



1983

The University's Library: 1883-1982

J. F. S. Smeall
University of North Dakota

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.und.edu/departamental-histories>

Recommended Citation

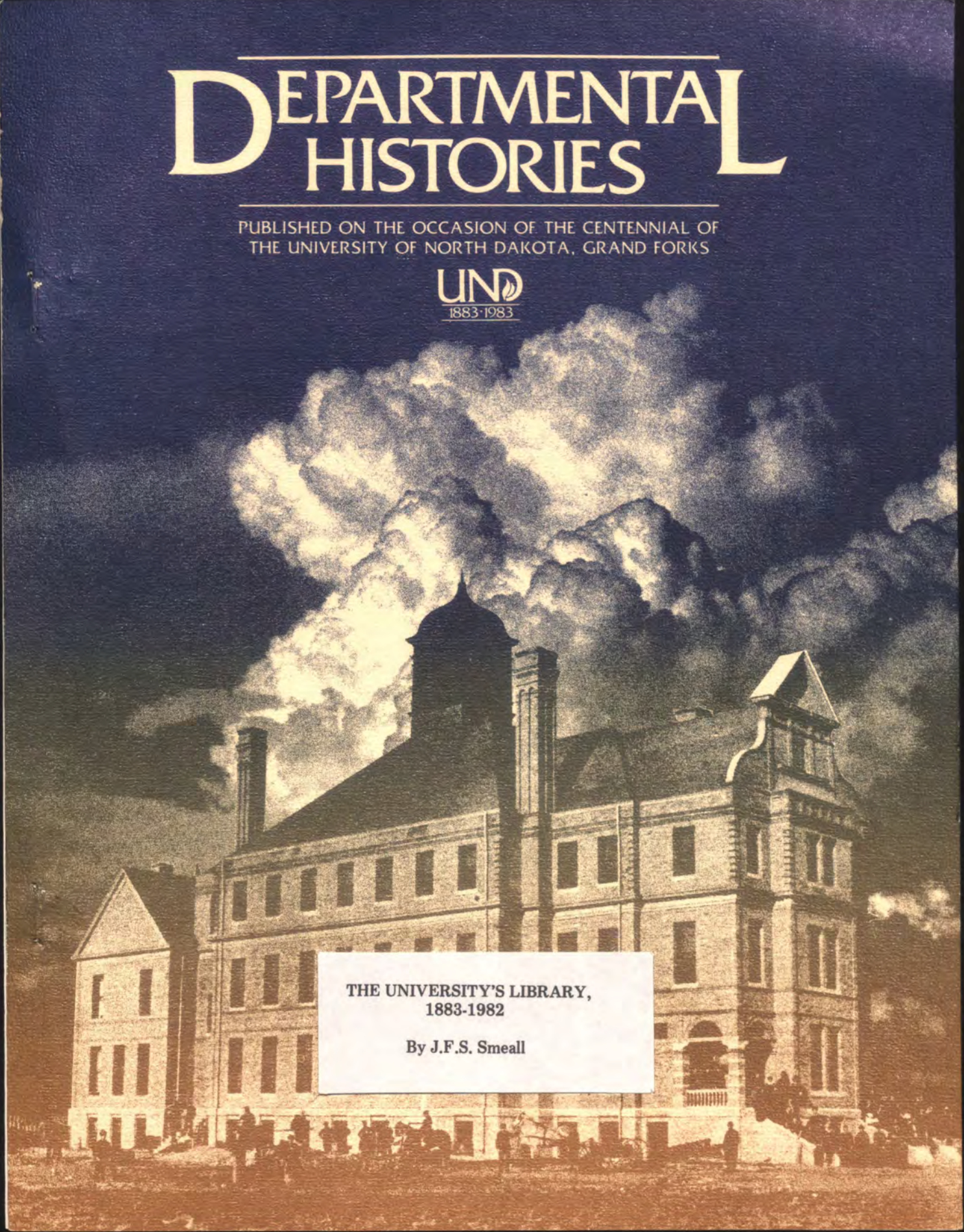
Smeall, J. F. S., "The University's Library: 1883-1982" (1983). *UND Departmental Histories*. 28.
<https://commons.und.edu/departamental-histories/28>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections at UND Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in UND Departmental Histories by an authorized administrator of UND Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact zeinebyousif@library.und.edu.

DEPARTMENTAL HISTORIES

PUBLISHED ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, GRAND FORKS

UND
1883-1983



THE UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY,
1883-1982

By J.F.S. Smeall

THE UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY, 1883-1982
by J. F. S. Smeall

The sanatf remedy of a mannes mynde

John Skelton's translation of a
translation of a translation of
a very ancient library motto.

University libraries have mysterious ways. One knows that they acquire, catalogue, store, retrieve and circulate texts. One is usually half-aware that they herd readers along their odd paths through library spaces. Nevertheless librarians tend to keep the mystery of their trade. Behind reference or circulation desks, or in hidden rooms or screened off cubbyholes, they work, grow plants, punch keys, push carts, ask identifications, impose fines, check files, consider schedules, post dust jackets, sort books--doing the daily domestic things of their mystery. On occasion a non-initiate may enter. He will sense the mystery of their ways. He will also sense their curiosity or irritation or uneasiness with the presence of an outsider, a historian, who almost by definition is a non-initiate.

There are earlier contributions to the history of the spaces and machinery of the Library.(1) Librarian George Franklin Strong (1905-1908) wrote: "Nautilus-like, it has grown cell after cell, ever housing itself in more spacious apartments." (2) And Professor E. F. Chandler of Engineering compiled and summarized data up to August 1942 on all the University's "buildings and other campus accessories," (3) including its raw library spaces. These men were curious about empty spaces and untouched machinery, the physical apparatus that gives a non-humanist continuity to an institution. From their work, and from other sources, a story of the Library's apparatus may be roughed out. It has proved more interesting than was expected.

After first-opening, 3 September 1884, one climbed around an interior stair-well to come out on the second floor of the University's only building at the west end of a long central hall running off to one's right. Left, to the West, was a double door to the Museum. Across the hall was the door of a classroom that had been halved by a partition. Its western half was the University's "library room." And a door in its western wall led to a study or office that had also been halved. Its eastern half was the library office or secret space (See Figure 1). And downstairs a small first-floor study-office enclosed "A Reading Room, supplied with a number of leading periodicals." Students maintained it, and in the Fall of 1886 elected Sophomore Miss Frances Allen its "curator." (4)

To the north of the second-floor hall the Library expanded. Around 1899-1900 (See Figure 2) it came into the eastern half of the halved classroom, which, until her death in 1898, had been used by Preceptress Hannah E. Davis, Instructor in English Literature and Drawing. Her funeral was held in the first-floor assembly hall of the indifferent building. (5) Next the western half of the halved study-office was absorbed. In 1902 the Library converted adjacent space to its west, which had housed the Museum, into a "satisfactory stack-room." In 1905 two rooms that had been dormitory spaces, at the northeastern corner of the central hall were filled with cases that shelved

government documents. And by 1908 all spaces north of the long and dim central hall had become library spaces.(6) Total library space: about 3700 square feet.

Palaeobiblic growth "cell after cell" within the University's first building ended, however, in 1909, when the Library left its spaces in Old Main. Some notes, therefore, on the Library's machinery therein, are in order here. All spaces of Old Main sank from real time into history when the building was demolished in 1963.

First, Old Main in its earliest days housed more than the University's official machinery. Students male and female with their Preceptress lived in. The janitor with his family and the President with his lived in. Meals were had in the basement, and sleep in dormitory spaces through the building. So for many, 'going to the library' meant going up or down stairs or along dim halls. Second electricity first came in 1899. Students earlier had Rochester lamps. Dark winter days these, perhaps, shadowed the walls of stairs or corridors to the 'reading room' or 'library room.'

Third, an early machinery of shelves and catalogue cases and drawers came from the Library Bureau: Publishers of Works on Library Economy; Makers of Library and Office Labor-saving Fittings and Supplies, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston. The American commitment to 'labor-saving,' egalitarian machine-retrievals and machine-dispersals of cultural things is apparent. The "Fittings" were often patented (See Figure 3), and the "Works" copyrighted. From that Bureau, Librarian Elizabeth M. Bratt (1899-1900) had a copyrighted, ruled, blank-book designed by Melvil Dewey of Dewey-decimal fame in which she began (2 January 1900) the earliest register that survives of accessions to the Library (See Figure 4), although already, by November 1891 The Student had reported:

A complete system of card cataloguing was perfected during the summer vacation. . . . The cards and cases are from the Library Bureau, Boston. The authorities followed in cataloguing are those of Linderfelt, Cutter and others. . . . It is expected that a printed catalogue [will] be issued soon.

That was in the time of Willis M. West, Professor of History and Librarian (1891-1892). By 1902-1903, in the time of Librarian Marian E. Twiss (1902-1905) (See Figure 5), the catalogue was "typewritten on cards" and texts were shelved "on the Dewey system with Cutter notation."(7)

What was shelved, the Library's collections, will be discussed in a moment; one final note, however, on the early spaces. The University began in Dakota Territory. At first when its Board of Regents or President or Librarian wished to lobby for machinery or texts or spaces, they contended with travel to and from Yankton, the Territorial capitol, three hundred and seventy-five miles south and out of the way by river-boat or rail.

During the summer of 1908 the Library left its spaces in Old Main. Wagons from the Teamster's barn on the Coulee moved it to spaces in a separate Library Building, newly built on land newly acquired just east of Budge Hall. It was a handsome Carnegie library building of one type, touched by the architectural currents of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright's Chicago. See Figure 7. Its elegant stack ranges radiated into a large windowed bow in its

south wall from a central circulation desk just within the main entrance. See Figure 6. Reading, class and staff-reserved spaces were arranged on its western, northern and eastern walls. For five generations, at four years to a student generation, the Library was to continue in these spaces. Total library space: 10,500 square feet approximately.

By the late twenties more students using the Library's space to explore possibilities of love and learning (amo ut intelligam), and the Library's omnivorous archival appetite had over-run the building's facilities. After some discussion the University interchanged its mind-food and belly-food spaces. Dining and cafeteria machinery, kitchen, bakery and storerooms, were moved to the Carnegie building, and

The Library . . . was transferred in August 1928 . . . to what had been the Commons building [now in 1982 Montgomery Hall. . . .] A special Snead steel book stack . . . with a book capacity of about 75,000 volumes was installed . . . and seating accommodations for 190 persons were provided.(8)

See Figures 8 and 9. In Montgomery for thirty-three years students were to watch faculty and faculty students as they moved about in the Library's spaces, and especially in its second-floor spaces, where reference, reserve and circulation machineries were located, and where the librarians had their office. Total library space: about 18,000 square feet.

A noteworthy, long-term development in machineries began in the Library's Montgomery spaces. It was part of an aboriginal American constitutional decision to distrust restrictive, elitist centers of culture and to trust rather that centrifugal, dispersing machineries might give everyone everywhere an education in their culture. On 11 May 1948 Librarian Della Mathys inventoried her office in Montgomery and reported there: "1 microfilm reader . . . \$42.00." And that school year Cataloguer Selma Robbins accessioned as No. 110120 a dissertation microfilmed by the University of Chicago Library's Department of Photographic Reproduction.(9)

Given this development a skeletal excursus on photographic microforms (mechanizing ancient scroll or codex) seems in order. For the Library is not an institution to itself, but is a part of the University, and such an excursus may throw some light on the Library's relations with other parts of the University, with other Universities, and with other institutions of the learned world.

As one University service to the people of the State John Wehlhoff Todd of the Department of Education and Psychology opened in 1914 "a clinic to provide testing services for the public schools."(10) In 1921 Joseph Kennedy "recommended that Psychology be . . . a separate department from Education, but . . . connected with the School of Education," and, Todd having left, Francis Marion Garver came to the Department of Education to establish a "Bureau of Educational Measurements."(11) At that time too a University Committee on Graduate Instruction began organizing graduate students into departmental seminars, one result being that in 1924 the students formed a Graduate Club.(12) Bureau and Club were to remain on hold, as far as the Library was concerned till later times, but conditions were thus set for a significant later development in the customary that governed uses of the Library.

Elsewhere, in Rochester, New York, the Eastman Kodak people in 1928 introduced George McCarthy's patented microfilming system (thus mechanizing the scroll).(13) In 1935 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Eugene Power began microfilming items listed in Pollard & Redgrave's Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland . . . Ireland . . . and Abroad, 1475-1640.(14) Next he established University Microfilms, Inc., and it began in 1938 to issue Dissertation Abstracts, of which the Graduate Students Club undoubtedly soon became aware.(15) Next, in 1950 in New York the Readex Microprint Corporation introduced opaque microcards, which page for page could be made by offset more cheaply than films or fiches.(16) By 1971 the Library was able to buy in an ultrafiche form 6,700,000 pages of hardly accessible materials related to American culture, or about ten pages to every inhabitant of the State. The pages are housed in one filing cabinet.

The Library had accessioned its first scroll of microfilm, and inventoried its first microfilm reader, in 1947-1948. Taking inventory 1950-1951, Librarian Mathys reported as belonging to the Graduate Students' Club, but located on the Library's North Balcony, "1 microfilm reader . . . \$45.00."(17) Ten years later, in the last inventory of library machines in Montgomery spaces, Librarian Donald J. Pierce (1959-1969) reported: "2 7-drawer microfilm files, wood; 2 microfilm cabinets, metal; 2 Recordak microfilm readers; 1 microcard reader [unspecified]; 1 Spencer microfilm reader (transferred to Professor Smeall); 1 3-M microfilm reader-printer"; and by then the Library had accessioned 1,826 microfilm rolls and 4,756 microcards.(18)

American distrust of restricted, hence elitist, access to cultural materials, and trust rather in machines to give more equal dispersal of these, brought significant change in reading ways to the Library, change as significant, perhaps, as that in ancient Christian times when codex supplanted scroll.

One example from this very complex, on-going disestablishing of the 'cultivated classes': In December 1963 Public Law 88-210 authorized Federal grants to States so that "persons of all ages in all communities" might have "ready access to vocational training."(19) By this law in 1965-1966 one of forty-four Research Coordinating Units for Vocational Education came to the University, sharing spaces there with the Bureau of Educational Research and Services that had been founded in 1921. This Unit gave access by microfiche and computerized indexing to a system of decentralized Educational Resource Information Centers (ERIC), a nationwide disseminating service. By 1969-1970 such a center had developed at the University, and in 1970-1971 it came into Library spaces, where it merged with microform machinery already there, and in time with Periodicals machinery as well.(20) Remember the Reading Room of 1885-1886 with its "number of leading periodicals" cared for by a student curator.

Today Assistant Librarian Sherman Hayes estimates that the Library holdings (1 July 1981) include 424,396 volumes in codex form, as against 619,557 pieces in microform. Consider too that during 1980-1981 Library machines made some 490,000 photocopy-pages from Library materials.(21) Change in reading ways is evident.

But the Summer of 1961 saw the Library again expand. Chester Fritz, a former student (1908-1910) had provided a new building. His acumen and generosity had been focussed, it seems, by three people. Librarian Della Mathys had reiterated yearly the need for more Library space. President George Starcher

had brought that need to the alumni and alumnae, and among these to the ready mind of Kathrine Belanger Macdonald Tiffany, Chester Fritz's aunt and foster parent. In the Library's earliest spaces she and her husband-to-be had studied (even as electricity was being installed) toward A.B. degrees, his in 1900 and hers in 1902, and both had graduated M.A. in 1908. The two had managed his election in 1916 as State Superintendant of Public Instruction on a Non-Partisan League ticket, and before and after his death in 1923 she had had a long and complex career in American education.(22) That pleasant Summer of 1961, as a consequence, saw books boxed in cartons from local beer distributors and chuted from Montgomery windows or carted through Montgomery doors on to waiting trucks, to be carried to the Library's present spaces. Total Library space: about 65,000 square feet.

Expansion continued within and around the new building. In 1971 a Federal grant for graduate studies and a further gift from Mr. Fritz expanded the building's fourth floor to give space for the study carrels of a Kathrine Tiffany Graduate Study Center. And on 1 July 1980, \$4,500,000 came from the State of North Dakota for a large addition on the west end of the building. This addition has now (4 February 1982) been occupied, although all the planned rearrangements have not yet been completed. Total library space: about 153,000 square feet, as against the 3,700 square feet of its earliest spaces.

The Library seems to have been aware of obligations to the citizens of the State before it had worked out the machineries and customs that its obligations might entail. At first its services were offered a bit tentatively. The earlier catalogues stated: "Although designated primarily for the use of officers and students of the University, the Library is open for reference to the general public."(23) During the presidency of Frank Lerond McVey (1909-1917), however, there was a noticeable emphasis on extending the University's services to the dispersed citizens of the State. In 1913, for example, he reported:

Attention is called to what has been done by the University library during the past year. . . . From September 1911 to December 1912, 339 requests were received from individuals . . . in the state for books, periodicals and material on subjects in which they were interested. These requests came from 103 towns. . . . Classification of those who have called upon the University for assistance of this kind . . . shows 29 bankers, 26 business men, 4 editors, 14 lawyers, 21 librarians, 5 ministers, 105 school superintendents, 22 school principals, 88 teachers, [and] 25 unclassified individuals.(24)

Citizens of the State were using their thirty-year old University. But at the University it was not yet clear just who was to respond to requests for library assistance. In June 1914 Librarian Charles Wesley Summer (1911-1917) urged "that provision be made . . . for . . . an additional member of the library staff, whose main duty will be to care for the extension work of the library."(25) Yet that same month J. J. Pettijohn, Director of the University's Extension Division, urged that "the administering of the library loan work, and of the museum and state historical cooperation between the University and the high schools . . . be placed under the direction of one person in the Extension Division."(26)

It was not, however, until after the Library's move in 1961 to the new Chester Fritz building, that more adequate machinery and customs were worked out for

extramural services to citizens of the State. In 1964-1965, in an effort to increase the use by small communities of their local libraries, and after discussions within the State Library Association and the University Library Committee, Librarian Donald J. Pierce decided to stop direct-mail loans from the Library to individuals. All loans were now to be interlibrary.(27) A cooperative catalogue of library resources statewide materialized by 1968, and in 1970 the North Dakota Network for Knowledge came into operation.(28) It is a network of teletype machines tying together some twenty of the State's active libraries. In 1971-1972, as a consequence, the Library handled 3,841 inter-library loan transactions, as against 486 such transactions in 1960-1961. In 1975, under Librarian Edward S. Warner, the Library became a member of Minitex, with access to a regional data-base of locating and cataloguing information; and through Minitex in 1975 gained access to OCCL which is a similar decentralized data-base nationwide. This meant that a citizen of the State now had reasonably quick access to over seven million items of library materials.(29) In 1980-1981 the Library serviced 19,867 loan transactions.

The Library's earliest spaces seem to have housed what was essentially a reference collection closely tied to the daily classroom work of students and faculty, a current-service collection of "leading encyclopedias, dictionaries . . . atlases . . . standard works," and a selection of current periodicals. An earlier historian speculated that the "original ancestor" of the Library's collections was "a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."(30) See Figure 10 for an advertisement from the University's first student newspaper.

Yet within the institutional dialectic there were hints of a very complex archival antithesis to the current-service thesis. Upon resigning the presidency of the University in 1885, William D. Blackburn left the Library three hundred volumes "mostly in French history and literature,"(31) these to a University that as yet had enrolled no students beyond a high-school level. In 1887-1888 the catalogue stated that the Library had become a repository for the official publications of the United States Government." In 1904-1905 two contributors almost doubled the Library's collections. Some eight thousand volumes, six thousand to the Law School's collection and two thousand to the general collection, came from the private library of John M. Cochrane. And some three thousand volumes to be the core of a Scandinavian archive were bought for the Library with monies gathered from fellow immigrants by Norwegian-born John Tingelstad, Professor (1903-1911) of Scandinavian and German Languages in the University.(32)

In Figure 14 I have set out a very rough plot of the Library's holdings over the years. The plot is restricted to counts of bound volumes in codex form and to the years 1885-1980. Occasionally the counts derive from hard inventories by the Library's staff; more often they are extrapolations from such inventories; and some of the earlier counts may merely be informed but wishful guesses. Small deletions by theft or wear have been constant; but no-longer-of-current-use deletions have been infrequent and for the most part insignificant.

The growth thus plotted has been archival in nature. Over the years the purchase of books for the Library has reflected first the Library staff's awareness of the world book market and its insistent offerings, and secondly student and faculty worries that some significant comment in their special fields of interest might escape them and thus forestall important discoveries, inventions,

improvements, and promotions. Nevertheless the retention of books on a Library's shelves long after their immediacy has evaporated is an archival activity.

Volumes from the early Blackburn, Cochrane and Tingelstad contributions, for example, and interestingly some early encyclopedias, atlases and dictionaries as well (once but no longer of immediate use), are still shelved in the Library's present (1982) spaces. It is clear that long-term, individual purposes have been in play. An archival antithesis is apparent stating that the University is indeed involved through its Library in long-term, multi-generational cultural rhythms not even visible to the short-term eyeball.

In 1902-1903 Orin G. Libby came to the University from a Wisconsin dissertation on early American voting rhythms that had depended essentially on archival resources. During his long association with the University's history department and with the State Historical Society he and his students developed a narrower more technical reference for the term archival. Systematic archival collecting, especially of North Dakota materials, seems to have begun within his department.

This activity increased as the University approached its seventy-fifth anniversary (1958), and as Professor Louis G. Geiger began research for his history of the University and Professor Elwyn Robinson his for his history of the State. Storage space was soon needed and in the mid-Fifties Librarian Jon R. Ashton found space in Montgomery Hall for what had come to be known as the Orin G. Libby Historical Manuscript Collection, and he asked Glen Brudvig of the Library staff to care for it.

When the new Chester Fritz Library building was being planned in 1958-1959, Mrs. Kathrine Tiffany saw the need for archival space and asked that the plan include a North Dakota Room to house the Libby collection, the University's own records, and such other materials as might seem to have long-term, institutional significance. In 1966-1967 Dan Rylance was appointed Library Fellow and asked to develop further the archival machinery of the Library. The next year he became University Archivist, and in 1973 University President Thomas J. Clifford implemented an expanded archival program. Several guides to materials in the North Dakota Room as well as to other archival collections of the State were published. A Family History and Genealogy machinery was set in motion. And in 1981-1982 (even in the present time) these technical and professional activities expanded into larger spaces in the new \$4,500,000 addition to the Chester Fritz building, becoming the Library's Department of Special Collections.

Here this rough-and-ready, non-humanist account of the University's Library during its first century might close but for appendices, apologies and a closing word. The author realizes that some Library activities have been given little attention. This is especially true of acquisitions activities. An economic history of the Library, and of its place in our American culture are thus neglected, although adequate data from inventories and other accounting records do exist, and from interesting periods historically (1909-1925).(33)

I have appended, first, Assistant Librarian Sherman Hayes' compilation for internal use, "Facts and Figures 1980/1981," for it gives an excellent sense of the Library's present state. Second, I have appended a chronological list of

the Librarians (Appendix II), with apologies for not offering a complete list of past Library personnel. E. F. Chandler started such a roster for all University personnel, but found it very difficult to work out with assured accuracy and completeness.(34) Third, I add as an aid to future historians a listing (Appendix III) of the current Library staff. These latter two appendices are my concession to humanist history.

Finally, humans who enter a library's spaces do so with a wish that they be warm, clean, quiet, well-lighted and efficient, so mention needs to be made of the quiet people from Plant Services who maintain the Library's spaces and machineries, and especially of The Worshipful First Janitor Joseph A. Guyot, who fired the furnace, filled the lamps of learning with oil, and swept away the debris around the library tables in the Library's earliest spaces.

NOTES

(1) Cf. G. F. Strong, "The Library," Ye Little Book of ye ADT Literary Society, University of North Dakota (Grand Forks, ND: By the Society, June 1906). pp. 6-8. Vernon P. Squires, "[The University of North Dakota, 1883-1901]," The North Dakota Quarterly (Grand Forks, ND: The University, July, November 1927; January, May, July, November 1928; January 1929), 17 (1), 321-325; 18 (1), [3]-15; 18 (2), [105]-118; 18 (3), [201]-230; 18 (4), [313]-344; 19 (1), [3]-33. E. F. Chandler, [A] History of the Buildings and of the Other Campus Accessories from the First Erection of Each up to 1942," Typescript--August 1942, pp. 16 and 22. Ibid., "1882 to 1942. University of North Dakota--Summaries of History . . . November 1943," Typescript. Page 5 of the Library Summary. Ibid., "University of North Dakota Sixty Year History, 1884-1944, Complete Roster, Third (final) Revision, June 1944," Carbon of a Typescript. Louis G. Geiger, University of the Northern Plains, A History of the University of North Dakota, 1883-1958 (Grand Forks, ND: The University of North Dakota Press, 1958). I wish, moreover, to thank for help the present members of the library staff, and especially Pat Berntsen, Jan Bolstad, Betty Gard, Shelby Harken, Sherman Hayes, Audrey Kasmierczak, Colleen Oihus, Dan Rylance and Ed Warner. I should say too that the present history is of the main library only.

(2) Strong, p. 6.

(3) Chandler, passim; dates of service for librarians do not always coincide with school years.

(4) Educational News (Grand Forks, ND: A. R. Griffith, December 1886), p. 1, col. e.

(5) Geiger, p. 100.

(6) The Weekly Student (Grand Forks, ND: The University, 14 April 1906), p. 1, col. c: "The whole north side of the second floor of the Main Building . . . is now occupied by the Library."

(7) The University of North Dakota Catalogue for 1902-1903 (Grand Forks, ND: Grand Forks Herald, 1903), pp. 22-24.

(8) Twenty-first Biennial Report of the University of North Dakota to the Board of Administration for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1930. Typescript, p. 257: "From Librarian William H. Carlson to President Thomas F. Kane."

(9) University of North Dakota Inventory July 1, 1948. Typescript, p. 215, under Miscellaneous. David B. Clark, Spinal Transection. Microfilm (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Library, 1947).

(10) Geiger, p. 205.

(11) Seventeenth Biennial Report of the University of North Dakota to the Board of Administration for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1922. Typescript (Carbon copy), p. 117: Joseph F. Kennedy, Professor of Education and Philosophy to President Thomas F. Kane.

- (12)Catalogue, 1921-1922, p. 291; Catalogue, 1923-1924, p. 320.
- (13)Michael R. Gabriel and Dorothy P. Ladd, The Microfilm Revolution in Libraries (Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1980), p. 4.
- (14)Ibid., p. 5.
- (15)Ibid.
- (16)Ibid., pp. 5-6.
- (17)University of North Dakota Inventory, July 1, 1951. Typescript, p. 209.
- (18)University of North Dakota Inventory, July 1, 1961. Typescript, pp. 377-378, 381, 383.
- (19)United States Statutes at Large, First Session, 88th Congress of the United States of America (1963), (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1964, p. 403.
- (20)North Dakota Research Coordinating Unit for Vocational Education (Grand Forks, ND: University of North Dakota Press, [c. 1968-1969]), pp. [1-8]. A brochure.
- (21)See Appendix I: "Facts and Figures 1980/1981, Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota. Compiled by Sherman Hayes. Photocopy of Typescript, pp. 5 and 7.
- (22)Personal communication from Archivist Dan Rylance, who is preparing a biography of Chester Fritz.
- (23)Catalogue, 1885-1886, p. 32.
- (24)Condensed Report of the University of North Dakota to the Governor and Legislature of the State. Bound with Annual Reports of the President of the University of North Dakota to the Board of Trustees to 1914-1915, (Grand Forks, ND: The University, January 1913), p. 16 of the report.
- (25)Report of the Librarian for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914 [to] President Frank L. McVey, [signed] C. W. Summers," Typescript bound with other items in the same Annual Reports as in Note 24. Page 4 of the report.
- (26)"Report of the Extension Division for the Period, August 1, 1913 to June 1, 1914." Typescript [signed] J. J. Pettijohn, Director. Bound with other items in the same Annual Reports as in Note 24.
- (27)"Annual Report of the Librarian, 1964-1965, [to] President George L. Starcher, [signed] Donald J. Pierce," Annual Reports of Departments, 1964-1965. Typescript. Pages 2-3 of the report.
- (28)Personal communication from Marilyn Guttromson, Research Librarian, North Dakota Legislative Council, Bismarck, North Dakota.
- (29)"Database Statistics," General System Information (St. Paul, MN: Minitex Office, Wilson Library, University of Minnesota, October 1981), p. 7.

(30)Strong, p. 6.

(31)Strong, p. 8.

(32)Ibid.

(33)Both Fritz Machlup, The Production and Distribution of Knowledge in the United States (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1962), and the follow-up, Fritz Machlup, Kenneth Leeson and Associates, Information Through the Printed Word (New York, NY: Praeger Publishers, 1978) ignore the distinctive political structure of These United States, and the aims and difficulties attendant upon a decentralization, and equalizing of cultural opportunity. Data in certain University manuscript accounts of book purchases in the Department of Special Collections of the Library offer data relevant to these aims and difficulties.

APPENDIX I

FACTS AND FIGURES

1980/1981

Chester Fritz Library
University of North Dakota

Compiled by
Sherman Hayes

For your interest and information, I have compiled a brief update list of statistics and facts about Chester Fritz Library and its branches. I hope this will serve three purposes: to (1) expand your knowledge about the magnitude of our service and its many facets, (2) provide an opportunity to recognize that every department in the Library, in addition to your own, generates large amounts of effort and results, and to (3) standardize many of the statistics so that we all report them consistently on the many reports and surveys which come to the Library. Many additional items could have been added but for the sake of brevity, I have selected these few.

If there are additional facts and figures you think would be of interest to the rest of the staff, please let me know so I can start collecting for a later up-dated edition.

1. STAFF 1981-1982

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----|
| full-time | library budget | 35 |
| full-time | plant service budget | 3 |
| part-time | volunteer | 1 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| fall work-study students 1981 | 48 |
| fall budget students 1981 | 40 |
| summer work-study students 1981 | 25 |
| summer budget students 1981 | 27 |

FTE full-time equivalent (excluding custodians) 58 FTE

2. BUDGET 1981-1982

Materials

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Book budget | \$328,640 |
| Periodical budget | 229,621 |
| Binding | 11,847 |

Book budget (Departmental request funds)
(divided by formula among 47 departments) \$194,454

| | |
|--|--------|
| General Fund (divided into several categories by the Library) | 97,227 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| OCLC charges fund | 36,959 |
|-------------------|--------|

Salaries

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Full-time | \$541,721 |
| Budget students | 44,328 |
| Work Study | 79,423 |
| Total Salaries Budget (excludes custodial) | 665,472 |

NOTE: We receive the following services without charge to our budget:

- fringe benefits
- custodial services
- physical plant
- utilities
- telephones (we pay only long distance charges)
- services from Twamley:
 - personnel
 - accounting
 - purchasing
 - mailroom
 - word processing center
 - student financial aids
- computer center
 - acquisitions
 - ERIC searches
 - periodical printout

If one were to determine the true total cost to run the Library, these many charges would need to be added to our basic budget.

3. MATERIALS COST

Book and periodical prices have been increasing dramatically the past few years. From the Library Journal and Publishers Weekly comes the following facts about increases in average price compared to previous year.

| | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Year</u> | | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Year</u> |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| BOOKS | 15% | 1975 | PERIODICALS | 13% | 1975 |
| | .8% | 1976 | | 13% | 1976 |
| | 10% | 1977 | | 9% | 1977 |
| | 5% | 1978 | | 12% | 1978 |
| | 16% | 1980 | | 14% | 1979 |

Book Price Averages (American)

| | Average per vol. price all hard- cover books | Average per vol. price of hardcover books. (Eliminating all volumes priced above \$81.00) | Average per vol. price of trade paperbacks |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1977 | 19.22 | 17.32 | 5.93 |
| 1978 | 19.30 | 18.01 | 6.31 |
| 1979 | 23.96 | 19.63 | 7.21 |
| 1980 | 24.64 | 22.48 | 8.60 |

American Book Title Output (hardcover and paperbacks)

| | New Books | New editions | Total |
|------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 1977 | | | 42,780 |
| 1978 | 31,802 | 9,414 | 41,216 |
| 1979 | 36,112 | 9,070 | 45,182 |
| 1980 | 34,030 | 8,347 | 42,377 |

Paperback Titles (new titles and editions other than mass market)

| | |
|------|--------|
| 1977 | 10,756 |
| 1978 | 9,930 |
| 1979 | 10,957 |
| 1980 | 10,819 |

4. SERIAL COLLECTIONS

(a) Chester Fritz Library subscribes to 3,041 journals; 2,267 paid titles, 774 exchange, gift, government documents. An estimated 250 journals are received in microform in lieu of binding, which represents 8% of our current subscriptions.

We receive 59 current newspapers.

(b) The extension indexes and abstracting services subscribed to for the Chester Fritz Library and its branches cost about \$55,000 per year for 200 titles.

(c) We now handle all standing orders through the Acquisitions Unit. These standing orders (SO) are charged to the book budget and we estimate that we will have 1,000 titles in this category this year.

(d) The computer printout list of serial titles for the three library units on campus (Law, Medicine, CFL and branches) has entries for 6,354 current active serial titles and 5,247 inactive titles. This list, although not 100% comprehensive for law and medicine, is representative of the great number of serial titles available on campus.

5. ADDITION TO COLLECTIONS

The Cataloguing processing for the last four years are as follows:

| | <u>1977/78</u> | <u>1978/79</u> | <u>1979/80</u> | <u>1980/81</u> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Adds | 16,466 v. | 21,187 v. | 16,274 v. | 18,592 v. |
| Adds | 10,860 t. | 15,343 t. | 10,605 t. | 13,836 t. |
| Withdrawals | 1,904 v. | 1,276 v. | 1,167 v. | 17,207 v. |

v. = volumes

t. = titles

Microform pieces added in 80/81 totaled 45,597, the majority of which were ERIC microfiche and federal documents.

20 audio-tapes and 91 records were added.

Special Collections added 500 linear ft. of manuscripts.

State and Federal documents increased by 26,493 paper items.

*NOTE: The 17,207 volumes in 1980/81 were withdrawn from the dewey collection. This completes the withdrawal project reducing dewey volumes by about 20%.

6. HOLDINGS

The estimated holdings as of July 1, 1981, based on 1979/80 figures plus last year additions were reported at:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| volumes* (books and periodicals) | 424,396 |
| microform pieces | 619,557 |
| government documents | 426,209 |
| AV items | 6,432 |
| maps and air photos | 141,335 |
| linear feet of manuscripts | 4,739 |

*NOTE: bound volumes of periodicals are estimated at 100,554 of this total figure.

7. COLLECTIONS

Additional data

The paperback collection is maintained at 1,000 current titles. Circulation was 1,030 volumes in 1980/81.

The manuscript collections of the Special Collections Department now include 638 separate collections. In 1975 there were 279 collections.

8. CIRCULATION/OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITY

| A. Circulation (items) | <u>1977/78</u> | <u>1978/79</u> | <u>1979/80</u> | <u>1980/81</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Books | 64,994 | 63,154 | 67,791 | 71,094 |
| Periodicals | 3,448 | 3,131 | 3,343 | 5,187 |
| Documents | 1,682 | 1,590 | 1,272 | 1,442 |
| Microforms | 29,296 | 33,039 | 32,041 | 30,911 |
| Audio-visual | 718 | 773 | 843 | 934 |
| Reserve | 11,720 | 14,832 | 16,895 | 15,337 |
| TOTAL | 111,898 | 116,519 | 122,185 | 124,905 |

B. CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Circulation found that 10% of books, checked out at Chester Fritz Library were checked out with a faculty ID and 90% with a student ID.

Three years of consecutive inventory of the book collection indicates that we lose 600-700 titles per year.

The Circulation Department called in, at the request of specific users, 2,673 needed items this past year that were checked out. This compares to 2,394 items called back in 1978/79 and 2,368 in 1979/80.

Two years ago, circulation counted books reshelfed off red shelves, that is, taken off shelf, but not checked out of the building. Circulation reshelfed 23,426 books in this category in 1979/80 and 27,617 in 1980/81.

C. COMPUTER SEARCHES

The ERIC Center provided, with the assistance of the UND Computer Center, 1,523 computer searches of the ERIC database in 1980/81. This compares with 1,229 in 78/79, 1,186 in 79/80.

The computer search service from bibliography to non-ERIC databases is growing rapidly. In 1977/78 they provided 24 searches of various databases. In 1978/79 35 searches, 1979/80 101 and in 1980/81 106 searches.

D. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The North Dakota Room had 4,972 requests for services, tours or materials in 1980/81.

At the present time, the recently started Norwegian Bygdeboker Collection contains approximately 425 volumes representing 234 cities, towns and villages in Norway.

E. REFERENCE

We estimate that Chester Fritz Library receives/answers 42,000 reference and directional questions per year.

F. MISCELLANEOUS

We estimate that Chester Fritz Library receives 30,000 phone calls per year.

12. INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Transactions defined as a request sent to another library for materials totaled 13,892 in 1980/81.

ILL received 5,975 requests from other libraries for items in our library in 1980/81.

1,101 individuals used the service in 1980/81 compared to 1,341 in 1978/79 and 1,187 in 1977/78.

Comparison of growth of this service.

| | <u>1977/78</u> | <u>1978/79</u> | <u>1979/80</u> | <u>1980/81</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Transactions requested by UND | 9,234 | 10,152 | 13,004 | 13,892 |
| Transactions requested of UND | 4,172 | 4,909 | 5,183 | 5,975 |

Comparison of the changing locations of transactions.

| Sent to: | <u>1977/78</u> | <u>1978/79</u> | <u>1979/80</u> | <u>1980/81</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ND Network (North Dakota) | 31% | 38% | 36% | 36% |
| MINITEX | 53 | 39 | 41 | 42 |
| OCLC | 0 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| TWX-ALA Direct Forms | 16 | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| | — | — | — | — |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

| Received Requests from: | <u>1977/78</u> | <u>1978/79</u> | <u>1979/80</u> | <u>1980/81</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| North Dakota | 83% | 68% | 64% | 64% |
| MINITEX | 14 | 10 | 17 | 18 |
| OCLC (National) | -- | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| TWX-ALA (National) | 3 | 19 | 13 | 12 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

13. BUILDING FACTS

The Chester Fritz Library building opened in Fall, 1961. It was financed by a \$1 million dollar gift from Chester Fritz and \$200,000 from North Dakota Legislature for equipment. In 1971, a combination gift from Chester Fritz (\$30,000) and federal grant (\$50,000) was used to expand the 4th floor.

Gross square footage of Chester Fritz Library is 73,200.

Shelving available is 63,987 linear feet.

Seating, 680.

Assignable square footage (excludes mechanical, stairs, restrooms) 57,575.

14. BUILDING ADDITION FACTS

1979/80 was spent in preliminary planning for an addition to the Chester Fritz Library. The architectural firm used was Engineers-Architects PC of Grand Forks. On July 1, 1980, 4.5 million dollars became available from the State of North Dakota to expand the Library. This amount will build and furnish 80,000 square feet of space, effectively doubling the size of the Library. Categories the funds will be used for include: general construction, electrical, mechanical, air handling, landscaping, shelving, seating, other furnishings, architects fees, and consultants fees.

BUILDING UPDATE

A. TIME LINE--as of November 20, 1981

October 19, 1981--North entrance closed to start lowering of steps, closed until April, South entrance opened.

November--Most of new shelving will be delivered into Chester Fritz Library. Start of installation, late November.

Mid December--Completion of new addition.

December 21 - January 14, 1982--Move.

January 14, 1982--Opening in new part and partially in old.

January 14 - April 15, 1982--Remodeling in old part.

The remodeling will be mainly disruptive to second floor although all floors get their share of remodeling.

B. GAINS--Second Semester, 1981-82

Some seating gain from 600 to 750 but final seating gain from 600 to 1300 in April, 1982.

Faculty studies second semester from 12 to 28; after remodeling, 32.

Carpet on 1st, 2nd, 3rd floors.

Special Collections in larger space.

Public typing increases from 4 to 8 typewriters.

Free public phone (local calls only).

Increased Reserve book space.

Increased number of microform readers.

Government Documents on more accessible shelves.

Normal access to all into building.

Expansion space for book collection.

C. IRRITANTS DURING JANUARY 15 - APRIL 15 DATE

1. Still only one entrance (South).
2. Large reserve reading room will be closed.
3. Fewer smoking areas.
4. Some access to materials will need to be through construction areas.
5. Noisier because of remodeling.
6. Montgomery books still in storage.
7. Sign system still not final/some locations will be temporary.

D. AFTER REMODELING CHANGES--April 25 on

1. Addition of a computer terminal center from Computer Center.
2. Large meeting room made available.
3. Reopening of large reserve room.
4. Small group study rooms go from one to ten.
5. Montgomery books brought from storage this summer, all books to final locations this summer.
6. Completed openings and final placement of furniture.
7. Completed building landscaped by Fall of 1982.
8. Seating capacity up to final 1,300.

15. UND GENERAL INFORMATION

As of fall 1981 in full or part-time positions (faculty, staff, student workers) there are now 4,337 employees at UND.

Enrollment at UND, fall of each year.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 1977-78 | 9,363 |
| 1978-79 | 9,505 |
| 1979-80 | 9,708 |
| 1980-81 | 10,217 |
| 1981-82 | 10,750 |

APPENDIX II

University Librarians, 1883-1982

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1884-1888 | ? |
| 1888-1891 | Webster Merrifield |
| 1891-1892 | Willis M. West |
| 1892-1899 | Horace B. Woodworth |
| 1899-1901 | Elizabeth M. Bratt |
| 1901-1902 | Cora E. Diff |
| 1902-1905 | Marion E. Twiss |
| 1905-1908 | George Franklin Strong |
| 1908-1910 | Charles Herrick Compton |
| 1910-1911 | Sarah Emma Hickman |
| 1911-1917 | Charles Wesley Summer |
| 1917-1928 | Alfred D. Keator |
| 1928-1935 | William H. Carlson |
| 1935-1937 | Della Mathys (Acting) |
| 1937-1954 | Della Mathys |
| 1954-1955 | Caroline G. Lybeck (Acting) |
| 1955-1959 | Jon Richard Ashton |
| 1959-1969 | Donald J. Pearce |
| 1969-1973 | Roger Hanson |
| 1973-1983 | Edward Warner |

APPENDIX III

Chester Fritz Library Staff

January, 1982

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Baumgartner, Kurt.....4636 | Office |
| Ben-Mayor, Ilana.....3314 | Cataloging |
| Berntsen, Pat.....4630 | ERIC/Periodicals |
| Bolstad, Jan.....2617 | Office |
| Boone, Jon.....4637 | Office |
| D'Anna, Ed.....795-8133 | GF Energy Technology Center Library |
| Erickson, Joan.....3313 | Cataloging |
| Ewers, Holly.....795-8132 | GF Energy Technology Center Library |
| Gard, Betty.....4632 | Office |
| Harken, Shelby.....4634 | Cataloging |
| Hayes, Sherm.....4623 | Office |
| Hegedus, Mary Ellen.....4640 | Office |
| Hjelmstad, Kathy.....4631 | Interlibrary Loan |
| Hoger, Phyllis.....3314 | Cataloging |
| Holte, Karen.....3313 | Cataloging |
| Iverson, Cyndi.....4631 | Interlibrary Loan |
| Johnson, Stan.....4491 | Acquisitions |
| Joshi, Sudha.....4633 | Cataloging |
| Kalis, Miriam.....4639 | Office |
| Kazmierczak, Audrey.....4624 | Special Collections |
| Klave, Mary.....4645 | Circulation |
| Kotrba, Ellen.....3317 | ERIC/Periodicals |
| Moore, Barb.....4633 | Cataloging |
| Oihus, Colleen.....4727 | Special Collections |
| Olesen, Kay.....3316 | ERIC/Periodicals |
| Olheiser, Lynn.....4648 | ERIC/Periodicals |
| Partlow, Orpha.....3314 | Acquisitions |
| Pederson, Randy.....4643 | Office |
| Rawnsley, Jill.....4642 | Office |
| Rylance, Dan.....4626 | Special Collections |
| Scott, Mary.....4638 | Office |
| Singh, Frances.....3314 | Acquisitions |
| Sjolinder, Jackie.....4646 | ERIC/Periodicals |

Thomas, Steve.....4641

Office

Vonasek, Debbie.....3314

Acquisitions

Warner, Ed.....2619

Office

Wentzel, Jeri.....4647

ERIC/Periodicals

Wilde, Eleanor.....4648

ERIC/Periodicals

Custodians

Herman, Harvey

Oliason, Ina

Swanson, Diane

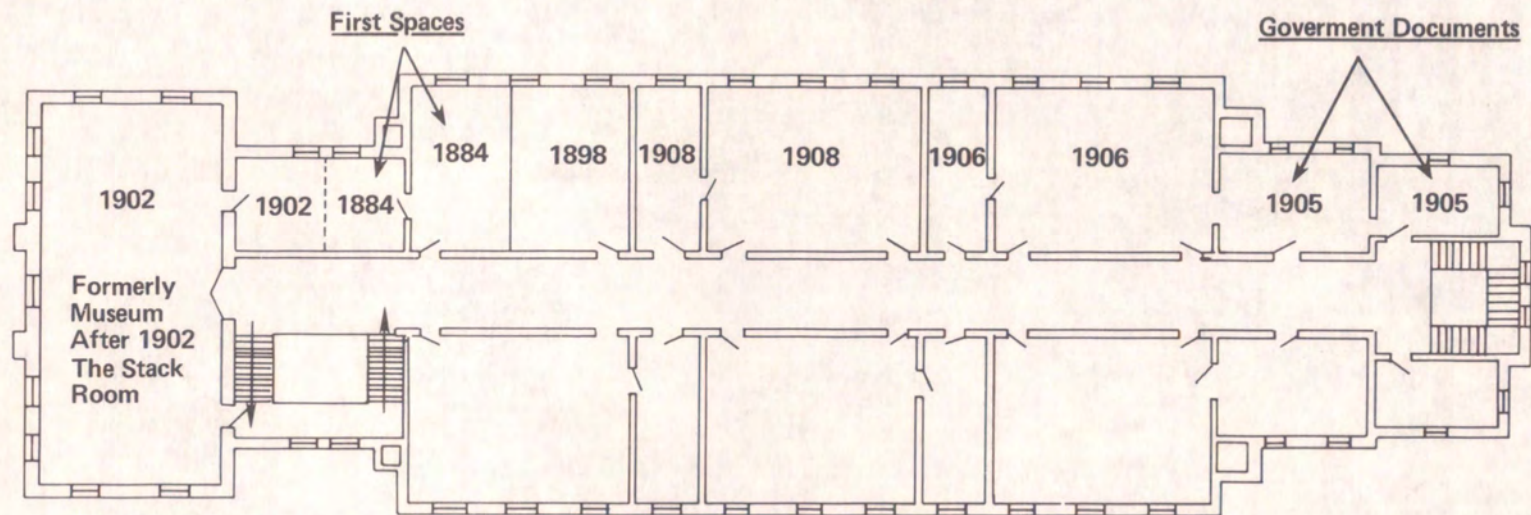


Figure 1

The Early Library Spaces: 1884-1909
Second Floor Old Main

*Reconstructed from a plan the office
of the Assistant to the President for
Facilities.*



Figure 2 Probably the earliest photograph of the Library — from the H. Goodall album. Hanging from the ceiling, between the camera and the antlers over the far door, is an oil lamp, so the photo was taken before 1899 when electric lights were put in. The man facing the camera with a current magazine before him is identified by H. Goodall as Professor John Macnie. Windows to the north were at the right, and bookcases from the Library Company, Boston, against the wall to the left.

MANUFACTURED UNDER ONE OR MORE OF THE
FOLLOWING U. S. PATENTS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE

Library Bureau

| NEW YORK CHICAGO | BOSTON WASHINGTON | PHILADELPHIA LONDON |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| MAR. 15, 1892 | JULY 11, 1899 | DEC. 17, 1901 |
| JULY 15, 1893 | NOV. 28, 1899 | FEB. 4, 1902 |
| SEP. 11, 1894 | MAR. 6, 1900 | MAR. 25, 1902 |
| DEC. 17, 1895 | SEP. 4, 1900 | SEP. 16, 1902 |
| OCT. 27, 1896 | SEP. 25, 1900 | OCT. 14, 1902 |
| DEC. 29, 1896 | DEC. 25, 1900 | DEC. 16, 1902 |
| APR. 6, 1897 | APR. 28, 1901 | MAR. 17, 1903 |
| OCT. 12, 1897 | JULY 2, 1901 | MAY 26, 1903 |
| | SEP. 24, 1901 | |

OTHER PATENTS PENDING

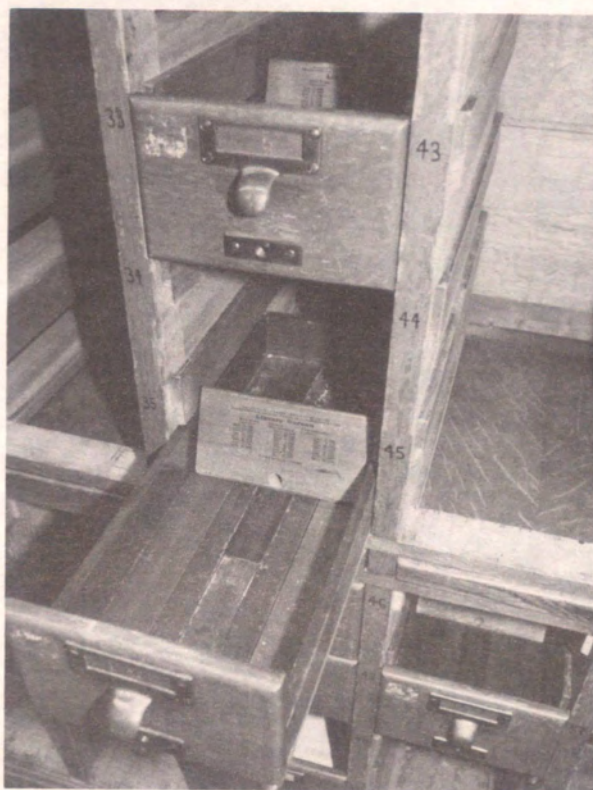


Figure 3

The earliest card-catalogue machinery that survives. Note the dispersion of the patenting company and dates of patents.

ACCESSIONS

- 2 Ja 1900

| ACCESSION | CLASS | BOOK | VOL. | AUTHOR | TITLE |
|-----------|-------|--------|------|--------------------|---|
| 01 | BE3 | B21a | | Barnes, J. M. | Sentimental Tommy |
| 02 | | B26a | cop | Blackmore, R. D. | Sons of Dr. A. Romans of Gernon |
| 03 | | B19 | | Brontë, Charlotte | Jane Eyre |
| 04 | | C26 | | Cathcart, Edwin | When Neighbourhood Was in Flower |
| 05 | | C42 | | Churchill, Winston | Richard Carvel |
| 06 | | D21 | | Dana, R. H. | Soldiers of Fortune |
| 07 | BE3 | D21 | | Dickens, Chas | Robinson Crusoe |
| 08 | | D21 | cop | Dickens, Chas | David Copperfield |
| 09 | BE3 | B21a | | Biot, C. (cop) | Adam Bede |
| 10 | | B21a | | Biot, C. (cop) | Silas Marner |
| 11 | | F151 | | Ford, P. S. | Honorable Peter Sterling |
| 12 | | H91 | | Henty, G. A. | By Pike and Dyke |
| 13 | | B261 | | Besant, W. | Orange Girl |
| 14 | B | N 1671 | | Morris, W. O. | Napoleon and the Supremacy of Revolutionary War |
| 15 | | H91 | | Henty, G. A. | June to the Old Flag |
| 16 | | H91 | | | With Wolf in Canada |
| 17 | | H91 | | | With Lee in Virginia |
| 18 | | H91 | | | Under Drake's Flag |
| 19 | | H91 | | | Son of the North |
| 20 | | H91 | | | For Name and Fame |
| 21 | | H91 | | | By Right of Conquest |
| 22 | G13 | H11 | | Holland, J. E. | Arthur Bonaventure |
| 23 | | H11 | | Holmes, Oliver W. | Edith Venner |
| 24 | | H11 | | Hope, Anthony | Prisoner of Zenda |
| 25 | BE3 | B261 | | Scott, W. | Scotsman |

Including date and number of accession, class or shelf, book and volume numbers, author, title, place, publisher, year, copyright date, pages, size, binding, source (giver or bookseller), list price, actual cost, with record of any change, rebinding, loss, sale, or withdrawal as duplicate, worn out, or undesirable

WITH EXPLANATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND RULES

as used by the Library School

By MELVIL DEWEY, M. A. (Amherst)

SECRETARY UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK; DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

TENTH EDITION

Library Bureau

PUBLISHERS OF WORKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY; MAKERS OF LIBRARY AND OFFICE LABOR-SAVING FITTINGS AND SUPPLIES

530 ATLANTIC AV. BOSTON

263-269 Stewart Building
New York

215 Madison St.
Chicago

112-116 No. Broad St.
Philadelphia

Wash. Loan & Trust Building
Washington D.C.

10 Bloomsbury St. W. C.
London

49 Rue Rambuteau
Paris



Figure 5 Marian Twiss, first professionally trained Librarian (1902-1905).



Figure 6 The circulation desk of the Carnegie. It was centered at the focus of the radiating stack ranges and faced the main entrance.



Figure 7 The Carnegie Library Building, that designed by Patton & Miller, architects of Chicago, housed the Library from 1908 to 1928.



Figure 8 Montgomery Reading Room, formerly Commons dining hall.



Figure 9 Patented Montgomery steel stacks. Note dumb-waiter machinery for re-shelving codexes.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
With or without Patent Index.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY **A LIBRARY IN ITSELF**

The Attention of School Officers, and others, is invited to the fact that in purchasing the latest issue of this work, they get

A Dictionary

containing 3000 more words and nearly 2000 more illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

A Gazetteer of the World

containing over 25,000 Titles, with their pronunciation and a vast amount of other information, (just added, 1885) and

A Biographical Dictionary

giving pronunciation of names and brief facts concerning nearly 10,000 Noted Persons; also various tables giving valuable information.

All in One Book.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recommended by the State Superintendents of Schools in 36 States, and by leading College Presidents of the United States and Canada. It is Standard Authority with the United States Supreme Court, and in the Government Printing Office. It has been selected in every case where State Purchases have been made for Schools, and is the Dictionary upon which nearly all the school books are based.

Get the Latest and Best.

It is an invaluable companion in every School and at every Fireside.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Figure 10 Advertisement from the University's first student newspaper.

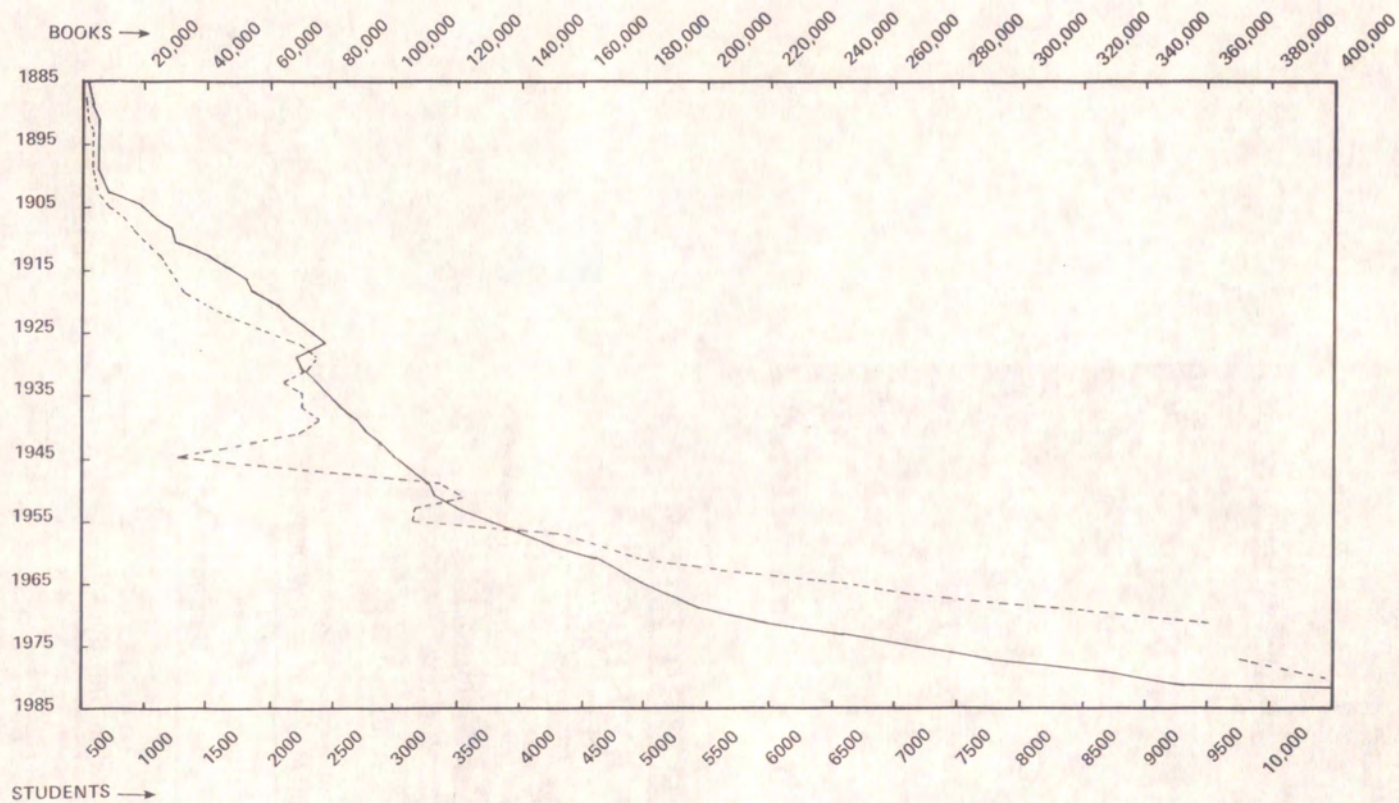


Figure 11 Library Holdings 1885-1982 of Bound Volumes (Upper count 2nd solid line), and the Number of University students (Lower count 2nd dashed line). Based on data (uncorrected) from Catalogues, Librarian's Reports, and from the Office of University Relations.