

June 30, 1913

Dedication of the Carnegie Library, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

Report Compiled by
CORTEZ R. CLAWSON, A. M., Librarian

PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY PROCESSION

Early history of Alfred University Library and presentation of the portrait of Professor Edward Mulford Tomlinson, A. M., Litt. D., LL. D., Librarian of Alfred University (1881-1908). Portrait donated by Mrs. Edward M. Tomlinson

Hon. Daniel Lewis, M. D., LL. D.

The present Library of Alfred University; Its Place in Liberal Culture

Cortez R. Clawson, A. M., Librarian

The Place of the Library in the Community

George Greenman Champlin, Ph. B.,
Reference Librarian, State Library,

Albany, N. Y.

Presentation of the Keys of the Library

Edward L. Tilton, A. M., Library Architect,
New York City

Acceptance of the Keys on behalf of the Board

President Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.

Felicitations

Hon. Adelbert Moot, LL. D.,

Regent of the University of the State of
New York

The library building was formally dedicated on Thursday afternoon of commencement week, June fifth. In his introductory remarks President Davis said:

We have come to a time to which many of us have looked forward with keen anticipation. There are men and women here today who can remember when there was but little that could be called a library in Alfred University. Fifteen years ago I began correspondence with Mr. Carnegie in the hope of securing a contribution for a library. We were humble in those days. We asked him for five thousand dollars to build a library in this village. We were not able to interest him at that time. Years have passed but never a year without a letter to Mr. Carnegie, and I do not know how many in some years. Finally you remember the very happy time when he agreed to give us twenty-five thousand dollars, and then we set to work to meet the conditions, but it seemed a superhuman task. It would have been superhuman but for the help of the men and women who were divinely inspired to help and to cooperate in the work. That great task was accomplished and then it was done so well that Mr. Carnegie said,

in consideration of the fact that more money had been raised than he had specified, he would increase the contribution to thirty thousand dollars. We have the library today, a gift of Mr. Carnegie.

"I do not want to tell you the history of the library just now. I will leave that for a man here who knows more about that history from the earliest days than any other person—a man whom I am sure has taken perhaps the most deep, constant and abiding interest in the development of the library from the early days. We have asked Doctor Lewis to give a paper about the early history of Alfred University Library, and another very delightful task which he will tell you of when he comes to speak. Doctor Lewis is the senior member of the Board of Trustees, having served continuously for twenty-eight years. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Doctor Lewis."

Remarks at the Dedication of the Library

DR. DANIEL LEWIS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS OF ALFRED:

Fifty-six years ago the Legislature of the State granted a charter to Alfred University. The entire assets of the new college amounted to about \$30,000 in endowment notes, collected chiefly from this locality.

Alfred Academy was then a prosperous institution with a student-body numbering about 300, and the material equipment consisted of the two dormitories, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen (the latter being our present Burdick Hall), the middle hall which we have all known as the Allen House, and the chapel which is still the home of the Academy. The Academy and University were merged and for many years were denominated Alfred Academy and University.

In a little room under the belfry of the chapel was the library of the University in those days. It contained in the neighborhood of 3,000 volumes, many of which were public documents of little value. There was a small library fund dispensed to academies and public schools by the State of New York, which I believe was the only means we then possessed for acquiring new books. One of the faculty (Professor Ford) was librarian in 1857, and one hour a week students were allowed to draw books from this collection.

In the meantime each of the four literary societies had collected a few hundred volumes, mostly from donations from their own members, and these could be drawn by the members each Sabbath evening.

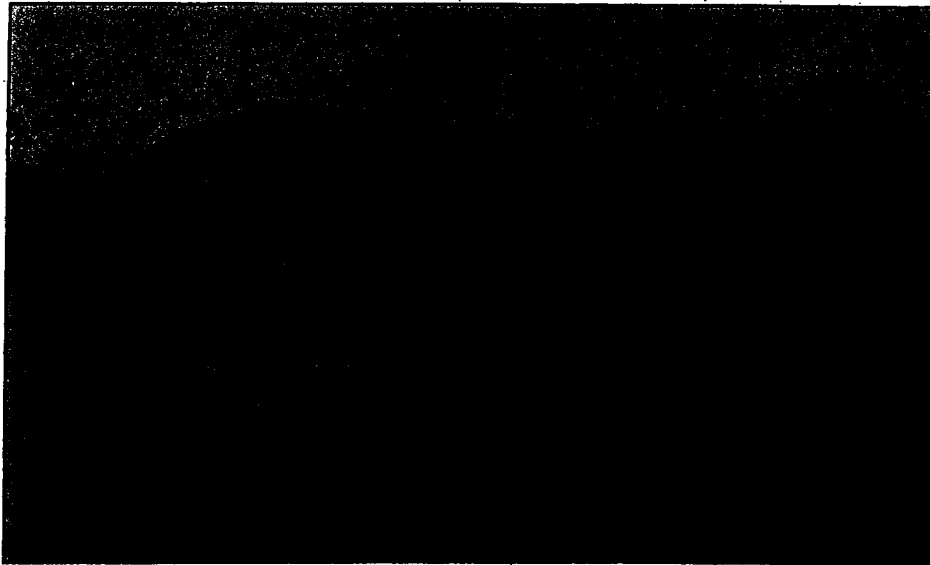
Twenty years afterwards the college library was removed to a room on the first floor of the chapel, and was then opened more frequently. President Allen purchased and donated many important additions, so that at the time of the consolidation of the college and lyceum libraries, which took place in 1887, the library contained approximately 6,000 volumes.

This consolidation of the various collec-

which had been previously established, to the purchase of new books. These books were to be labeled and remain the property of the four societies, which plan (as I understand) is still followed in the library.

The second floor of Kenyon Memorial Hall, which was practically unoccupied, offered a fine location for the library and reading-room.

Prof. E. P. Larkin, who had devoted years to the securing of funds for the erection of this building, strenuously opposed this use of the room, which he had planned for a museum. It was finally assigned to the library, however, by a unanimous vote



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ALFRED UNIVERSITY

tions above referred to demands a special notice, for it marked the beginning of a new era in this library, which reaches its full fruition today in the dedication of this superb fireproof building, which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has so generously contributed to our Alma Mater. For all future time his name will be remembered as one of the most generous benefactors of Alfred University.

Preceding the consolidation our books were practically unavailable even for reference, while many duplicates were to be found in the different libraries. The lyceums were easily persuaded to approve of the consolidation plan and to devote the 25 cent per term tax from each member,

of the trustees, and it is with pleasure that I record the fact that Professor Larkin finally gave his hearty approval of this action.

This brings our history to the end of the first thirty-year period. Professor Clawson, the present efficient librarian, will continue the record for the subsequent twenty-six years, during which the library has increased from the 6,000 volumes in 1887 to the present time, when it contains over 25,000 volumes, and has an annual circulation of nearly 9,000.

The trustees of the University assumed the custody of the library at the time of the consolidation, and our ever lamented

friend, Prof. Edward M. Tomlinson, was elected librarian and retained the position until his death. The superb quality of the collection should be attributed to his constant interest and supervision.

I have elsewhere said of his services here what I may be permitted to quote:

"The development of the University Library from the meager collection of books which were placed in Memorial Hall twenty-five years ago, to the large collection we now possess, was made possible by Profes-

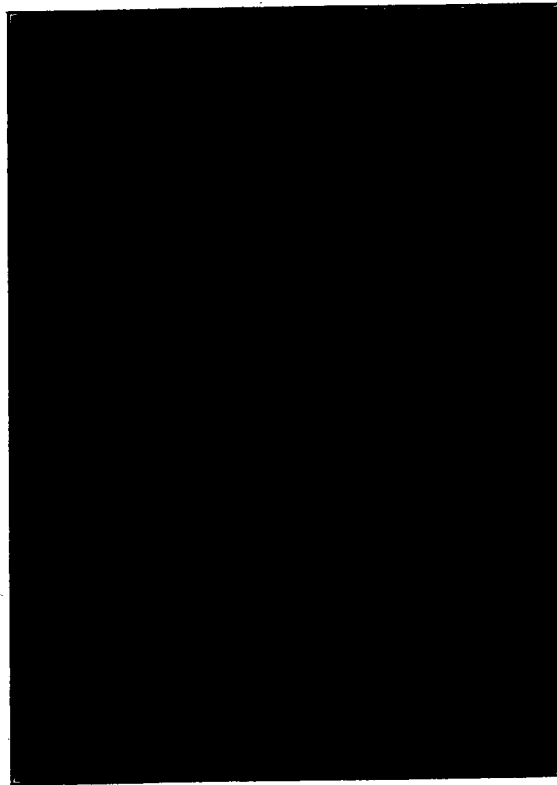
a teacher should therefore be mentioned his work as librarian of the University."

The first assistant librarian was Miss Eva St. Clair Champlin, who gave to the work her best service, which imparted to the new consolidated library the first impetus towards its present educational importance.

Miss Champlin's successor in the office of associate librarian was Mrs. L. T. Stanton, who retained the position until the election of Professor Clawson, the present director. If Mrs. Stanton were present I might hesitate to say all the good things in my mind concerning her personality and devotion to her work. Affable, attentive to all, prompt, industrious and enthusiastic, and with a heart loyal to the college of her adoption, Mrs. Stanton has earned a place among the pioneers of this great enterprise.

And now, President Davis, permit me to congratulate you upon this crowning triumph of your eminently successful and progressive administration. To you and our former treasurer, William H. Crandall, are we indebted for the offer of Mr. Carnegie to build this library which we are met to dedicate. To you and your loyal colleagues do we owe the result of the arduous campaign to meet the donor's requirements. It is for us to stand before you with uncovered heads, to express in no uncertain way our appreciation of your work, and to pledge ourselves anew to the unfinished task of making Alfred not only militant but triumphant.

In closing, I venture a word regarding the future of this library. It must continue its growth, for twenty-five thousand volumes are but a very small proportion of the literary and scientific publications which are here needed. I quote from Mr. Carnegie's work on "Triumphant Democracy," showing that the year's output of volumes in the United States for the year 1884 was 4,000, while the number of volumes in public school libraries alone was 50,000,000. I find no data of last year, but of course the totals are vastly beyond these figures.



PROF. EDWARD M. TOMLINSON, Litt. D., LL. D.

sor Tomlinson's judicious and indefatigable devotion to his duties as librarian. A generous gift from a Carnegie may give us the secure fireproof building for this valuable collection, but the genius of such a man as librarian, alone, can collect a large library such as ours. Any man can order books (if he has the cash to pay for them) and fill shelves with the best vellum or morocco bindings, but very few men are able to collect a valuable *working* library. Next in importance to his great success as

Alumni and friends must see that the library is supplied with the best of the new books, by gift or legacy, as seems best. I would have every friend of Alfred who writes a will remember the Carnegie library of this University, even though the legacy be no more than one hundred dollars. In the course of years this will give to us a substantial endowment, from the interest of which the collection may be kept up to the required standard of efficiency.

I shall no doubt raise a question in the minds of some good people by declaring that the library should be open to readers *every day of the week*. Such is the plan in many libraries, including the New York Public Library, and here, where an attendant can be secured on both Sabbath Day and Sunday from those who may conscientiously work on either day, we have an ideal place for every day opening. Sabbath Day may be the most available time for some students to consult the library, and Sunday the best for others. I hope the trustees will soon consider this question. If it is right to read a book in your own home on Sabbath Day, why in reason can any objection be offered to our reading in this beautiful room? With such liberality of management the next hundred years will witness such an increase in the educational advantages in this institution as none of us are able to foresee on this fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

ON THE PRESENTATION, BY MRS. E. M. TOMLINSON, OF A PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR TOMLINSON TO THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

I have briefly referred to the distinguished services of Prof. E. M. Tomlinson in the development of the library of Alfred University.

It is fitting and proper that this building should contain a permanent memorial of our beloved friend and generous benefactor. It is not so much to recall to our minds the man who was of us and with us for a generation, for his memory is enshrined in our hearts and our love for him is as enduring as the everlasting hills which surround this beautiful village; it is rather to be a reminder of his noble life, and a constant inspiration to emulate his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Professor Tomlinson was a man who

loved his fellows and by them was equally beloved. No deed unworthy a Christian gentleman ever tainted his spotless reputation.

A devotion to the best interests of society and its individual members was the most striking feature of his character.

By request I am permitted to present to the library today such a memorial, which has been provided by Mrs. Tomlinson, a token, as we all realize, of that loving devotion which characterized the lives of these two, one of ideal happiness, until death came to cast its deep shadow upon the brightness of their home life. We are all extremely grateful for so generous an appreciation of the desires of those who were his friends.

As we look upon this faithful representation of his kindly and expressive features, is it not in accord with our innate faith and belief that he is *here* as an *actual participant* in the exercises of the day? May we not *know* that all the fruit of his labors for the library is at this very moment within the realm of his consciousness, that his eyes indeed look into ours as of old, that we may almost feel the pressure of his hand in ours, and that this day and hour may remain in our memories as a *reunion* with this dear friend who has simply preceded us to the haven of immortality?

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

In behalf of the trustees and the faculty and alumni of the University I wish as president to express to Mrs. Tomlinson our profound gratitude and appreciation for this beautiful gift which she has made of one whose life can never be forgotten by any one who has ever known him, and one the history of whose life and care and work ought to go down for a hundred generations in the centuries to come. We thank Mrs. Tomlinson and appreciate the gift as we love him whose image it bears.

The Library of Alfred University: Its Place in Liberal Culture.

CORTEZ R. CLAWSON, A. M., LIBRARIAN

Just a few years ago we were celebrating the millenary of Alfred the Great, for whom our University was named. This beautiful building we dedicate today may be considered a connecting link between Alfred the Great and a Great Alfred. He

gave his people books in their own speech. By his efforts the English tongue was given new impetus and power. It is fitting today that we recall this fact, for it is in keeping with the spirit of the modern library movement that we give books to the people in their own vernacular that through books they may be stimulated to give expression to their own thoughts and feelings. Our shelves contain the accumulated thought of all ages, crystallized, clarified, and classified, waiting to impart their treasures. No matter for what one may be in quest, the up-to-date library stands ready to meet his needs. In the realm of history Napoleon well said to his waiting soldiers that twenty centuries of history were looking down upon them from the mute pyramids of Egypt. In a literary and larger sense, more than twenty centuries of thought and achievement look down from our shelves upon waiting multitudes who may be anxious for the companionship of the great books of prose or verse as life teachers. Here are found records of all that has been done from the dawn of historic time and we stand with awe and reverence in the presence of this vast and inexhaustible heritage.

Formerly, libraries were storehouses—they were for the conservation, not the dissemination, of knowledge. The primary object was to establish large collections of books, rare specimens of the book-makers' art. Books were for the scholar, their use by the people at large being a secondary consideration. These old libraries performed a valuable service to humanity, but they were passive in their influence. The scholar sought their valued treasures and with flickering light pored over their cherished contents. This precluded their taking any very active part in the daily life of the people.

Fortunately, however, a revolution or evolution of function has occurred in recent years. Twentieth century ideals of library management are superseding more antiquated methods in all that pertains to the best library service today. The library is becoming more and more democratic and seeks to make the *spreading* of knowledge its chief function. It contains not only the record of achievement of the world, the deeds of man's hands, and the thoughts of his brain, but the aspirations of his soul. The present library is a reservoir whose

conduits carry information and inspiration to all in search of truth. Whether his interests lie in the realm of sociology, education, philosophy, science, or religion, through the agency of the printed book the student has revealed to him a great past filled with its varied achievements.

In this "library age" a town of a few hundred inhabitants without a public library is an exception. Alfred has no so-called public library. The valuable college library, the growth of which the people of Alfred have witnessed with pride for many years, without doubt accounts for the fact that the village does not maintain its own public library. Especially is this true in view of the fact that no earnest seeker after knowledge is ever debarred from the privileges and resources of the University Library. While the college library, brought together through years of earnest effort, from 1669 volumes in 1860 to 25,000 volumes today, is for the primary use of the constituency of the college, it is liberal in its policy of extending its privileges to the community of which it is a part. The library recognizes that its first duty is to serve the faculty and students of the college. Other constituencies may be served whenever this can be done without prejudice to those who have first claim. We have been pleased so far as our resources would permit to furnish material from time to time, to the various clubs and literary organizations of our town. We feel that in so doing the library has not only provided assistance for prescribed courses of study, but at the same time has strengthened the civic and community life. In keeping with the spirit of a "Great Alfred," the library stands for liberal culture, for the dissemination of ideas among men. As a clear vision of some dominating ideal always precedes achievement, the library would fulfil her mission in the spirit of the University motto—"Fiat Lux"—"Let there be light," and point the way to those beacon lights of literature and science that have through the ages been the precursors of all noble effort and achievement. She would awaken in the citizens of her own community higher ideals of life and conduct. The library is a community upbuilder and through its resources and beneficent service may stimulate the moral, the intellectual, and civic life of Alfred. In view of the fact that good wholesome

literature always stirs the imagination, refines the taste, ennobles character, and enriches the soul, it is the wish of the present librarian that the library, under his charge, may be instrumental in giving greater efficiency to every department of our community life, furnishing intellectual culture, and higher ideals, working ever in harmony with church and schools to bring about better and higher living. Thus only can we be true to the high ideals of him whose labors throughout a quarter of a century have built up the library which finds its new home in the building we dedicate today. To Professor Tomlinson's cultured mind and scholarly attainments the library of Alfred University owes a debt which may be recognized but never paid—and I take this opportunity of expressing my own personal gratification in the library's possession of this splendid portrait, which shall henceforth shed the benediction of his spirit over this temple of knowledge and extend first greeting to all who enter its portal.

The facilities of the library have been extended to the people of Alfred entirely without cost. It is sincerely hoped that the people of the village appreciate the fact that here is one of the largest assets of the community—an institution that if opened in the fall, will cost the University at the least calculation \$2,500 to maintain for the year. In view of the fact that the facilities are enlarged and the service extended, will not the town of Alfred contribute some small share toward this maintenance? Is it too much to hope that in return for these privileges the village will at least duplicate the \$100 that is annually received from the State and thus maintain an active interest in an institution in which every citizen should take just pride?

Educational methods of today have given new importance to college libraries. Whereas, twenty-five years ago the library had small place in college work, its value being undiscovered, it is now the center of the educational life of the university and a vital part of that larger educational system, the state and the nation. The new pedagogy values the work done in the library as highly as that of the classroom. No subject today is well treated until a fair bibliography of the subject is mastered. Here the librarian's opportunity for helpful service is equal to that of the classroom. The

library in this capacity may be regarded as the laboratory of the college—the workshop of the university—where hundreds come and go, working out day by day the problems propounded in the class-room. Collateral reading demanded today is extraordinary and free access to the shelves of the library furnishes an opportunity limited only by the student's desire for knowledge. The library seeks to cooperate with every department of the university, to serve as a great dynamo to its intellectual life, furnishing power to the teaching machinery. It should supplement this process of instruction, by providing and making accessible standard cultural and recreative reading aside from the fixed curriculum, but never losing sight of its primary function—a place for study and research, occupying a position of increasing dignity as a part of the educational system and a great educator in itself.

The library of Alfred University today is in a most gratifying condition. From a collection of a few hundred volumes consisting in part of government documents, supplied by state and nation, it has grown to a library of perhaps 26,000 volumes. The circulation has grown from 2,400 books in 1894 to 10,000 this present year. Within the past three years the circulation has practically doubled. More persons are continually making use of the library for study and reading. Several hundred people every week pass in and out of our doors, in search of the aid the library affords. The Dewey system is in use and all recent additions are catalogued by author, subject and title, thus making a dictionary catalogue. In addition to the large collection of books there are several thousand pamphlets and old files of magazines to which frequent reference is made by the students and others. The library really serves as a bureau of reference to which questions covering a wide range of subjects are brought for answers unattainable elsewhere. It is expected that our new quarters will be ample for some years to come to meet the requirements of the service. Possibly 6,000 volumes will be accommodated in the main reading-room, a number sufficient to form a good reference and working collection, the remaining volumes being located in the main stack room in the basement. Three seminar rooms over the main floor will afford op-

portunity for extended research for the upper classmen.

A very important way in which the library may serve, not only its constituents, but the library world in general, is by the publication of bulletins. Our library has published five bulletins, one of which is a bibliography of education covering the available material in the library on the general subject of education. This policy so far as means will permit will be pursued in the future. It not only forms a valuable aid to students and teachers by having within easy access bibliographies on those subjects in which the library may be fairly well equipped, but serves secondarily as an advertisement for the University. The records of the librarian show that no fewer than thirty requests for this bibliography have been received coming all the way from the public library of Los Angeles, Cal., to the State Library of Massachusetts. Notice of our library has even crossed the Atlantic and recently a request was received from the Municipal Library of Budapest, Hungary, for a copy of this publication. I mention this here merely to show the importance attached to the library and how it may register the pulse of the institution of which it forms so vital an adjunct. The present situation is well known; what shall we say of the future? It is appropriate that this library which is but a path inviting into larger fields of knowledge and to the avenues of true culture should stand on this very spot—the entrance to our University campus. The study of literature, nature, science, religion, and art, will help to paint hill and valley, and stream, with new beauties. Here, where the "murmuring song of the brook hums along, and the favoring sun ever shines," we may welcome with each recurring college year young men and young women who shall on their college pilgrimage have the companionship of good books, for what we read determines in large measure what we are. During their sojourn in this valley so fair may they come to realize that the highest culture is attained through a sympathetic assimilation of all that is best in the realms of thought and achievement—that it strikes deep and affects character and morals; that this contact with books has power to enrich and ennoble life, to en-

large their vision, deepen their personality, sweeten their spirits and beautify their lives.

The Place of the Library in the Community.

GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN, PH. B.

Reference Librarian, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Now that you have with so much care erected this beautiful building—first useful and then beautiful—for the proper housing of your books, and so well equipped it for library administration, the question at once arises in the mind of the practical person, "How is the public, the people of your community, to be benefited by it?"

The building is one of the most artistic on the campus. It is a speaking building with the word library writ large all over it—not of necessity cut in stone—and in its very form and structure stands for the idea of books. This attractiveness and this quality showing its spirit to the passerby will prove a powerful attraction to draw within its influence persons who might never go into a library.

Before going further let us take a bit of a glance backward and see just where the college library stood fifty years ago. Most of the college libraries at this time were extremely dead, and had you listened, doubtless you might have heard a rattling of dry bones.

In 1850 the United States had only five libraries owning more than 50,000 volumes, the Library of Congress, Boston Athenæum, Philadelphia Public, Harvard and Yale; and of the 126 college libraries there were only 586,912 volumes, which is less than Harvard has today. Most of the libraries were made up of theological books given by departing clergymen. Of these libraries many were open only a few hours a week, and the borrowers' privileges were extremely limited. A member of the faculty acted as "keeper" of the books, and I speak advisedly when I say "keeper."

At Williams College, as late as 1876, there was a statute in force to this effect: "In the month of June books shall be taken down and they and the shelves

be carefully dusted. It shall be the duty of the president and secretary to visit the library to see what state it is in and whether the librarian has performed his duty." The library of this period and up to 1876 was not a live part of the institution. The various debating and literary societies of the college had libraries of their own which were of a more popular kind, which contained the standard authors and were such as you would expect to find in the better homes of the time.

This was the exact situation when I first came to Alfred in 1881. The reading-room occupied the southwest room on the first floor of the old chapel—now the academy, and in an alcove opening from this was all of the University's library.

I will not go into the history and development of the library, as that has already been done.

Primarily this library is a university library for first aid to the student-body, but it would seem in a way to miss a great part of its usefulness if it did not further benefit the community.

Certain it is, that with its grant of money, though small, from the State, and the statement "that it stands ready to help local clubs and granges and give assistance out of town by lending its books," this library becomes a public library and its province is to serve society.

What is society but a broad world in which the great thing that matters is the fulness of mind that comes through the development and betterment of the individuals who make it up?

The value and contentment of the community can only be raised by raising the condition of the individual. That individuality is the most complete which contributes to the perfection of the whole, because it is only by this means that the individual is aware of having done what he could.

Isn't it, then, that the highest possible service to the public is service to the individual, affording him stimulus and opportunity for full and varied development, making the world richer, more as a whole, in that each of its members has full powers, functions and experiences of his own? If this be so, then there seems to be every good reason that the community for its own sake should have a great interest in trying to get for each the best opportunity

for finding out just what his distinct contribution may be.

The library is the great storehouse of literature, a collection of books, but it is something more than this. It has an identity, a self beyond the mere sum of its books. It is the place, where time and space are not considered. It is an institution of the people and for the people, educational in its work, which makes for progress, and by progress I mean the up-raising of the standards, both moral and intellectual, of the community.

The library is a big investment yielding great returns. You have the school system which has long been thought of as essential to the welfare of a democratic, self-governing community which looks for its success and permanence to the intelligence of its citizens.

We pride ourselves that we are practical and that this is a practical era. School education is not an end but looks beyond to the future of an enlightened citizenship.

The library is the place for the education of the masses—the peoples' college,—and no matter whether the boy quits school at the fifth grade, at the eighth grade, the academy, or the university, he has not finished his education. The only public institution in which he can further and better himself intellectually is the library.

Education, however, can not be gained by books alone; it can be gained without them, but if they are used properly there is no one agent that can do more for education. It is generally granted that the library is an educational institution. It is called an adjunct to the school, or is said to continue the work of the school. That they should work together goes without saying, but there should be no subordination of the library to the school. The library's duty is to store the books and make them useful and that of the school to make available the contents.

The students of your public school and University should use the library not so much for what is to be found in the books, but for the training in their use.

The building of a library in any community is clear, outspoken evidence of the one fact that its citizens forcibly announce that their school-days are not over, but will continue as long as they do.

Sudden changes in the social, economic and political are frequent, and some one says that "we are all democrats with a small 'd' and progressives with a small 'p'" but none of us is satisfied to be a "standpatter." Conservative by belief we must at the same time know all the viewpoints in order to answer them. Just here is where the library is ready to assist, being impartial, with no party allegiance, fitted with books and magazines and newspapers of every shade of belief, that the public may see all sides and form its own opinion. Whatever we may think, and whether we want the public to think as we do or not, it is certain that the air is filled with varied discussion: free trade, direct primaries, woman suffrage, housewives' leagues, high cost of living, garbage disposal, and like questions.

No doubt your library, like many another, is a depository for government documents, contemptuously looked upon because they *are* documents. However, you were never more in error, for stored away in them is a vast amount of expert knowledge upon almost every subject. Such material is useful not only to the student in the various schools and departments of the University, but to the farmer, the business man and the housewife. Many of the publications of the Department of Agriculture—the farmers' bulletins—are particularly helpful to the housekeeper who aspires to become efficient.

Situated as this library is, practically in the center of the village, it is the intellectual power-house, radiating knowledge, manifold in character, helpful to the professor, the student, the business man, the workingman, the housekeeper and the child at home. It will serve for all ages and for all time, it is a permanent instrument of education and a valuable investment, returning big interest in the opportunities it gives.

Presentation of the Keys of the Library.

EDWARD L. TILTON, *Architect*.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Some are born to honor; some attain honors, and some have honors thrust upon them. It is in the last named category that I stand since President Davis has affixed the wrong handle "A. M." to my name. It might be more appropriately P.M. from the

fact that I am speaking this afternoon. My wife suggested that A. M. stood for "And Mary," that being her name and she was desirous of sharing this pleasant occasion with me. Another title would answer this specific occasion, A. C., for "Architectus Carnegieus."

Shakespeare furnishes me with an appropriate caption for this address in Henry IV, Part II:

"When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model;
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection."

Aye, there's the rub, "the necessity of counting the cost." Great was the struggle in striving to compress a desired fifty thousand dollar building within a thirty thousand dollar shell, similar to the demand of the old lady who asked for a "very, very small Bible with very, very large type." And next came the furnishing and equipment and here Christ's admonition (Luke xiv, 28) is apt: "Which of you, desiring to build a tower, doth not first sit down and count the cost, whether he have wherewith to complete it."

In considering this vital point President Davis sat down hard and sat down often, but even after much considering and figuring we could not find enough to equip the building completely. It is not unfortunate for this occasion that the tables have been delayed, since the present company occupies the space more profitably; nor do you miss some of the other furniture which, alas! will not come at all, at least for some time, owing to lack of funds.

The preceding speaker, Mr. Clawson, in his reference to Alfred the Great stole some of my thunder, although I intended to refer to this Alfred not as the Great Alfred but as Alfred the Greater which in time will become Alfred the Greatest since it has qualities both positive and superlative.

Holmes has said: "What glorifies a town like a cathedral, what dignifies a province like a university, what illuminates a country like its scholarship, and what is the nest that hatches scholars but the library?"

This key is symbolical. Its size is in inverse ratio to its importance. There are locks and keys for the body, mind and spirit. In Washington's Mount Vernon hangs the large iron key of the Bastille which incarcerated so many human beings. The spiritual keys of St. Peter to the gates of

heaven are invisible to our mortal eyes. Between these extremes of body and spirit comes the key to unlock the treasures of the mind symbolized by this one I hold and which it is my honor and privilege to consign, President Davis, to your controlling hand wherewith to open the flood-gates of learning whose surging force will become a power for good through the land.

President Davis—

It is a great privilege to accept these keys at your hands in behalf of yourself and of the generous benefactor, Mr. Carnegie, who has given us this lasting memorial of his interest in humanity and, let us hope, in Alfred University. It is not without the acknowledgement of obligation to many people that we accept it. We appreciate this gift. We appreciate the site upon which the building is erected, the gift of Miss Susie M. Burdick and Mrs. Wm. C. Burdick. We appreciate the architect for his splendid work, who during these years has shown every courtesy and consideration in helping us to get the most out of our money. We are largely indebted to you, Mr. Tilton, for the additional gift of five thousand dollars. We also appreciate the man whose skilled eye and whose faithful and earnest and conscientious heart and hand have been on this building constantly for a year. Mr. S. O. Richardson, the contractor. We appreciate the gifts of over seven hundred men and women and boys and girls whose names have been printed and are in the little copper box in the corner-stone. During the four years in which we were raising the amount the total contributions amounted to almost one hundred thousand dollars not including Mr. Carnegie's gift. To these people here and elsewhere, we are indebted with grateful appreciation for their gifts and sacrifices.

We had hoped to have with us on this occasion the Hon. A. Moot, to give us the felicitations of the State Department of Education as represented by the Regents. Mr. Moot is unavoidably detained. However, we are fortunate in having with us today a representative of the Department of Education, the distinguished gentleman who delivered the master's oration this morning,—Prof. Arthur Davis Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Schools, New York State Education Department.

Mr. Dean—

I could not, Mr. President, make a

speech this afternoon if this building were located on the hill. I have been thinking it over. It would be absolutely impossible if this building were located up there. Not because it is not a beautiful spot, not because it is not a good location for a library, but because as I have been sitting here I have been looking out on the street and to me it is significant that this University started on a hill. It started on the hill. It has now got where it belongs, on the street. That is, its influence has come down just as far as it can come—come to the edge of the college campus, and it extends its hands across the street to the town. It stands with its hands extended, saying, "Come over and partake of it." Across the street we have industry touching the whole world, probably every state and nation, every country in the world. Up there the thought, the knowledge, the science of ages and of books. That group up there, which has been called learning, comes down in the street to meet that group there, which has been called business. The individual man can walk across the street today and come into the library. I think your business on the one side and the library on the other, coming together, embodies two groups, standing fortunately across a narrow street. May that street, speaking figuratively, be narrower and narrower.

Furthermore I doubt if I could make a speech if it were not for these boys whom I see on the stairway and those people who can not get in,—the spirit of dropping in, the very thing which you want in this library, which is not only for your formal work of the college and public but for this informal dropping in. Men passing by on the street should drop in for just a bit of this learning. I am sure that the State of New York, which I have the honor to represent, appreciates what the University at Alfred has done. I am glad about another thing. I know of a college town in America where the library is not used by the public because the college refuses to allow the public to use the library. I know of another college town where the town library is not used by the college students because they are not allowed to use it. Both points of view are extreme and narrow. The University has come down and it extends its hands across the street. The people over there, will they come over in-

dividually and use it? Why, surely they will. Will they come over with their money and help in the support of the thing? Because, in the last analysis, the test of the work of this institution, the test of its value out there, is whether the people out there see its value, and put their hands in their pockets. It is all very well to talk about bringing it to the people, but unless there is a response from the other side we have not really got there. I hope the State of New York will see its one hundred dollars duplicated by the people over there and not exactly duplicated but more than duplicated.

President Davis—

As we are indebted to our heavenly Father for all the blessings and privileges of life which we enjoy, it is fitting that on this occasion we give thanks to God for the continuation of divine blessing upon us. So I will ask Dean Main to lead us in a brief prayer.

Dean Main (prayer)—

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we believe in thee, we believe in thee as our Maker, as the architect of the universe, as the builder of human souls. We believe in thee as the supporter of the things which thou hast created. We believe in thee as the benefactor of thy children, as our Saviour. We believe in our fellow men, for men have been made after the divine image. We believe in thee as the high God of history and providence, and this afternoon under these circumstances so inspiring, we come to recognize thee as having been very good to us. We thank thee for the history, for the good providence that brings us to this hour. We thank thee for the men and women who in other years, and with large vision, began the work of Christian education here. We thank thee for those who followed them, and for the men and women whose gifts, whose hearts of love and whose hands of industry, whose ideals have made possible what our eyes now behold. We thank thee for all these things and we come in the gratitude of our hearts to acknowledge thy goodness. We come to seek thy continued favor, to pray for thy divine guidance. We come to ask that thy wise providence may be over us still and that guided by thy Holy Spirit we may here and now in this beautiful structure

stand before thee and dedicate ourselves once more to thy service and to the service of our fellow men. We thank thee for the people whose names have been spoken here today, for their devotion, for their sacrifices; and now we commend ourselves and the great interests of this University to thy care. We commend to thee the president of this institution and the librarian and all of those who as teachers and trustees and friends desire to have some part in realizing the high hopes that are ours today; and that all of us may serve thee better and our fellow men more wisely and efficiently than ever before.

May the love of God, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all forevermore. Amen.

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The opening of the new building in the fall will impose upon the University an additional expense for heating and janitor service. Part of this expense has been provided for in the annual budget, but \$500.00 additional will be needed before the library can be opened. It is hoped that the village and loyal alumni will come to our rescue and make up the deficiency. The moving of 25,000 volumes will necessarily involve considerable time and expense. The librarian has already made plans whereby every book added to the library hereafter will be marked by a special book plate which will at a glance make known the giver of the book or the particular fund from which it may be purchased. For some years the large majority of our best books have been purchased from the Charles Potter Professorship of History and Political Science Fund. Were it not for the books which this fund makes possible every year, the library service would be very much crippled.

It now looks as though Germany would have a large exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, notwithstanding the reports that efforts were being made to persuade that country to withhold her exhibits. A recent conference between our Secretary of State and the German Ambassador gives rise to the hope that Germany will coöperate heartily in the movement, and place a large and handsome building on the exposition grounds.