

**A CLASSED CATALOGUE OF
THE LIBRARY OF THE
CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL:
WITH AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX**

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A Classed Catalogue of the Library of the Cambridge High School: With an Alphabetical Index
by Ezra Abbot

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EZRA ABBOT

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Cambridge, Mass. High School. February.

A

CLASSED CATALOGUE

OF THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL;

WITH

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

By Wm. Elliot.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A LIST OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND OTHER APPARATUS
BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN BARTLETT.

1853.

B.A.

441

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

TO

THE TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS

OF

THE CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL,

AND TO

THE CHERISHED MEMORY OF THOSE WITH WHOM THE AUTHOR
WAS THERE CONNECTED AS A TEACHER,

THIS LABOR OF LOVE

IS DEDICATED.

P R E F A C E .

THE Library of the Cambridge High School owes its origin partly to the liberality of a private individual, and partly to encouragement afforded by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts. The nature of this encouragement may be learned from the following Resolve, which was approved March 7, 1843.

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Resolve of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, concerning school-district libraries, be, and the same are hereby, extended to every city and town in the Commonwealth, not heretofore divided into school districts, in such manner as to give as many times fifteen dollars to every such city or town as the number sixty is contained, exclusive of fractions, in the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years in said city or town; provided evidence be produced to the Treasurer, in behalf of said city or town, of its having raised and appropriated, for the establishment of libraries, a sum equal to that which, by the provision of this Resolve, it is entitled to receive from the school fund."

The School Committee of Cambridge, in their Report for the year 1843, recommended to the town to raise the sum necessary to authorize it to draw an equal amount from the State Treasury. This recommendation was not adopted. But, in the spring of 1850, the present Master of the High School, Mr. Elbridge Smith, generously offered to place at the disposal of the City Council a number of suitable books, selected from his private library, of sufficient value to enable the city to avail itself of the patronage of the State. The offer was accepted. The books presented to the City Council were appropriated to the High School, and an order was drawn by the Mayor on the State Treasurer to the amount of \$ 825. This money was expended for the purchase of books, under the direction of the School Committee.*

The value of the Library at its commencement, it thus appears, was \$ 1,650. Since that time, considerable additions have been made. Several hundred volumes have been given by Mr. Smith, and valuable donations of books have been received from other individuals, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Edward Everett, George Livermore, Esq., Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Prof. C. C. Felton, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, the Rev. George R. Noyes, D.D., John Sargent, Esq., Charles Folsom, Esq., John E. Horr, Esq., Zelotes Hosmer, Esq., and Master William Everett. The city has appropriated \$ 75 for the purchase of books and for binding, and has procured a book-case at an expense of \$ 115. The present value of the Library, which now contains about sixteen hundred volumes, may be estimated at not far from \$ 2,400.

* For a list of the books presented and purchased, see the Report of the School Committee of Cambridge for 1860.

A good *alphabetical* catalogue of a library will be entirely satisfactory to one who knows all the books which may be useful or interesting to him, and who, accordingly, wishes simply to ascertain whether certain works are to be found in it. But, as such extensive bibliographical knowledge was hardly to be presupposed in the members of the Cambridge High School, I could not doubt that for them, at least, a *classed* catalogue, one which should guide them to the sources of information on particular subjects, would be far more valuable. It is hoped that the use of such a catalogue may promote the formation of those habits of investigation and research, which are essential to success in the pursuit of truth, — without which even genius may only mislead and bewilder its possessor. When the curiosity of the student is excited, it is most desirable that he should have every facility for pursuing the inquiries to which he is led, that he may thus be encouraged to examine and think for himself.

One who has become acquainted with the books of a well-selected library of one or two thousand volumes, and has learned how to turn them to account, will find this knowledge and experience of very great service to him, should he afterwards have access to larger collections. And if the classification adopted be not unnatural and arbitrary, the use of a classed catalogue, and the habit to which it leads of referring books to their proper place in a systematic arrangement of the different departments of literature, cannot be without value as a means of mental discipline. It may be, also, that, to those who are just beginning to traverse the vast fields of literature and science, a survey, as if from some eminence, of the territory that lies before them, will enable them to understand better the relations of its different parts to each other, will give them new conceptions of the varied objects of interest which it presents, and animate them to press cheerfully through the somewhat tangled and thorny paths by which it is to be entered.

THE *Classification* here adopted may be seen in the synopsis prefixed to the Catalogue. It is necessarily imperfect. The different branches of human knowledge are so intimately connected, that no scheme of classification can be devised, in which the several classes will not run into each other; and in the practical application of any system it will be found that some books belong equally to two or more different divisions. When such is the case with respect to any work, its title has usually been recorded in full under only one of these divisions, and briefly noticed under the others, with a reference to the complete entry. The affinities between different classes have often been pointed out by notes, which will also, it is hoped, aid the student who wishes to find what the library contains on a particular subject.

The *Alphabetical Index* at the end of the volume will show at once whether a particular work belongs to the library.

In each Class, the titles of the works belonging to it are entered alphabetically under their *authors' names*, when these are known; or, in the case of *anonymous* publications whose authors are not ascertained, under *the first word of the title, not an article or a preposition*. (See INTRODUCTION, p. 39.) *Pseudonymous* works, if the true name of the author is not known, are entered under *the assumed name*. (See BROWN, p. 202.) Care has been taken to make such references from the most important words in the title, and from the assumed name, as will enable one readily to find the entry of any anonymous or pseudonymous work which is placed under the name of its author. (See PENITENTIAL, p. 28; PARLEY, p. 2.) — There is one important exception to the rule given above. In Class XXIV. Part II. (INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY) the names of the *subjects*, not the *authors*, of the works contained in it are prefixed to their titles; and, as the authors' names all appear in the Index, it has not been thought necessary to make cross-references from them in this Part.

Works *published by any organized society*, using the term in its most comprehensive sense, if the production of its officers or agents in their official capacity, and also

if anonymous, or *polynonymous* (that is, bearing the names of several authors), are entered under *the name of the society*. The first word of that name, not an article, is made the leading word in the heading. This rule is intended to include documents published by national, municipal, and other governments. (See CENTRAL SOCIETY, etc., p. 21; MASSACHUSETTS, p. 26; CAMBRIDGE, p. 11.) In cases not comprehended in the preceding statement, if the author's name is prefixed to a work published by a society, the work is entered under his name. (See MALKIN, p. 168.) All the works, however, published by a society are noticed under its name in the Index.

Periodical publications, except those issued by societies, are entered under *the first word of their titles, not as articles*, with cross-references from the names of editors, and from other words under which they might naturally be looked for. (See AMERICAN Annals of Education, p. 16; COMMON SCHOOL Journal, p. 22.)

Collections embracing the works of several authors under a general title, except such as may be included in the two preceding rules, are entered under *the name of the editor*. (See SPARKS, p. 125; BRANDS, p. 199.)* If the editor's name does not appear, such a collection is treated as an anonymous work, unless the authors' names are given on the title-page, in which case it is catalogued under the first of these. (See SMALL Books, p. 208; CHAMBER, p. 39.)

When any work forming part of a collection has an independent title-page and pagination, it is also catalogued separately under the class to which it belongs, its place in the collection, however, being indicated by a reference, within parentheses, at the end of the title. (See BARLOW, p. 1; DE MORGAN, p. 33.)

In accordance with the spirit of this rule, though it is not strictly required by its letter, the tracts composing Chambers's "Miscellany," "Papers for the People," and "Repository of Instructive and Amusing Papers," have all been classed and entered as distinct works. There was a special reason for doing this in the present Catalogue, as these tracts are admirably adapted to the wants of those for whose use it is chiefly intended. They were all, it is also to be observed, originally printed and paged independently. (See p. 202.)

In like manner, the titles of the various treatises contained in the first thirteen volumes of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, with the exception of some anonymous portions of the first volume, have been inserted in their proper places in the Catalogue under the names of their authors. The articles in these volumes are not arranged alphabetically, as they are in the remainder of the work, and many of them have been published independently. (See SMEDLEY, p. 200.)

A similar course has been pursued in respect to the different works which are comprised in the four volumes entitled "Natural Philosophy," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. (See SOCIETY, etc., p. 42.)

In some instances, a reference has been made under the proper Class to a particular treatise of especial interest or importance included in the collected writings of an author, which are entered under a different Class. (See MILTON, p. 13; CHANNING, p. 22.)

All the more important *biographical collections*, not alphabetical, which belong to the library, have been *analysed*; that is to say, in Class XXIV. Part II. references are made to the biographical sketches contained in them, under the names of those to whom they relate. (See p. 126.) This course has been pursued with the thirty-one volumes of Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia" which are devoted to biography, Sparks's "Library of American Biography," twenty-five volumes, Belknap's "American Biography," Brongham's "Historical Sketches of Statesmen" and his "Lives of Men of Letters and Science," Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," "St. John's Lives of Celebrated Travellers," and many other collections.

In some cases it has appeared advisable to specify the *contents* of particular works. For the mode in which this has been done in the case of biographical collections not

* According to this rule, the second entry under PULSIFUS, p. 91, should have been placed under CARRY.