

name stands pre-eminent for its claims to a grateful recollection. Comprehensive benevolence seems to have been a distinguishing trait of character in the family of Hollis. Several individuals of that family were benefactors of Harvard College. Two of them displayed a most remarkable degree of generosity. The first was the excellent Thomas Hollis, who founded two professorships, one of theology, and one of mathematics and natural philosophy, and, besides various other benefactions, contributed largely to the library and philosophical apparatus which were afterwards burnt. His death took place in 1731. He was great uncle to our other distinguished friend, who bore his name, and inherited his estate and his virtues.

Two large quarto volumes, compiled by Archdeacon Blackburne, are devoted to an exhibition of the latter Thomas Hollis's "deeds of peace." In one of the tributes to the memory of this extraordinary man, which appeared soon after his decease, and which are preserved in those volumes, it was justly observed, "that in his death Liberty lost her champion, Humanity her treasurer, and Charity her steward." To benefit mankind was, indeed, the great business of his life; and possessing a fortune which happily seconded his generous nature, he applied himself to the execution of his disinterested purposes, with all the zeal and diligence of the most ardent votary of wealth or of power. One of his principal employments was to collect the most valuable books in the various branches of learning, especially such as were intimately connected with the highest interests of man, and to forward them, as presents, to those places where they were most wanted. This University partook largely of his bounty. It was, indeed, a favorite object of his regard. Immediately after the fire above-mentioned, he subscribed two hundred pounds sterling towards replacing the philosophical apparatus, but, with a just appreciation of the importance of a good library, his chief care was to furnish books. He began to send them as early, probably, as 1758, and continued to do it till within three or four years of his death, which took place in 1774. It appears, therefore, that some of the books presented by him were destroyed with the old library; the greater part, however, having been transmitted subsequently to that event, still remain, and in all respects abundantly verify the accounts which have been given of his great care and judgment in selecting and procuring them.

In the new Harvard Hall, erected immediately on the site of the old one, the public library was kept till July, 1841, when the books were removed to Gore Hall, a spacious and imposing edifice built for its exclusive accommodation, by means of funds bequeathed to the College by the Hon. Christopher Gore.

Gore Hall presents a pure and chaste specimen of the Gothic style of the fourteenth century; but the hard Sienite, or Quincy Granite, used in its construction, made it necessary to omit the elaborate ornaments with which this style is usually wrought. It is in the form of a Latin cross; the length of the body being 140 feet, and across the transepts 81½ feet. The main entrances are flanked by octagonal towers, 83 feet high, surmounted by lofty mitred pinnacles, somewhat like those of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, England. The outer walls are of rough stone, laid in regular courses, with hammered stone buttresses, towers, pinnacles, and drip-stones. The inner walls and columns are of brick stuccoed. The main floor is also of brick, resting on brick arches, filled above to a level, and covered with hard pine boards. The roof and gallery are supported by wrought iron rafters, and the partitions are strengthened by concealed iron columns. The interior of the body of the building forms a beautiful hall, 112 feet long, and 35 feet high, with a vaulted and ribbed ceiling, springing from two ranges of ribbed columns. The spaces between the columns are divided by partitions into stalls or alcoves for books, having a light gallery above, protected by an ornamented iron balustrade. One of the transepts is used as a reading room, the other is divided into three apartments for books. This hall, in the construction of which great caution was used to guard against injury by fire, is heated by steam. This is conveyed from a boiler in the basement, through iron pipes to four stacks of perpendicular copper pipes, arranged like screens at the sides of the central area. An ingenious self-acting contrivance regulates the draft, so as to check or increase the generation of the steam.

The Public Library of the University, for which alone, as before stated, this hall is designed (the Libraries of the Theological, Medical, Law, and Scientific Schools, being kept in separate buildings), contains books in all branches of learning. These are arranged according to subjects into the four grand divisions of Literature, History, Theology and Science, with numerous subdivisions. The first classification of the books was made in 1822, by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq., now the accomplished librarian of the Astor Library; and it has been continued ever since, upon essentially the same plan.

The division of Theology contains the four great Polyglots, the Computensian, Antwerp, French and English; a very valuable collection of the writings of the Fathers of the Church; a complete apparatus for the critical study of the scriptures and ecclesiastical history,

and a body of the miscellaneous writings of all the best modern divines. The scientific division is rich in works on the exact and natural sciences; and the library is well supplied in the departments of philosophy, ethics, ancient and modern literature, history, topography and antiquities. Voluminous and expensive works which are rarely met with, except in large public libraries, here have their place. No where else in the United States will be found so large a collection of the Journals and Reports of the English Parliament; and the department of American History is unrivalled, at least in this country. The collection of maps, the titles of which alone fill a printed volume of 224 pages, is believed to be altogether unique. The library contains also, a few valuable and interesting manuscripts; one of which, a fragment of the Gospels of Matthew and John, in the Greek uncial character on parchment, is more than one thousand years old, and is doubtless the only specimen of this kind and age on this continent.

The University Library is divided into four departments, viz.—Theological, Medical, Law and Public; which last, besides books in all other departments of learning, embraces also an extensive collection of works on Theology, Medicine, and Law.

The Theological Library is in Divinity Hall. Persons entitled to its privileges must be connected with the Divinity School. Number of books about 4,500. They consist of valuable select works, principally in modern Theology, with some of the early Fathers. Means have been recently devised to add to the Library valuable modern works in Theology and Morals, as they are published.

The Medical Library is in the Medical College, in Boston. It is placed there for the convenience of students attending the Medical Lectures. The number of books is about 1,600. It contains all the elementary works which are the most important and the most used by students. Besides these, it has the writings of the early Greek and Latin Medical Fathers, and the works of the later medical classics; and, with the latter, it contains numerous valuable modern works.

The Law Library is in Dane Hall. It is designed for the officers and students of the Law School. Number of books about 14,000. It contains most of the valuable works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law, together with a variety of others by writers of France, Germany, and Spain.

The Public or College Library is in Gore Hall. It is for the common use of the whole University, in this respect differing from the other branches of the University Library. The total number of books is about 68,150; of which 1,000 belong to the Boylston Medical Library, in immediate connection with it.

The total number of books in the Libraries of the University is, then, as follows:—

Public Library	about 68,150
Medical "	" 1,600
Law "	" 14,000
Theological Library	" 4,500
Society Libraries of the Students	" 13,000

Total.....about 101,250

Extracts from the Laws relating to the Library.

1. In term time the Library shall be open on the first four secular days of the week, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 2 till 4 P. M.; and on Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.; excepting the first Friday of each term, Christmas day, the days of public Fast and Thanksgiving, and the Fridays following them, the fourth of July, and the days of public Exhibitions and the Dupleian Lecture, during the exercises.
2. In the vacations, the Library shall be open every Monday, from 9 in the morning till 1 P. M.
3. All persons, who wish to have access to the Library, or to bring their friends to see it, are expected to make their visits on the days and within the hours above named.
4. All persons, while in the Library, are to remain uncovered, and to refrain from loud conversation, and from other improprieties of speech and deportment.
5. No person, except the Librarian and Assistants, shall go into any of the alcoves of the General Library, or take any book from the shelves therein, except under such special regulations as may hereafter be established.
6. No person shall ordinarily be allowed to borrow from the Library more than three volumes at the same time. If any Resident Graduate or Professional Student represent to the Librarian that he is engaged in the study of some particular subject, on account of which he has occasion for more books, the Librarian may, at his discretion, permit him to have an additional number. If, also, any Undergraduate should need additional books in preparing for a public exhibition or for an exercise on Commencement day, the Librarian may permit him to have them, on the usual terms.
7. No student shall keep any book belonging to the Library more than six weeks; nor any other person, more than three months.