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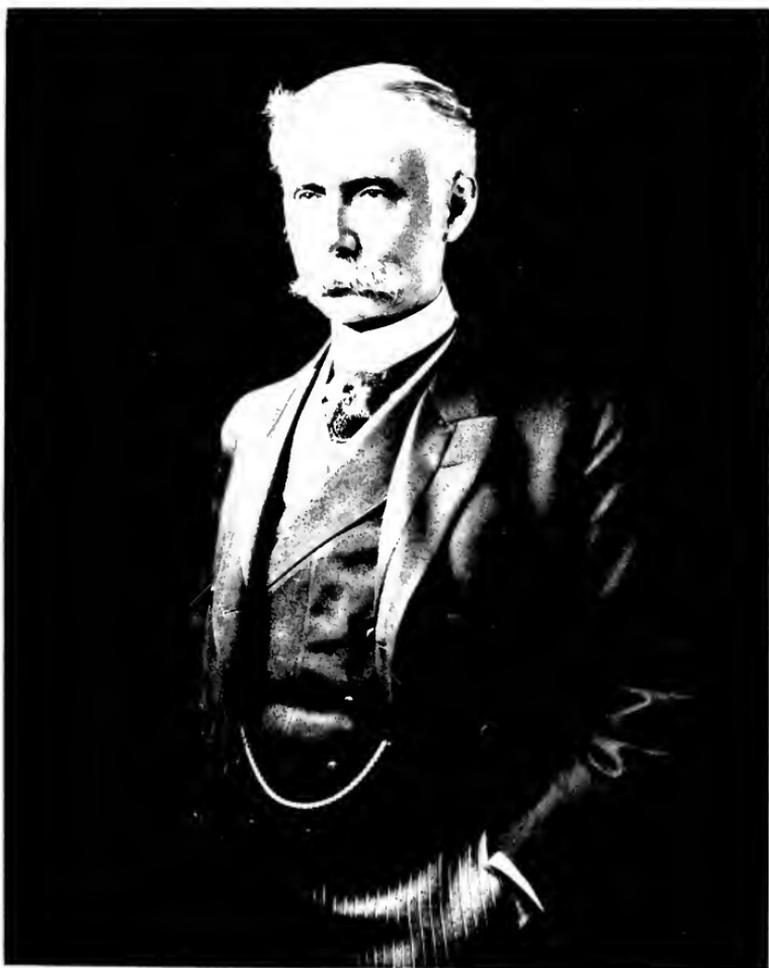
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FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

A Memorial Bibliography

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
1914





FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

from a photograph taken in 1904.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK



ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
1914

Thou art, O man, but half what Nature at thy birth
Made thee,—and half what thou hast made thyself on earth.
She laid the building-ground thou canst not change one jot;
'Tis thine to build thereon a shapely house, or not.
To *that* thou canst do naught,—with *this* hast all to do;
Thou need'st not rust nor rest, with *this* great work in view.
Rest not till thou hast made right what is wrong in thee,—
And what is false and weak, made true and strong in thee.
This cannot be too soon, nor yet too late begun;
The making of a man 's a work that 's never done.

RÜCKERT: *Wisdom of the Brahmin.*

A favorite quotation, used by Mr. Crunden in one of his addresses,
to the Library staff.

PREFACE

In this little book are gathered tributes to Mr. Crunden from various sources, official and personal, together with a list of all his papers, articles and addresses, published or in manuscript, with a brief explanatory note about each.

A. E. B.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

February, 1914

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TRIBUTES TO
FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

EXCERPT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1911-
'12.

On October 28, 1911, Frederick Morgan Crunden, former Librarian of this Library, passed away, after an illness of several years, at St. Luke's Hospital in this city. At a special meeting, held on that same day, the Board of Directors adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the Public Library of the City of St. Louis, on the death of Frederick Morgan Crunden, the father of the Public Library, and for thirty-two years its Librarian, desires to record its grateful recognition of the great and disinterested part that he played in developing the Public Library System of this city and in placing it on the secure foundation where it stands today.

A practical idealist, Mr. Crunden early recognized the importance and necessity of the free library as a means of advancing popular education; and his remarkable energy and perseverance, added to genius for the prosecution of the special kind of work to which he devoted his life, enabled him to attain his ends in the face of discouragement and obstacles that might well have disheartened him. Forced to leave the life-work that he loved, at a time when his dearest wishes and dreams for it were on the point of realization, he retained, in the confinement and pain of years of illness, his affectionate interest in it and his hope and confidence for its future. His name, given to one of its most useful branches, and his words, fittingly carved over the portals of the new building where all may see them, will be perpetual reminders to the citizens of St. Louis of his unselfish devotion to them and of the effective labor in which he wore himself out in their service.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD IN OTTAWA, CANADA, JUNE 26TH—JULY 2D, 1912.

Frederick Morgan Crunden was born at Gravesend, England, Sept. 1, 1847, the son of Benjamin Robert and Mary (Morgan) Crunden. Coming to St. Louis while a child, he was educated in the public schools of that city and graduated from its high school in 1865, with a scholarship in Washington University. In the latter institution he took a course in the arts and sciences, graduating in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Teaching in the public schools of St. Louis before graduation, and later in the college faculty of the same university, he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872.

His marriage to Miss Kate Edmondson was in 1889. During his college course, Mr. Crunden took a vital interest in library work, and in January, 1877, he became secretary and librarian of the St. Louis Public (then Public School) Library, continuing as such until 1909.

Equally identified with many other societies, local and national, he had been a contributor to leading magazines upon educational and sociological subjects and had attained international fame before he was stricken in 1906 with the malady which resulted in his death, Oct. 28, 1911.

Mr. Crunden's public services were by no means confined to the distinctively library interests of his community and the country. He was particularly interested in the mutual

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relations of schools and libraries, developing them in St. Louis in a manner which served as a model for others, and contributing largely to the evolution of the present official relations of the National Education Association and the American Library Association.

In his public writing he has expressed most clearly and happily the fundamental principles of these relations, and it is a great pleasure to his friends, as it was to him in the last days of his life, to know that his statement of the value of recorded thought has been carved in granite on the walls of his cherished institution. Nevertheless, it was to library work that the greater part of his time and thought was given, and it is the success of his work as a constructive librarian that naturally we most fully recognize. He combined high executive ability with a comprehensive knowledge of the contents of the collections under his charge. He had that sense of the real librarian which has been said to be "an intensive perception of the needs of the present, and a prophetic insight into the needs of the future."

He worked zealously and unceasingly, first for the broadening of the work of the St. Louis public schools library, then for its conversion into a free public library, and finally for its development into a strong institution, ranking among the great libraries of the land. It is pleasant to know that even in the last years he was able at times to follow its course along the lines forecast by him, and that he could realize the high appreciation of his services so generally felt by his fellow citizens.

Almost in the beginning of his library career he began also his services to the American Library Association, which were secondary only to the work he did for St. Louis.

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He attended first the Boston conference in 1879, and rarely after that did he miss a meeting. Elected councillor in 1882, he served the Association almost continuously until his illness. He was vice-president in 1887-1888, and under his presidency the Fabyans conference of 1890 took rank as the largest and one of the most successful meetings held up to that time. When the Association met at St. Louis in 1889, and again in 1904, he was a most thoughtful host, whose care for our welfare contributed largely to the success of those meetings. He served also as one of the vice-presidents of the Chicago conference in 1893, and as vice-president of the international library conference at London in 1897, and was one of the chief spokesmen of the Association party. This list of offices by no means measures the debt of the Association to him. The much longer list of committees on which he served would indicate better the character and breadth of his work, but even this would leave unexpressed the professional knowledge and the personal pleasure gained from his companionship by the individual members.

This sense of personal loss must be felt by all who met him in the other library circles in which he was interested, especially the Missouri State Library Association, of which he was the first president, and the New York State Library Association, whose annual meetings he so often attended.

No member of the A. L. A. of his day had a wider and closer personal acquaintance among the membership than Mr. Crunden. He had a spirit of friendliness and human sympathy which prompted him to take hold upon the hearts of those with whom he was brought into contact in his profession. He had no ambitions which inclined him to self-seeking, but was always quick to recognize the merits of others and to give acknowledgment freely and

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heartily. He was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, but wholly without self-consciousness or reserve. He looked upon every question with frankness, unbiased by any considerations outside of its true merits as approved by his mature judgment. He held his views firmly, but he never undertook to force them upon others. His many fine qualities of mind and heart are a source of joy to all who recall the memory of him as he was in the midst of his long and brilliant career. His more intimate friends recall with wonder the patience with which he bore the strain of the years of ill health which preceded the final breakdown, and remember with gratitude his gracious hospitality.

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EXTRACT FROM *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*,
NOVEMBER, 1911, PAGES 569-'70.

Frederick Morgan Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library for 32 years (1877-1909), died Saturday, October 28, at 12:40 a. m., in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, where he had been a patient for nearly five years. In 1906 Mr. Crunden was first stricken with the malady which has resulted in his death. Though he has rallied several times, hope of entire recovery was long since given up by his physicians and intimate associates. Mrs. Crunden, his wife and devoted nurse and companion during his long illness, survives him. For three years after his breakdown Mr. Crunden still held the position of librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, of which his resignation was not accepted until 1909, when Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of New York City, succeeded him. Mr. Crunden was born in Gravesend, England, September 1, 1847, the son of Benjamin R. and Mary Crunden. Coming to St. Louis while a child, he was educated in the public schools of the city and graduated from high school in 1865 with a Washington University scholarship. He took a course in the arts and sciences, receiving a degree of bachelor of arts in 1876. During his college course Mr. Crunden took a vital interest in library work, and in 1877 he was selected as secretary and librarian for the St. Louis Public Library, then a small and inefficiently housed collection of books the usage of which was subject to charge. To the realization and development of the public library system Mr. Crunden consecrated his life. He was accorded national recognition in 1889, when he was elected president of the American Library Association. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the International Li-

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brary Conference at London. He was a member of council of the American Library Association, of the American Library Institute, the Missouri Historical Society, and had written many articles for leading magazines.

At a special meeting of the library board on the day of his death, resolutions, as quoted below, were adopted, and it was ordered that all library buildings should be closed until 4 p. m. on the afternoon of the funeral. The flags in front of the unfinished library building were half-masted as soon as the news of Mr. Crunden's death reached the library.

The funeral was held in the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at Union and Von Versen Avenues, on Sunday, October 29, at 3 p. m. Owing to the illness of the pastor, Rev. John W. Day, the services were conducted by Rev. George R. Dodson, of the Church of the Unity.

The honorary pallbearers were George R. Carpenter, John F. Lee, William Maffitt, Hon. O'Neill Ryan, Joseph H. Zumbalen, J. Lawrence Mauran and H. N. Davis, all members of the library board; Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian, and Dr. Clement W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. The active pallbearers, chosen from the staff of the public library, were Paul Blackwelder, Andrew Linn Bostwick, Jesse Cunningham, Leonard Balz, John L. Parker and Albert Diephuis.

The church was filled with a congregation of representative St. Louisans. Flowers, which were numerous and beautiful, included a huge sheaf of white chrysanthemums from the library board and a large wreath and an open book of carnations from members of the library staff.

[The resolutions adopted by the board are given in full on page 9.]

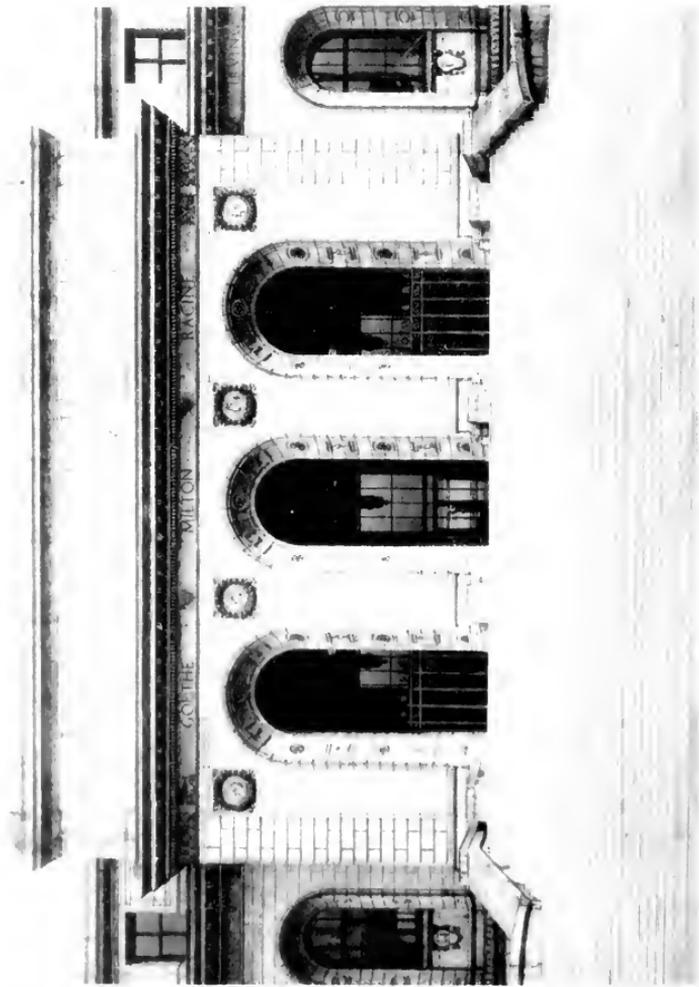
It was a curious coincidence that almost exactly as the

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news of Mr. Crunden's death and the order for half-masting the flags reached the new library building, the workman detailed to cut the inscription on the pediment was just putting his chisel into the first word of the excerpts from Mr. Crunden's addresses, which are to be placed there.

This inscription reads as follows:

The Public Library of the City of St. Louis. Recorded thought is our chief heritage from the past, the most lasting legacy we can leave to the future. Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements. Only through books can civilization become cumulative. Frederick M. Crunden.



Portal of the St. Louis Public Library showing the inscription on the pediment.

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EDITORIAL, IN *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*,
NOVEMBER, 1911, PAGE 541.

The death of Frederick M. Crunden closes a pathetic postscript to a vigorous and effective life. Mr. Crunden rose to a proud position in the library world because of his alert mind, administrative power, wide outlook, and far foresight, and at the time of his death he was the senior living ex-president of the A. L. A. Melvil Dewey, now the senior living ex-president, has sent fitting tribute to his predecessor, which we print elsewhere. Mr. Crunden developed for St. Louis a creditable public library system before either New York or Brooklyn had reached equal development, and he made his library one of the radiating centres of library progress and influence. He was at the height of his own power and influence, and had just been recognized as a power in the state by his appointment as a commissioner to revise methods of taxation in Missouri, when as the result of nervous overstrain on the eve of his departure for a rest in Europe, the blow suddenly came, which sundered him from his work though never from the esteem and affection of the library profession. More than once he nearly recovered, and he had the satisfaction of again being himself when the plans for the new St. Louis Public Library building were finally approved. Pathetically, from time to time, it was evident that recovery was not complete, and the sense that he could never regain full powers mitigates his death. His colleagues had a special affection for his generous and affectionate personality, and they will long mourn his loss.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

EDITORIAL FROM *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, DE-
CEMBER, 1911, PAGES 436-'7.

THE PASSING OF FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

To few librarians has it been given to see so nearly the fulfillment of the plans of their life work as was the case with the late Frederick M. Crunden. for many years librarian of the St. Louis public library.

He took up the public library service after coming to the full of his intellectual powers, in a community where a life of scholarly and artistic pursuit from his earliest youth had given him a leadership in the literary and educational circles of the place, where his amiable disposition, his adaptability and the courage of his convictions had already won for him not only personal regard, but a belief in and assistance for his plans of social betterment.

His faith in the power of the public library as the chief instrument in the education of the people was a powerful influence in the development of a similar spirit among the strong members of the community in which he lived and rarely did he fail in winning moral and financial support from those in authority to carry out his wishes and plans for the St. Louis public library. It is today in all its splendid equipment, in its plan of high power and fine regard among the people of that city his most eloquent monument. He lived long enough to witness an expression of regard on the part of the library authorities and of the general public, spoken freely, printed large and carved in stone. Then he died. Where is there room for regret save naturally in the lives of those who will miss that rare companionship and sympathetic interest which were so freely given to those whom he loved?

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Mr. Crunden's contribution to library development has not been confined to his own city. "Every man is a debtor to his profession" was a frequent remark in his public speech and he lived up to his creed. He gave fully and freely of his talent and influence to the general advancement of the library movement everywhere. After Melvil Dewey, with whom he was a close and steadfast friend to the last, he was, perhaps, the best known American, personally and professionally, to British librarians and an appreciated contributor to the library literature of England, before he was stricken. The American library institute was a favorite idea of his for years before it was carried into effect, the American library association was always the recipient of his most loyal devotion and efforts, the various state associations were always his care and delight, the library department of the N. E. A. received his constant help and attention, and no worthy library movement anywhere but was always sure of his help. He allowed no gathering of thoughtful people to meet within his circle of influence without effectively bringing to their notice the help which libraries might render their cause, and his own library justified his theories. He preached, and he practiced what he preached. Harvests from his seed-sowing will be garnered for long years to come.

Public Libraries owes much to his friendship and support. His wise counsel was a tower of strength to the periodical in its early years, and his sympathy and loyalty to its principles have been valuable aids always.

No inexperienced or perplexed librarian ever went to him for advice or sympathy but came away strengthened and encouraged, even though he may have pointed out their delinquencies.

Thinking of his creed, one can say truthfully of Mr. Crunden, he paid the fullest of his debt to his profession.

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TRIBUTE FROM DR. MELVIL DEWEY, COMMUNICATED TO *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, NOVEMBER, 1911, PAGE 570.

Perhaps no man in the history of the A. L. A. has had more or warmer personal friends than our senior ex-president. For more than a quarter century he gave his life with rare unselfishness to the work he had chosen as most helpful to his fellows.

The old proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country broke down with him, for St. Louis has from first to last been proud to record on all occasions its appreciation of a favorite son, who had done more perhaps than any other single man to make life better worth living for great numbers of its population. The inscription, which is a quotation from one of his addresses, and which the trustees have decided to carve in granite over the main entrance to the magnificent new building, a paragraph from one of Mr. Crunden's library addresses before the Round Table Club of St. Louis 27 years ago, is significant as standing for what he said at the beginning of his active library career, and which so fully expressed what he would say at the end. It sums up the gist of many volumes and many addresses expressing our highest ideals of our calling. On the same building is carved another inscription from the greatest library giver of all history, a fit recognition of Mr. Carnegie's gift. Below the two inscriptions might well be carved: "One gave a million dollars, the other gave his life." The work of Frederick M. Crunden and this palace of books, its fitting monument, will always be an inspiration to every librarian, young or old, who has in his heart

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that unselfish spirit which guided all of F. M. Crunden's life and without which no librarian can ever do the best and highest type of work.

September 20, 1911.

M. D.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

LETTER FROM DR. MELVIL DEWEY TO
PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DECEMBER, 1911,
PAGES 437-'8.

A little after we founded the A. L. A. in 1876, there came to us from St. Louis the brain and big heart that won instant recognition and enduring leadership. For years he has been our senior living ex-president. For a third of a century I have worked intimately with the rare man who has just left us. We have discussed a thousand matters but never once have I heard from his lips an argument or suggestion based on selfishness. His thought was ever the greatest good of the greatest number and for that he was always ready to sacrifice his own interests in a way sadly rare in these days of self-seeking. Those who shared his friendship are better men and women; the A. L. A. is stronger and has higher ideals; and a good bit of the Master's vineyard is a better world to live in because of the influence of his earnest life.

After the awful blow fell and he went out of our lives without a moment's warning, we who loved and admired him, and that meant all that had the rare privilege of his friendship, hoped against hope that he might come back to us. After five weary heart-breaking years there was a rift in the black clouds as if he had been permitted to return to earth long enough to see with mortal eyes some of the wonderful fruitage from the seed his hand had planted.

He saw the beautiful F. M. Crunden branch library, a conspicuous leader among similar institutions because of services to all the people, unusual even for the best of these People's Colleges. He saw the great central build-

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ing, the crowning movement of his long life work, the special pride of the St. Louis for which he did so much.

He saw carved in granite above the main entrance of this temple a motto chosen by a wise committee from the whole field of literature, a telling extract from one of his own many addresses.

He saw a whole great city loyal still to the memory of the man whose life had made that city a better home.

It was not for him to remain through the harvest that came from his planting, but like Moses, he had his brief space on the mountain top and at last his eyes swept over the promised land to which he had so strenuously led his people. Then after this brief inspiring vision his great heart swelled out in a prayer that was quickly answered, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the growing fruit of all my labors."

Dewey.

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EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF DR.
HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF
CONGRESS, DELIVERED AT THE FOR-
MAL OPENING OF THE NEW CENTRAL
BUILDING, JAN. 6, 1912.

As a librarian I rejoice also that the institution for which this building provides will permanently memorialize another name—of one who gave to it another sort of wealth—the wealth of patient, passionate, personal, public service. Of such a service as his, memorials are rare—or rarely visible: for the task of an administrator is to merge himself in his work; and his success as an administrator will in a way be proportioned to the success of his effort to do so. He is endeavoring to shape something larger than himself and more lasting: to embody an ideal which he does not possess, but which possesses him. If he succeeds—in proportion as he succeeds—his own personality, his own identity, will be lost in that which it has created.

But if this must in the nature of institutions be so, it is humanly and professionally speaking unfortunate: for it deprives the community and the profession of the example and the stimulus of a life which is itself a lesson. And it must be a deep satisfaction to us librarians, that in gathering here to declare the future of this institution you insist upon recalling and paying tribute to the wise, open, gentle, persevering, unselfish spirit whose devotion has gone into its past.

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ADDRESS MADE BY JOHN F. LEE, ESQ.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BUILDING COM-
MITTEE, AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF
THE NEW CENTRAL BUILDING, JAN. 6,
1912.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The eloquent and well deserved tribute our Congressional Librarian, who may justly be regarded as the head of his profession in this country, has paid to the life and labors of Frederick M. Crunden, has been received by this audience with hearty and grateful approval.

This is not the occasion to speak of everything that Mr. Crunden achieved, or to attempt a full appreciation of his life and lofty character; but I believe it is eminently proper that one who for years was the daily witness of his life, and his labors—his endeavors to give to the city all the benefits which flow from a well conducted library, and to place that library in a suitable building, should be added to what Mr. Putnam has so well said.

Mr. Crunden was appointed Librarian of the Public School Library of this city in 1877. That library had few books and a very small membership. It was not a free library, for it charged its members for the use of its books, and the sums so received, with the small amount paid over to it from time to time from the public school fund, constituted all it had for its support.

It was scarcely a library in more than the name, and it was not a public library at all.

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All the great changes which have since taken place have followed the initiative of Mr. Crunden.

For many years the progress was slow; at times it halted altogether, but he was ideally formed for the task which he had assumed. He was capable of great labor; he loved his work and he gave himself to it without limit. His talents were of a high order and the range of his learning was wide.

His nature was gentle and loving, but where principle was involved he was inflexible. He had no rancor; he was not embittered by opposition, or even by defeat, but he considered defeat only as another reason for another effort in another direction.

So deep was his sincerity and so strong the belief he held as to the uses of a public library, that many a man has been led to his support because of his sympathy with Mr. Crunden.

When he began his library work it was not the sentiment of a majority of our citizens that a library filled a public want or met a public duty. He set himself to work to build up the sentiment in its favor, which is so overwhelming today.

He started the project of divorcing the public library from the public school and giving to the library a governing board of its own. He first suggested the application to Mr. Carnegie, which resulted in that philanthropist's contributing nearly one-third of the cost of this building, and the total cost of all of our branch libraries in operation today. He first advocated the levying of the tax by which St. Louis now supports her libraries, and when the site upon which we now are was covered with the Exposition Building, then successfully conducted, he announced this as the place where at some future day this great Central Library building would be placed.

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In fact, during the more than thirty-two years for which he was librarian, he was the life, the soul and center of every great advance it made.

When the time came to prepare for the erection of this building and to determine what it ought to be, the board applied to him to report as to the Library's requirements. His report was submitted and accepted.

Very shortly after, Mr. Crunden's illness came upon him and for a time the light of his mind went out.

Then a year passed during which arrangements were perfected for the competition among the architects, plans were handed in and the time to choose between the plans arrived. The nature of his illness had baffled the skill of the ablest physicians, and none of them had held out any hope that his condition would ever be better than it was. Yet, as the time for deciding upon the plans arrived, he grew stronger, his mind cleared, and upon the day the award was to be made, he came back to his old office, his intellect as clear as ever it had been.

I shall never forget the eager interest with which he went from plan to plan as the plans hung upon the wall, and when he came to that in which the genius of Cass Gilbert had realized more than his fondest hopes, he gazed upon it with face enraptured. A few days later he left the city for the summer and later we were told that he was not so well. The illness came upon him again; the darkness descended, and for nearly three years his mind was a blank.

This building at that time had been completed save for a few points of interior finish, when it was announced that Mr. Crunden was growing better a second time. Again the cloud lifted and he was able to appreciate what had been

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done during his illness and to rejoice at it, for he saw that St. Louis had a great library building, with six branches scattered over the city, supported by an ample tax.

In other words, the dream that he had dreamed more than a third of a century had come at last.

It was not ordained that he should enter into the promised land. He was never within these walls. He was called to his reward when his work was done, but he fell in the hour of victory.

The Board of Directors of the Library, sharing the sentiment of the people of St. Louis in regard to his services, has placed over the door of this building, carved in imperishable granite above his name, words from his writings expressing the purposes for which it was erected—not only for the beauty of the language, not only for the truth which it expressed, but also that it should for ages to come be, as far as is permitted, his monument—memorial of his love and services for his fellow men.

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CONTRIBUTED TO *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*,
MARCH, 1910, PAGE 105.

O friend of many dear remembered hours,
Rich with a rare simplicity whose powers
Strengthened your days for deeds of noble use;
Would that your journey to the other life
Unmixed with pain, unmarred of mental strife,
Were rid of this sad lingering abuse.
Loved by a people for the work you've done,
Honored and praised for signal victory won,
Oh! gentlest, kindest, tenderest and best,
Thy memory will live on in every heart
That knew your virtues and the noble part
That marked your service clear above the rest.
When, in the dawning of another life
You have forgot the cloud, the pain, the strife,
Heaven will make plain the meaning of this test.

W. M. CHAUVENET.

St. Louis, Mo., November, 1909.

AN ANNOTATED LIST
OF MR. CRUNDEN'S
ADDRESSES AND PAPERS

THE
FUNCTION OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY
AND ITS
VALUE TO A COMMUNITY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE "THE ROUND TABLE,"
AT ST. LOUIS CLUB, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1884.

BY
FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

ST. LOUIS
NIXON-JONES PRINTING CO.
1884.

ADDRESSES AND PAPERS IN SEPARATE FORM.

1884.

FUNCTION OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS VALUE TO A
COMMUNITY; PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROUND
TABLE AT ST. LOUIS CLUB, NOV. 8, 1884.

Treats the subject under the following heads:

The Inception of the Modern Free Public Library Movement; What is the Function of a Public Library and of what Value is it to a Community?; The Results of Industrial Education; An Admirable School of Manners. Mr. Crunden states in this address that when he began to write it he still believed that a fee should be required of library-users "as an evidence of serious purpose", but that before he had finished it, he saw clearly that the free public library is the only form in which the institution "can realize its potentialities."

This address includes the substance of the words that have been carved on the pediment of the new Central Library Building at St. Louis. They read here:—

"Recorded thought is our chief heritage from the past, *and* the most lasting legacy we can leave to the future. Books are the *most* enduring monuments of man's achievements; *through them alone we know the lives and labors of our forefathers; through them alone can we transmit to future ages the activities of to-day; only through them can civilization become cumulative.*

The passage has been condensed for use in the inscrip-

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tion by omitting the italicized words and substituting "books" for "them" in the last line.

1893.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ITS USES AND VALUE; A
PAPER READ BEFORE THE ST. LOUIS COMMERCIAL
CLUB, FEB. 18TH, 1893.

Reprint from *The Western Daily Mercury*, May 22d, 1893, giving notes on the above speech with extracts.

Historical sketch of libraries with an appreciation of their value to the community, together with facts concerning the St. Louis Public Library and arguments for making it entirely free. Urges that the influence and co-operation of the Club be exerted to this end. "In one respect St. Louis . . . is burdened with a serious drawback to her rating among the great cities of the Union." Largely as a result of Mr. Crunden's efforts, as shown in such addresses as this, the Library was made free and the "serious drawback" thereby removed, in 1893.

1896.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE SINGLE TAX; OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Reprinted from *The New Christian Quarterly*, Jan., 1896.

A reply to an article in *The Presbyterian Quarterly* entitled "The Single Tax on Land" by Rev. Dr. Quarles. Asserts that this author "misconceives and misstates the theory of the single tax," and advocates that theory as generally upheld.

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1897.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?; ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A
PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION, JUNE 22, 1897.

Reprinted from *Proceedings of the A. L. A.*, June 21-25, 1897.

Asserts that society makes progress both by the path of individualism and by that of collectivism, which "run parallel." Urges thoughtful study of social problems, and predicts that the public library is destined to play an important part in their solution.

1897.

BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS: THE LIBRARY AS A FACTOR
IN EDUCATION; A PAPER READ BEFORE THE IN-
TERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE, LOND.,
1897.

Also read before the Normal School, Emporia, Kan., Nov. 5, 1903, with introduction.

Reprinted from *St. Louis Public Library Magazine*, Dec. 1897.

Also 1 typewritten copy.

Discusses the meaning of "success," the possibility of "complete living" and the contribution of education to the possibility of both. The respective values of the formal and accidental elements of education are compared and the latter is emphasized, thus exalting "books" above "text-books." Quotations from Sir John Lubbock, Prof. MacKenzie, Edward Thring and others support this view. The article concludes with a plea for the Library as the "People's University".

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1900-1901.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN ONE AMERICAN LIBRARY.

Reprinted from *The Library*, ser. 2, v. 1, 1900, pages 92-100, 147-152, 290-298, 384-406, v. 2, 1901, Pages 20-43.

A series of articles describing in some detail, the work of the St. Louis Public Library. The installments are entitled I. The New Novel Problem and its Solution.

II. Board and Staff Organization and Finances.

III. Selection, Purchase and Cataloguing of Books.

IV. Registration and Circulation.

V. Juvenile Department; Reference and Art Room; Reading Room; Delivery Stations and Depositories; Binding; Books withdrawn from Circulation; Taking the Inventory; Exchanges and Donations; Pamphlets; Reading Lists, General and Special; A Solution for a Vexing Problem; To What End?

1900.

LIBRARIES AS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Delivered at the 38th University Convocation of the State of N. Y., June 26, 1900.

Printed in the *Regents' Bulletin* of the Univ. of the State of N. Y., No. 51, October, 1900.

1 printed single copy.

Urges the value of a taste for good reading in elementary education and quotes at some length, in support of this view, from an address by President Eliot. Uses some of the material given in the Round Table address (see above) including the passage quoted as the source of the pediment inscription.

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1901.

THE SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY; THE VALUE OF LITERATURE IN EARLY EDUCATION.

Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the National Educational Association*, 1901.

A presentation of the value of literature in education and the benefits to be derived from the co-operation of school and library. Describes what has been done in St. Louis toward this end and quotes answers to a set of questions regarding its value, sent out to teachers in the schools of that city.

1902.

ADDRESS [AT LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, AUG. 30, 1902.]

Discusses the "reciprocal benefits gained" by the "union of forces between University and Exposition," in the erection of a building to serve the purposes of both. "One is to spread the name and fame of St. Louis throughout the civilized world: the other will stand for all time as evidence of the fact that citizens of St. Louis have higher aims than the acquisition of wealth and the enjoyment of luxury."

1903.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY A PAYING INVESTMENT.

Article in *The Outlook*, v. 73, No. 9, February 28, 1903, Pages 494-499.

Gives samples of replies returned by school principals to

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three questions asked regarding the results of the use of sets of books (30 titles each) sent for supplementary reading by the St. Louis Public Library. Recapitulates the benefits of a public library and quotes Andrew Carnegie, President Harper, James Sully, William T. Harris, President Eliot, G. Stanley Hall and Wm. E. Channing. Asserts that "there is no institution so intimately, so universally, so constantly connected with the life of the people as the free public library."

1903.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Article printed in *The American Review of Reviews*, May, 1903, v. 27, No. 5.

Also 1 typewritten copy.

A prospectus of the exposition, telling visitors what they had before them. Its terms must have seemed somewhat extravagant at the time, but they were justified by the event and read soberly enough now.

1904.

THE LIBRARY: A PLEA FOR ITS RECOGNITION.

Chairman's address delivered at Library Section of International Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1904. Printed in *The Library Journal*, v. 20, No. 12, Dec., 1904.

Also 1 typewritten copy.

All human progress depends on education, and the library is an essential factor in every grade. Takes up the function of the library respectively in University, secondary and elementary education, and as a People's University; and summarizes these in conclusion, in ten numbered paragraphs.

A MEMORIAL, BIBLIOGRAPHY

1905.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Article printed in *The Exponent*, v. 2, No. 2, Nov., 1905, pages 8-9. Contains portrait.

Also printed in *The Library*, new ser., v. 7, Oct., 1906, pages 384-396.

Includes a list of books on the productive and mechanic arts added to the St. Louis Public Library during three years previous, with the number of times each was issued in a specified period. Summarizes under seven heads "what a public library does for the community that supports it" and asserts that it "includes potentially all other means of social amelioration."

1906.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A FACTOR IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

Article printed in *The Chautauquan*, v. 43, No. 4, June 1906, pages 335-344.

2 typewritten copies.

Gives a striking pen picture of the appearance and activities of the ideal public library, drawn evidently from the writer's hopes and ideas regarding the new St. Louis building and corresponding in many respects with its realization. Sketches the civic service that a library may render by fostering general education, love for beauty, and the creation of healthy public sentiment. It is asserted that the library is an important factor in civic improvement because "it represents not the repressive or coercive side of government but the educative, the beneficent, the philanthropic function of community life."

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LIST OF ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED TO
PERIODICALS.

1879.

A self-supporting collection of duplicate books in demand. *Library Journal*. 4:10-11. Jan., 1879.

The first description of the so-called pay-duplicate system in public libraries, often called, from its place of origin, "the St. Louis plan."

1880.

Duplicates. *Library Journal*. 5:276-277. Sept.-Oct., 1880.

A letter to the editor concerning a clearing-house for duplicates.

1886.

Report on aids and guides. *Library Journal*. 11:309-330. Aug.-Sept., 1886.

Read at the Milwaukee Conference of the A. L. A., 1886. Embodies returns from 108 libraries, covering the period from August, 1883 to June 1885.

1886.

Some thoughts on classification; [a poem.]. *Library Journal*. 11:418. Oct., 1886.

Written to the tune of the Lord Chancellor's song in Sullivan's "Iolanthe".

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1886.

[European library contrivances; a letter to the ed.] *Library Journal*. 11:454-555. Nov., 1886.

1887.

Business methods in library management. *Library Journal*. 12:335-338. Sept.-Oct., 1887.

Read at the Thousand Islands Conference of the A. L. A., in 1887. "The duties of a chief executive of a library differ in no essential from those of a manager of a stock company carrying on a commercial enterprise."

1888.

Issue of fiction, Jan.-Feb., 1888. *Library Journal*. 13:91. Mar.-Apr., 1888.

Two lists, with brief comment, showing the issue of popular novels in the St. Louis Public School Library.

1888.

Reading by school children and college students. *Library Journal*. 13:89. Mar.-Apr., 1888.

Brief remarks before the Study Committee of the St. Louis School Board.

1889.

Report on periodicals. *Library Journal*. 14:254-256. May-June, 1889.

Statistics from 92 libraries, regarding the circulation and reference use of magazines, both single copies and bound volumes.

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1889.

The Public Library. *St. Louis Republic*. Oct. 28, 1889.

Reprinted in the *Library Journal* 14:481-482. Dec., 1889.

Interview giving reasons for making the Library free.

1890.

The value of a free library. *Library Journal*. 15:79-81.
March, 1890.

Excerpt from the Annual Report, 1889.

1890.

The library as a factor in the intellectual life of St. Louis.
Library Journal. 15:138-139. May, 1890.

Excerpt from the Annual Report, 1889.

1890.

Library reports. *Library Journal*. 15:198-200. July, 1890.

A plea for the standardization of statistics and their arrangement.

1890.

Address of the president, F. M. Crunden, [at the A. L. A.,
Conference, Fabyans, N. H., 1890.] *Library Journal*. 15:
C1-5. Dec., 1890.

Largely a discussion of the Association itself—its aims,
its administration and its future.

1891.

The humor of book titles. *Library Journal*. 16:75 March,
1891.

Mistakes made in the titles of books, noted in libraries
and book stores.

A MEMORIAL, BIBLIOGRAPHY

1891.

The most popular books. *Library Journal*. 16:277-278. Sept., 1891.

An interview in which special emphasis is laid on changes in the popular taste or interest since 1882.

1892.

[Argument for making the St. L. P. L. a free library.] *Library Journal*. 17:108. March, 1892.

Abstract of meeting of the St. Louis Board of Education, Feb. 9, 1892, at which the proposal to make the Public Library free was put forward; including a plea in favor of the plan by the Librarian.

1892.

Increase of dues [to the A. L. A.] *Library Journal*. 17:C37. Aug., 1892.

Discussion at the Lakewood Conference.

1892.

Library progress. *Library Journal*. 17:C43. Aug., 1892.

Impromptu remarks at the Lakewood Conference; personal experiences and illustrative anecdotes.

1893.

Executive department, general supervision, including buildings, finances, etc., [of libraries.] *Library Journal*. 18:232-234. July, 1893.

Abstract of a paper read at the Chicago Conference of

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

1893. "The executive department necessarily includes, to some extent, all points of library management."

1893.

Closing a library for stock-taking. *Library Journal*. 18: C37-38. Sept., 1893.

Discussion at the Chicago meeting of the A. L. A.

1893.

[The librarian and the teacher.] *Library Journal*. 18: C36-37. Sept., 1893.

Discussion at the Chicago meeting of the A. L. A.

1894.

The librarian as administrator. *Library Journal*. 19:44-47. Feb., 1894.

Read at the Congress of Librarians, Chicago, July 12, 1893. Advocates the keeping in touch, by a librarian, with the activities of his community.

1894.

The outcome of a course in economics given in the St. Louis Public Library. *Library Journal*. 19:C150. Dec. 1894.

Part of a discussion at the Lake Placid Conference on "Public Libraries and University Extension."

1894.

Poole memorial fund. *Library Journal*. 19:C172. Dec., 1894.

Report of a committee at the Lake Placid Conference.

St. Louis, 12/26 1897

Dear Dewey:

There are a few
persons who I live to believe
are enough for me to be
pleased to have a good opinion
of me. It is said, that we
trust more of those whom we
are helped than of those
who have benefitted us. If
this is so, you should have
very warm regard for me,
at any rate, even if in this case,
I were wrong the other way (as I
must) I trust you will be
glad to receive the excellent photo
nailed herewith.

With best wishes to you and yours
the merry Christmas tide and the coming
New Year, Very sincerely,
F. M. Crunden

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1894.

Selection of books. *Library Journal*. 19:C41-42. Dec., 1894.

Describes the methods used by the writer in the St. Louis Public Library.

1894.

Supplying of current daily newspapers in free library reading-rooms. *Library Journal*. 19:C46-47. Dec., 1894.

Objects to expending large sums for newspapers, but approves the preservation, by binding, of selected journals.

1896.

A. L. A. catalog supplement: Sociology. *Library Journal*. 21:C134-135. Dec., 1896.

Part of a discussion, at the Cleveland Conference, of the books to be included in the first A. L. A. Catalogue supplement.

1896.

The functions of library trustees and their relations to librarians. *Library Journal*. 21:C32-37. Dec., 1896.

Same. *Public Libraries*. Oct., 1896.

Claims large liberty for the librarian.

1897.

Work between libraries and schools: at St. Louis. *Library Journal*. 22:182. April, 1897.

Part of a symposium in which the libraries of Worcester, Mass., Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., and Springfield, Mass., also took part.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

1898.

The endowed newspaper as an educational institution. *Library Journal*. 23:C147. July, 1898.

Abstract of a paper read at the Chautauqua Conference of the A. L. A., 1898.

1898.

Special training for children's librarians. *Library Journal*. 23:C82. July, 1898.

Second part of a discussion at the Chautauqua Conference of the A. L. A., opened by Miss Annie Carroll Moore.

1898.

[Library work with schools.] *Library Journal*. 23:C159-161. 1898.

Discussion at the Chautauqua Conference.

1899.

Exclusion of badly made books. *Library Journal*. 24:98. March, 1899.

A letter to the editor describing procedure in St. Louis.

1899.

Discussion of open shelves in the light of actual experience. *Library Journal*. 24:C139. July, 1899.

Given at the Atlanta Conference of the A. L. A.

1899.

Library stations. *Library Journal*. 24:C153. July, 1899.

A brief outline of the Delivery Station system in St. Louis; given at the Atlanta Conference of the A. L. A.

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1900.

Typewriters in libraries. [a letter to the editor.] *Library Journal*. 25:158. Ap., 1900.

1900.

[Open shelves.] *Library Journal*. 25:C153. Aug., 1900.
Discussion at the Montreal Conference, turning largely on the question, "Do children steal books?"

1901.

What is the public library for? *The Library*, January, 1901; Copied in *Library Journal*. 26:141. March, 1901.

Concludes that the aim of the library is to promote civilization through popular education.

1901.

[Authorship of Father Tom and the Pope.] *Library Journal*. 26:236. April, 1901.

A brief letter to the editor.

1901.

The national library, its work and functions. *Library Journal*. 26:852. Dec., 1901.

Part of a symposium in which Messrs. E. H. Anderson, Johnson Brigham, Melvil Dewey, H. L. Elmendorf, W. I. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, S. S. Green, W. E. Henry, R. G. Thwaites, C. W. Andrews and others also took part.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

1903.

Duplicate pay collections of popular books. *Library Journal*. 28:C157. July, 1903.

Discussion, at the Niagara Conference of the A. L. A., in which Melvil Dewey, B. C. Steiner, A. E. Bostwick, J. C. Dana and H. G. Wadlin also took part.

1904.

What some libraries are doing for the blind: St. Louis Public Library. *Public Libraries*. Ap., 1904.

1904.

[Address of welcome to the A. L. A. at the St. Louis Conference.] *Library Journal*. 29:C189-190. Dec., 1904.

1904.

David Rowland Francis. *Review of Reviews*, Amer. ed. 30:681-683. Dec., 1904.

A biographical sketch in a group entitled "Four Men of the Month."

1904.

[Farewell remarks to the A. L. A. at the St. Louis Conference.] *Library Journal*. 29:C246. Dec., 1904.

1904.

Report of committee on A. L. A., exhibit [at St. Louis conference.] *Library Journal*. 29:C235-236. Dec., 1904.

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1905.

The public library and allied agencies. *Library Journal*. 30:471-472. Aug., 1905.

Part of a symposium in which a large number of libraries describe their extension work.

1905.

The question of library training. *Library Journal*. 30: C168-171. Sept., 1905.

Strongly commends library-school training. Part of a discussion in which F. P. Hill, M. E. Ahern, S. S. Green T. Hitchler, Melvil Dewey, Herbert Putnam, C. W. Andrews and others also took part.

1906.

Proposed prohibition of importation of copyright books. *Library Journal*. 31:69. Feb., 1906.

Mr. Crunden's contribution to a collection of statements made by various librarians regarding action taken by the Authors' Copyright League advocating restriction of importation of copyright books by libraries.

1906.

Copyright amendment. *Public Libraries*. Ap., 1906.

Extract from a personal letter.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

MANUSCRIPTS.

1895.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND A SUMMARY OF HIS CHARACTER; NORTH ST. LOUIS SERIES OF POPULAR LECTURES, NOV. 19, 1895.

1 typewritten copy.

Dwells particularly on Franklin's agency in providing library facilities for the city of Philadelphia.

1897.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY; WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

1 typewritten copy.

Evidently a St. Louis address. Describes the St. Louis Public Library and its work and tells what might be done in the way of extension or improvement with more money. Date evidently 1897 as the last Boston report is described as "issued nine months after the occupancy of the new building."

1898.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY; WHAT IT IS DOING AND WHAT IT CAN DO FOR ST. LOUIS.

Delivered at Shaare Emeth, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1898.

1 typewritten copy.

Begins with a comment upon the recent failure of the

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city to vote a tax for a library building. Goes on with an attempt to show how greatly a building is needed and describes in some detail the work of the library and its benefits to the community. Ends with a dissertation on the benefits of education and on the part played by the public library in an adequate system. Ends thus:—

“But all this” says Gradgrind, “would cost a great deal of money.” “Yes, education is very expensive; but it is vastly less expensive than ignorance.”

Perhaps the most important of Mr. Crunden’s unpublished addresses.

1902.

NOTES FOR A TALK ON [OLIVER WENDELL] HOLMES
BEFORE THE TUESDAY CLUB OF WEBSTER
GROVES, DEC. 2, 1902.

1 typewritten copy.

Partly biographical and partly critical. Was evidently supplemented by extemporaneous passages.

1903.

[THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.]

Dedication speech, Marshalltown Iowa Public Library, 1903. Contained also in longer speech “Libraries as a Source of Inspiration” (1900). See page 39.

1 typewritten copy.

Uses much of the material in “Libraries as a Source of Inspiration,” but condenses it and adds new material to give it lightness and more popular form.

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1904.

[SPEECH DELIVERED BEFORE THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S, CLUBS, ST. LOUIS, MAY 1904.]

1 typewritten copy.

Emphasizes the connection between the library and the school and eulogizes the work of Travelling Libraries. Mentions the unsuccessful efforts of the Missouri Federation to establish a State Library Commission in 1902 and the projected campaign of the following year (which was successful). Is evidently intended to be followed by the substance of the Marshalltown address (see above).

1905.

[NOTES FOR SPEECH ON WHY MISSOURI SHOULD HAVE A COMMISSION.]

Notes for an address before a Legislative committee in advocacy of the bill establishing a State Library Commission, St. Louis, May, 1905.

States well the functions of a library commission and gives the argument in its favor.

A MEMORIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRINTED CATALOGUES AND SELECT LISTS
OF BOOKS EDITED AND IN SOME
CASES COMPILED BY MR.
CRUNDEN.

List of books in the Library relating to the science and art of education. n. d.

Reference lists for readers and students. 1-7. n. d.

Astronomy.—Buddhism.—French history.— Music.— Renaissance.—Training of children.—Travels.

1876-1905.

Reports of the St. Louis Public Library, May 1, 1876—Ap. 30, 1905.

1879-1883.

St. Louis Public School Library bulletin; with notes, courses of reading, etc. 1879—83.

1880.

Klassificirter Katalog, nebst alphabetischem Register der deutschen Werke. Dec., 1880.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN

1884.

Catalog of French books. [1884.]

1884.

Lists of the best novels, English and foreign; compiled by F. M. Crunden; together with lists of books for the young, English and German. [1884].

Reprinted from The St. Louis Public School Library Bulletin. No. 28. Oct.-Dec., 1883.

1885.

Catalogue of the books in the Department of Medicine and allied sciences; brought down to Ap. 1, 1885.

1897.

Class list No. 1. English prose fiction. 1897.

1897-1898.

St. Louis Public Library magazine. V. 4-5. Ap., 1897—Nov., 1898.

1898.

Class list No. 2. German prose fiction. 1898.

1903.

——— Revised and enlarged. 1903.

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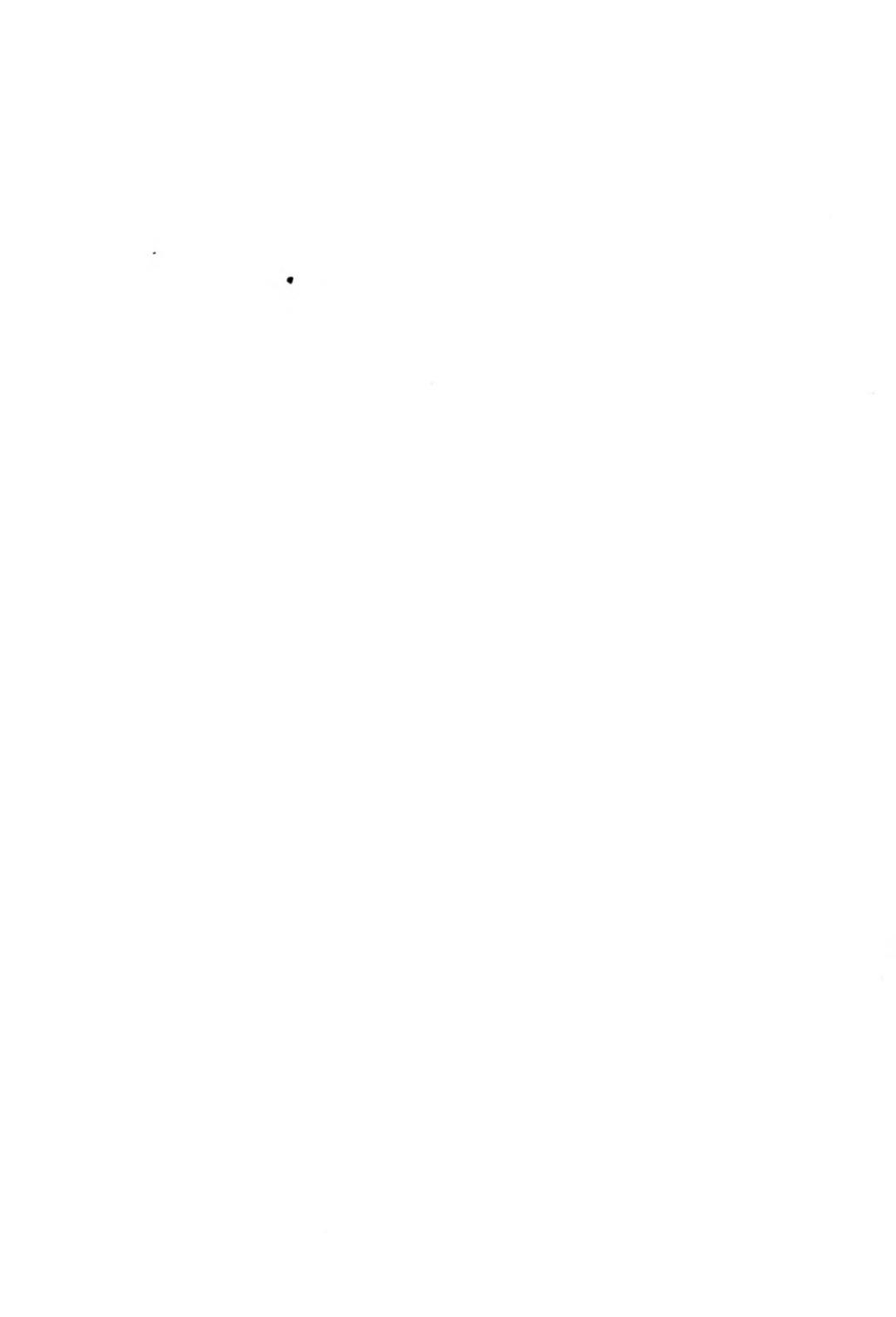
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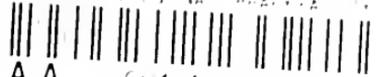
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