Odin.
108. Commager, H. S. America's Robert E. Lee.
109. Compton's pictured encyclopedia and fact-index, 1958 (or later) ed.
110. Coolidge, O. E. The Trojan War.
111. Cooney, B. The little juggler.
112. Cooper, J. F. The last of the Mohicans.
113. Cormack, M. The first book of stones.
114. Cormack, M. The first book of trees.
115. Cousins, M. Ben Franklin of old Philadelphia.
116. Coy, H. The Americans.
117. Craven, T. The rainbow book of art.
118. Crowley, M. Azor and the blue-eyed cow.
119. Dalgliesh, A. America begins, rev. ed., 1958.
120. Dalgliesh, A. The Columbus story.
121. Dalgliesh, A. The courage of Sarah Noble.
122. Dalgliesh, A. Ride on the wind.
123. Darling, L. Kangaroos and other animals with pockets.
124. Darling, L. Seals and walruses.
125. Darwin, C. R. The voyage of the Beagle, abridged and ed. by M. E. Selsam.

126. Daugherty, J. H. Andy and the lion.
127. Daugherty, J. H. Of courage undaunted.
128. Daugherty, J. H. William Blake.
129. De Angeli, M. Book of nursery and Mother Goose rhymes.
130. De Angeli, M. The door in the wall.
131. De Jong, M. The wheel on the school.
132. Dickens, C. The magic fishbone.
133. Dodgson, C. L. Alice's adventures in Wonderland, and Through the looking glass.
134. Dorian, E. M. Hokahey! American Indians then and now.
135. Dow, E. R. How to make doll clothes.
136. Du Bois, W. P. The giant.
137. Du Bois, W. P. Twenty-one balloons.
138. Duff, A. Bequest of wings.
139. Duggan, A. L. The castle book.
140. Duvall, E. R. Facts of life and love for teenagers, rev. ed., 1956.
141. Eaton, J. That lively man, Ben Franklin.
142. Eaton, J. Trumpeter's tale.
143. Eichenberg, F. Dancing in the moon.
144. Enright, E. Gone-away lake.
145. Enright, E. Thimble summer.
146. Epstein, S. The first book of glass.
147. Epstein, S. The first book of words.
148. Estes, E. The middle Moffat.
149. Estes, E. Rufus M.
150. Ets, M. H. In the forest.
151. Ets, M. H. Play with me.
152. Evans, E. K. Why we live where we live.
153. Farjeon, E., comp. The children's bells.
154. Felt, S. Rosa-too-little.
155. Felton, H. W. New tall tales of Pecos Bill.
156. Fenton, C. L. Prehistoric world.
157. Fenton, C. L. Trees and their world.
158. Fenton, C. L. Worlds in the sky.
159. Fermi, L. Galileo and the scientific revolution.
160. Ferris, H. J., comp. The brave and the fair.
161. Ferris, H. J., comp. Favorite poems, old and new.
162. Field, E. Poems of childhood.
163. Field, R. L. Hitty, her first hundred years.
164. Field, R. L. Prayer for a child.
165. Finger, C. J. Tales from silver lands.
166. Fischer, H. E. The birthday.
167. Fisher, A. L. Going barefoot.
168. Fitch, F. M. Allah, the God of Islam.
169. Fitch, F. M. A book about God.
170. Fitch, F. M. One God.

171. Foster, G. S. Augustus Caesar's world.
172. Foster, G. S. George Washington.
173. Foster, G. S. George Washington's world.
174. Foster, G. S. The world of Captain John Smith.
175. Foster, J. Pages, pictures, and print.
176. Fraasconi, A. The house that Jack built.
177. Fraasconi, A. See and say.
178. Freeman, D. S. Lee of Virginia.
179. Freeman, M. B. Fun with ballet.
180. Fritz, J. Brady.
181. Fritz, J. The cabin faced west.
182. Frost, F. M. Amahl and the night visitors.
183. Frost, R. You come too.
184. Gag, W. Millions of cats.
185. Gannett, R. S. My father's dragon.
186. Gates, D. Blue willow.
187. Geisel, T. S. Horton hatches the egg.
188. Geisel, T. S. Horton hears a whol
189. Geisel, T. S. Thidwick, the big-hearted moose.
190. George, J. C. My side of the mountain.
191. George, J. L. Masked prowler.
192. George, J. L. Vulpes, the red fox.
193. Glemser, B. All about the human body.
194. Godden, R. Candy Floss.
195. Godden, R. Miss Happiness and Miss Flower.
196. Godden, R. The story of Holly and Ivy.
197. Golden, G. B. Made in Iceland.
198. Goudey, A. E. The day we saw the sun come up.
199. Goudey, A. E. Here come the lions!
200. Goudey, A. E. Houses from the sea.
201. Grahame, K. The wind in the willows.
202. Gramatky, H. Little Toot.
203. Graves, R. Greek gods and heroes.
204. Gray, E. J. Adam of the road.
205. Grimm, J. L. More tales from Grimm, tr. and illus.
by W. Gag.
206. Grimm, J. L. The shoemaker and the elves, illus.
by A. Adams.
207. Grimm, J. L. Rapunzel, illus. by F. Hoffmann.
208. Grimm, J. L. The sleeping beauty, illus. by
F. Hoffmann.
209. Grimm, J. L. Snow White and the seven dwarfs, tr.
and illus. by W. Gag.
210. Grimm, J. L. Tales from Grimm, tr. and illus. by
W. Gag.
211. Hackett, W. A. Radio plays for young people.
212. Hader, B. H. The big snow.
213. Handforth, T. Mei Li.
214. Harnett, C. Caxton's challenge.

215. Harper, W., ed. Ghosts and goblins.
216. Harrington, M. P. Ring-a-round.
217. Haskell, A. L. The Wonderful world of dance.
218. Hauff, W. Dwarf Long-nose.
219. Hawthorne, N. The golden touch.
220. Haywood, C. Eddie makes music.
221. Haywood, C. Little Eddie.
222. Heck, B. H. Millie.
223. Henry, M. Benjamin West and his cat Grimalkin.
224. Henry, M. Brighty of the Grand Canyon.
225. Henry, M. King of the Wind.
226. Henry, M. Misty of Chincoteague.
227. Hertz, L. H. Making your model railroad.
228. Hoff, S. Danny and the dinosaur.
229. Hoffman, E. T. The nutcracker, adapted and illus.
by W. Chappell.
230. Hofsinde, R. Indian picture writing.
231. Hofsinde, R. Indian sign language.
232. Hogben, L. T. The wonderful world of communication.
233. Hogben, L. T. The wonderful world of mathematics.
234. Hoke, J. L. The first book of snakes.
235. Holbrook, S. H. America's Ethan Allen.
236. Holling, H. C. Minn of the Mississippi.
237. Holling, H. C. Tree in the trail.
238. Ipcar, D. The wonderful egg.
239. Irving, R. Hurricanes and twisters.
240. Irving, W. Rip Van Winkle and The legend of Sleepy
Hollow.
241. Irwin, K. G. The romance of chemistry.
242. Jacobs, J. Favorite fairy tales told in England,
retold by V. Haviland.
243. Jэгendorf, M. A. King of the mountains.
244. Jэгendorf, M. A. The marvelous adventures of Johnny
Caesar Cicero Darling.
245. Jessup, R. F. The wonderful world of archaeology.
246. Johnson, A. The bearcat.
247. Johnson, A. Torrie.
248. Johnson, G. W. America grows up.
249. Johnson, G. W. America is born.
250. Joslin, S. There is a dragon in my bed.
251. Judson, C. I. Andrew Jackson, frontier statesman.
252. Judson, C. I. Benjamin Franklin.
253. Judson, C. I. St. Lawrence seaway.
254. Judson, C. I. Theodore Roosevelt, fighting patriot.
255. Kahl, V. The duchess bakes a cake.
256. Kalashnikoff, N. The defender.
257. Kaveler, L. The wonders of algae.
258. Kendall, C. The Gamage Cup.
259. Kipling, R. The jungle book.

260. Kirkus, V. The first book of gardening.
261. Kjelgaard, J. A. Boomerang hunter.
262. Kjelgaard, J. A. Fire-hunter.
263. Kjelgaard, J. A. Lion hound.
264. Knight, E. M. Lassie Come-Home.
265. Krauss, R. A hole is to dig.
266. Krumgold, J. ... and now Miguel.
267. Krumgold, J. Onion John.
268. Lamb, C. Tales from Shakespeare.
269. Lang, A. Blue fairy book.
270. Langstaff, J. Frog went a-courtin'.
271. Lansing, E. C. Liza of the hundredfold.
272. Latham, J. L. Trail blazer of the seas.
273. Lawson, R. Rabbit Hill.
274. Lawson, R. They were strong and good.
275. Leach, M. The rainbow book of American folk tales and legends.
276. Leaf, M. The story of Ferdinand.
277. Leisk, D. J. Harold and the purple crayon.
278. Lenski, L. Papa Small.
279. Lewellen, J. B. Helicopters, how they work.
280. Lewis, H. W. Here comes Harry.
281. Life (Periodical). The world we live in; special edition for young readers.
282. Lindgren, A. The Tomten.
283. Lindquist, J. D. The Golden name day.
284. Lindquist, W. Burma boy.
285. Lines, K. M. A ring of tales.
286. Lionni, L. Inch by inch.
287. Lipkind, W. Finders keepers.
288. Littlefield, W. The whiskers of Ho Ho.
289. Lofting, H. The story of Doctor Dolittle.
290. Lofting, H. The voyages of Doctor Dolittle.
291. London, J. Call of the wild.
292. Lorenzini, C. The adventures of Pinocchio.
293. Love, K. I. A little laughter.
294. McCloskey, R. Homer Price.
295. McCloskey, R. Lentil.
296. McCloskey, R. Make way for ducklings.
297. McCloskey, R. One morning in Maine.
298. McClung, R. M. Major, the story of a black bear.
299. McClung, R. M. Ruby Throat, the story of a hummingbird.
300. McConnell, J. T. Famous ballet dancers.
301. McCracken, H. The flaming bear.
302. MacDonald, G. At the back of the North Wind.
303. McDonald, G. D., comp. A way of knowing.
304. McGinley, P. L. All around the town.
305. McGraw, E. J. Mara, daughter of the Nile.

306. MacKellar, W. Wee Joseph.
307. McNeer, M. Y. The California gold rush.
308. McNeer, M. Y. The Canadian story.
309. McNeer, M. Y. Martin Luther.
310. McNeer, M. Y. The Mexican story.
311. Malcolmson, A. B. Yankee Doodle's cousins.
312. Malory, T. The book of King Arthur and his noble knights, ed. by M. Macleod.
313. Malory, T. The boys' King Arthur, ed. by S. Lavier.
314. Mann, M. How things work.
315. Marriott, A. L. The black stone knife.
316. Mays, L. V. Action starboard.
317. Meadowcroft, E. L. By secret railway.
318. Meadowcroft, E. L. The gift of the river.
319. Miles, B. A house for everyone.
320. Milhous, K. Appolonia's valentines.
321. Milhous, K. The egg tree.
322. Milhous, K. With bells on.
323. Milne, A. A. The house at Pooh Corner.
324. Milne, A. A. When we were very young.
325. Milne, A. A. Winnie-the-Pooh.
326. Milne, A. A. The world of Pooh.
327. Minarik, E. H. Little Bear's friend.
328. Minarik, E. H. Little Bear's visit.
329. Mirsky, R. P. Seven grandmothers.
330. Moore, C. C. The night before Christmas.
331. Morgan, A. P. Aquarium book for boys and girls.
332. Morgan, A. P. The boys' first book of radio and electronics.
333. Morgan, A. P. A pet book for boys and girls.
334. Morrison, L., comp. Black within and red without.
335. Morrison, L., comp. A diller, a dollar.
336. Mother Goose. In a pumpkin shell, illus. by J. W. Anglund.
337. Mühlenweg, P. Big Tiger and Christian.
338. Mokerji, D. G. Gay-Neck, the story of a pigeon.
339. Munari, B. Who's there? Open the door!
340. Nordstrom, U. The secret language.
341. Norton, A. M. Star man's son, 2250 A.D.
342. Norton, A. M. Star rangers.
343. Norton, M. The borrowers afield.
344. Norton, M. The borrowers afloat.
345. Norton, M. The borrowers aloft.
346. O'Guillemain, E. D. The Island of Horses.
347. O'Dell, S. Island of the Blue Dolphins.
348. Ogg, O. The 26 letters.
349. Olds, E. Riding the rails.
350. Orr, J. B. The wonderful world of food.
351. Osmond, E. From drumbeat to tickertape.

352. Peattie, D. C. The rainbow book of nature.
353. Perrault, C. Cinderella, illus. by M. Brown.
354. Perrault, C. Favorite fairy tales told in France,
retold by V. Haviland.
355. Perrault, C. Puss in Boots, illus. by M. Brown.
356. Petersham, M. F. The box with red wheels.
357. Politi, L. Moy Moy.
358. Politi, L. Song of the swallows.
359. Pough, F. H. All about volcanoes and earthquakes.
360. Prishvin, M. M. The treasure trove of the sun.
361. Pyle, H. Pepper and salt.
362. Quigley, L. F. The blind men and the elephant.
363. Rand, A. Sparkle and spin.
364. Rawlings, M. K. The yearling.
365. Reed, W. M. Patterns in the sky.
366. Rey, H. A. Curious George.
367. Rey, H. A. Curious George rides a bike.
368. Rey, H. A. Curious George takes a job.
369. Rey, H. A. Find the constellations.
370. Ripley, E. Raphael, a biography.
371. Ripper, C. L. Bats.
372. Ritchie, R. The year of the horse.
373. Rounds, G. Lone muskrat.
374. Rounds, G. Whitey and the wild horse.
375. Rowand, P. George.
376. Ruchlis, H. Orbit.
377. Rush, W. M. Wild horses of Reinrock.
378. Sandburg, C. Abe Lincoln grows up.
379. Sasek, M. This is Edinburgh.
380. Sasek, M. This is Munich.
381. Sasek, M. This is New York.
382. Sasek, M. This is Paris.
383. Savage, K. The story of Africa, south of the
Sahara.
384. Sawyer, R. Journey cake, ho!
385. Sawyer, R. Roller skates.
386. Sawyer, R. The way of the storyteller.
387. Sawyer, R. The year of the Christmas dragon.
388. Scheele, W. E. Prehistoric animals.
389. Scheele, W. E. Prehistoric man and the primates.
390. Schloot, G. W. Andy's wonderful telescope.
391. Schneider, H. How your body works.
392. Sechrist, E. H. Christmas everywhere.
393. Seeger, R. C. American folk songs for children in
home, school and nursery school.
394. Seignobosc, F. The big rain.
395. Seignobosc, F. Jeanne-Marie at the fair.
396. Seignobosc, F. Jeanne-Marie counts her sheep.
397. Selsam, M. E. Birth of an island.

398. Selsam, M. E. Microbes at work.
399. Selsam, M. E. Play with plants.
400. Selsam, M. E. Plenty of fish.
401. Selsam, M. E. See through the forest.
402. Selsam, M. E. Seeds and more seeds.
403. Seredy, K. The Good Master.
404. Seredy, K. The singing tree.
405. Shannon, M. Dobry.
406. Shippen, K. B. Miracle in motion.
407. Shippen, K. B. Mr. Bell invents the telephone.
408. Shirer, W. L. The rise and fall of Adolf Hitler.
409. Shuttlesworth, D. E. The story of spiders.
410. Sleight, B. The kingdom of Carbonel.
411. Smith, E. S. The Christmas book of legends and stories.
412. Sorenson, V. E. Plain girl.
413. Speare, E. G. Calico captive.
414. Speare, E. G. The witch of Blackbird Pond.
415. Spykman, E. C. Terrible, horrible Edie.
416. Steele, W. O. The buffalo knife.
417. Steele, W. O. Fleming arrows.
418. Steele, W. O. The perilous road.
419. Steele, W. O. Winter danger.
420. Sterling, D. Captain of the planter.
421. Sterling, D. Mary Jane.
422. Sterling, D. The story of caves.
423. Sterling, D. The story of mosses, ferns, and mushrooms.
424. Sterne, E. G. Mary McLeod Bethune.
425. Stevenson, R. L. Treasure Island.
426. Stolz, M. S. The day and way we met.
427. Stolz, M. S. A dog on Barkham Street.
428. Stolz, M. S. Organdy cupcakes.
429. Stolz, M. S. The sea gulls woke me.
430. Strong, P. D. Honk, the moose.
431. Sutcliffe, R. The Silver Branch.
432. Sutcliffe, R. Warrior Scarlet.
433. Sutherland, L. Magic bullets.
434. Tappan, E. M. When knights were bold.
435. Titus, E. Anatole.
436. Titus, E. Anatole and the robot.
437. Titus, E. Anatole over Paris.
438. Toor, F. The golden carnation, and other stories told in Italy.
439. Travers, P. L. Mary Poppins.
440. Treece, H. The road to Miklagard.
441. Treece, H. Viking's sunset.
442. Tresselt, A. R. White snow, bright snow.
443. Tunis, E. Indians.

- 444. Tunis, E. Weapons.
- 445. Tunis, E. Wheels.
- 446. Tunis, J. R. Go, team, go!
- 447. Tunis, J. R. Highpockets.
- 448. Turngren, E. Listen, my heart.
- 449. Uchida, Y. The dancing kettle, and other Japanese folk tales.
- 450. Uchida, Y. The magic listening cap.
- 451. Unnerstad, E. The saucepan journey.
- 452. Unnerstad, E. The spettekake holiday.
- 453. Untermeyer, L., ed. The magic circle.
- 454. Untermeyer, L. Stars to steer by.
- 455. Verne, J. Twenty thousand leagues under the sea.
- 456. Ward, L. K. The biggest bear.
- 457. Webb, A. Birds in their homes.
- 458. Webber, I. E. Bits that grow big.
- 459. Weber, L. M. Beany Malone.
- 460. Weil, A. Red sails to Capri.
- 461. Wheeler, C. Sing for Christmas.
- 462. White, A. T. The first men in the world.
- 463. Wibberley, L. Peter Treegate's war.
- 464. Wibberley, L. See captain from Salem.
- 465. Wilder, L. I. By the shores of Silver Lake.
- 466. Wilder, L. I. Little house in the big woods.
- 467. Wilder, L. I. Little house on the prairie.
- 468. Wilder, L. I. Little town on the prairie.
- 469. Wilder, L. I. The long winter.
- 470. Wilder, L. I. These happy golden years.
- 471. Williams, U. The earl's falconer.
- 472. Williamson, J. S. The glorious conspiracy.
- 473. Williamson, J. S. Hittite warrior.
- 474. Williamson, M. The first book of bugs.
- 475. Wilson, L. This boy Cody.
- 476. Winterfeld, H. Castaways in Lilliput.
- 477. Withers, C. A rocket in my pocket.
- 478. Wood, L. N. Louis Pasteur.
- 479. Woodham-Smith, C. B. Lonely crusader.
- 480. World Book Encyclopedia, 1958 (or later) ed.
- 481. Worth, K. They loved to laugh.
- 482. Wright, E. B. Saturday walk.
- 483. Wright, H., ed. The amazing world of medicine.
- 484. Wright, H., ed. Great adventures in nursing.
- 485. Wyatt, E. Geronimo, the last Apache war chief.
- 486. Wyss, J. D. The Swiss family Robinson.
- 487. Yashima, T. Crow Boy.
- 488. Yashima, T. The golden footprints.
- 489. Yashima, T. Umbrella.
- 490. Yates, E. A place for Peter.
- 491. Yates, E., comp. Your prayers and mine.

- 492. Yates, R. P. How to improve your modern railroad.
- 493. Zaffo, G. J. The big book of real fire engines.
- 494. Zim, H. S. Elephants.
- 495. Zim, H. S. Fishes.
- 496. Zim, H. S. Frogs and toads.
- 497. Zim, H. S. Golden hamsters.
- 498. Zim, H. S. Great whales.
- 499. Zim, H. S. Insects, rev. ed., 1956.
- 500. Zim, H. S. Snakes.

APPENDIX II

CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG ADULT

FICTION TITLES

1. Agee, J. A death in the family.
2. Anderson, S. Winesburg, Ohio.
3. Arnow, H. The dollmaker.
4. Asch, S. The apostle.
5. Asch, S. The Nazarene.
6. Austen, J. Emma.
7. Austen, J. Mansfield Park.
8. Austen, J. Northanger abbey.
9. Austen, J. Pride and prejudice.
10. Austen, J. Persuasion.
11. Austen, J. Sense and sensibility.
12. Balzac, H. de. Eugenie Grandet.
13. Balzac, H. de. Pere Goriot.
14. Barrie, J. M. The little minister.
15. Bellamy, E. Looking backward: 2000-1887.
16. Benet, S. V. The devil and Daniel Webster.
17. Bennett, A. The old wives' tale.
18. Best American short stories, 1961, and the Yearbook of the American short story.
19. Beyle, M. H. The charterhouse of Parma.
20. Beyle, M. H. The red and the black.
21. Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone.
22. Blixen, K. Seven Gothic tales.
23. Boccaccio, G. The Decameron.
24. Boule, P. The bridge over the River Kwai.
25. Boyd, J. Drums.
26. Bronte, C. Jane Eyre.
27. Bronte, E. J. Wuthering Heights.
28. Buchan, J. The adventures of Richard Hannay.
29. Buck, P. S. The good earth.
30. Bunyan, J. Pilgrim's progress.
31. Burnford, S. E. The incredible journey.
32. Burrell, J. A., ed. An anthology of famous American stories.
33. Butler, S. The way of all flesh.
34. Camus, A. The fall.

35. Camus, A. The plague.
36. Camus, A. The stranger.
37. Cather, W. S. Death comes for the Archbishop.
38. Cather, W. S. My Antonia.
39. Cather, W. S. O pioneers!
40. Cather, W. S. Shadows on the rock.
41. Cerf, B. A., ed. An anthology of famous British stories.
42. Cervantes Saavedra, M. de. Don Quixote de la Mancha.
43. Chekhov, A. P. Stories of Chekhov, ed. by R. N. Linscott.
44. Chesterton, G. K. The Father Brown omnibus.
45. Clark, W. V. The Ox-Bow incident.
46. Clemens, S. L. The adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
47. Clemens, S. L. The adventures of Tom Sawyer.
48. Clemens, S. L. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's court.
49. Collins, W. The moonstone and The woman in white.
50. Conrad, J. Lord Jim.
51. Conrad, J. The nigger of the Narcissus.
52. Conrad, J. Victory.
53. Cooper, J. F. The deerslayer.
54. Cooper, J. F. The spy.
55. Cozzens, J. G. Guard of honor.
56. Crane, S. The red badge of courage.
57. DeFoe, D. The fortunes and misfortunes of the famous Moll Flanders.
58. DeFoe, D. Robinson Crusoe.
59. De La Roche, M. Jalna.
60. Dickens, C. A Christmas carol.
61. Dickens, C. David Copperfield.
62. Dickens, C. Great expectations.
63. Dickens, C. Nicholas Nickleby.
64. Dickens, C. Oliver Twist.
65. Dickens, C. Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club.
66. Dickens, C. A tale of two cities.
67. Dos Passos, J. R. U. S. A.
68. Dostoevskii, F. M. The brothers Karamazov.
69. Dostoevskii, F. M. Crime and punishment.
70. Dostoevskii, F. M. The idiot.
71. Doyle, A. C. The complete Sherlock Holmes.
72. Dreiser, T. An American tragedy.
73. Dreiser, T. Sister Carrie.
74. Dumas, A. The count of Monte Cristo.
75. Dumas, A. The three musketeers.
76. Dumas, A. Twenty years after.
77. Du Maurier, D. Rebecca.
78. Edmonds, W. D. Drums along the Mohawk.

79. Eliot, G. Adam Bede.
80. Eliot, G. The mill on the Floss.
81. Eliot, G. Silas Marner.
82. Farrell, J. T. Studs Lonigan.
83. Fast, H. M. April morning.
84. Faulkner, W. Collected stories.
85. Faulkner, W. Light in August.
86. Faulkner, W. The sound and the fury and As I lay dying.
87. Ferber, E. Cimarron.
88. Fielding, H. The history of Tom Jones.
89. Fitzgerald, F. S. Three novels: The great Gatsby, Tender is the night, and The last tycoon.
90. Flaubert, G. Madame Bovary.
91. Forbes, E. Johnny Tremain.
92. Forester, C. S. The African Queen.
93. Forester, C. S. Captain Horatio Hornblower.
94. Forster, E. M. A passage to India.
95. France, A. Penguin Island.
96. Galsworthy, J. The Forsyte saga.
97. Gaskell, E. Cranford.
98. Gide, A. P. The counterfeiter.
99. Glasgow, E. A. Vein of iron.
100. Gogol, N. V. Dead souls.
101. Goldsmith, O. The vicar of Wakefield.
102. Graves, R. I, Claudius.
103. Greene, G. A burnt-out case.
104. Greene, G. The heart of the matter.
105. Guareschi, G. The little world of Don Camillo.
106. Guthrie, A. B. The big sky.
107. Hale, E. E. The man without a country.
108. Hamsun, K. Growth of the soil.
109. Hardy, T. Jude the obscure.
110. Hardy, T. Far from the madding crowd.
111. Hardy, T. The mayor of Casterbridge.
112. Hardy, T. The return of the native.
113. Hardy, T. Tess of the d'Urbervilles.
114. Hawthorne, N. The house of the seven gables.
115. Hawthorne, N. The scarlet letter.
116. Hemingway, E. A farewell to arms.
117. Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls.
118. Hemingway, E. The old man and the sea.
119. Hemingway, E. The short stories of Ernest Hemingway.
120. Hemingway, E. The sun also rises.
121. Hergesheimer, J. Java head.
122. Hersey, J. R. A bell for Adano.
123. Hersey, J. R. A single pebble.
124. Hersey, J. R. The wall.

125. Hilton, J. Good-bye, Mr. Chips.
126. Howells, W. D. The rise of Silas Lapham.
127. Hudson, W. H. Green mansions.
128. Hugo, V. M. The hunchback of Notre Dame.
129. Hugo, V. M. Les misérables.
130. Huxley, A. L. Brave new world.
131. Huxley, A. L. Point counter point.
132. Jackson, H. H. Remona.
133. James, H. The ambassadors.
134. James, H. The American.
135. James, H. The great short novels of Henry James.
136. James, H. The portrait of a lady.
137. Johnston, M. To have and to hold.
138. Joyce, J. The Dubliners.
139. Joyce, J. Portrait of the artist as a young man.
140. Joyce, J. Ulysses.
141. Kafka, F. The castle.
142. Kafka, F. The trial.
143. Kantor, M. Andersonville.
144. Kessel, J. The lion.
145. Kingsley, C. Westward ho!
146. Kipling, R. Kim.
147. Koestler, A. Darkness at noon.
148. La Farge, O. Laughing Boy.
149. Lawrence, D. H. Sons and lovers.
150. Lea, T. The brave bulls.
151. Lea, T. The wonderful country.
152. Lederer, W. J. The ugly American.
153. Lewis, S. Arrowsmith.
154. Lewis, S. Babbitt.
155. Lewis, S. Main Street.
156. Llewellyn, R. How green was my valley.
157. Lytton, E. G. The last days of Pompeii.
158. McCullers, C. S. The ballad of the sad café.
159. Malraux, A. Man's fate.
160. Mann, T. Buddenbrooks.
161. Mann, T. Joseph and his brothers.
162. Mann, T. The magic mountain.
163. Mansfield, K., pseud. The short stories of Katherine Mansfield.
164. Marquand, J. P. The late George Apley.
165. Marquand, J. P. Point of no return.
166. Maugham, W. S. The moon and sixpence.
167. Maugham, W. S. Of human bondage.
168. Maupassant, G. de. Complete short stories of Guy de Maupassant.
169. Melville, H. Moby Dick.
170. Meredith, G. The ordeal of Richard Feverel.
171. Merezhkovskii, D. S. The romance of Leonardo da Vinci.

172. Michener, J. A. The bridges at Toko-Ri.
173. Michener, J. A. Tales of the South Pacific.
174. Mitchell, M. Gone with the wind.
175. Monsarrat, N. The cruel sea.
176. Munro, E. H. The short stories of Saki.
177. Nathan, R. Portrait of Jennie.
178. Nordhoff, C. B. The Bounty trilogy.
179. O'Connor, E. The edge of sadness.
180. O'Hara, J. Appointment in Samarra.
181. Orwell, G. Animal farm.
182. Orwell, G. Nineteen eighty-four.
183. Page, E. The tree of liberty.
184. Pasternak, B. L. Doctor Zhivago.
185. Paton, A. Cry, the beloved country.
186. Paton, A. Tales from a troubled land.
187. Poe, Edgar Allan. The complete tales and poems.
188. Porter, K. A. The leaning tower, and other stories.
189. Porter, W. S. The best short stories of O. Henry.
190. Prescott, H. F. The man on a donkey.
191. Proust, M. Remembrance of things past.
192. Reade, C. The cloister and the hearth.
193. Remarque, E. M. All quiet on the western front.
194. Renault, M. The King must die.
195. Renault, M. The last of the wine.
196. Richardson, S. Clarissa Harlowe.
197. Richter, C. The sea of grass.
198. Richter, C. The trees.
199. Roberts, K. L. Arundel.
200. Roberts, K. L. The lively lady.
201. Roberts, K. L. Northwest Passage.
202. Roberts, K. L. Rabble in arms.
203. Rolland, R. Jean-Christophe.
204. Rolvaag, O. E. Giants in the earth.
205. Sabatini, R. Captain Blood.
206. Sabatini, R. Scaramouche.
207. Salinger, J. D. The catcher in the rye.
208. Salinger, J. D. Franny and Zooey.
209. Saroyan, W. The human comedy.
210. Scott, W. Ivanhoe.
211. Scott, W. Kenilworth.
212. Scott, W. Quentin Durward.
213. Seltzer, T., ed. Best Russian short stories.
214. Shaw, I. The young lions.
215. Shelley, M. W. Frankenstein.
216. Sienkiewicz, H. Quo vadis?
217. Sinclair, U. B. The jungle.
218. Steinbeck, J. The grapes of wrath.
219. Steinbeck, J. The portable Steinbeck.
220. Sterne, L. Tristram Shandy.

221. Stevenson, R. L. The black arrow.
222. Stevenson, R. L. Kidnapped.
223. Stevenson, R. L. The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The merry men, and other tales.
224. Stone, I. The agony and the ecstasy.
225. Stowe, H. B. Uncle Tom's cabin.
226. Swift, J. Gulliver's travels.
227. Tarkington, B. Alice Adams.
228. Tarkington, B. Seventeen.
229. Taylor, R. L. A journey to Matecumbe.
230. Thackeray, W. M. Henry Esmond.
231. Thackeray, W. M. Vanity fair.
232. Tolstoi, L. N. Anna Karenina.
233. Tolstoi, L. N. War and peace.
234. Trollope, Anthony. Barchester towers and The warden.
235. Turgenev, I. S. Fathers and sons.
236. Undset, S. Kristin Lavransdatter.
237. Verne, J. Around the world in eighty days.
238. Verne, J. The mysterious island.
239. Voltaire, P. M. de. Candide.
240. Wallace, L. Ben-Hur.
241. Warren, R. P. All the king's men.
242. Wells, H. G. Seven science fiction novels.
243. Wharton, E. N. The age of innocence.
244. Wharton, E. N. Ethan Frome.
245. White, T. H. The once and future king.
246. Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Gray.
247. Wilder, T. N. The bridge of San Luis Rey.
248. Williams, B. A. House divided.
249. Wister, O. The Virginian.
250. Wolfe, T. Look homeward, angel.
251. Wolfe, T. Of time and the river.
252. Wolfe, T. The web and the rock.
253. Wolfe, T. You can't go home again.
254. Woolf, V. S. Mrs. Dalloway.
255. Woolf, V. S. To the lighthouse.
256. Wouk, H. The Caine mutiny.
257. Wright, R. Native son.

APPENDIX III

CHECKLIST OF ADULT AND YOUNG ADULT

NONFICTION TITLES

000 General Works

1. American Library Association. A.L.A. rules for filing catalog cards.
2. American Library Association. Subscription Books Committee. Subscription Books Bulletin reviews, 1956-1960.
3. Ayer, N. W., & son's Directory of newspapers and periodicals, 1961.
4. Book review digest, 1950-1960.
5. Books in print, 1961.
6. Collier's encyclopedia, 1958 (or later) ed.
7. Columbia encyclopedia, 2d ed. and suppl., 1959.
8. Cumulative book index, 1949-1961.
9. Dewey, M. Dewey decimal classification and relative index, abridged 8th ed., 1959.
10. Dewey, M. Dewey decimal classification and relative index, 16th ed., 1958.
11. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1958 (or later) ed.
12. Encyclopedia Americana, 1958 (or later) ed.
13. Essay and general literature index, 1900-1960.
14. Hoffman, H. R. The reader's adviser and bookman's manual, 9th ed., 1960.
15. Kane, J. N. Famous first facts, 2d ed., 1950.
16. Keller, H. R. Reader's digest of books, new ed., 1929.
17. Lincoln library of essential information, 1958 (or later) ed.
18. Literary market place, 1961-62.
19. Magill, F. N., ed. Masterpieces of world literature in digest form. (Masterplots.)
20. Murphey, R. W. How and where to look it up.
21. Publishers' trade list annual, 1961.
22. Readers' guide to periodical literature, 1949-1961.
23. Schmeckebier, L. P. Government publications and their use, rev. ed., 1961.

24. Sears, M. E. Sears list of subject headings, 7th ed., 1954.
25. Shores, L. Basic reference sources.
26. Short story index and suppl.
27. Strang, R. M. Gateways to readable books, 3d ed., 1958.
28. Subject guide to Books in print, 1961.
29. Ulrich's Periodicals directory, 9th ed., 1959.
30. U. S. Library of Congress. General Reference and Bibliography Division. A guide to the study of the United States of America.
31. Weideman, H., ed. Rapid fact finder.
32. Wilson, H. W., firm, publishers. Fiction catalog 1960, 7th ed., 1961, and suppl.
33. Wilson, H. W., firm, publishers. Standard catalog for high school libraries, 7th ed., 1957, and suppl.
34. Wilson, H. W., firm, publishers. Standard catalog for public libraries, 4th ed., 1958, and suppl.
35. Winchell, C. M. Guide to reference books, 7th ed., 1951.
36. Writer's market, 18th ed., 1961.

100 Philosophy

1. Aristoteles. Basic works.
2. Baruch, D. W. How to live with your teen-ager.
3. Brinton, C. C. A history of western morals.
4. Durant, W. J. The story of philosophy.
5. Freud, S. Basic writings.
6. Garrett, H. E. Great experiments in psychology, 3d ed., 1951.
7. Gesell, A. L. Child from five to ten.
8. Gesell, A. L. Youth, the years from ten to sixteen.
9. Lin, Yu-t'ang. Wisdom of China and India.
10. Menninger, K. A. Love against hate.
11. Overstreet, E. A. The mature mind.
12. Pike, J. A. If you marry outside your faith.
13. Roberts, D. E. Existentialism and religious belief.
14. Russell, B. R. History of western philosophy.
15. Thilly, F. A history of philosophy, 3d ed., 1957.
16. Woodworth, R. S. Contemporary schools of psychology, rev. ed., 1948.
17. Woodworth, R. S. Psychology, 5th ed., 1947.

200 Religion

1. Bible. English. Authorized. Holy Bible.

2. Bible. English. Douai. Holy Bible.
3. Bible. English. Revised Standard. Holy Bible.
4. Bible. N.T. English. 1961. The new English Bible: New Testament.
5. Bible. O.T. English. Holy Scriptures according to the Masoretic text.
6. Bouquet, A. C. Everyday life in New Testament times.
7. Bulfinch, T. Bulfinch's mythology.
8. Burrows, M. More light on the Dead Sea scrolls.
9. Catholic dictionary, 3d ed., 1958.
10. Chase, M. E. The Bible and the common reader, rev. ed., 1952.
11. Chase, M. E. Life and language in the Old Testament.
12. Cruden, A. Complete concordance to the Old and New Testament.
13. Eiselen, F. C., ed. The Abingdon Bible commentary.
14. Ferm, V. T. An encyclopedia of religion.
15. Frazer, J. G. The new Golden Bough, a new abridgment, 1959.
16. Gayley, C. M. Classic myths, rev. ed., 1911.
17. Hamilton, E. Mythology.
18. Heaton, E. W. Everyday life in Old Testament times.
19. Herberg, W. Protestant, Catholic, Jew.
20. Hughes, P. A popular history of the Catholic Church.
21. Hume, R. E. World's living religions, rev. ed., 1959.
22. Interpreter's Bible.
23. James, W. Varieties of religious experience.
24. Latourette, K. S. A history of Christianity.
25. Lewis, C. S. The Screwtape letters.
26. Life (Periodical). The world's great religions.
27. Look (Periodical). Guide to the religions of America.
28. Maus, C. P. Christ and the fine arts, rev. ed., 1959.
29. Mead, F. S. Handbook of denominations in the United States, 2d rev. ed., 1961.
30. Miller, M. S. Encyclopedia of Bible life, rev. ed., 1955.
31. Miller, M. S. Harper's Bible dictionary, 6th ed., 1959.
32. National Catholic almanac, 1961.
33. Orchard, B., ed. Catholic commentary on Holy Scripture.
34. Oxford dictionary of the Christian Church.
35. Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia. Twentieth century encyclopedia of religious knowledge, 2v., 1955.

36. Standard Jewish encyclopedia, ed. by C. Roth.
37. Stevenson, E. E. The home book of Bible quotations.
38. Strong, J. Exhaustive concordance of the Bible.
39. Stuber, S. I. How we got our denominations, rev. ed., 1959.
40. Walker, W. A history of the Christian church, rev. ed., 1959.
41. Weiser, F. X. Handbook of Christian feasts and customs.
42. Wright, G. E., ed. Westminster historical atlas to the Bible, rev. ed., 1956.

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1. American Council on Education. American junior colleges, 5th ed., 1960.
2. American Council on Education. American universities and colleges, 8th ed., 1960.
3. Bailey, T. A. A diplomatic history of the American people, 6th ed., 1958.
4. Bemis, S. F. Diplomatic history of the United States, 4th ed., 1955.
5. Binkley, W. E. A grammar of American politics, 3d ed., 1958.
6. Black, H. C. Black's law dictionary, 4th ed., 1951.
7. Botkin, B. A. Treasury of American folklore.
8. Brown, P. J. One America, 3d ed., 1952.
9. Brownstein, S. C. How to prepare for college entrance examinations, rev. ed., 1958.
10. Bryce, J. B. American commonwealth. lv. abridged ed., 1906.
11. Chase, S. The proper study of mankind, rev. ed., 1956.
12. Clough, S. B. Economic history of Europe, 3d ed., 1952.
13. Conant, J. B. American high school today.
14. Corwin, E. S. The Constitution and what it means today, 12th ed., 1958.
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21. Fairbank, J. K. United States and China, rev. ed., 1958.

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2. Allendoerfer, C. B. Principles of mathematics.
3. Arey, L. B. Developmental anatomy, 6th ed., 1954.
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42. Kunitz, S. J. American authors, 1600-1900.
43. Kunitz, S. J. British authors before 1800.
44. Kunitz, S. J. British authors of the nineteenth century.
45. Kunitz, S. J. Junior book of authors, 2d ed., 1951.
46. Kunitz, S. J. Twentieth century authors, and suppl.
47. Lamb, H. Charlemagne, the legend and the man.
48. Lamb, H. Genghis Khan.
49. Magill, F. N., ed. Cyclopedia of world authors.
50. Maurois, A. Disraeli, a picture of the Victorian age.
51. Mizener, A. M. Far side of paradise.
52. Morison, S. E. Admiral of the ocean sea.
53. Morison, S. E. John Paul Jones, a sailor's biography.
54. Pepys, S. Diary.
55. Plutarchus. Lives of the noble Grecians and Romans.
56. Pringle, H. F. Theodore Roosevelt, rev. ed., 1956.
57. Roosevelt, E. On my own.
58. Saint Exupery, A. de. Night flight.
59. Sandburg, C. Abraham Lincoln: the prairie years and the war years.
60. Schachner, N. Alexander Hamilton.
61. Schweitzer, A. Out of my life and thought.
62. Sergeant, E. S. Robert Frost.
63. Steffens, J. L. Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens.
64. Stone, I. Clarence Darrow for the defense.
65. Strachey, G. L. Elizabeth and Essex, a tragic history.

66. Strachey, G. L. Eminent Victorians.
67. Strachey, G. L. Queen Victoria.
68. Thomas, E. P. Abraham Lincoln, a biography.
69. Untermeyer, L. Lives of the poets.
70. Van Doren, C. C. Benjamin Franklin.
71. Vasari, G. Lives of the most eminent painters, sculptors, and architects, lv.
72. Washington, B. T. Up from slavery.
73. Webster, N. Webster's biographical dictionary, 1958 (or later) ed.
74. Who was who, 4v.
75. Who was who in America, 3v.
76. Who's who, 1961.
77. Who's who in America, 1960-1961.
78. Wilson, H. W., firm, publishers. Biography index, 1946-1961.

APPENDIX IV

CHECKLIST OF PERIODICAL TITLES

1. America.
2. American Academy of Political and Social Science.
Annals.
3. American artist.
4. American city.
5. American forests.
6. American heritage.
7. American historical review.
8. American home.
9. American Library Association. Bulletin.
10. American record guide.
11. Américas.
12. Antiques.
13. Architectural forum.
14. Architectural record.
15. Art news.
16. Atlantic.
17. Audubon magazine.
18. Aviation week and space technology.
19. Better homes and gardens.
20. Bulletin of the atomic scientists.
21. Business week.
22. Catholic world.
23. Changing times.
24. Christian century.
25. Commentary.
26. Commonweal.
27. Congressional digest.
28. Consumer bulletin.
29. Consumer reports.
30. Craft horizons.
31. Current history.
32. Dance magazine.
33. Design.
34. Dun's review and modern industry.
35. Ebony.
36. Electronics world.
37. Esquire.

38. Farm journal.
39. Field & stream.
40. Flower grower.
41. Flying.
42. Focus.
43. Foreign affairs.
44. Fortune.
45. Good housekeeping.
46. Harper's magazine.
47. Harvard business review.
48. High fidelity.
49. Hobbies.
50. Holiday.
51. Horizon.
52. Horn book magazine.
53. Horticulture.
54. Hot rod.
55. House & garden incorporating living for young home-makers.
56. House beautiful.
57. International conciliation.
58. Ladies' home journal.
59. Library journal.
60. Life.
61. Living wilderness.
62. Look.
63. McCall's.
64. Mademoiselle.
65. Missiles and rockets.
66. Modern photography.
67. Monthly labor review.
68. Motor boating.
69. Motor trend.
70. Musical America.
71. Nation.
72. National Education Association. Journal.
73. National geographic magazine.
74. National parks magazine.
75. Nationsl review.
76. Nation's business.
77. Natural history incorporating Nature magazine.
78. Negro history bulletin.
79. New republic.
80. New York Times magazine.
81. New Yorker.
82. Newsweek.
83. Opera news.
84. Outdoor life.
85. Parents' magazine and Better homemaking.

86. Parents Teachers Association magazine.
87. Plays.
88. Poetry.
89. Popular electronics.
90. Popular gardening.
91. Popular mechanics.
92. Popular photography.
93. Popular science monthly.
94. Publishers' weekly.
95. Reader's digest.
96. Recreation.
97. Redbook.
98. Reporter.
99. Saturday evening post.
100. Saturday review.
101. School and society.
102. School arts.
103. School life.
104. Science.
105. Science digest.
106. Science news letter.
107. Scientific American.
108. Senior scholastic.
109. Seventeen.
110. Sky and telescope.
111. Sports illustrated.
112. Successful farming.
113. Sunset.
114. Theatre arts.
115. Time.
116. Today's health.
117. Travel.
118. UNESCO courier.
119. United Nations review.
120. U. S. camera.
121. U. S. Department of State. Bulletin.
122. U. S. news & world report.
123. Vital speeches of the day.
124. Vogue.
125. Wilson library bulletin.
126. Writer.
127. Yachting.
128. Yale review.

APPENDIX V

DATES OF VISITS TO SELECTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

<u>Library</u>	<u>Dates of Visits</u>	<u>Principal Librarian Interviewed</u>
Framingham Town Library	August 21-23, 1963	Mr. Warren E. Watson
Cary Memorial Library, Lexington	August 14-17, 1963	Mr. Karl Nyren
Malden Public Library	August 26-28, 1963	Mr. Irving S. Cole
New Bedford Free Public Library	September 4-6, 1963	Mr. James S. Healey
Girls Latin School, Boston	September 24-26, 1963	Miss Joan Clarke
Newton South High School, Newton	November 11-13, 1963	Mrs. Margaret Erskine

APPENDIX VI

CHECKLIST OF READER SERVICES

LIBRARY _____
DATE _____
RESPONDENT _____

I. PHYSICAL PLANT AND ARRANGEMENT OF MATERIALS

- ___ A. Open shelves
- ___ 1. For entire collection
- ___ 2. For part of collection: ___A ___YA ___C
___ Other (specify) _____
- ___ B. Closed shelves: ___ Within sight of patrons
___ Not in public area
- ___ 1. For selected reference items: ___A ___YA
___ C (specify subjects) _____
- ___ 2. For selected circulating items: ___A ___YA
___ C (specify subjects) _____
- ___ C. Separate areas for age groups: ___A ___YA
___ C Other (specify) _____
No. of seats in each: _____

- ___ D. Separate reference collections
- ___ 1. In A area
- ___ 2. In YA area
- ___ 3. In C area
- ___ 4. In other area (specify) _____
- ___ E. Subject arrangement by Dewey decimal classification
- ___ 1. For entire collection
- ___ 2. For part of collection: ___A ___YA ___C
___ Other (specify) _____

- ___ F. Reader interest arrangement
- ___ 1. For entire collection
- ___ 2. For part of collection: ___ A ___ YA ___ C
 ___ Other (specify)
- ___ a. Mysteries
- ___ b. Westerns
- ___ c. Science fiction
- ___ d. New books
- ___ e. Picture books
- ___ f. Elementary readers
- ___ g. Career materials
- ___ h. Other (specify)
- ___ G. Informal reading area with furniture other than study tables and chairs
 ___ A ___ YA ___ C ___ Other (specify)
- ___ H. Display and/or exhibit areas (specify locations)
 No. of exhibits a year ___
- ___ I. Conference room adjoining public service area
 ___ Special room ___ Multi-purpose area
- ___ J. Lecture hall ___ Special room ___ Multi-purpose area
 No. of seats ___
- ___ K. Listening facilities for recordings ___ A area
 ___ YA area ___ C area ___ Other (specify)
- ___ L. Viewing facilities for films ___ Space
 ___ Projection equipment
- ___ 1. In lecture hall
- ___ 2. In other location (specify)
- ___ M. Bulletin boards Size in sq. ft. ___ No. ___
 Location (specify)
- ___ N. Magazine racks ___ A area ___ YA area
 ___ C area
 Average no. of items displayed ___
- ___ O. Newspaper rack (specify location)
 No. of newspapers received ___

II. ORIENTATION AND INSTRUCTION IN USE OF THE LIBRARY

- ___ A. Indirect library instruction
- ___ 1. Through posting of directional signs
 ___ A area ___ YA area ___ C area
- ___ 2. Through posting of floor plans ___ entire
 library ___ A area ___ YA area ___ C area
- ___ 3. Through placement of shelf labels
 ___ A area ___ YA area ___ C area
- ___ 4. Through distribution of printed guides
 and handbooks
- ___ 5. Through other devices not involving
 personal assistance (specify) _____
- ___ B. Tour and orientation for all new users on
 individual basis ___ A ___ YA ___ C
- ___ C. Group orientation to the library
- ___ 1. During visits of groups to the library
- ___ a. Classes ___ K-3 ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8
 ___ 9-10 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) _____
 Average no. of visits per class per
 year ___ Total no. of visits/year ___
- ___ b. C and YA groups other than classes
 (specify) Total no. of visits/year ___
- ___ c. Adult groups (specify) Total no. of
 visits/year ___
- ___ 2. During visits by librarian outside the
 library
- ___ a. To schools ___ K-3 ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8
 ___ 9-10 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) _____
 Average no. of visits per class per
 year ___ Total no. of visits/year ___
- ___ b. Community group meetings (specify) _____
 Total no. of visits/year ___
- ___ c. Other (specify) _____
- ___ D. Individual instruction in the use of specific
 reference tools, such as the card catalog or
Readers' guide
 Average no. of times/day A ___ YA ___ C ___
- ___ E. Group instruction in the use of specific
 reference tools, such as the card catalog or
Readers' guide

- ___ 1. During visits of groups to the library
- ___ a. Classes ___ K-3 ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8
 ___ 9-10 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) ___
 ___ Combined with orientation ___
 ___ Special (specify) Visits/year ___
- ___ b. C and YA groups other than classes
 ___ (specify) Visits/year ___
- ___ c. Adult groups (specify) Visits/year ___
- ___ 2. During visits by librarian outside the library
- ___ a. To schools ___ K-3 ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8
 ___ 9-10 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) ___
 ___ Combined with orientation ___
 ___ Special (specify) Visits/year ___
- ___ b. Community group meetings (specify) ___
 Visits/year ___
- ___ F. Group instruction in bibliography-making
- ___ 1. In schools ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8 ___ 9-10
 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) ___
 Sessions/year ___
- ___ 2. In library ___ 4-6 ___ 7-8 ___ 9-10
 ___ 11-12 ___ Other (specify) ___
 Sessions/year ___

III. READERS ASSISTANCE

- ___ A. Provision of directional information, etc.,
not requiring use of any reference tools

Adult: No. of requests/day

1. In person ___
 2. By phone ___
 3. By mail ___

YA: No. of requests/day

1. In person ___
 2. By phone ___
 3. By mail ___

C: No. of requests/day

1. In person ___
 2. By phone ___
 3. By mail ___

— B. Assistance in finding information, not specifically named library materials, through library tools

Adult: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

YA: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

C: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

— C. Assistance in finding specifically named library materials

Adult: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

YA: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

C: No. of requests/day

- 1. In person ____
- 2. By phone ____
- 3. By mail ____

— D. Assistance in selecting substitutes for items named in III-C above, or in selecting any "good book" dealing with a subject

No. of A requests/day ____

No. of YA requests/day ____

No. of C requests/day ____

- ___ E. Assistance in selecting a book that will develop further the theme of a previously-read book
- No. of A requests/day ___
 No. of YA requests/day ___
 No. of C requests/day ___
- ___ F. Development of planned reading programs for individuals (specify subjects) _____
- No. of A requests/month ___
 No. of YA requests/month ___
 No. of C requests/month ___
- ___ G. Consultation on children's reading with _____
 _____ parents _____ teachers _____ other adults
 (specify) _____
 Meetings per month ___
- ___ H. Maintenance of reading records
 ___ A ___ YA ___ C
- ___ I. Summer reading programs
- ___ 1. YA No. of participants ___
 ___ 2. C No. of participants ___
- ___ J. Reserve book service ___ A ___ YA ___ C
- ___ K. Maintenance of reader interest file linked to reserve book service ___ A ___ YA ___ C
- ___ L. Preparation of abstracts for patrons
- ___ M. Systematic and exhaustive literature searches for patrons
- ___ N. Duplication of library materials for patrons
- ___ O. Interdepartmental loan service for
 ___ A ___ YA ___ C
 No. of requests sent per day ___
- ___ P. Translation service for patrons
- ___ Q. Distribution of booklists
- ___ 1. Of new departmental accessions

- ___ 2. Of materials on special subjects prepared by
- ___ a. Readers advisor for ___A ___YA ___C
Booklists per month ___
- ___ b. Departmental staff for ___A ___YA
C
Booklists per month ___
- ___ c. Outside agency for ___A ___YA ___C
Booklists per month ___
- ___ R. Preparation of booklists in department carried out at the request of
- ___ 1. Individuals other than teachers for
A ___YA ___C
Booklists per year ___
- ___ 2. Teachers (specify grade or level)
Booklists per year ___
- ___ 3. Community groups (specify)
Booklists per year ___
- ___ 4. Library staff for ___A ___YA ___C
Booklists per year ___
- ___ S. Distribution of cards to teachers for giving library advance warnings on assignments
- ___ T. Assistance in preparation of bibliographies
A ___YA ___C
Requests per week ___
- ___ U. Maintenance of a calendar of community events
- ___ V. Maintenance of an index of community organizations and agencies with officers, purposes, and activities
- ___ W. Provision of material and information on local educational and cultural opportunities, e.g., college catalogs
- ___ X. Maintenance of a record of local historical events
- ___ Y. Provision of vocational information, civil service announcements, etc.
- ___ Z. Program planning advisory service to individual leaders of community groups
Requests per month ___

___ AA. Referral to other departments in library

___ 1. In HRCS Referrals per week for material
not in collection (specify) ___
Referrals per week for services
not provided (specify) ___

___ 2. In RRS Referrals per week for material
not in collection (specify) ___
Referrals per week for services
not provided (specify) ___

___ AB. Referral to outside agency (specify)
Referrals per month for material not in
collection (specify) ___
Referrals per month for services not
provided (specify) ___

IV. GROUP SERVICES

___ A. Library-sponsored groups

No. for C ___ No. for YA ___ No. for A ___
No. for Senior Citizens ___ No. for Friends
of the Library ___ No. for Mothers ___
No. for other special groups (specify) ___

___ B. Library staff participation as members or
consultants to community organizations

___ Area redevelopment group
___ Home and school association
___ Local historical association
___ Local civic association
___ Other (specify) ___
Total no. of groups ___

___ C. Book talks

___ 1. In library for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of talks per month ___
___ 2. Outside the library ___ in schools (specify
grades or levels) ___ at community group
meetings (specify) ___
No. of talks per month ___

___ D. Lecture on special subject, rather than on the
library

___ 1. In library for ___ A ___ YA ___ C

No. of lectures per year____
 No. given by staff member____
 No. given by outside specialist____

- ____ 2. Outside the library by a staff member
 ____ in schools (specify grades or levels)
 ____ at community group meetings (specify)
 ____ No. of lectures per year____

____ E. Panel discussions and forums for ____A ____YA
 ____C No. of programs per year____

____ F. Musical programs

- ____ 1. Live ____ for A ____ for YA ____ for C
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 2. Recorded ____ for A ____ for YA ____ for C
 ____ No. per month____

____ G. Programs of non-musical recordings

- ____ 1. Poetry for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 2. Language recordings for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 3. Speeches for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 4. Drama for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 5. Humor for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____

____ H. Programs of readings for groups other than children

- ____ 1. By staff member for (specify group)
 ____ No. per month____
 ____ 2. By guest reader for (specify group)
 ____ No. per month____

____ I. Story hours

- ____ 1. Preschool No. per month____
 ____ 2. Regular No. per month____

____ J. Film showings for ____A ____YA ____C
 ____ No. per month____

____ K. Programs of creative dramatics for ____A
 ____YA ____C No. per month____

- ___ L. Drama club for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of meetings per month ___
- ___ M. Puppet shows for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. per month ___
- ___ N. Year-round reading clubs for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of meetings per month ___
- ___ O. Book contests for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. per year ___
- ___ P. Library activities using mass media
- ___ 1. Radio ___ for A ___ for YA ___ for C
No. of programs per month ___
 - ___ 2. Television ___ for A ___ for YA ___ for C
No. of programs per month ___
 - ___ 3. Newspapers ___ for A ___ for YA ___ for C
No. of articles per month ___
 - ___ 4. Other (specify) ___
- ___ Q. Library exhibits in commercial store windows
or at community programs (specify) ___
No. of outside exhibits per year ___
- ___ R. Discussion groups
- ___ 1. Book discussion groups for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of meetings per month ___
 - ___ 2. Film discussion groups for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of meetings per month ___
 - ___ 3. Other (specify) ___
- ___ S. Study groups engaged in study of a subject
(specify) for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
- ___ 1. Librarian as resource person ___ for A ___ for YA ___ for C
No. of meetings per month ___
 - ___ 2. Outside specialist as resource person ___ for A ___ for YA ___ for C
No. of meetings per month ___
- ___ T. Library-sponsored course to improve reading
skills for ___ A ___ YA ___ C
No. of sessions per month ___
- ___ U. Provision of collections and services outside
the library for special groups

- ____ 1. School children (specify grades or levels)
No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 2. Teachers No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 3. Persons in institutions (specify) No. of
items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 4. Shut-ins No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 5. Labor unions No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 6. Business firms No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 7. New Americans No. of items circ./yr. ____
- ____ 8. Other groups (specify) No. of items
circ./yr. ____

____ V. Provision of space

- ____ 1. For meetings of community groups of ____ A
____ YA ____ C Meetings per year ____
- ____ 2. For art exhibitions by ____ A ____ YA ____ C
Exhibitions per year ____

____ W. Maintenance of a local speakers bureau

- ____ 1. Recommendation of speakers
- ____ 2. Provision of staff members as speakers

____ X. Program planning institutes for leaders of
community groups ____ for A groups ____ for YA
groups ____ for C groups
Institutes per year ____

APPENDIX VII
ATTENDANCE RECORD FORM,
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch _____ Week of _____ 1962

Monday			Tuesday			Wednesday		
Staff			Staff			Staff		
Pub.	Full	Part	Pub.	Full	Part	Pub.	Full	Part
time	time	time	time	time	time	time	time	time
9:30								
10:30								
11:30								
12:30								
1:30								
2:30								
3:30								
4:30								
5:30								
6:30								
7:30								
8:30								
Daily								
Circ.								

Thursday			Friday			Saturday		
Staff			Staff			Staff		
Pub.	Full	Part	Pub.	Full	Part	Pub.	Full	Part
time	time	time	time	time	time	time	time	time
9:30								
10:30								
11:30								
12:30								
1:30								
2:30								
3:30								
4:30								
5:30								
6:30								
7:30								
8:30								
Daily								
Circ.								

APPENDIX VIII

REFERENCE STUDY FORM, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch Library _____

REFERENCE	BOOK SELECTION	CATALOG CONSULTED	TELEPHONE
Answered in less than 10 min. min. or over	Un- filled Filled	Advisory Simple Subject Service Author List Reading Lo- Consul- List tation Prepared	Informa- tion Subject Search, given on Title etc. telephone

Monday, Oct. 15, 1962

Total	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Tuesday

Total	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Wednesday

Total	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

APPENDIX IX

DATES OF ALL-DAY VISITS TO STATIONARY BRANCHES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

<u>Branch Library</u>	<u>Day of Week and Date of Visit</u>	<u>Principal Librarian Interviewed</u>
Adams Street	Friday, May 17, 1963	Mrs. Elinor D. Conley
Allston	Monday, April 29, 1963	Miss Christiana P. Jordan
Brighton	Tuesday, April 30, 1963	Miss Frances C. Lepie
Charlestown	Wednesday, May 15, 1963	Mrs. Mary K. Harris
Codman Square	Wednesday, May 22, 1963	Mrs. Eleanora N. Chaplik
Connolly	Friday, May 10, 1963	Miss Margaret A. Morgan
Dorchester	Wednesday, May 29, 1963	Miss Rose Moorachian
East Boston	Monday, June 3, 1963	Miss Evelyn Billman
Egleston Square	Tuesday, May 28, 1963	Miss Dorothy K. Becker
Faneuil	Wednesday, May 1, 1963	Miss Gertrude Wade
Hyde Park	Thursday, May 9, 1963	Miss Ellen C. Peterson
Jamaica Plain	Wednesday, May 8, 1963	Miss Mildred R. Adelson
Lower Mills	Tuesday, May 21, 1963	Miss Etta Kessell

<u>Branch Library</u>	<u>Day of Week and Date of Visit</u>	<u>Principal Librarian Interviewed</u>
Mattapan	Monday, May 6, 1963	Miss Theodora B. Scoff
Memorial	Thursday, June 6, 1963	Miss Mildred Kaufman
Mount Bowdoin	Wednesday, June 5, 1963	Miss Anne F. Coleman
Mount Pleasant	Tuesday, June 4, 1963	Miss Nura Globus
North End	Thursday, May 23, 1963	Mrs. Geraldine S. Herrick
Orient Heights	Tuesday, May 14, 1963	Miss Catherine E. Flannery
Parker Hill	Friday, May 24, 1963	Miss Mary A. Hackett
Roslindale	Thursday, May 2, 1963	Mrs. Beryl Y. Robinson
South Boston	Thursday, May 16, 1963	Mrs. Irene H. Tuttle
South End	Monday, May 20, 1963	Miss Pearl B. Smart
Uphams Corner	Monday, May 27, 1963	Miss Sarah Richman
Washington Village	Friday, June 7, 1963	Miss Marjorie M. Gibbons
West Roxbury	Tuesday, May 7, 1963	Miss Pauline A. Walker

APPENDIX X

CIRCULATION ANALYSIS OF BOOKS ISSUED BY TYPE OF CARD ON WHICH BOOKS WERE ISSUED, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Branch	ADULT CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	1039	52	1014	43	1184	40
Allston	624	56	716	50	685	51
Bookmobile I	485	40	785	25	701	22
Bookmobile II			553	18		
Bookmobile III						
Brighton	599	47	551	41	683	43
Charlestown	509	59	554	37	565	41
Codman Square	1001	46	1002	35	1119	38
Connolly	599	50	652	38	710	43
Dorchester	385	36	389	28	455	33
East Boston	346	57	399	40	506	36
Egleston Square	822	44	737	31	1067	41
Faneuil	484	54	519	38	530	39
Hyde Park	717	41	837	37	961	38
Jamaica Plain	627	49	569	32	754	40
Lower Mills	402	42	419	37	500	36
Mattapan	914	47	876	35	1068	38
Memorial	206	39	127	15	306	27
Mount Bowdoin	434	44	362	33	377	28
Mount Pleasant	174	32	250	27	247	27
North End	206	37	283	28	178	24
Orient Heights	345	41		film	380	32
Parker Hill	386	50	273	38	364	48
Roslindale	1258	49	1317	44	1354	43
South Boston	946	49	1131	37	1281	43
South End			film blurred			
Uphams Corner	602	38	524	27	540	25
Washington Village	522	44	686	41	770	42
West Roxbury	1547	53	1515	51	1700	46
Central Charging	7098	83	7869	81	9738	85

A = July 25-30, 1960.

B = Jan. 23-28, 1961.

C = Apr. 24-29, 1961.

(corrected copy)

Branch	YOUNG ADULT CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	273	14	266	11	340	12
Allston	152	14	225	16	153	11
Bookmobile I	45	3	35	2	53	2
Bookmobile II			63	3		
Bookmobile III						
Brighton	108	9	192	14	147	9
Charlestown	98	11	223	14	160	12
Codman Square	392	18	431	15	451	15
Connolly	124	10	213	12	141	8
Dorchester	238	22	275	20	301	21
East Boston	88	15	187	20	230	16
Egleston Square	208	11	321	13	229	9
Faneuil	112	12	128	12	100	8
Hyde Park	252	14	332	14	263	10
Jamaica Plain	123	9	240	13	217	11
Lower Mills	64	7	204	18	200	14
Mattapan	261	13	505	19	479	18
Memorial	85	16	179	20	242	22
Mount Bowdoin	222	22	172	15	205	16
Mount Pleasant	100	18	156	16	114	13
North End	145	26	125	12	97	13
Orient Heights	122	14		film	140	12
Parker Hill	127	16	74	10	77	10
Roslindale	462	18	529	18	714	23
South Boston	292	15	480	16	573	18
South End			film blurred			
Uphams Corner	369	22	415	22	376	17
Washington Village	180	15	228	14	236	13
West Roxbury	383	13	430	14	630	17
Central Charging	842	10	1089	11	968	9

A = July 25-30, 1960.

B = Jan. 23-28, 1961.

C = Apr. 24-29, 1961.

(corrected copy)

Branch	CHILDREN'S CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	687	34	1101	46	1401	48
Allston	325	30	475	34	527	38
Bookmobile I	689	57	2348	73	2504	76
Bookmobile II			2380	79		
Bookmobile III						
Brighton	564	44	596	45	767	48
Charlestown	259	30	708	49	646	47
Codman Square	803	36	1424	50	1402	47
Connolly	492	40	858	50	820	49
Dorchester	445	42	745	52	649	46
East Boston	171	28	391	40	660	48
Egleston Square	840	45	1347	56	1325	50
Faneuil	306	34	658	50	718	53
Hyde Park	774	45	1153	49	1348	52
Jamaica Plain	518	42	1040	55	935	49
Lower Mills	485	51	511	45	722	50
Mattapan	746	40	1190	46	1251	44
Memorial	229	45	587	65	578	51
Mount Bowdoin	341	34	596	52	761	56
Mount Pleasant	270	50	542	57	549	60
North End	205	37	621	60	478	63
Orient Heights	392	45		film	660	56
Parker Hill	259	34	384	52	321	42
Roslindale	861	33	1166	38	1075	34
South Boston	720	36	1436	47	1215	39
South End			film blurred			
Uphams Corner	647	40	992	51	1249	58
Washington Village	496	41	771	45	837	45
West Roxbury	991	34	1062	35	1370	37
Central Charging	605	7	764	8	745	6

A = July 25-30, 1960.

B = Jan. 23-28, 1961.

C = Apr. 24-29, 1961.

(corrected copy)

Branch	ADULT CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	1049	40	1293	40	1456	37
Allston	624	53	690	47	684	49
Bookmobiles (2)	1418	30	1816	14	1839	14
Brighton	*545	41	700	37	811	42
Charlestown	489	53	*440	27	509	28
Codman Square	966	41	1311	35	1200	30
Connolly	774	50	798	37	867	38
Dorchester	417	34	*409	25	*415	30
East Boston	318	39	490	28	432	26
Egleston Square	420	28	935	37	880	31
Faneuil	476	43	582	46	439	30
Hyde Park	714	35	833	33	1023	39
Jamaica Plain	599	46	672	33	769	36
Lower Mills	510	39	629	40	593	34
Mattapan	810	41	1071	36	1116	32
Memorial	*226	38	212	20	237	25
Mount Bowdoin	376	40	402	30	460	26
Mount Pleasant	184	31	217	26	285	30
North End	225	38	220	24	191	22
Orient Heights	*379	45	381	44	*291	37
Parker Hill	358	37	*496	33	673	44
Roslindale	1951	49	2283	46	2037	38
South Boston	1035	46	1143	40	1273	37
South End	353	55	*308	42	433	44
Uphams Corner	757	39	737	31	807	30
Washington Village	514	40	615	35	641	34
West Roxbury	1322	51	1379	43	1561	45

*Equivalent week substituted because film blurred.

A = July 22-27, 1962.

B = Jan. 21-26, 1963.

C = Apr. 22-27, 1963.

Branch	YOUNG ADULT CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	388	15	387	12	378	10
Allston	180	16	233	16	192	13
Bookmobiles (2)	172	4	325	3	248	2
Brighton	*242	18	231	12	281	14
Charlestown	93	10	*226	14	227	13
Codman Square	378	16	346	9	403	10
Connolly	193	12	193	9	335	14
Dorchester	246	20	*261	15	*259	19
East Boston	161	20	273	16	265	16
Egleston Square	296	20	420	17	437	16
Faneuil	106	9	109	8	122	8
Hyde Park	216	10	263	11	250	9
Jamaica Plain	125	10	154	8	247	11
Lower Mills	140	11	150	10	83	5
Mattapan	455	23	571	19	580	16
Memorial	*107	18	313	30	224	24
Mount Bowdoin	172	18	277	24	197	12
Mount Pleasant	106	18	121	14	104	11
North End	109	19	105	11	181	20
Orient Heights	*85	10	85	10	*100	13
Parker Hill	165	17	*174	12	168	11
Roslindale	574	14	726	14	990	19
South Boston	316	14	342	10	654	20
South End	36	6	*35	5	72	7
Uphams Corner	394	20	354	15	474	18
Washington Village	222	18	273	15	315	16
West Roxbury	296	11	472	15	373	11

*Equivalent week substituted because film blurred.

A = July 22-27, 1962.

B = Jan. 21-26, 1963.

C = Apr. 22-27, 1963.

Branch	CHILDREN'S CARDS					
	A		B		C	
	Books	%	Books	%	Books	%
Adams Street	1172	45	1568	48	2056	53
Allston	366	31	540	37	529	38
Bookmobiles (2)	3089	66	10806	83	11015	84
Brighton	*552	41	961	51	847	44
Charlestown	340	37	*970	59	1053	59
Codman Square	1025	43	2111	56	2324	60
Connolly	586	38	1146	54	1126	48
Dorchester	551	46	*996	60	*705	51
East Boston	338	41	980	56	962	58
Egleston Square	771	52	1175	46	1484	53
Faneuil	538	48	587	46	925	62
Hyde Park	1116	55	1381	56	1389	52
Jamaica Plain	561	44	1198	59	1135	53
Lower Mills	632	50	788	50	1095	61
Mattapan	710	36	1353	45	1852	52
Memorial	*260	44	527	50	473	51
Mount Bowdoin	394	42	549	46	1056	62
Mount Pleasant	300	51	513	60	553	59
North End	260	43	597	65	512	58
Orient Heights	*379	45	401	46	*391	50
Parker Hill	440	46	*810	55	675	45
Roslindale	1500	37	1991	40	2298	43
South Boston	874	40	1874	50	1470	43
South End	252	39	*395	53	480	49
Uphams Corner	808	41	1258	54	1398	52
Washington Village	537	42	868	50	937	50
West Roxbury	973	38	1315	42	1550	44

*Equivalent week substituted because film blurred.

A = July 22-27, 1962.

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C = Apr. 22-27, 1963.

APPENDIX XI

LIBRARY-USER QUESTIONNAIRE,
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

To Library Users:

Your answers to the following questions will help us plan better library service. You need not sign this sheet.

1. For what reason did you use the library today?
☐ to read ☐ to study
☐ to find a book ☐ to find a magazine
☐ to find a recording
☐ other (please specify) _____
2. What subject were you interested in?
3. Did you find what you wanted?
☐ yes ☐ no If not, please answer question below
4. If you did not find what you wanted, was it because:
☐ the library does not own the book
☐ the book was out
☐ the material you found was inadequate
☐ the assistant did not find the answer to your question
☐ other (please specify) _____
5. Did you have help in using the resources of the library?
☐ yes ☐ no
6. How regularly do you use the library?
☐ daily ☐ several times a month
☐ several times a week ☐ monthly
☐ weekly ☐ less frequently
7. What form of transportation do you use in coming to the library?
☐ walking ☐ automobile ☐ MTA
8. Do you combine your trip to the library with a shopping trip?
☐ yes ☐ no
9. Why do you not use this library more often?
☐ live too far away
☐ must depend on someone else to bring you

- ☐ lack of public transportation in your area
☐ lack of public transportation in the evenings
☐ inconvenient parking
☐ library hours inconvenient
☐ no time for reading
☐ receive reading material from other sources
 (please specify) _____
☐ use other libraries (please specify) _____
☐ other (please specify) _____

10. If you live in this area, on what street do you live? _____

11. If you live outside this area, which of the following reasons make this branch convenient for your use?
☐ work ☐ shop ☐ formerly lived here ☐ other

12. What is your occupation or profession? _____

13. Please circle highest school year completed
 Grades: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 College: 1 2 3 4 Graduate work _____
 Vocational or special education _____

14. If a college student, where are you enrolled? _____
 Do you use public library materials in connection with your studies?
☐ yes ☐ no

15. If you take extension or non-credit courses, from what school or agency? _____
 Do you use public library materials in connection with your studies?
☐ yes ☐ no

16. Indicate the age group to which you belong:
☐ under 20 ☐ 55-64
☐ 20-34 ☐ 65 or over
☐ 35-54

17. Sex: ☐ male ☐ female

Have you any suggestions for improving library service? _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

April, 1962

APPENDIX XII

MEAN AVERAGES OF PUBLIC ATTENDANCE AND STAFF ATTENDANCE IN BRANCHES ON THE HALF HOUR, OCTOBER 15-31, 1962, BY DAYS OF THE WEEK AND HOURS OF THE DAY

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street		3.0		3.3		3.3
Allston		2.7		2.7		2.7
Brighton		1.7		2.0		2.0
Charlestown	23.3	0.7	23.3	1.0		1.0
Codman Square		2.3		2.7		2.7
Connolly		2.3		2.3		2.3
Dorchester		2.0		2.0		1.7
East Boston ^b		2.0		2.0		2.0
Egleston Square		1.7		2.0		2.0
Faneuil		2.0		2.0		1.7
Hyde Park		2.3		2.3		2.3
Jamaica Plain		3.0		3.0		3.0
Lower Mills		1.0		1.0		1.0
Mattapan		3.0	23.7	3.0	25.7	3.0
Memorial	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.7
Mount Bowdoin		1.3		3.0		3.0
Mount Pleasant						
North End		0.7		2.0		2.0
Orient Heights						
Parker Hill						
Roslindale		3.7		3.7		3.7
South Boston		2.7		2.7		2.7
South End		0.3		2.0		2.0
Uphams Corner		2.3		2.3		2.3
Washington Village		1.3		1.7		1.7
West Roxbury		3.0		2.7		3.0
Mean Averages		1.8 ^c		2.1 ^c		2.0 ^c

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	12:30		1:30		2:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street		5.3		9.3		4.0
Allston		2.7		12.3		3.7
Brighton		1.0		5.7		3.0
Charlestown		0.7		2.3		3.3
					16.3	6.7
					12.7	5.0
					7.7	4.3
					19.0	5.7

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	12:30		1:30		2:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Codman Square		2.0	24.3	4.0	26.7	9.3
Connolly		2.3	3.0	2.3	10.7	4.3
Dorchester		1.3	15.3	3.7	38.3	5.3
East Boston ^b		2.0	3.5	2.0	38.0	4.0
Egleston Square		2.0	11.0	3.7	43.7	6.7
Faneuil		2.0	2.7	3.0	9.0	5.0
Hyde Park		1.7	7.7	2.7	46.0	5.3
Jamaica Plain			8.3	3.7	13.3	5.0
Lower Mills		0.7	2.3	4.0	18.7	4.3
Mattapan	8.0	3.7	23.3	3.7	44.7	6.7
Memorial	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	17.3	3.7
Mount Bowdoin		2.3	4.0	2.3	14.3	5.7
Mount Pleasant			4.0	2.3	5.3	2.7
North End		1.3	12.0	2.0	30.0	4.0
Orient Heights			18.0	2.7	27.0	2.7
Parker Hill	1.7	1.7	10.7	4.7	26.7	5.0
Roslindale		1.0	20.0	7.0	42.0	8.0
South Boston			12.0	6.0	21.3	6.3
South End		2.0	27.7	2.0	31.0	4.3
Uphams Corner		1.0	9.7	4.7	18.3	6.7
Washington Village		2.3	5.0	4.3	14.3	5.0
West Roxbury		0.7	5.0	6.0	18.3	6.7
Mean Averages		1.6 ^c	10.1	3.6	23.5	5.3

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	46.3	10.0	59.0	10.0	15.7	7.0
Allston	31.0	6.0	25.3	6.0	11.3	4.0
Brighton	43.7	5.7	28.3	7.0	11.0	4.0
Charlestown	78.3	7.0	76.7	6.7	31.3	4.7
Codman Square	81.3	10.0	77.7	8.0	15.3	5.0
Connolly	54.7	7.3	49.7	7.3	7.3	4.7
Dorchester	79.7	6.0	80.0	6.7	19.0	4.0
East Boston ^b	88.0	7.0	50.5	7.0	10.5	4.0
Egleston Square	97.7	9.7	107.3	9.7	37.7	5.0
Faneuil	58.0	5.7	35.7	6.7	7.7	4.0
Hyde Park	56.3	5.3	37.3	5.7	12.0	4.3
Jamaica Plain	36.3	7.7	31.0	7.7	13.0	4.7
Lower Mills	51.0	6.7	21.7	6.7	6.0	5.3
Mattapan	110.0	10.0	102.3	10.3	34.3	6.0

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Memorial	56.3	6.7	39.0	6.7	10.3	5.7
Mount Bowdoin	55.7	7.3	30.7	7.0	17.7	4.0
Mount Pleasant	41.7	5.0	36.0	5.0	13.7	3.7
North End	53.0	5.0	38.3	6.0	16.3	4.0
Orient Heights	28.3	4.3	19.7	5.0	6.3	3.0
Parker Hill	62.7	6.3	45.3	6.3	20.0	4.0
Roslindale	129.7	9.0	58.7	9.3	17.7	7.7
South Boston	117.3	9.0	87.0	9.0	25.7	4.7
South End	59.0	7.0	85.3	7.0	40.0	4.3
Uphams Corner	59.0	10.7	65.3	11.0	22.0	6.3
Washington Village	72.0	6.0	63.7	4.7	22.3	4.3
West Roxbury	62.0	8.0	58.3	8.7	13.3	4.3
Mean Averages	65.7	6.9	54.2	7.4	17.6	4.7

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	22.3	6.7	57.0	7.0	20.7	7.0
Allston	5.7	3.7	9.0	4.0	5.3	4.0
Brighton	4.0	3.0	7.3	2.7	6.3	2.7
Charlestown	19.7	3.0	45.7	5.0	27.3	4.7
Godman Square	17.3	4.0	27.0	4.3	13.3	4.3
Connolly	11.7	3.0	25.0	3.0	15.3	3.0
Dorchester	16.0	2.0	23.7	3.0	19.3	3.0
East Boston ^b	14.5	4.0	14.5	4.0	10.5	4.0
Egleston Square	44.0	4.7	58.3	5.3	41.3	5.3
Faneuil	9.3	3.0	15.3	4.0	9.3	4.0
Hyde Park	17.0	3.3	31.3	4.0	23.3	4.0
Jamaica Plain	15.0	3.0	21.3	3.0	9.7	3.0
Lower Mills	11.3	3.7	19.0	4.0	17.7	4.0
Mattapan	23.7	5.0	49.7	5.3	47.3	5.3
Memorial						
Mount Bowdoin	10.7	3.0	9.7	4.0	12.0	4.0
Mount Pleasant	7.7	2.7	7.3	3.7	3.1	3.7
North End	16.7	2.3	28.3	3.0	17.3	3.0
Orient Heights	5.0	2.7	6.7	2.7	5.7	2.7
Parker Hill	25.7	4.0	24.7	4.7	25.0	4.7
Roslindale	31.0	7.7	55.0	7.3	53.7	7.3
South Boston	75.0	5.7	124.3	6.7	81.3	6.7
South End	24.3	2.0	15.0	2.0	10.7	2.0
Uphams Corner	14.0	4.0	18.7	4.3	15.7	4.3

Branch Library	Monday ^a					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Washington Village	34.7	4.3	32.7	4.7	10.3	4.7
West Roxbury	20.3	4.0	33.3	5.3	24.0	5.0
Mean Averages	19.9	3.8	30.4	4.3	21.0	4.3

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	5.0	3.0
Allston	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.7	3.7
Brighton	1.7	3.0	69.3	3.0	1.3	3.0
Charlestown	11.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Codman Square	2.0	1.3	4.3	2.7	5.7	2.7
Connolly	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.0	6.3	3.0
Dorchester	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	5.7	4.7
East Boston ^e	0.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Egleston Square	24.3	3.3	31.7	4.0	30.7	4.0
Faneuil	1.7	3.7	8.7	4.7	0.7	4.7
Hyde Park	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.3	7.3	2.3
Jamaica Plain	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Lower Mills	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.0
Mattapan	6.3	3.0	4.7	3.0	11.3	3.0
Memorial	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mount Bowdoin	2.0	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.3	3.7
Mount Pleasant	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.7	7.3	2.7
North End	3.7	2.3	4.7	3.0	7.3	3.0
Orient Heights	2.0	1.3	4.0	2.3	1.7	2.3
Parker Hill	3.0	2.3	4.7	2.3	6.0	2.3
Roslindale	3.3	3.3	9.3	3.3	8.0	3.7
South Boston	3.0	3.3	43.0	3.3	4.0	3.3
South End	13.7	2.3	14.0	4.3	20.3	4.3
Uphams Corner	3.0	4.0	34.3	4.0	19.7	4.7
Washington Village	3.0	3.0	38.3	3.0	4.3	3.0
West Roxbury	6.7	2.3	6.7	2.3	7.0	2.3
Mean Averages	4.2	2.6	12.0	3.0	6.8	3.1

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	12:30		1:30		2:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	4.0	4.0	7.7	3.7	12.3	6.7
Allston	5.3	2.0	7.0	1.7	8.3	4.3
Brighton	2.0	2.0	5.7	3.0	13.3	5.0
Charlestown	1.3	1.0	12.0	2.0	15.7	4.0
Codman Square	4.3	2.7	11.3	3.7	28.0	6.0
Connolly	7.0	3.0	8.7	2.3	17.0	5.7
Dorchester	7.0	2.3	18.7	3.3	47.3	6.7
East Boston ^e	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	25.0	4.0
Egleston Square	19.7	4.0	35.3	2.7	78.3	7.0
Faneuil	0.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	3.0	5.0
Hyde Park	2.7	3.0	5.3	2.3	50.7	5.0
Jamaica Plain	4.0	2.3	6.3	2.0	5.3	5.0
Lower Mills	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	18.7	4.0
Mattapan	7.0	3.0	21.0	3.0	19.0	6.0
Memorial	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.7	16.0	4.0
Mount Bowdoin	3.3	2.3	4.0	1.7	9.3	4.7
Mount Pleasant	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	6.3	3.0
North End	9.7	2.0	32.3	2.7	54.7	5.0
Orient Heights	2.7	1.0	3.0	1.7	19.0	2.7
Parker Hill	6.7	2.3	9.7	3.3	36.7	5.7
Roslindale	15.3	5.0	10.0	4.3	20.3	7.0
South Boston	8.0	3.3	10.0	2.7	18.7	6.0
South End	30.7	1.7	26.0	2.3	28.7	4.7
Uphams Corner	15.0	3.7	22.7	5.0	32.0	6.0
Washington Village	4.3	2.0	7.0	3.0	10.0	4.7
West Roxbury	5.7	3.3	9.7	3.3	47.0	6.0
Mean Averages	6.8	2.5	10.9	2.6	24.6	5.2

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	41.3	9.0	46.0	9.3	12.0	7.7
Allston	27.7	6.3	23.3	6.3	8.7	4.3
Brighton	41.3	7.3	23.7	7.3	6.3	5.3
Charlestown	71.3	5.3	71.3	6.3	30.7	5.7
Codman Square	87.7	9.7	54.3	9.3	16.0	4.3
Connolly	48.7	8.0	30.3	8.3	9.7	5.0
Dorchester	64.7	8.0	51.0	8.7	12.3	6.7
East Boston ^e	64.5	8.0	35.5	8.0	11.0	5.0
Egleston Square	91.3	10.0	142.3	10.0	38.0	5.0
Faneuil	60.7	7.7	35.7	8.7	4.2	5.7

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Hyde Park	63.0	6.7	36.3	7.0	6.7	4.3
Jamaica Plain	24.7	7.7	27.7	7.0	5.7	4.7
Lower Mills	52.3	6.3	24.3	7.3	10.7	4.7
Mattapan	141.3	9.3	77.0	9.3	44.3	5.3
Memorial	67.3	7.0	48.3	7.0	10.0	6.0
Mount Bowdoin	39.3	7.7	20.7	7.7	6.0	4.7
Mount Pleasant	35.0	5.3	23.3	4.3	5.7	4.0
North End	77.0	6.3	38.7	6.3	25.0	3.0
Orient Heights	38.3	4.0	14.7	4.0	6.3	2.0
Parker Hill	101.0	6.0	44.7	6.3	21.3	4.3
Roslindale	106.0	10.0	67.3	8.3	22.0	8.3
South Boston	106.0	9.0	112.0	9.0	23.3	5.0
South End	63.0	7.0	50.0	7.0	37.0	4.0
Uphams Corner	57.0	10.3	69.3	10.0	17.7	5.0
Washington Village	60.7	7.0	58.3	7.7	19.7	6.7
West Roxbury	46.7	7.3	40.3	7.7	16.0	4.3
Mean Averages	64.5	7.5	48.7	7.6	16.4	5.0

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	16.3	6.0	37.3	5.7	23.0	5.7
Allston						
Brighton	7.7	3.7	8.0	2.7	8.7	2.7
Charlestown	22.7	2.0	39.7	4.3	25.0	4.0
Codman Square	14.3	5.3	24.7	5.3	10.7	5.0
Connolly	11.3	3.0	18.7	3.0	10.7	3.0
Dorchester						
East Boston ^e	12.5	3.0	18.0	3.0	7.5	3.0
Egleston Square	31.3	4.7	36.3	4.7	27.7	4.7
Faneuil						
Hyde Park	14.7	3.0	23.7	3.0	22.3	3.0
Jamaica Plain	4.7	3.0	19.3	3.0	12.0	3.0
Lower Mills						
Mattapan	24.7	4.7	39.3	5.3	31.3	5.3
Memorial						
Mount Bowdoin						
Mount Pleasant						
North End	17.0	2.0	32.3	3.0	21.0	3.0
Orient Heights						
Parker Hill	16.7	4.7	23.3	4.7	17.3	4.7

Branch Library	Tuesday ^d					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Roslindale	35.3	6.3	38.7	6.0	36.7	6.3
South Boston	60.0	5.0	68.7	6.0	29.7	6.0
South End						
Uphams Corner	5.3	3.0	15.7	3.0	13.0	3.0
Washington Village	37.7	5.0	38.0	4.7	9.3	4.7
West Roxbury	11.7	4.0	24.7	4.3	26.3	4.3
Mean Averages	20.2	4.0	29.8	4.2	19.5	4.2

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	47.7	3.7	32.7	3.7	47.0	3.7
Allston	2.3	4.0	4.7	3.7	6.0	3.7
Brighton	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.3
Charlestown	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		2.0
Codman Square	1.7	2.0	6.0	2.7	4.7	3.3
Connolly	3.3	2.3	3.3	3.3	7.0	3.3
Dorchester	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	6.3	3.7
East Boston ^g		2.0	4.0	2.0	3.5	2.0
Egleston Square	2.7	2.0	8.0	3.0	11.0	3.0
Faneuil	2.0	3.3	2.3	4.3	2.0	4.3
Hyde Park	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.0
Jamaica Plain	2.3	2.7	28.7	2.7	3.3	2.7
Lower Mills	1.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Mattapan	5.0	2.7	9.0	2.7	12.3	2.7
Memorial	5.7	3.0	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.7
Mount Bowdoin	1.0	3.7	1.3	3.7	2.7	4.0
Mount Pleasant	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.3	3.0
North End	3.0	2.0	15.0	2.7	3.0	2.7
Orient Heights	2.7	1.7	9.3	2.3	4.0	2.7
Parker Hill	2.0	2.7	18.0	2.7	22.7	3.7
Roslindale	3.7	3.7	14.7	3.3	11.0	3.7
South Boston	3.7	3.7	20.0	3.7	20.7	3.7
South End	16.3	3.3	14.0	5.0	15.7	4.3
Uphams Corner	2.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	5.0	3.7
Washington Village	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.0
West Roxbury	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.7	3.0
Mean Averages	4.6	2.7	8.5	3.0	8.2	3.2

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	12:30		1:30		2:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	3.3	4.7	5.7	4.0	8.7	7.3
Allston	5.0	3.0	4.7	2.0	9.0	4.0
Brighton	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.3	8.7	4.0
Charlestown	1.0	2.3	12.7	1.3	21.7	5.3
Codman Square	4.7	3.0	5.0	4.3	25.7	9.0
Connolly	7.0	4.0	6.7	2.0	15.3	5.7
Dorchester	11.0	2.3	16.3	3.3	76.7	5.3
East Boston ^g	1.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	30.5	4.0
Egleston Square	12.0	2.7	13.0	3.0	37.7	5.7
Faneuil	1.0	2.0	4.0	2.7	4.3	4.7
Hyde Park	3.0	2.0	4.3	3.0	51.0	4.7
Jamaica Plain	5.0	2.0	5.7	2.7	8.0	4.3
Lower Mills	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.7	12.3	4.0
Mattapan	8.7	3.0	15.7	3.3	25.0	6.3
Memorial	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.7	17.0	4.7
Mount Bowdoin	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.0	9.0	6.0
Mount Pleasant	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	3.0
North End	6.3	2.7	5.0	2.0	31.0	4.7
Orient Heights	2.7	1.0	5.0	1.7	10.0	2.7
Parker Hill	4.0	2.7	10.3	3.3	33.0	6.0
Roslindale	12.3	4.0	9.3	3.7	29.0	7.7
South Boston	10.0	3.7	14.7	2.7	21.7	5.7
South End	28.7	2.3	28.7	2.7	29.0	5.0
Uphams Corner	6.3	3.0	6.0	5.3	12.7	7.0
Washington Village	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.0	12.7	5.7
West Roxbury	2.7	3.3	6.0	3.0	16.7	6.3
Mean Averages	5.7	2.7	7.7	2.8	21.6	5.3

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	37.3	10.3	40.3	10.3	17.7	6.7
Allston	25.7	5.3	23.7	5.0	7.3	3.0
Brighton	37.3	6.3	26.0	7.0	8.7	5.3
Charlestown	74.0	7.0	61.7	6.3	23.3	5.0
Codman Square	67.0	10.0	52.7	8.7	7.7	3.0
Connolly	52.3	7.3	47.7	7.7	9.7	4.3
Dorchester	99.3	7.3	25.7	8.0	14.0	4.3
East Boston ^g	77.0	7.0	45.0	7.0	11.0	4.0
Egleston Square	89.0	8.7	135.0	9.7	35.0	5.7
Faneuil	54.0	7.3	36.0	8.3	7.7	6.7

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Hyde Park	50.3	6.7	28.3	7.0	5.7	4.3
Jamaica Plain	43.3	8.3	31.3	8.3	11.3	5.3
Lower Mills	45.0	7.0	18.3	6.3	11.0	5.0
Mattapan	184.3	9.3	69.7	9.3	31.0	5.7
Memorial	68.0	6.3	55.0	6.7	15.0	6.3
Mount Bowdoin	30.7	9.0	35.7	9.0	7.7	4.7
Mount Pleasant	19.7	5.3	24.7	5.0	11.0	3.7
North End	63.7	5.7	41.0	5.7	19.0	2.7
Orient Heights	34.0	4.3	16.0	5.3	7.7	3.0
Parker Hill	54.7	7.3	42.3	7.3	8.0	3.3
Roslindale	114.3	8.3	78.3	7.0	23.3	8.3
South Boston	98.7	8.7	75.3	8.7	30.0	5.0
South End	61.0	6.7	65.3	6.7	35.7	3.7
Uphams Corner	61.0	10.0	68.7	9.7	12.0	5.7
Washington Village	43.7	6.7	53.0	5.0	12.7	3.3
West Roxbury	60.0	8.0	34.0	8.7	11.0	4.3
Mean Averages	63.3	7.5	47.3	7.5	15.2	4.7

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	12.3	6.7	30.7	6.0	16.3	6.0
Allston						
Brighton	6.0	2.3	8.0	3.3	4.7	3.0
Charlestown	11.3	2.7	22.7	3.7	12.0	3.7
Codman Square	8.0	3.3	14.7	4.3	12.3	4.3
Cornolly	10.8	3.7	16.3	3.7	9.7	3.7
Dorchester						
East Boston	11.0	3.0	16.5	3.0	10.5	3.0
Egleston Square	18.7	5.0	27.0	5.0	25.7	5.0
Paneuil						
Hyde Park	16.0	2.7	25.3	3.0	21.3	3.0
Jamaica Plain	7.3	3.0	16.7	3.0	9.3	3.0
Lower Mills						
Mattapan	25.7	5.0	34.3	5.3	32.7	5.3
Memorial						
Mount Bowdoin						
Mount Pleasant						
North End	18.3	2.0	21.3	3.0	19.0	3.0
Orient Heights						
Parker Hill	14.0	3.3	17.3	3.7	13.0	3.7

Branch Library	Wednesday ^f					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Roslindale	22.7	6.7	39.7	6.5	35.3	6.0
South Boston	42.0	4.0	52.0	5.3	20.7	5.3
South End						
Uphams Corner	6.7	4.0	13.7	4.3	15.3	4.3
Washington Village	14.0	4.3	29.0	4.7	13.3	4.7
West Roxbury	6.7	3.7	19.3	4.3	20.3	4.3
Mean Averages	14.8	3.8	23.8	4.3	17.1	4.2

Branch Library	Thursday ^h					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street		1.5		2.5		2.5
Allston ⁱ		1.7		1.7		1.7
Brighton ^k		2.0		2.0		2.0
Charlestown		1.0	15.5	1.0		0.5
Codman Square		1.5		1.5		2.0
Connolly		2.5		2.5		2.5
Dorchester ^l		1.5		1.5		1.5
East Boston		2.0		2.0		2.0
Egleston Square				0.5		0.5
Faneuil		1.0		1.5		2.0
Hyde Park		1.5		1.5		1.5
Jamaica Plain		2.0		2.0		2.0
Lower Mills		0.5		0.5		0.5
Mattapan		2.0		2.0		2.0
Memorial	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	3.0
Mount Bowdoin ⁱ		1.3		1.3		1.3
Mount Pleasant						
North End		2.0		3.0		3.0
Orient Heights						
Parker Hill						
Roslindale	15.5	3.0	15.5	3.0		3.0
South Boston		4.0		4.5		4.5
South End ⁱ		0.7		1.7		1.7
Uphams Corner		1.5		1.5		1.5
Washington Village		2.0		2.5		2.0
West Roxbury		0.5		0.5		0.5
Mean Averages		1.4 ^j		1.6 ^j		1.6 ^j

Branch Library	Thursday ^h				
	12:30		1:30		2:30
	Public Staff		Public Staff		Public Staff
Adams Street	2.5		8.0	3.0	19.0
Allston ⁱ	2.0		13.0	2.0	11.3
Brighton ^k	1.0		12.0	3.5	25.0
Charlestown			12.0	3.0	15.0
Codman Square	1.5		12.0	2.5	27.0
Connolly	2.0		5.0	2.0	19.5
Dorchester ^l	1.5		4.5	3.5	57.5
East Boston	2.0		2.0	2.0	23.5
Egleston Square	1.0		28.0	2.5	16.5
Faneuil	1.0		1.5	2.0	4.5
Hyde Park	1.5		4.5	2.5	54.0
Jamaica Plain			4.5	3.5	9.5
Lower Mills	0.5		4.0	2.0	13.5
Mattapan	2.0		14.0	3.0	63.0
Memorial	5.0	1.0	3.0	2.5	12.0
Mount Bowdoin ⁱ	1.3		3.7	2.0	11.3
Mount Pleasant			1.0	2.5	7.0
North End	2.5		13.0	2.5	40.5
Orient Heights			4.0	3.0	12.5
Parker Hill			10.5	4.0	42.0
Roslindale	1.0		13.0	5.0	44.0
South Boston	1.0		21.5	4.5	51.0
South End ⁱ	1.0		26.3	3.3	32.0
Uphams Corner	0.5		10.5	4.5	12.5
Washington Village	0.5		21.5	3.5	29.5
West Roxbury			7.0	4.0	21.0
Mean Averages	1.1 ^j	10.0	3.0	25.9	5.1

Branch Library	Thursday ^h				
	3:30		4:30		5:30
	Public Staff		Public Staff		Public Staff
Adams Street	40.0	9.0	44.5	10.0	13.5
Allston ⁱ	27.0	6.0	12.3	6.0	6.7
Brighton ^k	38.5	5.0	27.0	6.0	6.5
Charlestown	210.5	4.5	88.0	6.0	14.0
Codman Square	94.0	7.5	50.0	8.0	13.5
Connolly	53.0	8.0	38.0	8.0	4.0
Dorchester ^l	77.0	7.0	44.0	7.5	21.5
East Boston	73.0	7.0	37.0	7.0	9.5
Egleston Square	137.5	7.5	127.5	8.0	57.5
Faneuil	45.0	6.5	33.0	7.0	7.5

Branch Library	Thursday					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public Staff		Public Staff		Public Staff	
Hyde Park	132.5	6.0	34.5	6.0	6.0	5.5
Jamaica Plain	25.5	7.5	23.5	7.5	7.5	4.5
Lower Mills	87.0	5.5	18.5	6.0	4.5	4.5
Mattapan	101.0	8.5	63.0	8.5	51.5	5.0
Memorial	81.0	7.0	89.0	7.0	16.0	6.0
Mount Bowdoin ¹	38.0	7.0	25.0	7.0	5.3	4.0
Mount Pleasant	22.0	4.5	21.0	4.5	8.0	3.0
North End	72.0	6.0	45.5	6.0	17.5	3.0
Orient Heights	30.0	5.0	15.5	5.0	5.5	2.0
Parker Hill	58.0	6.0	49.5	6.5	8.5	2.0
Roslindale	81.5	7.0	66.5	7.5	16.0	7.5
South Boston	130.0	8.5	85.0	8.5	33.5	4.0
South End ¹	83.3	6.3	67.0	6.7	49.3	3.3
Uphams Corner	59.5	10.5	61.5	10.5	16.5	5.5
Washington Village	59.0	6.0	44.5	6.0	17.5	6.0
West Roxbury	41.0	6.0	37.0	6.5	12.5	4.0
Mean Averages	73.0	6.7	48.0	7.0	16.5	4.2

Branch Library	Thursday					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public Staff		Public Staff		Public Staff	
Adams Street	14.0	5.5	45.0	5.0	35.0	5.0
Allston ¹	7.7	3.0	9.0	3.0	6.7	3.0
Brighton ^k	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.5	4.5	3.0
Charlestown	19.0	2.5	40.0	3.5	22.0	3.5
Codman Square	10.0	5.0	18.5	5.0	18.0	5.0
Connolly	13.0	3.0	13.0	3.0	8.0	3.0
Dorchester ¹	18.0	3.0	32.0	3.0	20.0	3.0
East Boston	10.0	3.0	20.0	3.0	13.5	3.0
Egleston Square	26.0	5.5	51.5	5.5	26.5	5.5
Faneuil	8.0	3.5	16.0	3.5	8.0	3.5
Hyde Park	10.0	3.5	37.5	4.0	23.0	4.0
Jamaica Plain	13.5	4.0	17.5	4.5	36.0	4.5
Lower Mills	11.5	3.0	30.5	3.5	16.5	3.5
Mattapan	29.5	4.0	44.5	5.0	27.0	5.0
Memorial						
Mount Bowdoin	10.7	3.3	11.3	4.7	5.0	4.7
Mount Pleasant	7.0	2.0	10.5	3.0	6.5	3.0
North End	26.0	2.0	28.5	3.0	17.5	3.0
Orient Heights	6.5	3.0	15.5	3.0	5.5	3.0
Parker Hill	22.0	4.0	29.0	5.0	13.0	5.0

Branch Library	Thursday ^h					
	6:30		7:30		8:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Roslindale	18.5	6.0	43.5	6.0	32.0	6.0
South Boston	42.5	4.0	68.0	5.0	37.5	5.0
South End ¹	26.0	2.3	19.0	2.3	9.3	2.3
Uphams Corner	9.0	3.0	20.0	3.0	24.0	3.0
Washington Village	38.5	5.5	34.5	5.0	14.0	5.0
West Roxbury	10.0	2.5	42.0	4.0	22.0	4.5
Mean Averages	16.5	3.6	28.1	4.0	18.0	4.0

Branch Library	Friday ^m					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	2.0	4.5	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.5
Allston ⁿ	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.7	5.0	2.7
Brighton ^o	0.5	2.5	1.0	3.5	0.5	3.5
Charlestown	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.5	0.5	3.0
Codman Square	1.5	3.0	4.5	5.0	2.0	5.0
Connolly	6.5	3.0	13.5	4.5	6.5	4.5
Dorchester	3.0	5.0	29.5	5.0	5.0	4.0
East Boston	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Egleston Square	3.5	5.0	24.0	5.0	43.0	5.5
Faneuil	1.0	2.5	1.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Hyde Park	1.0	2.5	10.5	3.5	1.5	3.5
Jamaica Plain	2.0	3.0	53.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Lower Mills	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Mattapan	4.5	4.0	8.5	4.0	10.5	4.0
Memorial	19.0	3.0	23.0	3.0	22.5	3.0
Mount Bowdoin ⁿ	1.7	2.3	1.3	3.0	1.0	3.3
Mount Pleasant	0.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.0
North End	4.5	2.5	5.0	4.5	6.0	4.5
Orient Heights	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	2.5
Parker Hill	3.0	3.5	5.5	3.5	7.0	4.0
Roslindale	4.5	5.5	15.0	5.5	10.0	6.5
South Boston	2.5	5.5	93.0	6.5	93.5	6.5
South End ⁿ	14.0	2.7	27.0	3.7	11.3	3.0
Uphams Corner	2.0	4.5	10.5	5.0	15.0	5.0
Washington Village		2.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
West Roxbury	1.5	5.5	24.5	5.5	9.5	5.5
Mean Averages	3.4	3.2	14.3	3.9	10.5	3.9

Branch Library	Friday ^m					
	12:30		1:30		2:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.0	9.0	5.5
Allston ⁿ	3.7	1.3	6.3	1.7	8.3	3.0
Brighton ^o	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.0
Charlestown	1.0	1.5	3.5	2.0	6.5	3.0
Codman Square	3.0	3.0	6.5	3.5	10.0	6.5
Connolly	8.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	19.5	4.5
Dorchester	5.0	3.0	4.5	3.5	52.5	7.7
East Boston	5.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	22.5	3.0
Egleston Square	26.5	3.0	25.5	2.5	14.0	4.5
Faneuil	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.0	3.5	4.5
Hyde Park	2.0	1.5	9.5	2.0	41.5	3.5
Jamaica Plain	1.5	3.0	54.0	2.5	7.5	3.5
Lower Mills	3.5	1.0	5.0	2.0	8.0	3.0
Mattapan	11.0	2.0	7.5	2.0	18.0	4.0
Memorial	4.0	1.0	4.5	2.0	16.5	5.0
Mount Bowdoin ⁿ	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.7	11.3	5.3
Mount Pleasant	3.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	7.5	2.0
North End	8.5	2.0	9.0	2.5	32.0	4.0
Orient Heights	1.5	1.0	4.0	1.0	5.5	2.0
Parker Hill	6.5	2.0	6.5	2.5	22.5	5.0
Roslindale	5.5	3.5	9.5	3.0	19.0	7.5
South Boston	9.0	3.5	15.5	3.0	20.5	5.5
South End ⁿ	27.3	1.3	32.7	2.0	30.7	2.7
Uphams Corner	6.5	3.5	13.0	3.5	13.0	5.5
Washington Village	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	10.0	4.0
West Roxbury	6.5	3.0	4.5	2.5	30.0	6.5
Mean Averages	6.1	2.1	9.8	2.3	16.9	4.4

Branch Library	Friday ^m					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	38.0	8.5	31.5	10.5	10.0	7.0
Allston ⁿ	17.3	7.3	15.7	7.3	4.7	6.7
Brighton ^o	28.0	6.0	25.0	6.0	7.0	4.5
Charlestown	40.0	5.5	50.0	6.5	14.0	6.0
Codman Square	41.0	10.0	37.0	9.5	13.5	6.0
Connolly	33.5	6.5	21.0	6.0	5.0	4.0
Dorchester	39.0	9.0	24.5	9.0	5.0	5.5
East Boston	47.0	8.0	24.0	8.0	5.5	6.0
Egleston Square	59.0	9.0	40.0	10.0	30.0	6.0
Faneuil	75.5	5.5	28.5	7.5	17.0	5.5

Branch Library	Friday ^m					
	3:30		4:30		5:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Hyde Park	25.5	6.5	11.0	6.5	5.5	5.5
Jamaica Plain	13.5	6.5	11.5	6.5	8.5	4.5
Lower Mills	24.0	5.0	13.0	5.5	5.5	4.0
Mattapan	80.0	8.0	47.5	8.0	19.0	7.0
Memorial	26.0	7.0	22.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Mount Bowdoin ⁿ	38.7	7.0	17.3	7.0	6.0	4.3
Mount Pleasant	19.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.5	4.0
North End	44.5	6.5	16.0	5.5	14.5	4.5
Orient Heights	24.5	3.0	11.0	5.0	4.5	2.5
Parker Hill	33.5	6.0	32.0	6.0	8.5	3.5
Roslindale	97.0	10.5	91.0	11.0	15.5	6.0
South Boston	126.0	9.0	128.0	9.0	10.0	5.5
South End ⁿ	40.7	5.3	55.3	5.3	35.0	3.7
Uphams Corner	34.0	7.5	37.5	6.5	11.0	5.5
Washington Village	55.0	6.5	28.0	6.0	15.0	5.5
West Roxbury	36.0	9.0	21.5	9.0	11.0	5.5
Mean Averages	43.7	7.1	32.5	7.3	11.3	5.2

Branch Library	Saturday ^p					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public	Staff	Public	Staff	Public	Staff
Adams Street	5.5	7.5	13.5	7.5	19.5	7.5
Allston ^q	3.7	7.7	19.0	7.7	21.7	7.7
Brighton	4.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	13.5	5.0
Charlestown	8.5	4.5	25.0	4.5	29.0	5.0
Codman Square	10.5	4.0	51.5	6.5	108.0	6.5
Connolly	3.0	3.5	6.5	4.0	12.5	4.0
Dorchester	4.0	5.5	15.5	5.5	35.5	5.5
East Boston	4.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	12.0	2.0
Egleston Square	4.0	7.0	32.0	7.0	38.0	7.0
Faneuil	9.5	4.0	10.0	4.0	10.0	4.0
Hyde Park	7.0	5.5	19.0	6.5	22.0	6.5
Jamaica Plain	4.5	2.5	12.0	4.5	15.5	4.5
Lower Mills	3.5	4.5	2.0	4.5	9.5	4.5
Mattapan	21.0	6.0	23.5	6.0	38.5	6.0
Memorial						
Mount Bowdoin ^q	2.7	3.3	6.3	3.3	8.3	3.3
Mount Pleasant	1.0	4.5	1.5	4.5	3.5	4.5
North End	7.0	4.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	4.0
Orient Heights	2.0	2.0	6.5	2.0	12.5	2.0
Parker Hill	12.0	3.0	58.0	3.5	35.5	4.0

Branch Library	Saturday ^P					
	9:30		10:30		11:30	
	Public Staff	Public Staff	Public Staff	Public Staff	Public Staff	Public Staff
Roslindale	9.0	6.5	28.5	6.5	41.0	4.0
South Boston	10.5	4.0	19.0	4.0	30.5	4.0
South End ^q	16.3	3.3	17.0	3.3	21.0	3.3
Uphams Corner	1.5	4.0	10.5	4.0	16.5	4.0
Washington Village	5.0	5.0	10.5	5.0	14.0	5.0
West Roxbury	5.5	7.0	13.0	6.5	18.0	6.0
Mean Averages	6.6	4.6	17.1	4.9	24.0	4.8

Branch Library	Saturday ^P	
	12:30	
	Public Staff	Public Staff
Adams Street	12.5	6.5
Allston ^q	8.0	7.7
Brighton	4.0	4.0
Charlestown	22.0	5.0
Codman Square	20.0	5.5
Connolly	8.5	4.0
Dorchester	22.5	5.5
East Boston	17.5	2.0
Egleston Square	21.5	7.0
Faneuil	10.0	4.0
Hyde Park	11.0	6.5
Jamaica Plain	17.0	4.5
Lower Mills	13.5	4.5
Mattapan	25.5	6.0
Memorial		
Mount Bowdoin ^q	7.7	3.0
Mount Pleasant	4.0	4.0
North End	6.0	4.0
Orient Heights	7.5	2.0
Parker Hill	7.0	4.0
Roslindale	35.0	6.5
South Boston	14.5	4.0
South End ^q	23.7	3.3
Uphams Corner	12.5	4.0
Washington Village	6.5	5.0
West Roxbury	19.0	7.0
Mean Averages	14.3	4.8

^aFigures for Monday are the averages of data for October 15, 22, and 29; see note b for exceptions.

^bData for October 29 were not available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for two Mondays only.

^cData for Memorial Branch Library, which is open on Monday mornings, were omitted from the calculations.

^dFigures for Tuesday are the averages of data for October 16, 23, and 30; see note e for exceptions.

^eData for October 30 were not available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for two Tuesdays only.

^fFigures for Wednesday are the averages of data for October 17, 24, and 31; October 31 was Halloween; see note g for exceptions.

^gData for October 31 were not available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for two Wednesdays only.

^hFigures for Thursday are the averages of data for October 18 and 25; see notes i, k, and l for exceptions.

ⁱData for November 1 were available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for three Thursdays.

^jData for Memorial Branch Library, which is open on Thursday mornings, were omitted from the calculations.

^kInformation regarding public attendance at 4:30 on October 25 were not available; therefore, the figure given is for one Thursday only.

^lData for attendance from 6:30 to 8:30 on October 25 were not available; therefore, the figures given are for one Thursday only.

^mFigures for Friday are the averages of data for October 19 and 26; see notes n and o for exceptions.

ⁿData for November 2 were available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for three Fridays.

^oInformation regarding public attendance at 4:30 on October 26 was not available; therefore, the figure given is for one Friday only.

^pFigures for Saturday are the averages of data for October 20 and 27; see note q for exceptions.

^qData for November 3 were available; therefore, figures given are averages of data for three Saturdays.

Source: Data from Division of Home Reading and Community Services, Boston Public Library.