HE delay in publishing this issue of Biblia has been due to a variety of causes, and we offer a sincere apology for our long silence. The apology extends specially to our Honorary Chairman, who prepared, for expected publication in now bygone October, the following statement as to our association’s purposes.

As this number of Biblia appears at the time when a new year commences, it may not be amiss to state in its columns what are the aims of the association known as the Friends of the Princeton Library, even at the risk of considerable repetition.

A university library has, in principle, but two classes of readers to cater to: The professor and the student,—and to have on its shelves the books they need in their work is its primary purpose. The professors in the various departments
of the university know what books are needed for the teaching of their special subjects as well as what books they need for their own work; they also know what books the students require for the various courses which they give. It is the purpose of the Council of the Friends to bring to the attention of the members of the association the fact that such and such books are needed, with the hope that either by subscriptions of money or by gifts of the books themselves these lacunae may be filled. As has been previously stated, the Friends cannot ask for any contributions either of money or of books, but can quite properly make it clear that sympathy alone will not increase the efficiency of the Princeton Library.

For reasons above stated it is evident that in order to enable them to work intelligently the Friends have the co-operation of the members of the Faculty, as well as that of the Librarian, Mr. Gerould, and they count on these gentlemen to further their efforts. If it be not out of place, the suggestion is made that the head of each department of the University appoint one of the professors in his department to make a list of their particular needs and it is further suggested that these lists be subdivided into two classes: Class A, books actually needed (books urgently required might be starred); and Class B, books which are lacking and though not needed would be desirable additions. A special committee of the Friends, with Mr. Dickson Q. Brown as Chairman, has been appointed to act as intermediary between the Faculty, the Librarian and the Council of the Friends. Another committee having Mr. Andrew C. Imrie as its Chairman has been appointed to attend to the question of the books which the students would like placed in the Library, for the Friends recognize the importance of extra-curriculum activity in the reading of books as well as in other lines.

If in the foregoing remarks the writer has insisted on the importance of trying to supply the books that are needed, it should not be inferred that the Library would not welcome additions to its collections of rare and valuable books, nor that the Friends are not interested in having additions made to these collections. They are fully aware of the cultural value to those who frequent the Library of the opportunity of having access to books, in manuscript or printed form, which are remarkable for the beauty of the illumination, the printed page, the binding, or are interesting as early editions of important books, or precious on account of their provenance. Such books, besides, give distinction to a library, and the Friends are as desirous of adding to the distinction of the Princeton Library as they are of caring for its needs. To misquote President Wilson’s remark to Mr. Carnegie “The Library needs bread, but would love to have cake.”

JUNIUS S. MORGAN

Though Mr. Morgan’s statement requires no explanatory postscript, there is sincere pleasure in relating a recent occurrence with which he was connected.

In the Library on January 5, while standing before the stately assemblage of
Virgils which he has given to the University, he was created a Commendatore of the Order of The Crown of Italy. The decoration was conferred because of the Italian Government's appreciation of Mr. Morgan’s collection and his scholarship in Virgilian bibliography. The investiture was performed by Commendatore Emanuele Grazzi, Royal Italian Consul General, who, though stationed in New York City, had, pursuant to his own idealistic suggestion, journeyed to Princeton in order that the ceremony, the collector, and the collection’s precious volumes might be most closely linked. In the group surrounding the Consul General and Mr. Morgan were President Hibben, Deans West, Trowbridge, Eisenhart, and Heermance; Secretary Collins, Librarian Gerould, and Professors Wheeler, van Dyke, McClure, Robbins, McKenzie, Parrott, Scoon, and D. R. Stuart, together with Messrs. George A. Armour, and Charles W. McAlpin.

Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit

UNDERGRADUATE USE OF LIBRARIES

The growing interest of the undergraduates in more adequate library facilities at Princeton has been strongly illustrated during the past summer by a group of juniors and seniors, who during their vacations took the trouble to make inquiries at other universities as to the facilities offered to undergraduates compared with those at Princeton.


The libraries investigated were: University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Virginia, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City University, Dartmouth, Yale, Gottingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Berlin.

As a basis for the inquiry, the following questionnaire was prepared by Andrew C. Imbrie, Chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Use of the Library.

QUESTIONNAIRE

On the use of the College Libraries by Undergraduates

1. The number of undergraduates in the College.
2. The seating capacity of the undergraduate reading room in the Library compared to the number of undergraduates.
3. What facilities are there for the undergraduates to “browse about” and have access to books of a general character when the undergraduate is not in search of a particular volume?
4. Does the college give undergraduates access to stacks and, if so, to what extent?
5. If access to the stacks is given, how many work desks or “cubicles” are available adjacent to the stacks?
6. What time limits are given on the use of reserved books?
7. How extensively are reserved books duplicated relative to the number of students in the course?
At Princeton with 2500 students there is a seating capacity in the library for barely ten per cent. This ratio is fairly well maintained among the libraries visited, with the exception of the University of Cincinnati, which has seating capacity for about thirty per cent, and a notable exception in the case of Dartmouth where there are seats within the library for practically half the student body. There are to varying extents facilities offered at all of the colleges for undergraduates to "browse about," and everywhere the desirability of offering such facilities in comfortable surroundings seems to be the aim of the librarian. There is, however, considerable difference in point of view in permitting undergraduates direct access to the stacks. In most colleges this privilege is restricted to the faculty and to graduate students, although at Princeton and at Dartmouth the utmost freedom is accorded undergraduates in this respect.

At Princeton there are only about fifty available work desks or "cubicles" adjacent to the stacks and this number is wholly inadequate for the many students eager to take advantage of the privilege our library affords them. Generally speaking, a two hour limit is placed on the use of reserved books, although it is the general practice to permit their withdrawal from the library over night.

The practice of duplicating reserved books varies considerably, but in a general way it may be stated that the ratio is about one copy to each ten students in the course. In most cases there is expressed a desire to increase the proportion, but invariably, because of limited funds, the librarians are faced with a choice between additional copies of reserved books and purchasing a greater variety of volumes.

Of all of the libraries visited there seems to be no doubt that the Dartmouth library presents to Princeton an example of what we ought to have when funds are available. It is well worth a visit to Hanover to anyone interested in Princeton's problem.

James H. Breasted, Jr., of Chicago, a member of the senior class, who spent last summer in Germany, made a trip to the libraries at Heidelberg, Göttingen, Berlin, and Leipzig, and has written the following interesting comment:

From the point of view of physical equipment, not of system, we have little to learn from the Germans. Their educational system is so fundamentally different from ours that broad comparison is difficult. In the first place, students come to the German universities with a definite end in view, that is, they have already determined what they want to do in life. There is no desire to "make contacts," to win a momentary place in the sporting headlines, or to make the college years "socially successful" by being asked to join a good club. The German student is above all serious and puts his academic work before anything else. He has his "verbindung" (fraternity) and his "Kneipe," to be sure, but these are not a haloed end in themselves.

As to the German educational viewpoint, this is so vastly more mature than that prevailing in the conservative American universities, that we seem to have large overgrown high schools rather than universities. That seems like a strong statement. Let me explain: For example, a course in Italian painting. At Princeton the students are presented at the beginning of the course with sheets giving a list of prescribed reading for each week. If they do this faithfully and take intelligent parrot-like notes in the lec-
tures, they pass the course without difficulty and, generally speaking, each student knows exactly what every other student knows. His viewpoints are likewise similar. In so many words, he has been pleasantly spoon-fed.

In Germany the attitude is quite different. Again, a course in Italian Painting. No reading is prescribed (and therefore no “prep school” quizzes are going to see whether he has done that reading). No attendance at lectures is compulsory. It is understood that the students will go to the University library to find suitable sources. Though not permitted to enter stacks, they pore over the catalogue and draw out many books. They browse through numerous volumes and soon learn to get the meat out of each without reading the whole work. When the final examinations come, a student who has not faithfully done his job falls by the wayside. But any man who has done the work need have no worries. There is none of the four-year psychological torture of our American colleges—of fear that catch examinations will result in a flunk-out. As the director of the Heidelberg library once said to me in the course of a visit to the stacks, “At graduation the German student probably knows less than the American, but five years later not only is he still an educated man, but also continues his own education.” He does not suffer from that American disease known as “dis-education.”

This brief explanation shows why the German libraries have many books and few duplicates—in order to give a maximum in the way of cultural opportunity to those seriously seeking it. The total absence of the mass production lock-step principle in German universities should be an example to us. There is no reason why Princeton, in building the best library in the world, could not be a pioneer in the eastern centers of conservatism by following in a general way the example of the University of Chicago—that is, by offering, not by spoon-feeding, a cross-section of human knowledge.”

REPORT OF THE MUSIC COMMITTEE

Since the last report of your Music Committee, its membership has been increased by the appointment and acceptance of Hon. John W. Garrett ’95. As will be remembered, a large part of the present music collection in the University Library is due to Mr. Garrett’s generosity, with the guidance and advice in selection of L. Frederic Pease ’95, at one time Lecturer on Music, Organist and Choirmaster, of the University. The full membership of the Committee is now as follows:

Dr. Walter Damrosch
Alfred L. Dennis ’79
Hon. John W. Garrett ’95
Dr. W. J. Henderson ’76
Ernest T. Carter ’88, Chairman

Edward R. Otheman ’95
L. Frederic Pease ’95
Albert Spalding
Dr. Arthur Whiting

In our last report reference was made to the list of the needs of the Library in the way of music and musical literature, prepared by Mr. Ralph W. Downes, Choirmaster and Director of Music in the University Chapel, and Dr. Willard Thorp, Assistant Professor of English. With the assistance of Mr. Edward R. Otheman’s office staff, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, copies of this list have been prepared for all members of the Committee and will soon be in their hands.

The following incident may be of interest in illustrating the unexpected oppor-
tunities which may present themselves to any Friend of the Library. At the last annual meeting of the Beethoven Association of New York, of which Harold Bauer is president, there was discussion as to whether an original manuscript of Robert Schumann should be donated to the Schumann Museum in Zwickau, Germany, or whether it should be given to some institution in this country. During a pause Mr. Bauer looked at your chairman and said, “Mr. Carter, you look as if you had something to say on this subject.” This, of course, offered a good opportunity for explaining the nature of our organization and offering a safe and dignified repository for the valuable manuscript. The negotiations had, however, already proceeded too far to make possible the retention of the manuscript in this country, but Mr. Bauer said later that, if he had known beforehand of the existence of the Music Committee of the Friends of the Princeton Library, the result might have been different.

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**ERNEST T. CARTER**

**RECENT ACQUISITIONS**

(1) Mr. Percy Hutchinson, Literary Critic of the New York Times, has presented a set of the limited Peter Pan edition of Sir James M. Barrie’s works; this being indeed a welcome gift.

(2) The private library of the late Dr. Thomas Townsend Gaunt, which Mrs. Gaunt has recently presented to the University Library as a memorial of her husband, reveals the man as a lover of books rather than as a collector in the ordinary sense. His interests were catholic, those of a gentleman of culture rather than of a specialist in a particular field. Good bindings had a strong appeal to Dr. Gaunt, as is abundantly evident from the examples now on display in the Treasure Room of the Library. There are charming specimens of the craftsmanship of Sangorski and Sutcliffe, of the Club Bindery, of Zaechnschorf, Stikeman, and other well known binders. That he was interested in fine printing is evident from his discrimination in the choice of the editions of the English classics, of which he had so large a number; and the possession of so many examples of the works of the late William Edwin Rudge and the bibliophilic publications of William Harris Arnold. Finely illustrated books appealed to him. There is the charming edition of John Payne’s translation of Boccaccio, illustrated by Louis Chaîon; Barrie’s Little Minister, with the etchings of Ritchie; the limited edition of Trilby, with Du Maurier’s own drawings; the Pilgrim’s Progress, with the Cruikshank illustrations that came to light many years after the artist’s death; there are the Maxfield Parrish illustrations of the Arabian Nights and Poems of Childhood; Jessie Wilcox Smith’s, Child’s Garden of Verses, and Albert Edward Sterne’s, Prue and I.

One of the most valuable of the books in the collection is the Baskerville edition of Addison, London, 1761, in four splendid quartos. Sterne is represented by the London, 1780 edition, in ten volumes, Richardson by the edition edited by Leslie Stephen, and Stevenson by the Thistle edition. Burton’s Anatomy
of Melancholy has always had a strong appeal to the medical profession, and that Dr. Gaunt shared it is shown by the fact that he owned both the 1628 and the 1676 editions of that famous work.

In all there are about 1,800 volumes, and they will materially strengthen our resources for cultural reading. Mrs. Gaunt has provided a memorial book plate, which is reproduced below.

A highly trained researcher in medical laboratories, Dr. Gaunt, on retirement, transferred his intensive investigations to horticulture, with the result that the American rose-grower of today is deeply indebted to a gentleman who did much to insure vitality to the flowers which he loved.

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In Memoriam
Thomas Townsend Gaunt

PRINCETONIANA

The Princeton Collection began some fifty years ago with a bequest of $1,000 from Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie, Class of 1825, to buy the writings of Princeton graduates; it was his gift to the new Chancellor Green Library and many of the rarest items in the Collection are among the 1,096 books and pamphlets bought with that bequest. At present, the Collection numbers over 9,000 volumes and more than 10,000 manuscripts, a growth largely due to the hobbies of a group of men who know their Princeton. Examples are the great Libbey gift of official,
campus, and class publications, the splendid Pyne-Henry collection of autograph manuscripts relating to the University, and the purchases of especially desirable items for several years made possible by the McAlpin Fund. Several smaller gifts of papers have enriched the file of manuscripts, and of course the alcoves of printed books have been constantly growing, not only through regular accretions of University official documents such as those included in the Official Register and well-founded campus publications like the Princetonian, the Nassau Literary Magazine, or the Tiger, but also through the addition of a variety of less formal material saved by discerning friends. This material includes class albums, photographs, and records, scrapbooks (always a mine of treasure), newspapers, maps, directories, and the whole miscellany that is called ephemera, but really is the very stuff that gives life blood to history. The Collection now covers the Town of Princeton as well as the University, and it was with this knowledge as well as with the thought of better preservation that the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton recently placed in the Library on deposit the extremely interesting and valuable docket of manuscripts, described in the press at the time, relating to the early history of this famous old church and its property. A few weeks later the Collection acquired by gift a broadside “extra” issued by the Princeton Signal, a defunct local newspaper, announcing the assassination of President McKinley. This broadside is probably unique. Parenthetically, if any friend of the Library knows of an available file of the Signal the curator of the Princeton Collection will be glad to be informed. The Library owns just one issue—the first. The latest campus publication, the Dink, issued this fall by three enterprising freshmen, naturally has found a place in the Collection; some day it will be as rare as the Thistle, or Nassau’s Casket, or the Literary Observer, or the Faculty Lectures.

Naturally the question is asked whether this sort of minor material is worth saving? Intrinsically perhaps not. But for association’s sake, if for nothing else, it has value to Princeton, and therefore a distinct place in the Princeton Collection. Moreover, here and there, in unexpected ways, this humble material crosses wider and more important trails. The history of the University, for example, might easily be illustrated with material in the Collection, beginning with the letter of the New York Trustees in 1747, agreeing to the location of the College of New Jersey at Princeton (without which one shudders to think where we might have been), up to the original rough sketch for the Shield in the University Seal adopted in 1896 at the Sesquicentennial. This is not intrinsically valuable perhaps, but it is certainly interesting to students of Princeton history.

The three Princeton Signers of the Declaration of Independence are well represented in the manuscripts of the Collection, but it does not own the autograph of Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina, who was not a graduate indeed, but a farmer boy born at “Maybury Hill,” Princeton, within a mile or so of Nassau Hall, the second Signer who claimed the village as his birthplace, and whose handwriting ought to be added to the Collection for sentimental reasons. A
drawback is that his autograph is one of the rarest in the list of the Signers' signatures.

The stormy life of Colonel Aaron Burr could be reconstructed in the Collection, from his birth and babyhood, through his college days (e.g., a college laundry bill of his, and a letter to his guardian asking for a new suit for Commencement), his gallant army days, his political life, and ending with the contemporary Princeton Whig that contains the detailed account of his funeral service in Nassau Hall and his burial in the old graveyard on Witherspoon Street. The sermon preached by President Carnahan over his body was borrowed from the Doctor's family years ago and was never returned. Who knows where it is?

If one were musically inclined and likewise bitten by the Princetoniana bug, a profitable afternoon might be spent in the Collection tracing the history of campus music, beginning with James Lyon, Class of 1759, who stole time from his studies in Nassau Hall to prepare his Urania—that very rare book of psalmody, one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of its kind in America; noting the introduction of an organ into the college chapel, and what Dr. Ezra Stiles of Yale thought about it, and what Mr. John Adams of Harvard had to say of Princeton chapel singing; not neglecting incidentally to examine the manuscript book of psalm tunes made in college by the precocious Joseph Periam, Class of 1762, whose subsequent career is a story by itself; nor failing to give special attention to the 1761 Commencement piece called The Military Glory of Great Britain, with its engraved musical score; skipping over the special sheet music written from time to time by ambitious composers and dedicated to the "young gentlemen of Nassau Hall"; and thus arriving finally at the first Princeton songbook, Songs of Old Nassau, and its successor, the Carmina Princetonia, in all its various editions. The file of campus songbooks used for senior singing is incomplete, but even so reflects current taste and current life, while the versions of the Faculty Song, from the half sheet of notepaper bearing the manuscript first version down to the 1931 edition, read like a catalogue of the University's professorial staff. And if time lacked to allow the perusal of the musical scores of the Triangle Club's productions, one would miss the climax of the whole investigation.

On the other hand, the student of campus economics, seriously considered, might find it profitable to compare typical Princeton account-books in the Collection such as those of Samuel Livermore, Class of 1752, President Burr, Colonel George Morgan of Prospect, and Thomas W. Cattell, Class of 1842. Each is illuminating, and considered together they form a picture of Princeton otherwise unobtainable.

The new library building will have ample space to exhibit the variety of lesser memorabilia in the Princeton Collection—the William Churchill Houston key with Nassau Hall engraved upon it, Clio and Whig medals and diplomas, class canes, Madison's snuff box, Witherspoon's watch, President Smith's walking-stick and spectacles, Princeton diplomas running back (though with
many a gap) to the Class of 1749. The Collection lacks a diploma of 1748, the first class graduated.

Even the gaps in the Collection are intriguing, such as the freshman and sophomore "proclamations" of earlier days, college scrapbooks of every period, individual photographs, programmes and posters of all sorts, class circulars and class newspapers like the War Cry, the Tin Horn, the Band Wagon, the Locomotive, the Fan, the Comeback, the Bull, the P—rare and half a dozen more, the files of which awaits completion. One of the rarest and most delightful in the class newspaper field is the Ought Nine War News, issued during the World War by the Class of 1909 for the benefit of Ought Niners overseas; and they received no more blessed godsend. The Collection's set lacks about a dozen issues; can anyone supply them?

Every sort of class memorabilia is desirable for the history and interpretation of Princeton college life, and such material seldom, if ever, reaches the second hand bookshops or sales; it must come from members of the classes themselves; nor will it be saved from loss or destruction unless lodged in the Library for the use of future historians. The secretaries of some of the older classes have turned in their accumulations of class material for permanent safe keeping, thus setting an example for their followers. Every class secretary should eventually store his material in the Princeton Collection.

One of these days there will be found in some dusty attic a forgotten file of the eighteenth century Princeton Packet or of the Princeton Patriot, or the first catalogue of the college, or the missing volume of the Faculty Minutes (happily, the Minutes of the Board of Trustees are complete), or, perhaps best of all from the historian's point of view, a contemporary letter definitely proposing the re-organization of the Reverend William Tennent's Log College as the College of New Jersey. Is it heresy to say that there would be more joy in the hearts of certain Princeton bibliographers over such a discovery than over ninety and nine perfect additions to the printed books in the Collection?

The printed books? Too important and valuable to be lightly chattered about, they are, of course, the backbone of the Princeton Collection. And for that reason they must be reserved for future consideration by themselves.

But meanwhile, the lighter things that have been spoken of here lie waiting on almost every hand, crying to be rescued from the imminent waste basket, trash pile, and bonfire. Once saved, they would be the straw for future bricks, and would earn for their donors a requiescat from all lovers of Princeton in the years to come—"immortal incense out of mortal things."

V. LANSING COLLINS

COMMITTEE ON PRINCETONIANA

V. Lansing Collins '92, chairman of this committee has associated with him as fellow members, George M. Peck (Curator of Special Collections, Princeton
University Library), Charles W. McAlpin '88, Pierre F. Cook '92, Alfred E. Vondermuhll '01, and Norman S. Mackie '09.

DINNER AND ANNUAL MEETING

The Council has decided it will be best not to hold the annual dinner of The Friends of the Princeton Library this year. In the first place these are times of financial depression, and secondly, the dinner to President John Grier Hibben is scheduled for March 11, which is about the time that our dinner would customarily be held.

The annual meeting of our organization will be called for the early part of April, and notices will be sent out by the secretary in due course.

WANT LIST IN HISTORY

The Department of History at Princeton has prepared a want list of books for the Princeton University Library, the subjects including Latin America, the United States, Colonial Expansion, Contemporary Times, and Modern Europe. The list of authors and titles runs to twenty typewritten pages, and rather than incur the expense of printing and distributing this list as a supplement to Bibli a it has been decided to call the attention of our readers to the list's existence, and urge those especially interested to communicate either with Mr. James Thayer Gerould, Librarian, or Professor Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Chairman of the Department of History.

Princeton has recently created a chair of Latin American History and is particularly desirous of securing books in this field. Mr. Gerould and Professor Wertenbaker will be more than glad to supply friends of the Princeton Library with the titles of those books needed especially.

NEW COMMITTEES

Following the already established precedent of organizing various committees, each specializing on an activity which is of particular interest to a large group of our members, there is now being organized under the direction of L. P. Strong '09, a Committee on Engineering and Technology. Through this committee it is hoped to interest more engineers in joining our organization and furthering its objectives. Mr. Strong has been an active worker with the Engineering Association for many years, having been continuously a member of their Executive Committee and editor of their quarterly magazine.

The organization of a Committee on Engineering and Technology has the approval and backing of both Mr. Gerould and Dr. Greene, Dean of the School of Engineering, and they will cooperate to the fullest extent in furthering this new branch of our work. It is hoped that by the next issue we shall be able to
announce the complete membership of this Committee. The objectives set by this Committee for its endeavors are as follows:

1. General interest in the aims of the Friends of the Library as to maintenance of the library, its housing and development.
2. The raising of funds for the engineering activities of the library so as to relieve the general funds of the necessity of carrying the engineering interests.
3. The collecting of books for the general library and duplicate books for the engineering library.
4. The collecting of classical books and pamphlets on engineering subjects for presentation to the library as a place in which such documents should be preserved.

For like purpose, there has been created a Committee on Naval History, with Col. James Barnes '91, as its chairman.

Colonel Barnes has long been a student of naval affairs, he has written many books on naval subjects, and at the moment is President of The Naval History Society. He is a grandson of Commodore William Bainbridge, and has recently edited a life of that distinguished American sailor whose birthplace, Bainbridge House, serves as the public library of the town of Princeton.