Vinton, Frederic (1817-1890)

Memorandum and annual report book, 1873 to 1889

Original in the Librarian's Records, 1812-1889
(AC# 123) in the Archives of Princeton University, at Mudd Library.

In 1873, President James McCosh appointed Vinton first full time librarian of Princeton. Vinton arrives just as construction is finishing on Princeton's first separate, purpose-built library. The library's 'old quarters' were a large room on the south end of Nassau Hall.
Library of the College of New Jersey, August 18th 1879.

Arrived at Princeton, today, and immediately commenced inquiries preliminary to the removal of the library from its old quarters to new lodgment. Found the building still in the hands of painters, who were yet about a week's work of interior decoration to accomplish. The wooden boxes, tables, and in the removal, and for which final measurements were taken, have not been made, but the college carpenter was summoned, and required orders to make a design for tomorrow night.

14th. Spent the day in the old library, studying the character and arrangement of the collection, in an attempt to determine the order of arranging and the disposition of the parts.

15th. Continued the removal of books, several women being employed in shifting the volume and a dozen men, in fact all the servants of the college, transplanting the books as they were in the old library, over to the new, and the clerks above, in that the office clerks might be available for break and arrangement.

16th. The removal of the library was completed, today, and five large tables, made of nine beams, in the place in which the old books were then. The word in accumulating books of certain subjects. The executive board, therefore, is to meet in a week, to explain my diagram of the circular desk. I have spoken last week, I spent the day here, and on the railroad station.

17th. Communicated the selection of books, from the grand total, quite half to each of the floors, up to the height I have mentioned, and about 300 books from this latter. Proceeding only to the arrangement of subjects as I thought for the catalog. Indices being in the index half above fifteen years ago. The collection not as a whole, of subjects of every country, and not the entire literature of two countries, will be placed in each index, geographically arranged, poetry, drama, and fiction, of all countries, being placed in classes according to those subjects.
September 1st. Completed the arrangements of the library in the library. In a very few days, the collection being arranged in order, rising from the most modern and classical to the more ancient. The reading room will be opened in the first part of the winter, and the library will be opened in the second part of the winter, 1844.

September 25th. The library was again opened, and fifty tickets were received.

October 2nd. The library was first opened to the students for purposes of study, between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The new lending library being now arranged in a room, the testimony of many, who have seen the library, is that it is much better adapted to its purpose than any other in the State. The number of books is now 40,000, and the number of tickets 4000. The library will be opened to the public on Tuesday, October 3rd, at 3 o'clock P.M.

December 1st. The first examination of the new lending library collection was made. The books were arranged in order, and numbered in a convenient manner, and the number of tickets issued was not less than 200. The number of borrowers, large and small, is now nearly 300, and the number of books borrowed is 4000. The number of tickets issued is now 5000.

The library will be opened to the public on Tuesday, January 15th, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The number of books borrowed is now 4000, and the number of tickets issued is 5000. The number of borrowers is now 300, and the number of books borrowed is 4000. The number of tickets issued is 5000.
First annual report made by the librarian of the City of Cambridge with respect to the

The library of the City of Cambridge consists of a collection of books, including a number of rare and valuable volumes, which have been presented by individuals, leading citizens of the city, and other friends of literature. The collection is不断扩大 and is now considered one of the finest in the country.

The library is open to all citizens and is free to all who wish to use it. The library is housed in a beautiful building and is well-equipped with all necessary facilities.

The library has a large number of subscriptions to periodicals and newspapers, and also a small collection of rare and valuable volumes, which are kept for the use of selected visitors. The library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
To the trustees of the new scientific school, have made very little use of the library. The whole of it has been taken back to town, an amount of scientific reading during the year.

The fact, along with the general neglect of the library by the college students, made it necessary to move the books. They were opened when the school was not held. The result of my experience being examined at it is below.

Here is an illustration of the foreword, collection. It is hoped that each and every student can advance volumes in the English language, and there can be no doubt that the literary is, in general, very satisfactory.

During the last academic year, about four hundred volumes have been added to the library. Of these fifty were brought in by friends of the college. The financial gifts giving the library of Christian, fiction, twenty-two volumes, fiction, presented by Lady H.E.C. Beach, of Cambridge.

The total number of books is increased by the friends who have added their contributions.

The reader is advised to proceed to the second, third, and fourth places of the college. A list of all the books, fiction, is given in the list in the custody of the librarian, L. H. E. Beach, of Cambridge.

The completion of the 1800 copies at the end of the first book is now completed by the last, by the last volume of the college, and the last volume of the school library is now ready for the use of the students. All the books, fiction, have been carefully packed, and the whole is now in a good state of preservation, having been placed in the closed.

All the books, fiction, are to be returned.

Frampton, June 23, 1874.

Frederick Weston


The solicitor of the Philosophical Society, having visited Frampton, a new of the committee, making an effort to get the candidates for election, as follows, from the various junior class, and also to secure from the college the support of the college office, the society of the Cambridge University, is pleased to announce the publication of the Official Biographical Guide, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Paris in 1860.
December 15th.

The term, which this day closed, has been one of unusual peace and good conduct among the students. The average of the borrowers during ninety days of the term, three students.

The volume already presented to the library, the term being over, in addition to the several presented before, form a great part of the stock, and are consumed by the regular users, and the rest remaining do not in any degree detract from the library's usefulness. The general policy of this library seems to be the right one of looking after the titles of works which are most frequently given in the library, and the more important, and the more popular, as they are given as a column at the upper side, both being alphabetically arranged. By designating it for the titles in order at the right, the catalogue lists a large number of the titles for which the book has been carefully examined, while those of the library, Boston, American, and others, have been added. These facts being considered at the upper side form a perfect catalogue of the library, and again an index showing the number of books. The departments furnishing the final copies, and the subjects given in the catalogue, being included in the books, it is not proper for the college library to be considered as a catalogue with titles. 

At the present meeting of the trustees held this 15th, the chairman presented a paper in which he proposed the adoption of a Constitution for the library, defining the terms of the and responsibilities of the trustees. The next important act will be the adoption of a draft of the Constitution, which shall be delivered to the library for its consideration. Upon the next meeting of the trustees, the draft will be recommended for adoption, and the Constitution published, after which the library will be properly organized. The subjects included in the catalogue, being the subject of the last trustees, will be reviewed, and an attempt made to improve the catalogue in the future.
...
To the President and Board of Trustees,

At the date of my first annual report to this institution, I stated the number of volumes belonging to the library, according to actual count, to be 2,876. A considerable number, preserving the property of the college, has then returned in the hands of donors; some have been bought, but a larger number has been given from students. Since then, when they have been buying for the college. Thus, while adding small sums, the total number at the end of the year was 2,980.

During the year, one hundred and thirty seven (137) have been bought or added, raising the number of volumes at a cost of seven hundred and thirty dollars (733.13).

About a hundred volumes have also been bought at auction for about twenty-five dollars.

Meanwhile, fourteen hundred and five volumes have been presented to the library by various friends, making the total number of volumes nine hundred and eighty in the library. It is now apparent that during the present year, and for a number of years, more volumes have been added to the college library than have been wanted.

Among the benefactors to whom the college is especially indebted, are Governor C. E. Cole, of Princeton, who furnished the college with over two hundred and ninety volumes (290) which he bought for the college; and Professor A. L. Cole, who gave the college his library of 140 volumes, containing two sets of elegant points of Old English poetry and prose literature, one hundred and sixty volumes in all, and copies of ancient literature, some of which have not been known, but are now in the collection of the library. Among the benefactors, we have also the noble and gracious gift of Mr. Murray, of the library, to the college.

The library is now rich in literature, and the catalogue of its volumes is a source of pride to the college.

The future of the college is in our hands, and we must do all in our power to make it a great institution.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date: July 23, 1875]
During the academic year 1923-24, the total number of loans from the college library was 5,979. The title of the book was 'Boys', by Frank Norris, of about 1920. The daily average of books drawn during the year was 261. In November, the year, the daily average was 300. With the exception of certain periods during the summer, the number of books borrowed has remained constant. The number of boys in the school is 357; of these, 105 are college students.

Your work has been excellent. My advice is that you take a well-rounded course in the arts, or, in other words, in composition. You have been given some of the problems, and it is hoped that some student who has taken the course in that subject will help you. It is often a good plan, when you are not working in the halls, or when you are in composition class, to have your desk prepared and the teacher's desk at the head of your table. As an example, the teacher in my class prepared the desk for me. It is often a good plan to have a desk prepared for you at the head of the class.
To the president and trustees of the college of New Jersey.  

June 26, 1876.

Gentlemen:

The total number of books acquired by the library of the College of New Jersey, during the present academic year, is eighteen hundred and seventy-three (1873) volumes. The total value of the library, building inclusive, is $1,500.

The sources from which these additions have been received are the following:

1. Purchases, at the auction of the late Mr. J. H. Clark, one hundred and sixty-three (163) volumes.
2. Gift of thirty-four different individuals and institutions.
3. Gift of Mr. J. D. Pyle, also on the civil war, two hundred and fifty-five (255) volumes.
4. Gift of Mr. J. D. Pyle, to the college, two hundred and eighty dollars ($280).
5. Gift of Mr. J. D. Pyle, to the college, two hundred and eighty dollars ($280).
6. Gift of Mr. J. D. Pyle, to the college, two hundred and eighty dollars ($280).

The library, of course, the grand total of the number of books above described, is two thousand volumes, so that we can count on more than eleven hundred good volumes. So many of these consist of volumes, detached, or other publications, that the exact number of the valuable must exceed one thousand.

That I might do honor to these gifts of the past, and especially that we might have a library to be proud of, to be equal to the college, at the centennial celebration, I determined to make an accurate catalogue of the above books. I commenced to do so, but unfortunately I have had to be absent from the college, and therefore the assistance of the students, would be greatly appreciated. I have now completed the first catalogue, and the second catalogue, to be printed, will be published in the near future, before the close of the term. The second catalogue, an alphabetical list of the books, will be published in the near future, before the close of the term. The second catalogue, an alphabetical list of the books, will be published in the near future, before the close of the term.

In regard to students to the college, this year, both for pleasing and for reading, has been distinctly greater than in the two former years, respecting which I have had the honor to repel from the same. The average daily attendance for the first year (1773-74) was twenty (20), and for the second year (1774-75) it was thirty (30). During the first college year, Wednesday, 8th July, a day,
June 26th, 1876.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Mead
To the President and Trustees of the College of Jersey

June 20th, 1877

Gentlemen,

The year 1877 adds to the honours of our college, by being memorable as one of signal prosperity, in respect to the library. The additions made to it have been more than twice as great as in any former year. The number of volumes, both purchased for subscription and received by gift, has reached a computed amount of over two and one-fourth thousand. The average price of about three dollars and forty cents a volume. The total subscription price has been more than eight thousand dollars. The subscriptions have been given by the generosity of our friends at Jersey, who have alone the direct agency of the extraordinary degree of zeal manifested in New York, which has distinguished this year. They have been given by some scores of men, and these have been given by others, the average sum being about two dollars a volume. The number of volumes have been of very various kind, in science, literature, art, and highly valuable to both professors and students. Frequently, too, they have been delivered in canvase and cloth binding. It is to their generosity is indebted the mathematical and astronomical library of Professor Alexander, containing over two thousand volumes, and the various other volumes, the average price being about two dollars a volume. 

All this library is required by me, as a young man, containing twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-four volumes. The addition made this year, by purchase and subscriptions, is a notable one.

The gifts made to the library this year, are two thousand and eighty volumes, so as to reach the total for the year. The library at the present time stands at about forty thousand four hundred and fifty volumes. The gifts made to the library this year, have been from forty-eight donors and forty-two subscriptions, often in the form of a list of purchase. The donation part of the amount is about four hundred and forty volumes. 

The collection consists of about four thousand volumes, including the works of the most celebrated of French authors. This collection has been completed during the present year. The bulk of the volumes are of French literature, and the library is now subscribed by one hundred and eighty subscribers, and the library is now open to the public.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

And an alphabet of our own, of the club of 1877.
Such large and valuable annual gifts to stimulate the desire of our students to read
and increase their acquirements, to bring them, then have been an off-spring from the fact that
the college is the leading institution in the land. Since the great increase in the number of
volumes has taken place at the college, the college has been able to return a great number of
volumes to the library. This is an indication that the students are making use of the
volumes and that they are reading and gaining knowledge.

The number of volumes in the library has increased from 1,000 to 1,200.

The number of students has increased from 100 to 200.

The number of volumes borrowed has increased from 5,000 to 10,000.

The number of students borrowing has increased from 50 to 100.

The number of volumes borrowed per student has increased from 100 to 200.

Conclusion: The college is doing well.

[Signature: Princeton, June 20, 1877, John B. Arnold]

[Signature: Princeton, June 20, 1877, Frederic O. Minnig]
To the President and Trustees
of the College of New Jersey.  Febr. 14, 1828.

Gentlemen,

During the interval since your last meeting, the whole number of volumes acquired by this library has been almost exactly eight hundred, (800) all but about twenty (20) having come by purchase. Of the seven hundred seventy-eight (778) volumes bought, the aggregate cost was seventeen hundred eighty-three dollars, sixty-five cents (1783.65) making the average price, per volume, two dollars seventy-nine cents (2.79). This, it will be perceived, is considerably in excess of the average price lately reported by me. The difference is attributable to the fact that a large part of this money has been expended for books bought at the nomination of the professors, and for books belonging to their departments. In my chiefly instance, the departments of engineering (Prof. William), that of practical astronomy (Prof. Young), that of continental literature (Prof. Rives), and that of English literature (Dr. Mann). I have not, however, thought it wise to buy for several professors' books not immediately necessary; because it is impossible to find, in this country, many volumes ultimately desirable. Or, if found here, they have already paid duty, while we could import them duty free. In my judgment, it is best to buy sparingly in New York bookstores, and go or send abroad some time hence.

The whole number of books borrowed from the library since January 1st, the first day of this term, is two thousand five hundred and thirty-three (2533), making a daily average of seventy (70). The last fortnight has been signalized by the opening of the library for distribution two hours in the afternoon. During this period, the daily average has risen to eighty-five (85). If this continues to be th
daily rate through the rest of the term, the entire loan of the term would be eight thousand, eight hundred seventy-five ($8,775), while the whole loan for 1873-74 was but four thousand ($4,000). The necessity for more assistance on the total incompleteness of the present with the duty of cataloguing the library, must be apparent.

The number of books this day out of the library is seven hundred forty-four (744) in the hands, probably, of four hundred readers (400).

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Vincent, Jan. 6, 1874.

February 14th, 1874.
To the president and trustees

of the College of New Jersey from 1828

Sentiments.

At the end of five years' administration of the affairs of the library, and on the eve of a larger expenditure for its support, it is proper to take a closer survey of its interests, and ask closer attention to its welfare.

The entire addition to the library this year is a little below five thousand ($5,000), while last year it was over fifteen thousand ($15,000), and a year ago I reported the whole number in the library as thirty-five thousand, near a hundred volumes ($35,000). The whole collection now consists of forty thousand seven hundred, ($40,070).

The acquisition by purchase during the year has somewhat exceeded four thousand four hundred ($4,400), and the amount so expended has surpassed ten thousand dollars ($10,000). The average cost, therefore, has been two dollars and a quarter ($2.25). The average price last year was two dollars ($2).

The difference against us is attributable to two causes: 1. A large proportion of costly scientific works nominated for purchase by the professors, has been bought this year. 2. There has been no important auction sale of books this year, which last year was exceptionally favorable in that respect. The owners of few valuable libraries, known here, or intended for public use, have deferred their disposal, hoping for more favorable circumstances, when general prosperity shall seem to have returned.

Donations to the library this year have been less than five hundred ($500) books and two hundred fifty pamphlets, against 1,000 volumes given the year before. The list of the alumni now contains eight hundred forty-six (846) volumes, and more than five hundred valuable pamphlets. The collection on the civil war, to which Mr. Reeder has just added more than two hundred ($200).
contains now nearly two thousand (2000) volumes.

Last year the total loan for the year was about thirteen thousand (13000) volumes, against nine thousand 860 expected a year ago.

The whole number of borrowers has been five thousand eighty-five (585) against 854 during the year 1873-74. One hundred seventy-five (175) were secondary students, freshmen in the college, or others to whom

my country was due so that the whole number of college students have drawn from the library has been four hundred sixty-four (464).

Last year it was four hundred twenty-eight (428).

These 464 students have borrowed in all, eleven thousand volumes (11000), an average of nearly 30, but as 38 of these took less than ten volumes each in the whole year, an aggregate of little more than 500,

we find that the 464 who borrowed 10,500 volumes, averaged nearly

thirty volumes each. But more justice will be done to the latter

students, when it is stated that a list of forty can be made, who

took more than fifty each, and that the average loan is there

above sixty volumes (67).

In this statement it should be added,

that some of them borrowed 100 from the remaining

But the percentage of this representation is encouraging.

I have shown that 11% of our students borrowed less than

ten volumes each in the whole year. I have also to say that being

right students borrowed none at all. Who read over the college

catalogue, now at the end of the year, the conviction is forced

upon me that none of the names corresponding to these names are

wholly unknown to me, and that for them my function has been

useless. They may have borrowed from the hall libraries, but

not from this. This library is not well suited to the mental state

of the mass of the students. For some of them it is vain to

proceed books of science, yet these are the very men for whose good we

should make the greatest exertion. They need it most.
Going to school is learning to read — going to college is the same thing
in a higher sense. Farming and stimulating a love of inquiry is the
root of all education. But it is vain to put the Principia into the hands
of children, a lecture on before they are seven; we must co-
ductor to their taste. In my judgment the library needs larger
proportion of easy reading — books of travel and exploration should
be provided, biographies of famous and energetic men should be
lengthy; animated historical narrative should be pressed.
Modern language and literature should be set before them.

When I came here I found a total lack of these things, since
I came I have bought what I could, but my power has been small.
That we now spend seven thousand dollars for science, and
little on anything for those who need to be taught, is a matter to the
region where science lies; to those who fail, children who.

The most of it was in any power I should think it my duty
to report to you not merely the number of books borrowed, but their quality,
and the proportion of effort given to every department of study.

That is the only way to show what is really done in a library. But
through the means of doing this are in my hands in the form of numerical
receipts given for books; the time required for such an effort could
not possibly be afforded, while I have only two assistants. The figures
given in this report represent a weekly work on my part and on theirs.

The average of loans during the term now expiring is forty-two.
The average for the last term was sixty-four (64), and for the preceding
fifty-three (53).

The best books illustrating the fine arts purchased last
accredited year for professor Brandi's department have been kept in a separate
room, under the eye of an assistant and have not been exposed to
loan. Access to the room has been given by a special ticket, and
difficult of all, and greater rapidity may be expected in the future.

During this spring and summer, the meetings of the faculty have been held in that apartment of the library known as the trustee room.

It appears to me undesirable that any part of this building should be used for other than library purposes. It appeared to yourselves, I suppose, when it was proposed to fit up a faculty room elsewhere, all of this edifice will sometime be needed for library uses.

Meanwhile the periodicals kept on the tables are continually disarranged, the doors and windows often left open, and the beautiful carpet on the floor will soon be defaced and have to be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic W. H. Gay

June 17th, 1878.
Provincetown, November 11th, 1872.

To the President and Trustees
of the College of New Jersey

Sincerely,

Your board is concerned about the time of your last meeting, the committee on the library resolved to send me a report of the purchase of books, in the belief that foreign prices would be found much below American rates, that no damage was done, and that the impression would be gained of considerable purchases made.

The prices were therefore invited several times, and the lists compiled by the several departments; and the chief member of the committee furnished me with the official report which was placed at my disposal and was quoted.

I walked from Provincetown to the last commencement and returned to Provincetown the day the election took place. The town election, between July 4th and August 4th, was passed almost wholly in London, a fortnight only having been spent in the continent. I sent to the central office for the name of the nuns, and from Germany a similar value was expected for me by a London bookeller.

The results of this expedition are already recorded in this building, one thousand of bound volumes, numbering 759. The average cost being $30 each. One thousand contain $100 each. This is a new price, and has not yet been used.

The whole sum of $2000 is also partly insurance except on the town already and my travelling expenses, in $237, of these last expenses the finding him for ocean passage and $635 for wages of charge.
Beside these, I brought, at my own judgment about 250 volumes, at a cost of five 15. Money half representing these books, had been passed requisition from London, which has not yet been filled. When I arrived, which amounts to £ 142 3 7, and was in the country which are not yet adjusted. These last partially amount to five. The half character of book owned in my library for purchases, was recommended by London, at a total of two books, had arrived in the country before my arrival, but were delivered in the same house, while my arrival. They reached London shortly after, were speedily accompanied, and passed on the whole. These cuttings were received, a month ago, but the plan for these plans, but not passed on the delivery, yet. The whole number of books delivered in the last six months being so small, and the delivery nearly has been 175. In all, during the second of the year, this is the first in time. The loan to the medical student is about one third of the whole, in the borrowed. In my last report, referred to the character and subject of books borrowed here, are not of importance, or proper to be repeated too. But I want to say respectfully, with the assistance of my gentleman, and submit the materials. I have not been however, fortunate to a recent state. I have nearly by a circumstance to be made the table is appended to this report. From this, it may be inferred, that the proportion of fiction, which in all public libraries is very large, and what the Boston Public Library, in respect to its popular department, has at one time, for the last two years, expected on the two recently present, was not in any library being printed. That of there, including nearly the whole of the newspapers, and similar papers, are also, that for what, that of political and social sciences, right present, and which printed a moral name, may present. It is to be observed that in this section, students writing have been considered.

The catalogue work is in progress, though somewhat interrupted by the influence of many body and many temporary circumstances. I must not fail in this section to remark, in the able, faithful, and good, the assistance by which I have entered in every department the library work. I only regret that under the pressure of duty, it is quite impossible to make the house of borrowing books run through the whole day. It only is only to borrow and return books out of the house approved for distribution, and then always painful to inform them. I am glad, however, that it occurred to suggest, that the employment of another individual, instantly at the desk, would serve for the student, the faculty, and also at the same time, to keep work, and other...
## Appendix

Survey of the reading done by students at Princeton in the first half of the fall term, 1878.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>0.16</th>
<th>0.02-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry and physical science</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.47+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical authors and works illustrating them</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.53+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine arts, including music</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.02-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language (English and other pedagogy)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.35+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature (prose, the drama, criticisms, etc.)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.25+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematical sciences pure and applied</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.02-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental and moral science</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.46-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational reading (literary novels, etc.)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.68-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and social science</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.85-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany, agricultural history, etc.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.53+</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of their studies during the first term of the present academic year, 1878-79, 68 students (two hundred and sixty-six books, with an average loan of eighty-one copies distributed), 1087.
To the President, and Trustees of the College of New Jersey,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

The whole expenditure for books in 1878-79, including purchase abroad, already reported, has been a little below thirteen thousand dollars (13,000). The whole number of books purchased is about four thousand, those from abroad, eighteen hundred (1,800) then bought in this country, fifteen hundred twenty-nine (1,529). The entire possession of the library are now forty thousand, six hundred (46,000) volumes.

The whole loan during the year is a little above twelve thousand (12,000) volumes, nearly all, or about fifteen volumes, having been taken by college students last year, it was about thirteen thousand (13,000) volumes.

The whole number of borrowers this year has been five hundred and seventy-five (575), against four hundred and eighty-five (485) reported a year ago. Of these, four hundred and eighty-five (485) were college students (against 465) but of these 485 borrowers more than two hundred (200) took less than ten volumes each during the whole year, or less than one in a month. Their total loan amounted to only once hundred eighty (180) volumes. Dividing what is left, after subtracting this from eleven thousand volumes by 350, (the number of students who took more than ten volumes), we have an average of only thirty five (35) or less than a volume a week.

Of the most diligent, only twenty borrowed more than fifty volumes each. Many students read books from their own halls, for I am informed by officers of the halls
that the ordinary learn from each of them does not reach forty
volumes, or ten days only of each week.

I put these facts before you with a view to show that
continuance of what I said last year, that the object of a library,
of the college, and of education itself, is not here accomplished.
That object, I suppose to be, the awakening in a student sense of
the love of study in all serious forms. It is not, I submit,
merely the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge which
may be used in getting a living; important to the individual
as that is, to the individual, to society, to mankind, is it not
more important that young men should be from here onward
to pursue through life a career of improvement? If the love
of study had been inspired, students would see more books.

At present, great numbers study as much only as will
them to keep their places in college, and spend the rest of their
time in amusement. When they shall leave us, and have
as lessons to get, they will not study at all. They will seek
into the common mass, where read only novels and newspapers.

This state of things, it seems to me, should be remedied
by making the library more attractive through the purchase
of useful books which students will want to read. I mean
such books as travel, biography, history, of scientific
value. The purchase of the past year has been of high
science and literary character. They are well suited to the
use of the professor, but they are above the student's range.

For is it in my power, to any great extent, to provide such
books as will nourish the love of acquisition? The library
fund is not large enough, after buying what is needed by
the professors. The money derived from the students is
absorbed by library expenses -- the care of the building and the
It is obvious, indeed, that a revenue which sufficed ten years ago, must be inadequate to our present wants. The enlargement of institutions by founding the school of science, and the museum of natural history, and a library, on a scale of expenditure which they were not meant to bear. The large expenditure necessary on these accounts, is possible only from special gifts or increased resources. Each of these institutions needs a working library of its own.

With a view to their highest usefulness, accordingly, several departments of instruction have solicited the removal, from the college library, to their own quarters, of the best books belonging to their special province. In the case of the astronomical observatory, I could not doubt that the Alexander collection and the astronomical portion of my recent purchases, would be most useful there. Two hundred and volumes were committed to the care of Professor Young, but of all being kept at the college library. A similar request has been made by Professor Sterling, on account of the geological museum; this appears equally reasonable, and was conceded. I do not doubt the course would be approved by you, or those to whom you had erected a furnished building for special departments. But it is obvious that such a deploration, if carried far, would reduce the college library to insignificance unless duplicates were procured. It is certain that this could not be done out of present resources.

The magnificent endowment lately conferred on a neighboring college, by the will of a pious citizen of Pennsylvania, establishes there a ruined of usefulness, surpassing ours. Two new English colleges have long proceeded for, in order to raise, and their students go forth, endowed with superior intelligence.

The theological seminary here depends on our library, for its supply of general reading. But neither they nor our.
own students can compete with those from the other centers of culture, even if they are deprived of similar advantages.

A venture, still further to suggest that a fuller efficiency of the library would be promoted by the employment of our assistance in it. It is not because the librarian is concerned with the house of daylight being always insufficient for what needs to be done, and stations at fully equipped and more

as time goes on. But I say that one of the present assistants is wholly employed with matters of detail and was only wholly devoted to the catalogue. Probably one-third of that labor is now finished, after two years' service.

But in proportion as more books are bought, the end of the work is postponed. At present speed, the manuscript is not likely to be completed within five years. Another catalogue might reduce the time to three. But there are other benefits of which the library stands in need. Students continually seek for information without finding it, and the librarian often has not time to read in the midst of everything else, when a subject has been assigned for an essay or debate—the Eastern question or Chinese immigration, for example. The assistant, busy with other duties, could not be more usefully employed than in the investigation of such topics as announcement and letter or to post on a bulletin board reference to books which treat of it, for the benefit of all concerned.

I have the satisfaction of thinking that our library, though small, already possesses many departments, some both of the highest character. English literature is represented in a mass and variety somewhat corresponding to its real richness, and with the wants of the students. A dozen editions,
of Milton, as many copies of Selden, and a score of Shakespeare, are sometimes out at once. A late opportunity has enabled me to buy as good an apparatus for the study of Anglo-Saxon, as exist in America, or perhaps in the world. Works of truly monumental character exhibit the condition of ancient Egypt.

Engineering and natural history may now be studied here in books well suited to guide the ablest constructor, or reveal the secrets of the splendor and beauty of creation. By continuing to accumulate such books, we shall enable professors to show, and not only tell, what science can do, and elevate young men above the flabby ideals of their birth.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERIK WINTON

Peru, July 12, 1879.
Princeton, Nov. 12th 1879.

To the President

and Treasurer of the College of New Jersey.

Gentlemen,

In order to provide college with a comprehensive and up-to-date library, the librarian's report concluded at the latter date may reasonably be short. 

Near the close of the academic year, the professors were prompted to prepare lists of books to be purchased for their departments. Some of these lists included books on subjects not yet represented in the library. These aggregate values amount to

$1,500.00

The total amount of funds received for the purchase of books in 1879 was $2,000.00. The average number of volumes thus received was three hundred ninety-eight (398), the average price being $5.75 per volume.

The total cost of books bought by one agent this year was $1,000.00, while the price per volume was $3.00.

The average cost of books bought by one agent last year was $2,000.00, while the price per volume was $3.50.

Unfortunately, these data must be considered as somewhat less than accurate, due to the average character of last year's purchases. The result of purchasing through agents abroad, however, is perfectly satisfactory. It is not always possible in the first place to judge a book by mere inspection of a title, the true character of a book is discovered, and in many recent instances, disappointment has been assured and in the second place, books have been sent, which, considering the price demanded, might have been refused. I do not take the necessity of paying for what
I have not seen.

The total loan of books thus far in this year, is one thousand fifty-seven (1557) volumes. If an expectation were formed from this at the whole work of the existing academic year, disappointment would follow, in the proportion of eight to twenty thousand. But, during the pleasant weather of autumn, the daily average of books borrowed, is always less than during the winter term, and it has been greater this year than it was last.

The whole number of books sent from the library on a given day, November 14th, was found to be one thousand seventy-seven (1777), and it is remarkable, that nearly as many were in the hands of professors, as in those of college students, yet having been sent to the former, and 15 to the latter.

Of this second class, is enrolled, the subject of education, in the higher mathematics, in metaphysical philosophy, in political science, and 12 were volumes of romances.

Classical literature was represented in 53 volumes, history in 40 volumes, and the study of Shakespeare, as presented in the Macaulay lectures, in 53 volumes. The aggregate of the volumes is just one half of all the books that in the hands of our students.

Let it be remembered, that all these volumes were out at one and the same time, and that they form perhaps an average representation of the whole term, or the whole year.

If it be required how many books were out at the same time, the answer is 51 volumes.

Such facts could not have been exhibited some years ago, and they show that the recent acquisitions of the library were the wants of the students, and that the work of the student follows the track of the instruction given. Respectfully submitted.

Frederick Winslow.
To the President and Trustees of the college of New Jersey. June 1830.

Gentlemen,

The whole number of volumes borrowed from the college library during the academic year 1829-30, was 1,327. This number falls short of that reported a year ago by about six hundred, but this fact will not surprise you on account of the dispersion of the college previous to the first of June.

The number of borrowers in the whole year was five hundred forty-six (546). It was 570 last year. One hundred and nine of these were receiving students and others not members of the college, so that the entire number of college borrowers was four hundred thirty-seven (437). Of these, one hundred and ninety-two (192), took less than ten volumes each in the whole year; and their whole loan was seven hundred ninety-three (793), leaving ten thousand six hundred thirty-four volumes (10,634) to be divided among the remaining eighty college students, who borrowed more than ten volumes a piece. The average loan for the whole year, therefore, of those who borrowed most is forty-five volumes each. This is greater than last year, while the number of frequent borrowers is less, showing apparently that the diligent students are more diligent.

The library has acquired this year, by purchase, 288 volumes, at a cost of six thousand, one hundred and
acknowledgment, has made me wish to have the whole
under my absolute control. Pending the student access to
the shelves, however, while as yet they have no printed
catalogue, was a thing not to be thought of; and I resolved
to direct my efforts to the speedy completion of a catalogue
which might show the students what we had, and
where to find it. I asked therefore for another assistant,
and her coming in January last, caused an instant acceler-
ation in that sort of work. Since January 14, 1858, volumes
have been cataloged here near a fifth of the whole
library. A year ago, I estimated that about a third of
the whole had been cataloged. I now think that nearly
another third has been completed, and I have represented
to the chairman of your committee on the library that
with still further assistance, the whole remainder of the
manuscript can be finished during the next academic
year, and the printed catalogue presented to you as
the students by commencement day two years hence.

Respectfully submitted,
Princeton, June 21st, 80.

Frederic Vincent


To the President and Trustees,  
of the College of New Jersey,  

Rutgers,  

At the end of seven years from the first occupation of our Library building, it contains twice as many books as it first received. Without referring to the character of much which I then found in it, I may observe, that its contents could not have exceeded 3500, and that it now has nearly 6000. The acquisitions since commencement are nearly two thousand volumes. Those lately purchased in Europe, exceed 800. Seven hundred and thirty of these, are the Transactions of illustrious scientific societies abroad, or scientific journals of the highest character. It is probable that the Library was never before enriched by such a noble acquisition. To these volumes are added, the most important discoveries, or speculations of European men of science during a century past. Whatever Germany or France has been able to accomplish in physical science, is now within the reach of our professors. The papers of the royal societies of London, Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, are now on our shelves.

The average character of the Library of Congress was never so high, as when that collection was begun with the purchase of Jefferson's library, but the...
intellectual growth of our library is reached today. Three hundred and ninety volumes have been purchased in this country.

Autumn is the season when least reading occurs at college, but since this term began, 3,000 volumes have been borrowed from this library, an average of forty-five a day. The number of student borrowings is thus quite high.

The progress of our catalogue is likely to be watched with most interest by you, during the present year; and I am happy in being able to report a rapid advance since last commencement. The chairman of your committee on the library authorized me then, to double temporarily the number of my assistants. I have, therefore, under the guidance of my son worked in the library through the month of July. This work has since been carefully revised, and all the books bought in Europe have been catalogued. As a result, the whole lower floor is now finished, making at least 2,000 volumes in four months.

What remains is the series of periodicals, the collected works of English and continental authors, with the astronomical works at the Observatory, and the palaeontological collection at the museum. I think these may be finished by January.

But, it must not be imagined, because the manuscript is nearly completed, that therefore the catalogue will shortly be issued. The work, as far done, is but the collection of materials. A good catalogue contains two alphabets, one of authors,
the other is subject. Both are ready, but they must be united, and in doing this, things which are
the same, though differently expressed in various
writers and languages, must be put together.
All this matter must be constantly distributed
under advantageous heads, and reference be made
from each to all the branches of knowledge.

As to the Map which is often given for particular
subjects, I think it proper that a map should be
made for each, to assist the students in their
studies.

The printing itself must be clearly done, to avoid
mistakes, and because a small town like Princeton
cannot give facilities for a work so great.

I am afraid to promise a bound catalogue within
the year now before us.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Princeton, November 11th, 1881.
To the President and Trustees, 

of the College of New Jersey. Jan. 1691.

Gentlemen:

Our expenditure for books, and the number of volumes added to this library during the closing academic year, have been less than for each of several years before. The cost of books imported from Europe was up to ten thousand dollars, that of books bought here a little more than three thousand. The increasing prosperity of our country has put an end to the sacrifice of private libraries at auction; and those who attend such sales compete more sharply than some years ago. I attend auctions less, and am often compelled to yield to others the books I want.

Our main reliance must henceforth be, the market of nations not so prosperous as ours.

The number of volumes added to the library this year is a little more than three thousand (1581) of which about two thirds came from abroad. That I might be able to say with confidence what are the present possessions of the library, I lately caused the books to be counted, and the report made to me is that
we have 53,559 volumes. To this must be added a considerable number more ready for the binder, making it certain that the total will reach fifty thousand (50,000). The average cost of recent purchases exceeds two dollars a volume; so that the whole value of the library may be stated at a hundred thousand dollars.

The loan during the past year, ten thousand four hundred volumes (10,499) have been less than hers before. 12,000 last year, 11,500, the year before. The number of borrowers is greater by thirty 599 this year, 570 last year, 546 the year before. The average loan to our student appears also to be decreasing.

I am told by those whom I have asked, that this is to be attributed to increased interest to special studies, leaving less time for general reading.

In whatever manner these facts are to be interpreted, they stimulate one to the speedy production of a catalogue, in order that the library may become more effectively useful.

In my report made a year ago, I estimated that with additional assistants I could finish the manuscript in a year. It has been done, every book, so far as I know, has been catalogued. The manuscript occupies sixty thousand (60,000) cards, and printing will begin with the next college year. But, in order to shorten the time before the catalogue can be issued,
it is proposed to omit the titles of most books on
the subject of the three professions, since they form
no part of college instruction. Still further, to
reduce the size of the book, and the delay in
printing, I have thought best to defer that alphi-
betical list of author names, followed by titles,
which we used to be called a catalogue, and to
present the same matter in an alphabet of the
subject illustrated in the books. This index will
show what the library contains on each individual
topic, whether filling a book or part of a book,
making a true dictionary, to be consulted on any
occasion. This, which is far the most difficult
of a librarian's work, remains now to be done,
but it is already accomplished as far as the
letter A, is concerned, and it will be pushed
forward in vacation.

That I may be understood in this statement
I have printed eight pages of the catalogue, as
specimen, and exhibited, and placed a copy by
every chair in this room.

So far as I know, no American college
has printed a catalogue of its library, in the
last twenty years. The last from Harvard is
fifty years old, and that of Yale about the
same. These colleges are preparing elaborate cata-
louges, but they may be too voluminous to print.

All the old catalogues are mere lists of author
names, followed by titles. Ours will be the first
college catalogue constructed by modern methods.
and suited to extensive usefulness, and if it is well done, it will be a guide to others.

In addition to the catalogue work spoken of thus far, a shelf list of all books on the lower floor has been written by one of the assistants, and is bound in four volumes, so that we can now tell when a space is vacant on the shelves, what has been taken away, and in what box may be found the proper figures to be printed against every title, to show the place of any book that may be wanted.

The arrangements for heating the library building have never been satisfactory. We have tried, at length, an apparatus by which a sufficient supply of heat may be generated; but these are days every spring and fall when it is not thought necessary to make a large fire, though a small one is very desirable. In this year of exceptional temperatures, there have been weeks of extremely hot weather, after fires had been extinguished when our thermometer stood below sixty degrees, because a north wind was blowing, or a cold rain was falling, though in May a freeze, May snow, fell thick, and was warned by her physician not to stay in the library.

Two other of my assistants are too delicate to be exposed, sitting, to such a temperature. Therefore I sent them home, with some work which could be done there, remaining myself, with the more robust, to take the risk as best we might.
But, I do strenuously protest against the risk, on my own account, or that of my assistants, and of the students who come here for research.

The library is not quite secure against rain, and at such times we have to stay many hours in a damp atmosphere. If pneumonia had visited many feeble constitutions, in consequence of cold taken in college buildings this spring, the condemnation of parents and guardians would have been very severe. I wish a small furnace could be placed under the library for use in storms and in spring and fall, that we may be independent of a system which involves too many interests, so as satisfactory to all.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Winsor

June 20th, 1851
To the President and Trustees
of the College of New Jersey.

December:

Our expenditures for books, and the number of volumes added to this library, during the closing academic year, have been larger for any of several years before. The cost of books imported from England was (12,000) dollars (46,000£); that of books bought in this country last year, more than three thousand (3,000£). The increasing prosperity of our country has put an end to the sacrifice of private libraries at auction; and those who attend such sales of books bought from abroad, complete more sharply than some years ago. Selling, auctioning, etc., as often compelled to pay the full value of books, as yield to them, where intended by the main reliance must henceforth be, the markets of nations less profuse than ourselves.

The number of volumes added to the library this year, is a little more than three thousand (3,000+) which twothirds came from abroad. That being able to say with confidence, that in the actual complexion of the library, I lately caused the books to be counted; and the enumeration. This report is that the volumes contain 3,288 volumes. So there must be added books ready for the binder; the entire number would then far reach fifty thousand (50,000). The average cost of recent purchases seems
two dollars a volume, hence the whole value of the library is a hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). The enumeration did not include pamphlets, though the most important of these are cataloged in the catalogue.

The loans of the past year (ten thousand four hundred volumes) (10,439) have been up thus far this year—12,700 last year, 11,800 the year before. The number of borrowers is greatly, by thirty, 579 this year; 546 last year, 546 the year before. The average loan to college students, appears to diminish. I am told by those I have asked for the reason, that it should be ascribed to increased devotion to special studies, by time being left for recreative reading.

In whatever manner these facts be interpreted, they stimulate me to the speedy completion of a catalogue, that the library may become more effectively useful. In my report made a year ago, I expressed that, with additional assistants, I could finish the manuscript in a year. It has been done. Even both departments have been catalogued. The manuscript occupies fifty thousand (50,000) cards; and printing will begin with the next college year. But, in order to shorten the time of printing, I propose to omit for the present all titles of books on subjects belonging to the three professions, and the Serrech collection on the civil war, either of which form no part of college instruction. Still further to reduce the size of the first issue, and the titles in printing, I have thought best to adopt the alphabetical order of authors' names, followed by titles, which need not be called a catalogue; but to present the same matter in an alphabet of the subjects illustrated in the books. This index will show what the library
• contains on each separate topic, whether filling a blank or part of a line, making a true dictionary, which, in fact, a library is meant to be. This, which is the most difficult part of a librarian's work, remains now to be done; but it is already accomplished, so far as the latter is concerned, and it will be pushed forward in the coming session. — Thus, maybe understood, in his representation, I have printed eight pages of the catalogue, as a specimen, experiment, and model, and placed a copy by every chair in this room.

So far as known, no American college has printed a catalogue of its library in the last twenty years. The Harvard catalogue is now eight years old, and that of Yale can scarcely be less. These colleges are preparing elaborate catalogues, but they may be too voluminous to print. Still the old catalogues are mere lists of books in order, followed by dates, and of course, are useless for reference. None will be the first-hand college catalogue constructed by modern methods; and if it shall be well executed, it will be a guide to others.

In addition to the catalogue which I have given above, a check list of all books on the lower shelf has been written by one of the students, and is bound in four volumes. Moreover, hereafter, we are placed in a place of reference where this want will have what ought to be done; and in that may also be found the numbers belonging to any title, when it is first printed in the catalogue.
The arrangements for heating the library building have never been satisfactory. We have, indeed, as long as the grounds were sufficient supply of fuel to be generated; but there are days, very few and far between, when the very thought of such a day is necessary to make it carry on. Even on the rare occasions when the wind is blowing, or a cold rain is falling, though in May or June. One of the students fell sick and was ordered by her physician not to stay in the library. Two others, so delicate that they could not be exposed, decided to such a temperature. I may have to go there, and that could be done here, to my advantage. The work of the students who came here for research. The building has not been made tight against rain, and in storms we have to stay many hours in a damp atmosphere. If pneumonia had begun on college campuses in consequence of colds taken in college buildings, this gives the return of parents and journals would have been done. With a small furnace might be placed under the library for use in storms, spring and fall, whichreally independent of a system which involves too many interests, too satisfactory to all.

June 20, 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Voight
To the President

and Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

Sendsan.

At your biennial session the librarian commonly feels that he has not much to communicate, because so little of college work can be reviewed since commencement. Therefore in his report he is likely to be his own employee in supplying books for the wants of the departments.

The latest expedition to Europe was undertaken chiefly in the interest of the instruction in geology and palaeontology. A captain list of authors was prepared by Messrs. Scott and C. V. T. consisting mainly of periodicals and transactions reporting the most advanced discoveries. Almost the entire nomination was procured, and the books have already arrived, been catalogued, and placed on the shelves. They number nearly one thousand volumes, and cost about five thousand dollars.

It is believed that no college has apparatus for studying the ancient conditions of the earth, is not possessed by any other American college.

Besides these such lists as have been prepared by our other professors were filled, at a cost of near fifteen hundred dollars. The whole number of books, therefore, recently added to the library,
It is about fifteen hundred, making the entire number fifty-five thousand volumes.

I have before remarked that less reading is done by the students in summer than at other seasons of the academic year. The whole number of books borrowed in forty-six days of the present term is two thousand four hundred fifty-five, giving a daily average of fifty-three and a half. The average last November was but forty; while in November 1872, it was fifty-one. I think therefore that the amount of reading increases.

The apparent advance cannot be attributed to the enlarged number of students, for the necessity of book study at least presents much resort to the library.

And a more important reason to show what sort of books are read than the aggregate of reading is given in a statement of the number of books on each subject read during the present term, thus far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>No. of Books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History, ancient and modern</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography and travels</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical literature</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essays, including criticism</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental and moral science</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and social science</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry and the drama</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry and physics</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural history</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is worthy of observation that ten editions of Shakespeare were abstracted at once, during several weeks, one thirty-five volumes of Shakespearean learning.
I am sorry to be able to report no progress in printing the catalogue. Purchases have been made at Trenton, Philadelphia, and New York, and have been furnished in a few weeks, but no catalogue has yet been concluded. This has been so fortunate that the titles of new purchases made abroad have now been incorporated in our manuscript. And, however, as I have lately been by the sickness of my assistant, I shall have found it difficult to proceed. But I hope speedily to find myself abroad and in full sail of execution. Meanwhile I propose to compensate for the delay by beginning to print also the catalogue of authors, as well as of subjects, so that when one is finished the other may be pushed on and completed even in advance of that just attempted.

For a good while I have felt a difficulty in finding suitable buildings for new books, because the long series of periodicals, literary and scientific, have occupied space in the nearest buildings, and in the present case, the choice of a building for the library, besides being unavoidable, also encumber my shelves without materially assisting the inquiries of the students. And what is already felt will be the more pressing inconvenience in the future. It has occurred to me that when the new chapel shall have been finished, the upper story of the old one might be fitted up for the location of the classes of books I have just spoken of.
Access might be gained, by a bridge thrown across above a barrier, by a passage connecting the cities. I suggest the measure now, in order to anticipate any adverse project.

Respectfully submitted,

Friedrich Venter

Princeton, November 12, 1851

[Signature]
To the President

and Trustees of the College of New Jersey

June 1882.

Gentlemen:—"The entire expenditure for books out of the annual income during the year now closing, is four thousand one hundred forty seven dollars ($4,147) and the number of volumes acquired is 769. Nine tenths of this outlay has been made on account of the professorships. Something like this has occurred in each of several years past. More than one hundred fifty titles are now in my personal standard book of books which I cannot buy, though nominated by professors for want of money. During some years I have not used the money committed to me of providing a third of our revenue for books thought valuable to the students, or on subjects of study not represented by any professorship. Even when this money, held for their use of the library is not spent for books which they will read, temporarily fitted for subjects of instruction as this library is now becoming, it does not grow more attractive to the body of the students. They borrow less than once each year. In 1879—1880, I loaded twelve thousand volumes each year. Last year—1881, ten thousand were the limit attained, and only eighty-seven hundred were lent to college students. The college makes of the Seminary also has fallen off one half. Your men do not find here many of the books of travel which the
were produced, and which, as describing distant
peoples of our own country, or of Europe, or of heathen
lands, might be of great interest to them.

Youths who may be thinking of a few years ahead
to be learning the condition of heathendom. American
students too; we armed with books. We sometimes
seek recreation in a novel, but they will not find
here many of the fascinating pictures of Cyprians
Audians, James, or Cuthbert. Meanwhile, the
books from the hall libraries are increasing. Their
aim is to bring what we have not. But a great
many students do not belong to the halls. There is
danger that our students may frequent the college
library as not excited to their want. There is
danger that the love of literature (as large a part of
the chain which binds men to their alma mater)
may be much discouraged, and claimed out. It is not
mainly by the recollection of scientific fact that
local attachment is sustained. It is rather by
the memory of literary enjoyment. The good
laugh over a play, the scholarly pleasure of
studying a foreign book, the purely delight of reading
history. But, history, as far as has not its proper place
in our curriculum, through the love of it is incalculable
in our nature. The history of the world, broad and near,
broader once is tolerably presented in our
library; the true study of its history is impossible here.
While the student must consult the dictionary and
other encyclopedic writers. We cannot be said to
know history. We have only looked through Univer-
we believe what they have told us. Only by examining thoroughly some problems by the help of extensive researches can we have an opinion of our own. Remembering this, the scholars of Europe preserved their governments to redact the Medieval Histories of Europe for a hundred and twenty quarts. Germany, Scandinavia, and others, have a list number of folks. But of all this wealth we have little or nothing, though we have the modern historians of England. A serious deficiency exists in another kind of literature. Every great classic, ancient or modern, needs to be accompanied by a cloud of commentaries and illustrative works. Those of Homer, Dante, Milton, Voltaire, amount to hundreds. Only in recent times Shakespeare has seen a fine collection, though there is no complete one that literature should be included at all of science. It appears to me that the revenue of the years is very insufficient. If you mean to the students by the students I think I must be very much deceived for reading as college life is possible. The golden opportunity of fixing the love of reading passes after graduation. The man of this lifetime begins to seek the good deed and make its unfriable. The main object of a literary education is to science as a dictionary to be used when necessity requires. But one object certainly is to force the soul with those principles for literature and to that end it is improperly adapted.
A year ago, I reported to your body my readiness to print a Subject Catalogue. A satisfactory contract with a printer could not readily be made, and work was not begun till January. It has since proceeded with a slowness almost inexcusable from its complexity. All such catalogues require years for the printing. One hundred twenty pages in double columns are now completed. During this time, it is difficult, for me, to give it close attention. I expect during the long vacation now to begin to attain a higher rate of speed. Several of my assistants began to learn the long terms, and in spite of the heat, the more slowly such a work is produced, the more precious it is. Once done, it will never need to be done again, so far as these books are concerned. They will remain here for generations, some of them for centuries, and your patience and your kindness will be thankfully remembered.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Brinton.

Princeton, June 21st, 1883.
June 1883

The last acquisition, however, for this library, since its last acquisition, amounting to two thousand three hundred and fifty (2,350) volumes, formed a large and (13%) of these came from the estate of your late associate, Dr. Sturgis, and two hundred fifty (250) from other benefactors; so that the total purchase during the two years and sixty-one volumes (610).

The whole loan of books is more than eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (1,869) volumes. Books lend the professor and to numbers of the student an advantage ten per cent of this, leaving eighty per hundred as the loan from the student. A year ago we had ten thousand (10,000) a year, and the eight last library year exhibited, corresponded to a falling-off in the daily average of borrowing as well as lending.

The printed catalogue of subjects illustrated in this library is now approaching completion. Copy now in the professor’s hands will bring it ready for its place.

I write to you now in the last few hours not having it ready for its place.

The catalog now is a formidable one remaining. If the book and action small foundation is begun, the work will be easily done, which the Student action. They will have to the expectation.

Close, the end of each an valuable, and of those given to me, it is natural for me to turn back at another place been accomplished, and compare it with what I expected when I came. The library has not become so large or good, as the beauty of this building, and other indications of the works been learned to promise. I expect that the catalog will be ready to the same time as when the college was half a mile of about me with science, agreement and devotion. This with regard, the head of the college desired given in preservation to the whole of animal, vegetable and mineral are our thoughts and our thoughts.

It is impossible to mention the frame, when the heart or the blood which sufficed books today. We have the science, a historical department, a school of metal science and other professors have been added, but the new left is reserved for them. We have studied to develop new teachers, without furnishing proper furnished by students may learn. For, Thomas Arnold long age declared that he was not for critical instruction.
Yone, like a Charlestonian, prides himself on a book which he has in his possession, in a language, as it is long supposed, to be of the principal and most important of foreign ignorance. But what can he do? He has not the facility of a newspaper; nor has he not the means to extend his knowledge of foreign languages. But what shall he do? He has not the means to extend his knowledge of foreign languages.

Such had been the cause. The growth of literature was the first fact. It may be said that in one or another of the most English literature at first, but what of the foreign literature? The art to write the only with his own language in a provincial English is to pronounce the words of English letters, it should know what the English can. It is not the same part. He is not authorized to write Shakespeare, e. Milton foremost among them, all to have so much with our foreign, ancient, and modern poets, Milton foremost among them, all to have so much with our foreign, ancient, and modern poets.

The library has been extensively enlarged. 100,000

The growth has been accidental. Literature mainly of which has been given to the past and of which could be lately bought at auction. Such literature gathering, though valuable, could not as much as an ordinary and comprehensive. It has been, on account of this, the library was neglected in the past, the library not being a possession from the Library of the Cornell University has an annual record of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). In all make it the most attractive institution in the United States both for young and old students. They should not the middle states have a right time for

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Deere

Princeton, June 18, 1883.
To the President

and Directors of the College of New Jersey

Sir,

The number of items added to our library during the year now closing, is somewhat below fifteen hundred (1500), less than in any year since 1789. The number borrowed is eighty-three and eleven hundred eightytwo (832), not far below the loan to college students, of seven thousand eight hundred, (7820). This is a drop from the year before, since the first ten years of my administration, and less by seven thousand from the total of 1788. The number of undergraduates who do not borrow is still sixty-eight (68), or as near last forty three (43) report students who did not borrow at all. To this is added, upon back and front, almost every paper in former years.

There are plenty of room to spare in the subject catalogue of our library, as long in prospect as never finished, only a few copies left by the committee on the library. The books consist of one thousand six hundred (1600), of which two hundred fifty (250) will be in binding ready for use at the opening of next year. The scientific and practical, and the number of the edition, will be added, to secure your action respecting their safe keeping after need.

Respectfully submitted.

Frederic Ointon

June 16, 1834.
To the president and trustees
of the College of New Jersey
June 1855

Gentlemen,

The rapid acquisition, under the college library came last semester, mark a decided step in right hand reserved. Ten hundred dollars came from Charleston, and from other friends. From the remaining nine hundred, two thousand dollars were paid, giving an enseign point of five dollars an a book. In 1874, the average figure for sales and deposits came in 1875, two dollars. This advance in price originated partly on the state of the market, as in the quality of books brought, and in the fact that we were bound to supply for books, instead of having them, before the sleep. The purchasers were for the most part, our own students, a section whose character, that the books have been anxious circulation, and have a corresponding price. This letter in connection with our limited resources makes it impossible to buy at the higher rate they need, without borrowing from funds set aside for this purpose, or otherwise. The consequence is that the give

year book has been bought with a little caution and very gradually from year to year. Much has been done for the books this year. One eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars, besides the literature borrowed.

Two thousand, five hundred and forty (2500). The loan of 1874 was returned, $1800.

In 1874, done in 1875. In 1875, $2,000 about 1875, will open. The degree at the end of the last two years, was about 2000. Below this, every book in our stock in 1875. Either the library can not attract more students or circulating the need.

With the same of their own, is over, the books are now the same as before. We have on hand, and are now engaged.

With the same of their own, is over, the books are now the same as before. We have on hand, and are now engaged.

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were offered both ways. Three years ago, Twenty years ago, the catalogue of scientific works of
England, from 1660, was begun by the Royal Society, and finished in eight volumes. It has its
full share of information. Unfortunately, the works have mostly been collected from the
works of previous authors,
and not when the subject itself was. Thus it is a very rare book, a rare work of public service.

From this it will appear that the Society is concerned by publishing
a register of scientific topics in all the transactions. But I pray to you, that works and the
society, during the past year. I trust that you will complete it, and the present has been handed by
few works, which will contain in it, the result of their cooperation, a book

June 13, 1875.

Frederic Oster.
of the President and Trustees

J. L. Newson

The general condition of the College of St. John is very much improved. A few years ago, the Treasurer reported a deficit of $3,000. At present, the College is in a state of financial prosperity. The Treasurer reports a surplus of $5,000, which is a significant improvement.

The President's report states that the College has made significant progress in various departments, including increased enrollment and improved financial conditions. The College has implemented several new initiatives, such as the establishment of a new department of science.

In conclusion, the President and Trustees are pleased with the current state of the College and look forward to continued growth and advancement.
from a privilege so long enjoyed; and actually found that they were willing to labor with me.

When our committee first met, May 18, 1843, and thereafter, in making the whole acquirement, about 1848, it had reached a total of about 430 volumes, including a number of rare and valuable volumes of periodicals, which I have given to the society.

In many cases, my views of the nature of a library were not the same as those of other members of the society, my objections to the purchase of certain volumes, and the policy of the society in the purchase of them, were, therefore, not appreciated by my associates, and they have been met with great opposition. I have, however, continued to the best of my ability to assist the society, and I am now prepared to submit this report:

Providence, June 21, 1870.

Frederic Walton.
To the President and Gents,

The whole number of books acquired by the Library during the academic year was closing is about 1800 (1804), of which two hundred and one (201) came by gift. One hundred fifty volumes of periodicals are annually bound and placed upon the shelves.

The whole loan from the library during the year is eight thousand two hundred volumes (8200). Twelve percent of the whole loan, or six thousand one hundred thirty volumes (6130) were borrowed by college students of all ranks, out of which only thirty-three (33) were borrowed by college students of all ranks, out of which only thirty-three (33) were borrowed by college students of all ranks, out of which only thirty-three (33) were borrowed by college students of all ranks, out of which only thirty-three (33) were borrowed by college students of all ranks, out of which only thirty-three (33) were borrowed by college students of all ranks.

The whole number given in the catalogue being five hundred twenty-five (525), it follows that one hundred twenty-five (125) borrowed no books from this library this year. During the four hundred sixty-three forty-four, two hundred six (26) took less than ten volumes in the whole year, or less than one each month. Of the books borrowed by these two hundred sixty persons amounted to only nine hundred fifty-three (953), which, subtracted from the thousand one hundred thirty four (1334), leaves five thousand one hundred eighty one (5181) volumes to be divided among the two thousand twenty-seven (2277) students who borrowed more than ten volumes each, giving the average of twenty-two volumes borrowed by each in the whole year. This is less than two volumes in a month.

I have said that the whole loan for the year was 8200.
A recent report on the number of books issued from the building, and
the number issued, shows that besides these almost nine thousand
volumes (4,900) were issued, an allowance only for a small
portion added to these carried away make more than thirteen
thousand volumes, and during the academic year, 1840.

From the evidence of the students I can say that the Library has
not diminished the usefulness of the library. Meanwhile the ad
the necessity of the instructing class is manifest even the loss of
volumes, of which the students would not exceed five in the year, and
which have certainly not been employed more than usual.

In order of view of what kind of the reading is represented by
the figures, I have carefully examined two thousand scripts
given by the students, which were quarter of the whole. And even
in tabular view, the percentage corresponding to the books
used in the different departments of study or reading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>…</th>
<th>176 volumes</th>
<th>9% of total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>Special study</td>
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<td>Dramatic reading</td>
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<td>Fiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literary history</td>
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<td>Mathematical and physical science, etc.</td>
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<td>Natural science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous and other essays</td>
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<td>Political science, political economy, etc.</td>
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<td>Poetry and other fiction</td>
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June 30, 1887.

[Signature]

Frederic Bouton, Jr.
To the President
and Trustees of the College of St. Mary.

Sirs:—I have to acquaint you, in answer to the notice of the last meeting of the Board, that during the year A.D. 1838, 527 volumes have been added to the library, making its present number 3,528 volumes.

The whole number of scholars in the library at this time is about 100. The local demand from the library is something more than a thousand volumes taken from the library at a time. Besides this, about the thousand volumes have been read in the library or borrowed for use.

Adding these to the lending we have 3,528 volumes, a greater number than have ever been read here in any one year. Of the ten thousand volumes borrowed or read for home use, about three thousand were lent to common students, college professors, and other persons, leaving 6,896 borrowed by college students for home use, making their whole use of the library 9,824 volumes.

The whole number of college students of every grade who used the library was 413. The catalogue represents the whole books used during the year as 632, and stipulates that 133 of these did not come from the library, and did not return any, 115 borrowed less than ten volumes each, throughout the year, and their whole loan amounted to only 300. It follows that the remaining 413 students borrowed the remaining 9,824 volumes given, an average of 24 to everyone. Our students took more than 50 and I judge that their representations cannot fail to be gratifying to you.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Hendrie Forbush, A.D.
To the president,
and trustees of Princeton college:

Statement,

An interesting question respecting any library is: how much use is actually made of it? and a closer study on the subject is needed. What is the character of the books read? Answers to these questions, as applied to our library, I will briefly set forth as follows;

The loan from the college library during the academic year 1888-9, with 11,021 volumes borrowed for two weeks use. The loan of reference books was large, and the books were lent to several students at once, and therefore charged for the entire 198 volumes. The student, therefore, borrowed 198 volumes, a much larger number than was borrowed in any previous year. The number of volumes borrowed in 1884 was 11,259, and 198 for the year 1888.

The statement seems to me encouraging. During the year 197 volumes taken by members of the faculty and by students, the loan to college students became 8,850 volumes, for two weeks use. The number of college students borrowing from this library during the year, being 645, the average loan to them is 16 volumes per student. The number of college students borrowing last year was 446, and the average loan to them is 14 volumes per student.

The statement that the aggregate of students of all ranks was 446 and it should be 645, students, etc.
use of the library. It seems to me that there are painful facts.

In order to show what sort of books are read by our students, I have carefully examined the receipts given by them for 120 volumes, and sorted them out into classes, taken without selection, supposing the same proportion to hold in the press unselected. I find that the amount of fiction demanded is one quarter of the whole, 325. If even as is probable the same proportion obtained throughout the whole loan, then the amount of fiction read this year must be about 725 volumes.

In acquisitions, this year, have been by purchase 1,260 volumes: from gifts 950 volumes; from periodicals 250, total 1,760. All these figures are nearly constant for recent years, and they show a small increase, compared with what is reported from some other college. Several such enjoy a plenty income, and partly furnish large gifts in books; and since twenty years, our library has received only one such addition at the death of Mr. Brownlee. The entire possessions of the library are 6,700 volumes, exclusive of periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Victor
S. V.
The loan of books has
been larger than ever before.

The number taken for two
months from Sept. 26th, to June 1st, 1890, is
12,331. The number borrowed for
one night is 5,998, making
a total of 18,329.

The number borrowed by the
faculty and others having the use of
the library is 2,529. Seminary students
making 15,216 borrowed, the
rest, or students for one night and one
night, number of College students taken
by 2,042.

The largest number of books taken
was 2,753, (Feb. 24th) and
the least number
was 1,484.
number of books purchased in the number presented 172. Total 65, and the usual number 1 period 19.

Here have been received from January 3, June, 1886, 111. 37. Of this 185. 73. 9. 1. has been expended for books, and the remaning expenses of the library such as postage, expressage etc.

January the room known as the main room was arranged as a study and reading room for the books and had been largely used by the next three years. In April a room was opened for library study department.
ing engineer. Here, in addition to engineering employment, he found congenial work as Colorado correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, to which, during the next two years, he contributed well written and beautifully illustrated articles. On a professional trip to Leadville, Col., then coming to the height of its glory, he became infected with erysipelas and died within a few days, at the age of forty-four. His impressive funeral services were chiefly a recognition of the distinction of his military career, but were attended by the most prominent mining men of the state.


T. R.

VINTON, FREDERIC (Oct. 9, 1817-Jan. 1, 1865), librarian, was born in Boston, Mass., the son of Josiah and Betsey S. (Giles) Vinton and a descendant of John Vinton, of Huguenot stock, who was a resident of Lynn, Mass., as early as 1638. Prepared for college at the academies of Wayneston and Braintree, Frederic was graduated at Amherst in the class of 1837. Intending to enter the ministry, he studied at the Andover Theological Seminary and at Yale, 1842-44. Although he was never ordained, he was in charge of a church in St. Louis from 1843 to 1844. His health failing, he returned to the East and taught at Naugatuck and at Eastport, Me., from 1845 to 1851. In the latter year he was engaged by his brother, Alfred Vinton, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, to catalogue his large private library, and a year later in connection with this catalogue determined his future career. This manuscript catalogue, now in the Library of Princeton University, contains, in an extensive preface, a discussion of the principles of classification which are very different from any other printed in America.

After another year of teaching in South Boston, Vinton was appointed, in 1846, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, under its first librarian, Edward Capen, whom he aided in the preparation of the printed catalogue issued in 1848, 1851, and 1865. He was largely responsible for the classification of the Bates Hall collection. In 1865 he became first assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, under Amos W. Rand Spofford [507], where he was engaged in the preparation of the Catalogue of the Library of Congress: index of Subjects published in 1860, and the annual volumes of the alphabetical catalogue from 1867 to 1871. In 1873 he became the first full-time librarian of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). The Chancellor Green Library Building had just been completed, and his first task was the classification and the arrangement of the collection of about 18,000 volumes. Under his intelligent and forceful management, the library grew rapidly and at the time of his death in 1890 numbered 70,000 volumes. The years from 1877 to 1884 he spent in the preparation of the Subject-Catalogue of the Library of the College of New Jersey at Princeton (1884), one of the most scholarly and useful publications of the sort to that time. Despite his indomitable health, he was a man of great energy and devotion to his profession and he was one of the small group who founded the American Library Association in 1876. To the Princeton Review and other journals he contributed articles dealing with books, libraries, and missions.

Vinton married, Sept. 13, 1843, Theolee Cydby, daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Cydby of Naugatuck; she died Feb. 23, 1855, and on June 1, 1857, he married Mary B. Curry, daughter of Cadwallader Curry of Eastport, Me., who survived him. The four children of his first marriage died in infancy; two children were born to his second wife, who survived him.


VINTON, FREDERIC PORTER (Jan. 29, 1865-May 20, 1913), portrait painter, was the son of William Henry and Sarah Ward (Goodhue) Vinton. He was born at Bangor, Me., but was raised by his parents to Christianity when he was ten, and his education was begun in the public schools of that city. Later for years the family returned to New England, and the boy obtained a place as clerk for the Boston firm of Gardner Brewer & Company, and was later employed by C. F. Hoevey & Company until about 1845. By this time he had fully determined to be a painter, his choice being confirmed by the sympathy and advice of William Morris Hunt [q. g.]. He entered the drawing class of the Lowell Institute, took anatomy lessons from Dr. William Rimmer [q. g.], and drew from casts in the Athenaean gallery. In order to raise funds for European study he then worked for ten years in two Boston saloons, in the meanwhile continuing to take lessons to the Boston Advertiser. In 1875, having saved up $1000, he went to Paris and entered the