

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30

1926



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

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18-422-26 F.V.C.

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE AUTHORITIES THEREOF."

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see Appendix V and pp. 1-3 of this report), Congress has created a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board," which is a quasi corporation empowered to receive gifts or bequests of personal property of which the income is to be applicable to the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service.

Endowments for this purpose may therefore hereafter be made direct to this board.

NOTE.—All gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, . . . and the income therefrom, are to be exempt from all Federal taxes.

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

- 1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.
1815-1829—George Watterston.
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan.
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson.
1864-1897 (June 30)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford.
1897 (July 1)—January 17, 1899—John Russell Young.
1899 (April 5)—Herbert Putnam.

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress.
—————Chief Assistant Librarian.
Allen Richards Boyd—Executive Assistant.
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

- Reading Rooms*—Frederick William Ashley, superintendent, Charles Warren Coleman, Henry Eastman Lower, chief assistants. Representatives reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, custodians. Service for the blind—Margaret D. McGuffey.
Consultant in Bibliography and Research—Ernest C. Richardson.
European Representative—W. Dawson Johnston.
Division of Accessions—Martin Arnold Roberts, chief.
Division of Bibliography—William Adams Slade, chief.
Binding Division—Arthur R. Kimball, in charge.
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, chief.
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, chief.

Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, chief.
Division of Documents—James B. Childs, chief.
Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, acting director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, in charge.
Division of Manuscripts—Charles Moore, acting chief.
Division of Maps and Charts—Lawrence Martin, chief.
Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.
Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, acting chief.
Division of Prints—David E. Roberts, in charge.
Semitic Section—Israel Schapiro, in charge.
Slavic Section—Peter A. Speck, in charge.
Smithsonian Deposit—William Lee Corbin, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Frederick E. Brach, assistant in charge.
Law Library—John T. Vance, jr., law librarian.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

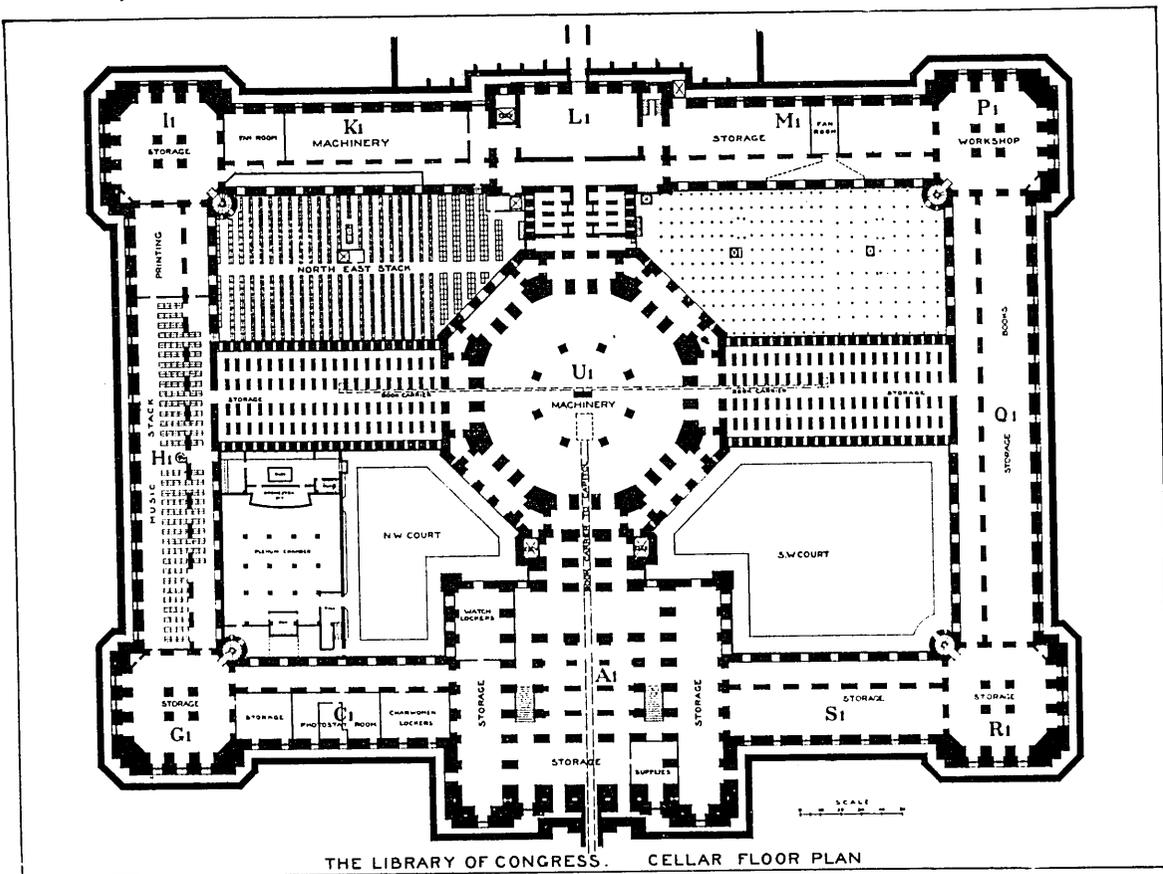
Thorvald Solberg—Register of copyrights.
 William Lincoln Brown—Assistant register of copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

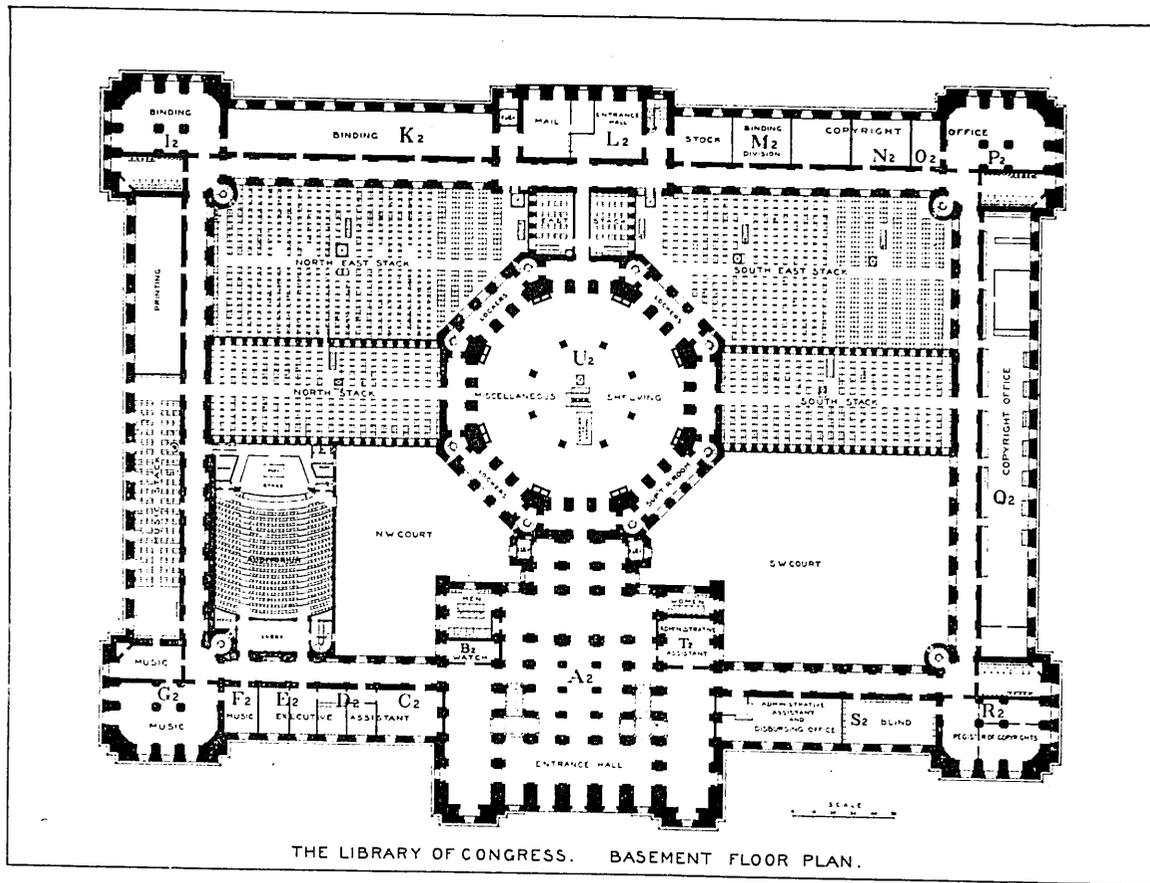
Mrs. Harriet de Krafft Woods—Administrative assistant.
 Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief clerk.
 Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.
 Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
 G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

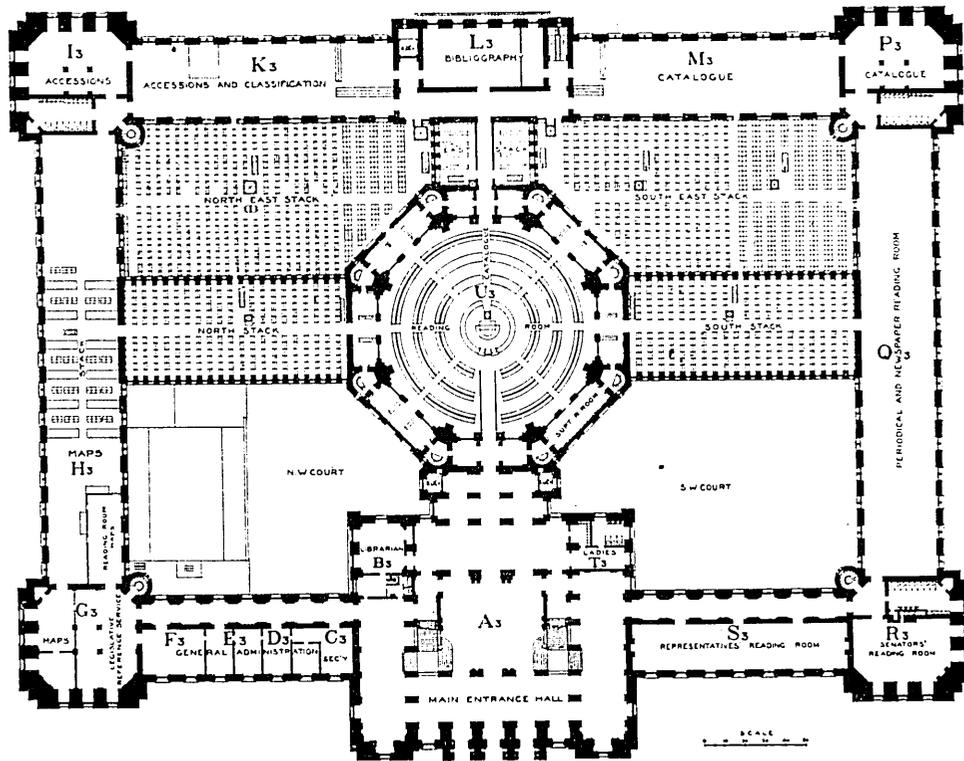
Printing—James H. Heslet, foreman.
Binding—Charles F. Weston, foreman.



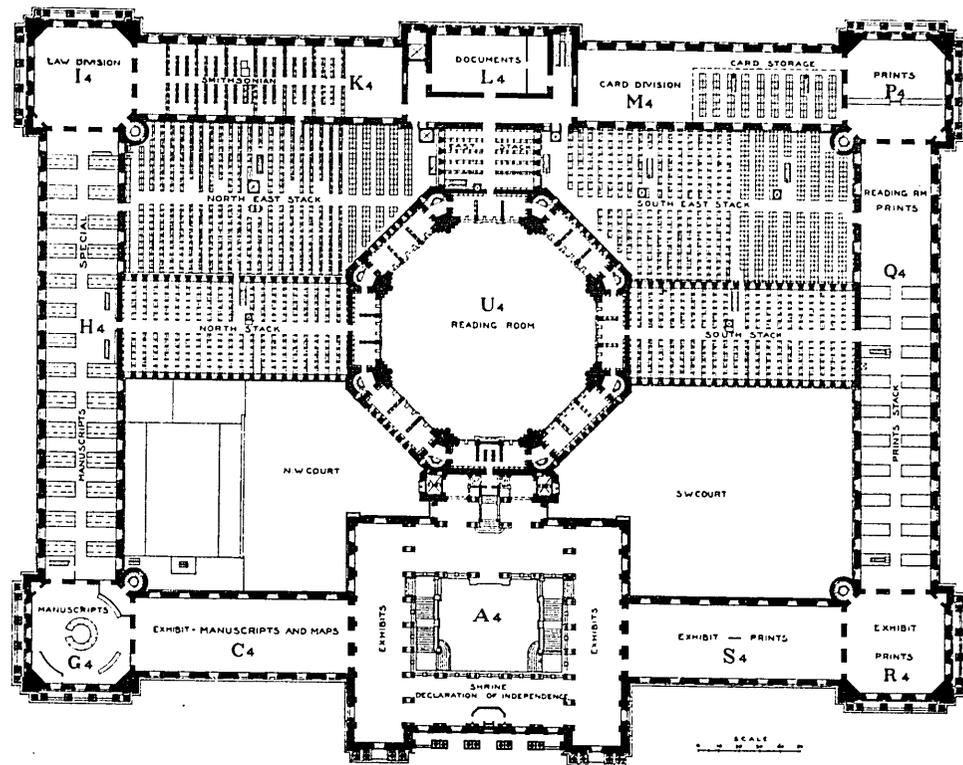
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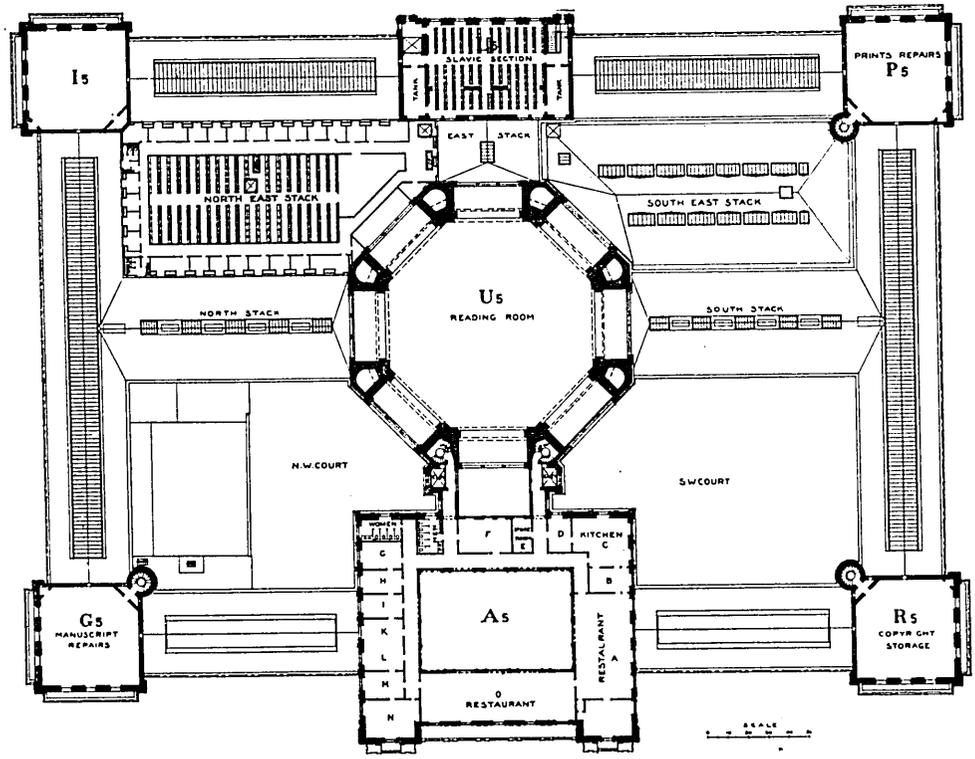
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN.



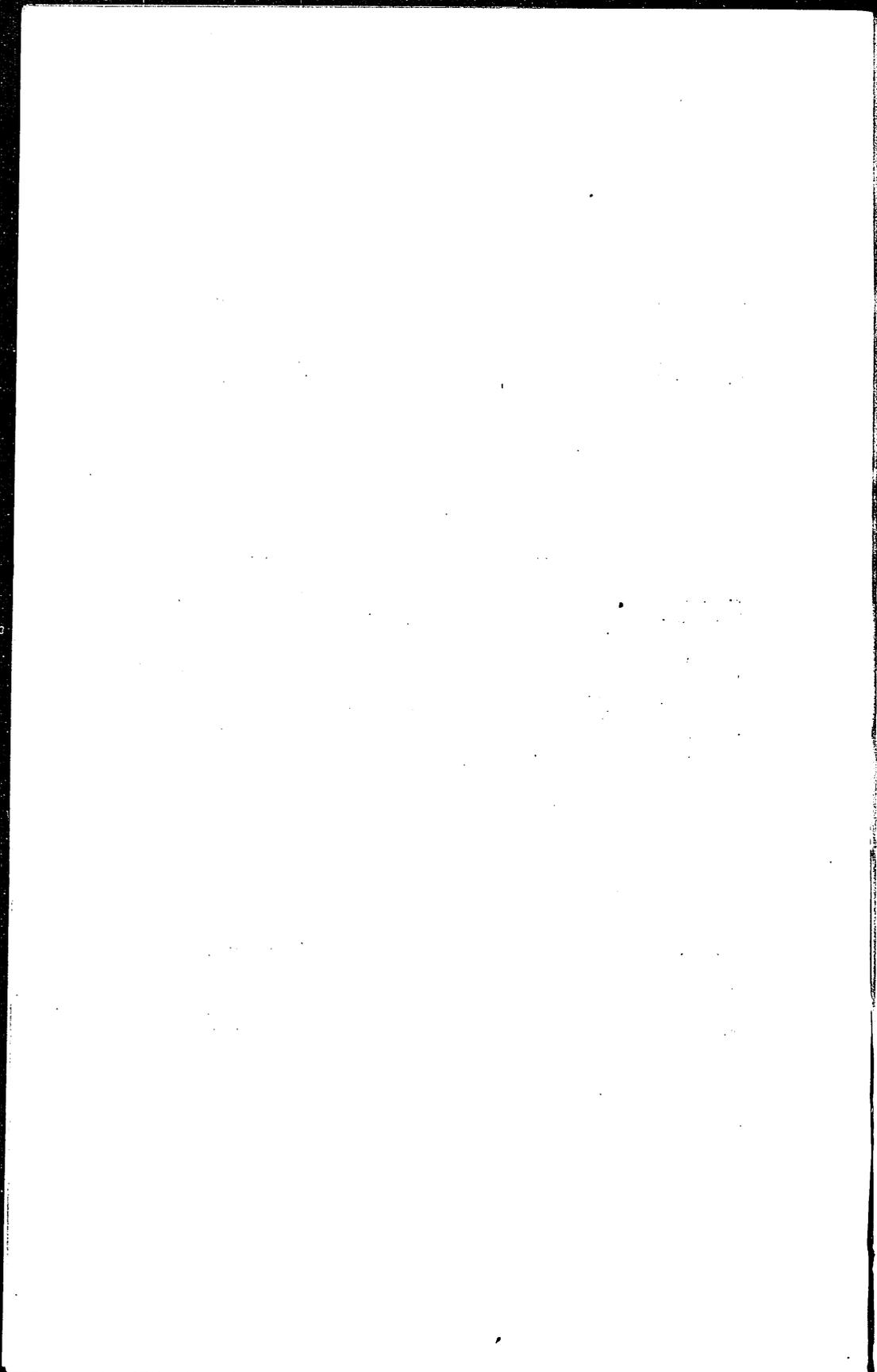
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1926.

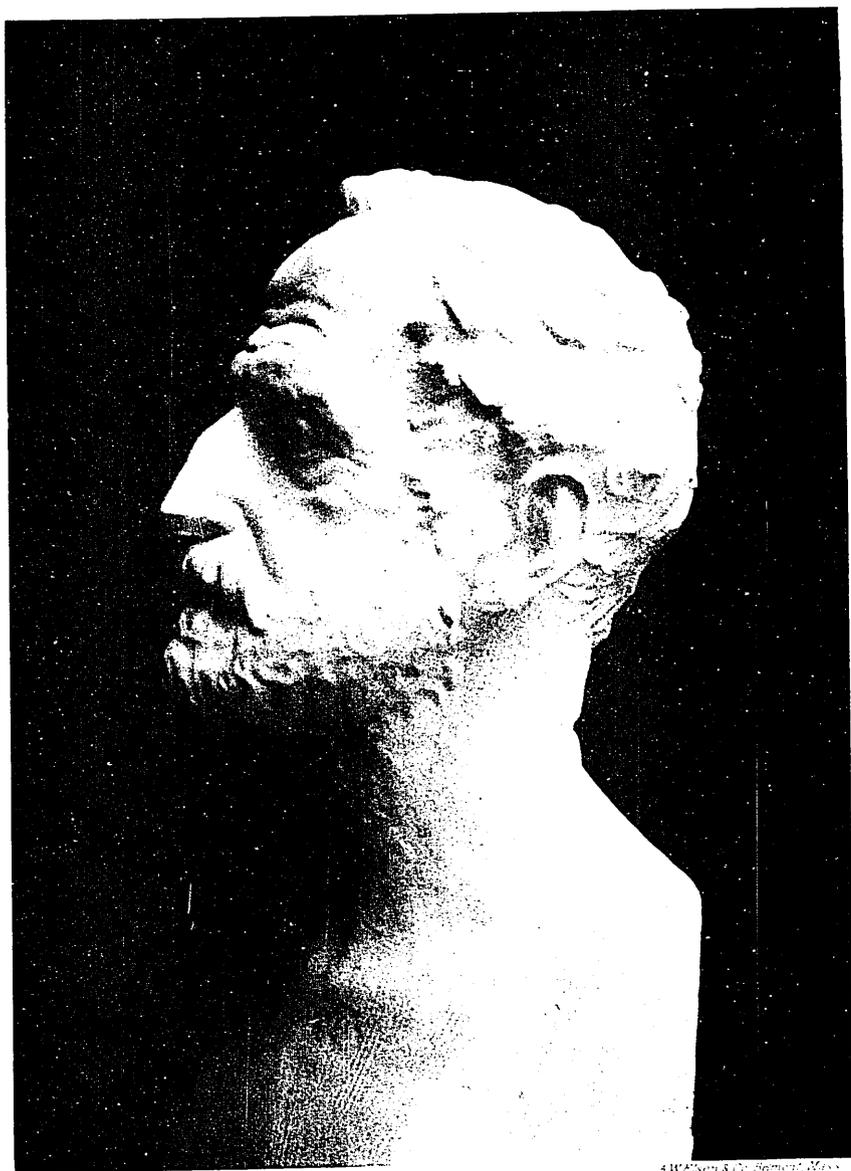
SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1926. That portion of it which deals with the care of the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) is set forth in the statement of the administrative assistant, Mrs. Woods, beginning at page 209, who also, as disbursing officer, submits the usual analysis of expenditures, including receipts and expenditures from trust funds, this year for the first time available. The report of the register of copyrights is attached as Appendix II.

The extraordinary events of last year, initiating a new era of expansion for the Library, were detailed in my last report. They included not merely the gifts and endowment by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, but the creation by Congress of a board (the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board) competent in general to take and administer endowments for the benefit of the Library, its collections or its service; and the immediate gift by a member of the board (Mr. James B. Wilbur) of a considerable sum, in securities, to constitute one such endowment. Within a month after the submission of that report (i. e., in January, 1926) the board was in receipt of a second endowment which, though smaller in amount than the first (\$10,000, as against \$100,000), was highly significant in the expert judgment which lay behind it, in the spirit which induced it, and in the expression which accompanied it. It was from Mr. Rich-

RESOURCES :
Endowments.

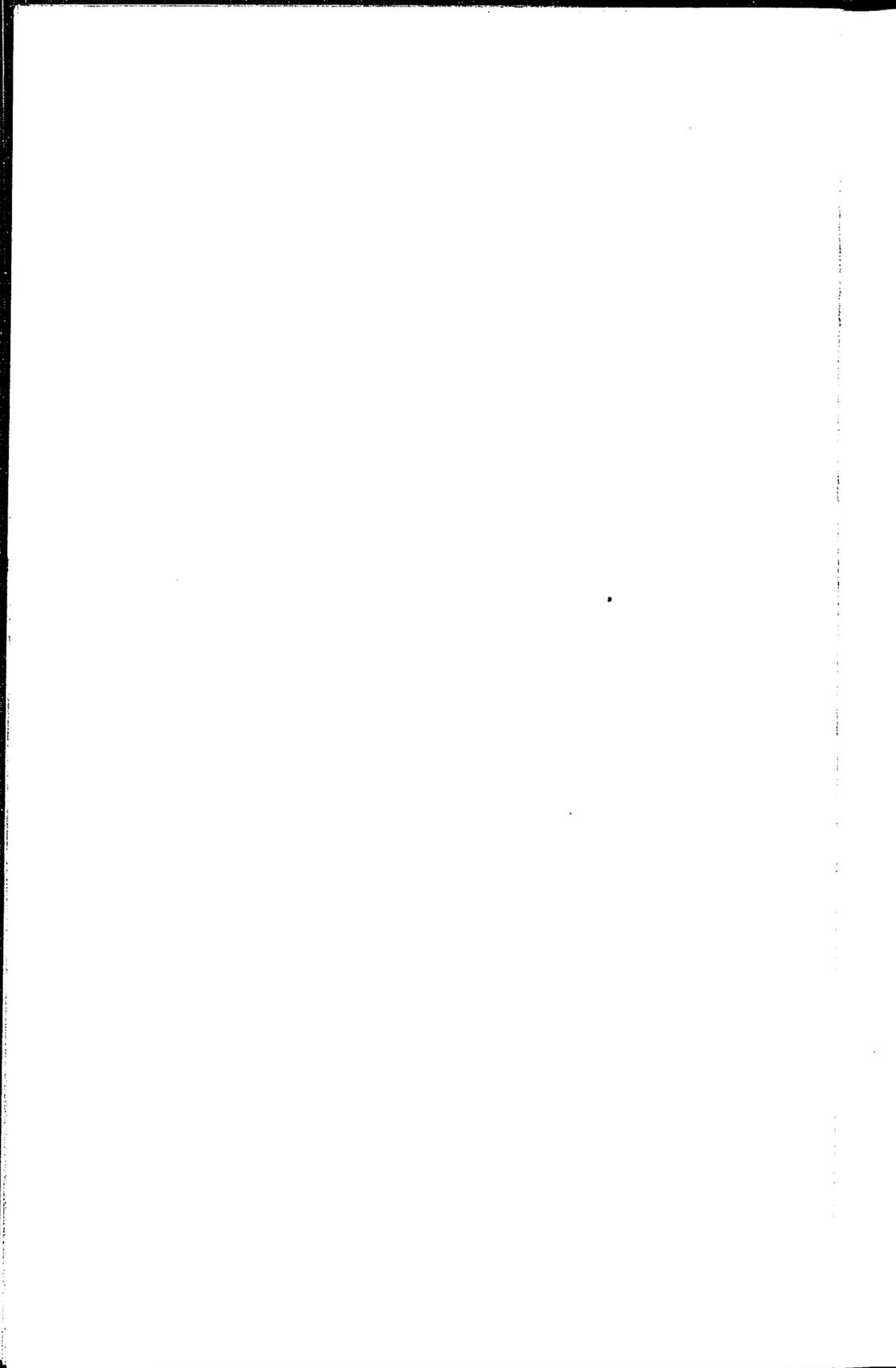
ard Rogers Bowker, editor and publisher of the *Library Journal* and *Publishers' Weekly*, a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library, a warm friend of libraries and librarians, and an incessant observer of their aims, activities, and development during the past fifty years. The securities given (bonds) are to constitute a fund, with a provision for the temporary subdivision of the income (one-seventh to the Library, six-sevenths to himself or to Mrs. Bowker surviving him) similar to that stipulated by Mr. Wilbur. The specifications, than which none could be more considerate, read as follows: "My desire is, though this is not to be regarded as a condition or permanent limitation, that the application [of the income] shall be to the bibliographic service of the Library as the librarian may determine to be useful—that service, as now developed, seeming to me of the highest importance to the welfare of learning and the efficiency of libraries in its behalf."

The creation of the board, and the above endowments, received publicity in the press and useful comment. A full print of the act itself (together with an explanation of the occasion for it) was obviously desirable; to be furnished to inquirers, and indeed proffered to certain individuals whom the situation and prospect might interest. In February last such a print was issued, in a brochure [reprinted here as Appendix V] which to the text of the act added such an explanation, and a condensed résumé of the existing constitution, organization, resources, and service of the library and the need of endowments. In a brochure supplementing it, issued in September, is a recital of more particular needs as regards material; a list of gifts of notable material already received, a note of some of the items, of distinction already in our possession, and examples of desiderata. If the publication of the latter is a frankness unusual in library practice it seems justified by the consideration that the desiderata mentioned are practically out of our reach by the application of our appropriations for purchase; and that if they are to come to us at all it will be either through the gift of collectors already possessing



Alfred H. Munn & Co. Boston, Mass.

RICHARD ROGERS BOWKER
FROM A PORTRAIT BUST



them, or of public-spirited individuals furnishing the means for acquiring them. In the interest of the latter method we see no reason for secluding from dealers the fact that we lack them and greatly desire them.

Among the gifts listed in the above brochure as already constituting prized possessions of the Library are of course the several collections (including the Whistleriana) presented in 1917 by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, and later considerably added to by them.

In April last (the 23d) Mr. Pennell died in Brooklyn, N. Y. His will contained provisions which strikingly anticipate—by seven years (for the will was drawn in 1919) the recent developments toward the amplification of our resources; for, with the exception of a single bequest of \$10,000, and subject to a life interest in Mrs. Pennell, they leave his entire estate for the benefit of the Library, in promotion of the collections and service of our division of prints, and for certain activities beyond any heretofore contemplated for the division or the Government.

BEQUEST:
Joseph Pennell.

The will is quoted in full in Appendix IV to this report, no mere extracts or abstract sufficing for an appreciation of the range and magnanimity of its provisions and of their concern for the promotion of art in America and for a sound general understanding of right values in the fields in which Mr. Pennell was especially interested.

The bequest reads to "the United States of America, for the division of prints of the Library of Congress," this being the form suggested as appropriate prior to the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; but its terms permit such of the assets as will constitute the principal of a trust fund, to be received and administered by that board as are other endowments. These assets, consisting of stocks and bonds, have been appraised at about \$350,000. They are of course subject to the specific bequest of \$10,000, legacy duties, and the expenses of administration. The ultimate remainder in prospect for the Library is however likely to exceed \$300,000.

Mrs. Pennell has turned over to the Library immediately the bulk of the collections left by Mr. Pennell; and proposes an immediate application of such of the income as she can spare to the acquisition of the material (prints, manuscripts, etc.) described in the will; especially, of course, Whistleriana, to perfect the matchless collection already in our keeping, which, with that at the Freer Gallery, forms a record of the artist and the man such as probably does not exist of any other personage in history. And she will endeavor to complete our collection of the work of Mr. Pennell himself, which, with the prints bequeathed by him, would be complete save for the loss of numerous of the latter by damp while stored in London.

A similar catastrophe had depleted the collections (both prints and books) originally shipped to us from there in 1917; and it was upon the supposition that the damage had occurred during the transit that a paragraph of the will ascribes it to the "carelessness of the British carriers and the United States consulate in London." It was only years later that an examination of other sections of the collection remaining still in the same storage disclosed similar damage to them, and fixed the responsibility upon the warehouse itself. Mrs. Pennell desires that this should be stated in answer to any comment upon the paragraph, which Mr. Pennell himself would of course have corrected had opportunity offered.

His explanation of his selection of Washington and of the United States Government as the beneficiary is instructive. It is, as regards the Whistleriana, that "the collection of Whistler's work formed by Charles L. Freer, will be placed in Washington and my collection will supplement that, or rather will be an independent record of Whistler's life and work"; and, as regards the general bequest to the United States, "because the United States is spending money on prints and encouraging art and artists, and has encouraged me."

Mr. Pennell was no merely amiable idealist, swayed by emotional or sentimental impulse; he was a thinker, unsparingly analytical, critical, and independent in his judgments. His conviction that the United States

Government, through the Library of Congress, will prove a competent agency for the promotion of the arts which he loved, and a potent influence in disseminating a sound understanding of them, is of very great moment indeed.

The prospect which it opens for our division of prints (i. e., Department of the Fine Arts), including as it does the possibility of other gifts and bequests attracted by the example and the opportunity, intensifies the need of the endowment in the Library of a "Chair of the Fine Arts," which will insure for the conduct of this division an expert of the grade assured by Mrs. Coolidge in our Division of Music. Seventy-five thousand dollars would suffice, since the income from this, added to the Government stipend, would bring the compensation of the position to that of a professorship in a university—which must be our standard for such a position. The possible influence of a competent expert in charge of this collection, in cooperation with all the activities in the fine arts centering at our National Capital and radiating from here, is not easily calculable.

And there may be persons concerned with the promotion of the arts who would find especial attraction in the project for a bureau of chalcography described in Mr. Pennell's will and for which the plates bequeathed by him will furnish the foundation. Such a bureau, to be effective, will require resources supplementing those provided by him and possible additions to them by artists presenting plates or stones of their own work. Other endowments for it—in funds whose income will be applicable to the purchase of plates or lithographic stones—would be highly welcome. Most serviceable would be a "revolving fund" to be drawn upon for acquisitions and replenished by receipts from sales.

Among the endowments needed is one for the department of Semitic literature. The need and the opportunity for a service to scholarship have interested two Representatives in Congress, Hon. Meyer Jacobstein, of Rochester, N. Y., and Hon. Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn,

*Endowment
Semitic literature.*

N. Y., and at their instance there has been published a statement in explanation of them, with a proposal that the sum of \$150,000 shall be raised, of which the income of \$100,000 shall be available for the acquisition of material, and the income of the remaining \$50,000, supplementing the Government stipend, shall be applied to a "chair" of Semitica.

The plant.

The appropriation [in the act for 1926-27] of the sum (\$400,000) requisite for the completion of the new book-stack for which \$345,000 and a general authorization were included in the act for 1925-26, has assured uninterrupted progress of the work. The contract was let as a whole to the Snead Co., of Jersey City, N. J., on December 10, 1925, with a stipulation to complete within 15 months. At this date the work is well along and there seems no doubt that by March, 1927, the stack will be ready for occupancy. In type the shelving is identical with that already installed in the building by the same manufacturers, and indeed designed by our former superintendent, Mr. Bernard R. Green. Variations in plan will, however, occur on the top level, which will be devoted to an inclosure for "rarities" (our "office collection") and, around its periphery, with free natural light and ventilation, a series of small rooms for special investigators whose convenience requires isolation.

The estimated capacity of the stack is in excess of a million and a half octavo volumes. As, however, nearly a third of it will be filled at once by existing material now overcrowding other spaces, it will not be likely to take care of the accessions beyond the coming decade.

The system of conveyors (book railway) common to the two other large stacks could not, for physical reasons (precluding terminals in the reading room) be carried into the northeast courtyard; so that, except for lifts, the service of material from the new stack must be by messenger. The assignment to it of material will take account of this.

Auditorium.

The anticipated use of the auditorium given by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge last year has been even exceeded during the first season. Beginning with the festival

of chamber music, which inaugurated it in October (1925), it has been the scene of nearly 30 recitals of chamber music that have given discriminating enjoyment to connoisseurs and keen pleasure to more general audiences. The list of the performances, attached to the report of the music division, indicates the range of the programs, of the instruments, and of the performing artists. The audiences were in part deliberately selected, in accordance with Mrs. Coolidge's intention that programs requiring for their appreciation an expert knowledge in the audience should be addressed to audiences of the requisite understanding. But there were many occasions, including the organ recitals, in which it was possible to include all lovers of music applying.

The second annual festival was held on October 7, 8, and 9, and the annual "Founder's Day" concert on October 30. Other programs in prospect will assure a season as notable as the last.

The establishment, with headquarters at Paris, of a ^{European} agency, consisting of a member of our staff of professional qualifications and with suitable administrative experience, who should report opportunities for acquisition, negotiate purchases, aid in the selection of material for reproduction, and promote generally a knowledge abroad of the character and aims of the Library, was noted in my last report. In the appropriation act for the present year the position was, after full explanation to the appropriation committees, duly provided for, so that it may now be considered as permanent. It carries the rank and salary of a chief of division. Its creation has already been justified by results achieved in it by the first incumbent, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston.

SERVICE

As against these numerous events and prospects so assuring to the future of the Library, its service has during the past year suffered a loss of the most serious nature by the death on April 16 of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, the chief assistant librarian.

Appleton
P. C. Griffin

The most suitable record of him here will be the appended statement given by me to the press on the day following:

DEATH OF APPLETON P. C. GRIFFIN, CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, chief assistant librarian in the Library of Congress since 1908, died in his apartment at the Shawmut yesterday afternoon, after an illness of only three days, which, beginning with what appeared to be an ordinary cold, suddenly developed into pneumonia. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

Mr. Griffin's entire career had been in library work. He began it (in 1865) as a boy of 13 in the Boston Public Library, rising there by gradual stages to be "custodian of the shelves," "custodian of the building," and "keeper of books." After 29 years of service there, he spent two years (1895-1897) in special bibliographic work for the Boston Athenæum and the Lenox Library, of New York. On August 27, 1897, he was engaged by the then Librarian of Congress, John Russell Young, as one of the "assistant librarians" for the staff being organized for the Library in its new building. On the creation of the division of bibliography under the present librarian he was, in 1900, made chief bibliographer; and on the death of Ainsworth Spofford in 1908, advanced to the chief assistant librarianship.

While still at the Boston Public Library he had developed both ability in reference work and industry and thoroughness in bibliographic compilations, especially in the field of American history. These latter included later a Bibliography of American historical societies, issued in 1905. As chief bibliographer in the Library of Congress, he edited over 50 bibliographic lists highly regarded as useful contributions to knowledge.

As chief assistant librarian his functions became more definitely those of the head of the reference service of the Library and the chief adviser to the Librarian on the selection of books for purchase. In both capacities, his service was of extraordinary competence, from his insistent studies of general literature, his absorption of the four great research collections with which he had been associated, his industry, and an unusual "flair" for the "submerged" in source material; and his standards as to what would be of real worth in a library for research were so sound, and based on such experience, that they could be safe guides for the development of a library for a scholarly national service.

It was in view of this competence, still unabated, that although he reached the age for retirement four years ago he was twice continued for the two-year periods allowed under the law in

exceptional cases. The representations (to the classification board) then made by me—representations deliberate, dispassionate, and responsible—are more significant than would be any eulogy framed now. I quote them.

Beginning with his boyhood, Mr. Griffin has spent his life in the service of libraries of the scholarly type—the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenæum and the Library of Congress. He has acquired a knowledge of the literature required in research, such as could not be duplicated except in a like period by a man of like ability and persistence. To this bibliographic knowledge he adds a remarkable instinct—a “flair”—for “submerged” material. In his accumulated knowledge, his range, and this instinct, he has not his superior in any American library. He is indeed the foremost expert in that regard in any library in the United States.

His service could not be duplicated; and his loss to us would be irreparable.

The losses by death during the year have included three other veterans of the service:

Francis H. Parsons (see under Smithsonian) died July 25, 1925.

Daniel Murray (see under Reading room) died December 31, 1925.

Horace M. Jordan (see under Reading room) died May 6, 1926.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the copyright office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds:

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1925	Appropriations 1926	Expenditures 1926	Appropriations 1927
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries ¹ —				
General service.....	\$457,020.00	\$484,780.00	\$471,220.54	\$518,585.00
Special service.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,939.59	3,000.00
Sunday service ²	13,125.00	13,125.00	13,111.00	13,125.00
Distribution of card indexes ³	88,396.25	97,587.71	94,041.62	102,364.00
Legislative reference.....	56,000.00	58,660.00	57,164.07	61,530.00
Copyright office ⁴	147,320.00	159,800.00	155,769.79	165,640.00
Increase of Library ⁵	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00
Contingent expenses ⁶	10,022.75	10,014.40	10,010.39	10,000.00
Printing and binding ⁷	251,183.78	325,931.60	325,931.60	305,000.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	1,124,067.78	1,250,898.71	1,228,188.60	1,277,244.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance ⁸	101,138.00	104,398.00	100,827.39	107,702.00
Sunday service.....	2,000.00	3,550.00	3,524.03	3,550.00
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	500.00	76.50	500.00
Custody and maintenance.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,873.60	7,000.00
Total building and grounds.....	110,638.00	115,448.00	111,301.52	118,752.00
Trust Fund Board.....				500.00
Grand total.....	1,234,705.78	1,366,346.71	1,339,490.12	1,396,496.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ⁹	1,882.12	1,473.52		2,273.52

¹ Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1925, \$18,569.75; for 1926, \$19,707; for 1927, amount not yet determined.

² No deduction for retirement fund.

³ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1925, \$2,729.13 credited and \$33.12 yet to be credited; for 1926, \$1,987.76 credited and \$185.95 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1926 (\$94,041.62), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$161,411.94).

⁴ Expenditures, 1926 (\$155,769.79), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$178,307.20).

⁵ Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures, 1926, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of photo duplications to governmental institutions: For 1925, \$22.75; for 1926, \$14.40. Expenditures, 1926, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1925, \$1,169.58 credited and \$14.20 yet to be credited; for 1926, \$851.91 credited and \$79.69 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1926, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1925, \$2,528.45; for 1926, \$2,609.95; for 1927, amount not yet determined.

⁹ Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1925-26 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries.—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$457,020 to \$484,780.

Copyright office.—Appropriation increased from \$147,320 to \$159,800.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$56,000 to \$58,660, and the item made to read: “* * * including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the librarian.”

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$85,634 to \$95,414 and the item made to read: “For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the librarian, and including not to exceed \$15,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the librarian, in all, \$95,414.”

Temporary services.—Item made to read: “* * * at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,000.”

Sunday opening.—Item made to read: “* * * at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$13,125.”

The following additional provision included:

“Payments for piecework and work by the day or hour from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1925 for the legislative reference and card index services, Sunday and holiday opening, and special and temporary services, are authorized from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, at rates fixed by the librarian.”

Printing and binding.—Appropriation increased from \$250,000 to \$325,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation increased from \$101,138 to \$104,398.

The following items made to read:

“For extra services * * * for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,550.

“For special and temporary services * * * including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the librarian, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$500.”

The appropriations for 1926-27 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries.—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$484,780 to \$518,585.

Copyright office.—Appropriation increased from \$159,800 to \$165,640.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$58,660 to \$61,530.

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$95,414 to \$102,364, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from \$15,000 to \$16,000.

Increase of the Library.—Item made to read: "For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material, for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1928, \$95,000."

Printing and binding.—Item made to read: "* * * including the copyright office and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$260,000.

"For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$45,000."

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$104,398 to \$107,702.

The following additional provision included:

"For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, including cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500, to be immediately available."

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The report of the register of copyrights appears in full as Appendix II. A section of it, important in its implications, recites the legislation proposed at the last session for revision or amendment of the copyright law.

The principal statistics of the business done during the year are as follows:

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics.

<i>Fees received and applied</i>	
	Fiscal year 1925-26
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$168, 839. 00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	2, 383. 50
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	2, 014. 50
For copies of record.....	932. 50
For assignments and copies of same.....	3, 464. 00
For notices of user.....	218. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	157. 70
For searches.....	298. 00
Total.....	178, 307. 20

Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	\$293, 166
Total number of registrations.....	177, 635
<hr/>	
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	193, 999
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	196, 682

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the copyright office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the comparison following:

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1925-26, as above.....	\$178, 307. 20
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COPYRIGHT OF-
FICE:
Receipts and
expenses.

EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated.....	\$159, 734.79
Stationery and sundries.....	985. 74
<hr/>	
Net cash earnings.....	17, 556. 67

The above statement includes all disbursements except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only cash receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 293,166 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On the 20th day of July, 1926, when the report of the copyright office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

Current copy-
right business.

The total unfinished business for the full 29 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1926, amounts to but

\$1,841.12 against a total completed business for the same period of \$3,035,907.15.

During the past 29 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	3, 438, 308
Total number of articles deposited.....	6, 003, 676
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$3, 035, 907. 15
Total expenditure for service.....	\$2, 556, 443. 24
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$479, 463. 91

*Elimination of
copyright de-
posits.*

During the 56 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 4,319,164.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 23,818 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the copyright office during the fiscal year; 6,315 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 72,067 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 47,982 books, 7,110 prints, 6,500 periodicals, 8,975 motion-picture films, 1,405 photographs, and 95 pieces of music.

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The same lack of sufficient appropriation for printing for this fiscal year threatened a similar discontinuance of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, but a deficiency appropriation was granted which has enabled the copyright office to complete all the numbers to cover the delayed period, and the current numbers are now being continued in their proper interval of time.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions, Mr. Martin A. Roberts)

*Contents of the
Library June 30,
1925, and June
30, 1926.*

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the law library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

¹ For manuscripts, maps, music, and prints, see under those headings, *infra*.

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1925	1926	Gain
Books.....	3, 285, 765	3, 420, 345	134, 580
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and views.....	939, 992	¹ 985, 390	¹ 45, 398
Music (volumes and pieces).....	² 992, 357	³ 1, 007, 007	³ 14, 650
Prints (pieces).....	449, 418	458, 132	8, 714

¹ Including deposits.

² 9,288 deducted; items sent out on exchange.

³ 3 items returned to copyright claimant.

Description	Net accessions	
	1925	1926
Printed books and pamphlets.....	106, 661	134, 580
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and views.....	41, 896	¹ 45, 398
Music (volumes and pieces).....	15, 291	² 14, 650
Prints (pieces).....	6, 441	8, 714

¹ Including deposits.

² 3 items returned to copyright claimant.

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows: ACCESSIONS: Books and pamphlets, by sources.

How acquired	1925	1926
By purchase.....	24, 454	24, 625
By gift.....	22, 401	18, 121
By transfer from United States governmental libraries.....	12, 287	24, 732
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	8, 562	8, 069
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	99	193
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	9, 679	18, 303
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	922	1, 291
Gifts from State governments.....	12, 320	12, 963
Gifts from local governments.....	2, 041	926
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	224	244

How acquired	1925	1926
By copyright.....	¹ 18, 234	² 19, 419
By Smithsonian.....	4, 849	4, 027
By exchange (piece for piece).....	1, 497	1, 965
By priced exchange.....	428	20
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	76	43
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their present form.....	6, 270	11, 358
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	124, 343	146, 299
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	2, 586	5, 847
By transfer of duplicates to other United States governmental libraries.....	10, 079	1, 241
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	4, 747	4, 436
Discarded, worn out.....	270	195
	17, 682	11, 719
Net accessions.....	106, 661	134, 580

¹ This includes 186 volumes added to reserve collections.

² This includes 236 volumes added to reserve collections.

BEQUESTS:

Joseph Pennell.

Through the will of Mr. Joseph Pennell, who died on April 23, 1926, the Library will ultimately receive all of his collections (including additional Whistleriana) not already presented to it; and also, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Pennell, his entire personal estate. The collection will constitute a notable addition, and the personal estate a substantial one. The latter is to constitute an endowment, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of prints and the foundation of a bureau of chalcography, similar to those at Rome, Madrid, and Paris (Chalcographie du Louvre), whose service is the restriking, from plates in their possession, of notable engravings, etchings, and other prints, and the sale of them at cost. (This bequest is discussed more fully by the librarian, *supra*.)

Mr. Daniel Murray, who died December 31, 1925, had been connected with the service of the Library for upward of 52 years. Always an enthusiastic collector of works by colored authors, he had succeeded in bringing together a collection which is in many ways unique. By his will he bequeathed to the Library of Congress this collection, comprising 1,448 volumes and pamphlets, 14 broadsides, and 1 map, with the idea that it should form part of the material especially selected by him for exhibit purposes.

Daniel Murray.

An interesting collection of historical papers and analogous material was received by bequest from Henry Brodhead, of Lancaster County, Pa., through the Philadelphia Trust Co. and Harry Barton Brodhead, executors. It comprises letters signed by Washington, Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, Jefferson Davis, Samuel J. Tilden, and others. The collection is described in more detail in the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts.

Henry Brodhead.

From the heirs and distributees of Dr. Louis R. Klemm, an educator, of Washington, D. C., through Judge William H. De Lacy, a collection of 2,570 volumes and pamphlets, 206 cartographical relief maps, and 93 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces of music was received. The collection in the main comprises works on technical subjects and reports on educational matters and analogous subjects.

Dr. Louis R. Klemm.

An especially noteworthy accession was the gift by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, 2d, of a set of the "Bybliothecae Pierpont Morgan Codices Coptici Photographice Expressi." Romae, A. D. MCMXXII.

GIFTS:
Codices coptici.

In 1911 Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, sr., acquired 50 Coptic manuscripts which had only about a year and a half before been discovered in the ruins of a small monastery near the southern border of the Province of Fayûm, Egypt. With the aid of these manuscripts it is for the first time possible to obtain an accurate estimate of the character and extent of the convent libraries in Christian Egypt. The Coptic literature contained in these codes consists of various portions of the Old and New Testaments, liturgies, and especially synaxaries.

The manuscripts are fortunately dated, the oldest from the year 825 A. D. being older than any Coptic manuscript hitherto known.

In order to make this collection of manuscripts available to scholars both in this country and abroad Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, 2d, arranged to have them reproduced by a photographic process. The directors of the Vatican Library in Rome and especially Prof. H. Hyvernat, supervised the preparation of the facsimiles which were issued in Rome in 1922. Only 12 sets were issued—each set comprising 64 large folio volumes, including an index, all handsomely bound by Tochon-Lepage & Co., of Paris. One of these sets was generously presented by Mr. Morgan to the Library of Congress and bears the following dedication:

BYBLIOTHECAE
 CONVENTVS VIRORVM ,
 LEGIBVS REI PVBLICAE FACIVNDIS
 WASHINGTONII
 EXEMPLAR
 E XII QVAE PERFECTA SVNT VNDECIMVM
 IOHANNES PIERPONT MORGAN
 D. D. D.

The set is a welcome addition to our collections in making the substance of these early Coptic manuscripts, in facsimile, available here for study.

*Photostatic
 prints, James B.
 Wilbur, Esq.*

Through the generosity of James Benjamin Wilbur, Esq., of Manchester, Vt., who has a scholarly interest in the development of our historical source material, we have been most fortunate in obtaining photostatic prints of several unusual groups of manuscripts—4,224 negative prints of the Franklin Pierce papers in the New Hampshire Historical Society (kindly made for us by the Massachusetts Historical Society), the Samuel Adams papers and the Board of Treasury papers (needed to complete the papers of the Continental Congress) in the New York Public Library (the latter two groups kindly made for us by the New York Public Library).

A noteworthy and welcome gift was received from the Duke of Berwick and Alba. It comprised the following: ^{The Duke of Berwick and Alba.} "El Mariscal de Berwick, bosquejo biografico por el Duque de Berwick y de Alba," Madrid, 1925, and "Islam and the Divine Comedy" by Miguel Asin, translated and abridged by Harold Sunderland, London, 1926.

Mr. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, ^{Evelyn Briggs Baldwin.} continues to show an absorbing interest in our collections. This has been evidenced during the past year by the deposit of certain of his original records made during his various trips to the far north.

Mr. Baldwin accompanied Robert E. Peary on the North Greenland expedition of 1893-94 as a meteorologist and was meteorologist and second in command of Walter Wellman's polar expedition to Franz-Josef Land in 1898-99. He built and named Fort McKinley, the headquarters on the west coast of Wilczek; discovered and explored Graham Bell Land in 1899 and other islands comprising the easternmost extension of Franz-Josef Land Archipelago; and organized and commanded the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition of 1901-2.

The interesting records deposited by Mr. Baldwin comprise the following, which are of significance in view of the interest in polar discovery:

(1) Original journal, or "log," relating to his field work, etc., as second in command of the Wellman polar expedition, Franz-Josef Land, in the summer and autumn of 1898 and in the spring of 1899.

(2) Original observations for latitude and longitude and bearings by azimuth or prismatic compass made during his sledge journey, April 26 to June 4, 1899, defining the easternmost extension of the Franz-Josef Land Archipelago.

(3) Original correspondence between Mr. Walter Wellman and Mr. Baldwin relating to the affairs of the expedition.

(4) Typewritten copies of all of the foregoing material.

(5) A typewritten copy of auroral observations made by Mr. Baldwin in connection with the Wellman expedition to Franz-Josef Land, 1898-99.

The work done by Mr. Baldwin on his sledge journey in 1899 resulted in placing on the chart of the Franz-Josef Land region about 400 miles of new coast line. On the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition approximately the

same number of miles of new coast line were also added, covering the middle section of the Franz-Josef Land.

Mr. Baldwin has combined with his zest for polar discovery an interest in science, especially in meteorology. His scientific studies have been published by the Government. He is the author of a book entitled "Search for the North Pole."

Mr. Baldwin's interest is no less keen in certain fields of genealogy. He has, during this year, added by gift to our source material in genealogy an unusual collection of copies of the Bishop's transcripts of the Great Missenden parish registers of marriages, christenings, and burials in Buckinghamshire, England, 1575-ca.1702. The original Bishop's transcripts are now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. These copies were made by Rev. W. G. Cruft, of the rectory, Kiddington, S. O., Oxon, England. An alphabetical-chronological arrangement of these entries has been made of this collection by Mr. Baldwin to facilitate search.

Albert T. Witbeck.

The continuing interest of Mr. Albert T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La., in our Library is evidenced by the various gifts of material he has made from time to time during the year. An incunabulum, "Liber dialogorum de dignitate Sacerdotii," of Johannes Chrysostomus, Cologne, Ulrich Zell [not after 1472] is a gift of the first importance; a copy of the "Covington Palladium," Volume I, No. 21, June 2, 1832, and of the "Statesman," Volume II, No. 34, April 28, 1823, are significant additions; certain manuscripts and maps also presented by Mr. Witbeck will be found mentioned in the reports of those divisions.

H. L. Mencken.

Our collection of publications dealing with current problems has been augmented by the gift of many items from Mr. H. L. Mencken. These in the aggregate have amounted to upward of 652 volumes and pamphlets, 30 broadsides, 6 maps, etc. Included also were several volumes of collected dramas and opera libretti from his own library.

Mrs. George Kennan.

Mrs. George Kennan, of Medina, N. Y., has presented two additional groups of material to become a part of

the George Kennan collection in the library. These comprised correspondence, manuscripts of Mr. Kennan's articles, news clippings, printed pamphlets, photographs, and other prints of an historical, geographical, and ethnographical value. This material is of real value in view of Mr. Kennan's extraordinary relations with men and events, and his own unique quality of mind.

A continued interest on the part of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, for many years prominently identified with the movement for the enfranchisement of women, has brought to our Library as a gift from her an interesting and valuable collection of papers covering the period 1916-1918 which include her letters to editors of daily papers throughout the country, personal correspondence, circular letters, news releases, newspaper clippings, and pamphlets. There is also a group of letters and papers while Mrs. Harper was editorial chairman of the Leslie Suffrage Bureau in 1917-18, her reports to the Leslie commission, 1916-1918, and a number of her editorial letters as chairman of the National Suffrage Press Committee in 1916-17. In addition Mrs. Harper has presented a number of volumes and pamphlets comprising statistical information in connection with the debates in Congress, votes, etc., during the years of effort for woman suffrage. A collection of pamphlets and papers of those opposed to woman suffrage is included.

Our inability to bid successfully on certain items, chiefly manuscripts, at important auction sales has had its compensation in the kindness shown by certain of the fortunate bidders in supplying the Library with photostatic prints of the choice treasures which they have acquired. These have included the following: From Mr. Lloyd W. Smith, New York City, two Washington letters and one of Nathanael Greene; from Miss Josephine Atterbury, New York City, a rare American broadside; from Mr. Gabriel Wells, New York City, two Washington letters. Through the kindness of William Randolph Hearst, Esq., permission was granted to photostat for our collections four letters of Washington, two

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

Photostatic prints of historical material.

of Jefferson, and one of Adams, an American Revolutionary War broadside, and a document signed by three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Gifts.

An aggregate of 18,121 items received as gifts, from sources other than official, is significant of the interest shown in the National Library as an appropriate repository and as offering association with material of distinction in many fields.

We should be gratified to give here a list of all of the donors and their gifts, but as each gift has received an individual acknowledgment we are simply listing certain of them:

From Dr. James F. Abbott, San Francisco, Calif., certain material on the religion called Omoto-Kyo, at Ayabe, in the prefecture of Yamashiro, Japan; from the author, Mr. Norwood F. Allman, Shanghai, China, a copy each of "The Modern Commercial Legislation of China" and "Handbook on the protection of trademarks, patents, copyrights, and trade names in China . . ." 1924; from American Jewish Physicians' Committee, New York City, a copy of "Die Grundlagen der Dispersoidchemie," Dresden, 1925, by Prof. Andor Fodor; from Mr. Hendrik C. Andersen, Rome, Italy, 2 copies of "Ten Plays. A Synopsis," by Olivia Cushing Andersen; from the Anjuman Tableeghul Islam Association, Rangoon, Burma, a copy of "The Sources of Christianity," by Khwaja Kamal-Ud-Din; from the author, Dr. Raymond Clare Archibald, Providence, R. I., a copy of "Benjamin Peirce, 1809-1880," Oberlin, Ohio, 1925; from Dr. S. T. Armstrong, Katonah, N. Y., a copy each of "L'Isle des Hermaphrodites nouvellement decouverte" bound with "Discovrs de Jacophile à Limne," published anonymously in 1605, "Le Breviere des Courtisans . . ." par le Sieur de la Serre, Paris, 1642, "L'Apparition des Ardans de la cour," 1624; from the author, Dr. Victor V. Badulesco, member of the Rumanian Debt Funding Delegation, a copy each of "Le prélèvement sur le capital en Autriche (Lois des 21 Juillet 1920, 27 Janvier et 8 Mars 1921)," "Les finances publiques de la Roumanie," "Le prélèvement extráordinaire sur le capital dans l'empire Allemand"; from Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, New York City, a copy of "II. Congresso Internazionale di Medicina e Farmicia militare" (Dr. Bainbridge attended as a delegate from the United States); from Mr. Howard M. Ballou, Honolulu, Hawaii, a group of "General Letters" (31 letters, 1841-1858), from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, privately printed in Honolulu; from the author, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md., a copy of "Papers and Addresses, 1921-1925"; from Mr. Moses Bayuk, Vineland, N. J., a copy of his book "The Essays of the Bible of Moses," in Hebrew; from the Bernice

Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, a collection of 9 bulletins chiefly on scientific subjects; from Mrs. Lulu S. Knight Bigelow, Washington, D. C., a collection of 238 books and pamphlets, chiefly law, from the law library of her late husband Jonathan G. Bigelow, Esq.; from Mr. Stephen P. Bissessorff, first secretary of the legation and chargé d'affaires of Bulgaria, Washington, D. C., a collection of 23 volumes and 17 pamphlets, chiefly on the history and economics of Bulgaria; from the author, Sr. G. Alemán Bolaños, Guatemala City, Guatemala, 2 copies of "La Factoria"; from Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md., a copy of "The Story of Alexander Brown & Sons," by Frank R. Kent; from Dr. John Malcolm Bulloch, Washington, D. C., a copy of his book "A Centennial Bibliography of George Macdonald," Aberdeen, 1925; from the author, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York City, "Les États-Unis d'Amérique, leur origine, leur développement, leur unité," Paris, 1925; from the author, M. F. Jollivet Castelot, Paris, France, a copy of "La Révolution Chimique et la Transmutation des Métaux," Paris, 1925; from the Chilean ambassador, Señor Don Beltran Mathieu, Washington, D. C., a collection of 51 volumes and pamphlets in Spanish on miscellaneous subjects; from Mr. Kuan Chung, magistrate of the mixed court, Shanghai, China, a very interesting collection of Chinese reprints entitled "Lung Chuang i shu"; from Mr. William Andrews Clark, jr., Los Angeles, Calif., a facsimile of "An Elegy Wrote in a Country Church Yard, London, Printed for R. Dodsley in Pall-mall, and sold by M. Cooper in Pater-noster-Row, 1751," and a copy of a reprint (copy number 22) of the edition of 1768 as printed in 1884, "An Elegy written in a Country Church-Yard" by Thomas Gray, with an introduction by James Southall Wilson, a foreword by William Andrews Clark, jr., the frontispiece by William H. Wilke, San Francisco, Calif., printed by John Henry Nash, 1925, carefully and elaborately edited, a delightful achievement in typography and bookbinding, also a copy of "The Library of William Andrews Clark, jr., Early English Literature, 1519-1700," collated and compiled by Robert Ernest Cowan and William Andrews Clark, jr., Cora Edgerton Sanders, and Harrison Post, Volume IV, San Francisco, 1925, printed by John Henry Nash; from Mr. Brutus J. Clay, Richmond, Kentucky, a copy of "The Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay," volume 1, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1886; from The Comité Cultural Catalá, de New York, Plini el Vell, "Història Natural" Llibres I i II, volume 1, text i traducció de Marçal Olivari, Q. Curci Rufus, "Història d'Alexandre el Gran" Llibres III i IV, volume 1, text i traducció del Dr. Manuel de Montoliu, Sèneca "Consolacions," text i, traducció del Dr. Carles Cardó, Plato "Diàlegs II, Carmides, Lisis, Protagoras," traducció de Joan Crexells, "Elegies" by Sext Properci, text established by Dr. Joaquin Balcells, translated by Joan Minguéz, Barcelona, Fundació Bernat Metge, 1925, "Atlas

Gifts.

Élémentaire des Nuages," by Professor E. Fontseré, published by Catalonian Meteorological Bureau, Gustavo Gill, editor; from the author, Dr. John Comstock, Los Angeles, Calif., "Butterflies of California"; from Madame Henri Cordier, Paris, France, a copy of "Necrologie Henri Cordier," by Paul Pelliot, Leide, 1925; from Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York City, collection of 61 volumes and pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects—history, art, general literature, etc.; from the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Education, Prague, a collection of 54 works of contemporary Czechoslovakian authors; from the author, Mr. Henry Plauché Dart, New Orleans, La., a copy of "The Colonial Legal Systems of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas"; from the author, Dr. Vicente Dávila, Caracas, Venezuela, a copy of "Jaculatories," Caracas, Venezuela, 1925; from the author, Mr. Richard Delafield, Tuxedo Park, New York, a copy of "The Pedigree and Arms of Delafield"; from Mr. William A. Delano, New York City, a copy of "Magellan. Le premier voyage autour du monde," by Jean Paul Alaux, Paris, 1925; from the author, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, New York City, a copy of "Marching On. Miscellaneous Speeches on the Threshold of Ninety-two"; from the author, Mr. P. H. Emerson, Eastbourne, Sussex, England, a copy each of "Penultimate, notes on the Emerson, alias Emberson, family of counties Herts and Essex, and Massachusetts Bay Colony," and "The Blood Eagle and Other Mystery Tales"; from Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Washington, D. C., a copy of "A Legacy of a Grandfather," being the letters received by Mr. W. W. Corcoran and privately printed by him; from Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Fisher, Tientsin, China, a copy of "The Sacred Wu Tai Shan, in connection with modern travel from Tai Yuan Fu via Mount Wu Tai to the Mongolian border," by Emil S. Fisher, Shanghai, 1925; from Hon. Henry Prather Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Italy, Rome, a copy of "Del l'Arte Militare," by Girolamo Cataneo, Brescia, 1584; from Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 volumes of privately printed copies of Senator Foraker's correspondence with President Roosevelt, President Taft, and Senators Sherman and Hanna; from the author, Sir George Fordham, Odsey, Ashwell, Baldock, England, a copy of "Barley. A Thoroughfare Town," Hertford, 1925; from Mr. John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I., a copy of "Flow of Water in Pipes," by Hiram F. Mills, with an historical and personal note by John R. Freeman and introductory outline by Karl R. Kennison; from Sr. José A. Rodríguez García, Habana, Cuba, a copy of his book "Personas y cosas," Habana, 1925; from Mr. Porter Garnett, Pittsburgh, Pa., a copy of "That Endeth Never, a gift, Christmas, 1921, by Hildegarde Flanner, with decorations by Porter Garnett," Pittsburgh, the Laboratory Press, 1926; from the German ambassador, Baron Ago Maltzan, Washington, D. C., a copy each of "Urkunden-Sammlung zur Geschichte des Geschlechts von Maltzahn herausgegeben von

G. C. F. Lisch," bände 1-5, Schwerin, 1842-1853, "Geschichte des Geschlechts von Maltzan und von Maltzahn. Im auftrag des Geschlechts herausgegeben von Dr. Berthold Schmidt in Schleiz," 1920, II Abteilung, Band 1, 2, 3, "Lebensbilder aus dem Geschlechte Maltzan von Friedrich von Maltzan, seinem Sohne Albrecht von Maltzan und G. C. F. Lisch," Rostock, 1871; from the author, Mrs. Louise Dunham Goldsberry, Takoma Park, Md., a copy of "The Open-Air School and Outdoor Education. A Résumé, 1921"; from Mr. A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kans., a copy of "Hugonis Grotii Baptizatorum puerorum institutio, alternis interrogationibus et responsionibus . . ." Londini, 1668, and two works in Spanish; from Mr. W. H. Haslam, London, England, a copy each of four diaries edited by Robert Heywood, accounts of travel—to the Levant, 1845, Russia, 1858, Italy, 1826, America, 1834, all privately printed in 1919; from the author, Admiral Edward Everett Hayden, Washington, D. C., a copy of "Oh, Mother Nature"; from Mr. Charles F. Heartman, Metuchen, N. J., a copy each of "Bibliotheca Titanicana . . ." collected by Howard M. Chapin, "The Aliens. A patriotic poem," by Humphrey Marshall (Heartman Historical Series, No. 42), "A bibliography of the separate writings of John Esten Cooke," by Oscar Wegelin (Heartman Historical Series, No. 43), "An unwritten drama of Lord Byron," by Washington Irving; from Hon. George Huddleston, Washington, D. C., a copy of "The Huddleston Family," by Clarissa B. Loving; from Mr. John Hyde, Washington, D. C., a collection of 64 volumes and pamphlets on political science, economics, statistics, etc.; from Mr. A. Bain Irvine, London, England, a copy of his compilation "Robert Burns. Chapters of self-revelation"; from Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, a copy of "Algemeen Rijksarchief de Archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges door Dr. J. de Hellu," 's Gravenhage, 1924; from Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md., a copy of the "Catalogue of the mycological library of Howard A. Kelly," compiled by Louis C. C. Krieger, Baltimore, privately printed, 1924; from Miss Sarah R. Lee, Washington, D. C., a collection of 61 volumes of American pamphlets, English and classical literature, etc.; from Lieutenant Colonel Leonard, Mrs. Wilson Taylor, and committee of publications, University of Toronto, Canada, a copy of "A new view of surface forces. A collection of the scientific papers of Wilson Taylor . . . A memorial volume"; from Mr. C. T. Loo, New York City, a copy of "Jades archaiques de Chine, appartenant a M. C. T. Loo, publiés par M. Paul Pelliot," Paris, 1925; from the author, Mr. Louis-Raoul de Lorimer, Montreal, Canada, a copy of "Au coeur de l'histoire évocations et recits tirés de la chronique et de l'histoire de la nouvelle France," Montreal, Canada, 1920; from Hon. J. M. Magee, Washington, D. C., a copy of "Universal classic manuscripts. Facsimiles from originals in the department of manuscripts, British Museum . . ." George F. Warner, editor; from Mrs. William J.

Gifts.

Maloney, New York City, a copy of "In Memoriam, Sarah A. McKim [mother of the architect Charles Follen McKim], 1813-1891," by Wendell Phillips Garrison, privately printed by the DeVinne Press, New York, 1891; from Prof. Brander Matthews and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, a copy of the "Roster of the Round Table Dining Club," privately printed, New York, 1926; from The Metropolitan Library, Peking, China, Yuan Tung Li, Librarian, (a) Yi Nien Lu Hwei Pien, (b) Chi Yuan Tung Ko, (c) Erh Shih Shih Shou Juen Piao, (d) Shih Chiu Tang Tsung shu; from Mrs. Henry C. Morton, Washington, D. C., a collection of six historical works, including "Historie of Great Britaine under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes . . ." by John Speed, London, 1632, "History of England," by Paul Rapin-Thoyras, London, 1743-1747, and "Annals of the World," by James Usher, London, 1658; from Norman T. A. Munder & Co., Baltimore, Md., a collection of seven books printed for the Johns Hopkins University in connection with its Half-Century Celebration—unusual products in typography and bookmaking; from Mr. David Murray, Glasgow, Scotland, a copy each of his books, "The Hunterian Museum in the Old College of Glasgow," Glasgow, 1925, "Lord Kelvin as Professor in the Old College of Glasgow," Glasgow, 1924, "The Law of Intestate Succession in Scotland . . ." Glasgow, 1925, "Scottish Conveyancing . . .," Glasgow; from the author, Mr. Arno Nadel, Berlin, Germany, a copy of "Der Ton"; from Mr. Joseph Benjamin Oakleaf, Moline, Ill., a copy of "A reprint of the list of books and pamphlets relating to Abraham Lincoln, compiled by Daniel Fish . . . 1906," Rock Island, 1926; from the author, Sr. Alvaro Leonor Ochoa, Guadalajara, Mexico, a copy (a) El Oriente del Mundo, (b) Corona del Pueblo, (c) Relampagos en la Lejanía, Guadalajara, Mexico, 1926; from Mrs. B. Oliver y Esteller, New York City, a copy of "Análisis y Crítica . . . de las Obras de D. Buenvenido Oliver y Esteller," Madrid, 1907; from Hon. Robert L. Owen, Washington, D. C., a collection of 21 volumes on the causes of the World War; from Sir Bernard Pares, University of London, England, a copy of "The mischief of being clever," by Alexander Griboyedov; from Miss Annie S. Peck, New York City, a copy of "La Campanã de la Breña, memorias del Mariscal del Perú D. Andrés A. Cáceres . . .," by Z. Aurora Cáceres, Tomo I, año 1881, Lima, 1921; from the author, Dr. Manuel Antonio Pineda C., Cartegena, Colombia, "Jorge Washington"; from Mr. Herbert G. Porter, Boston, Mass., a copy of a private print, "Seven Versions of the Gettysburg Address"; from the author, Miss Isa J. Postgate, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, England, a copy of "The dream of the rood and other poems," London [1926?]; from the author, Miss Blanche Potter, New York City, a copy of "More Memories. Orlando Bronson Potter and Frederick Potter," New York, 1923; from Dr. F. W. Putnam, Binghamton, N. Y., a collection of inter-

esting material on miscellaneous subjects; from the publisher, G. P. Putnam's Sons, and the author, Prof. George Lansing Raymond, a collection of nine of his works; from the author, Dr. Savel Radulesco, member of the Rumanian Debt Funding Delegation, a copy of "La politique financière de la Roumanie depuis 1914," [1923]; from the author, Mr. Corrado Ricci, Milan, Italy, a copy of "Umbria Santa," Milano, 1926; from Mrs. M. M. Rich, Washington, D. C., a collection in Spanish of 20 volumes of poetry, fiction, etc., and 6 bound volumes of newspapers; from the author, Sr. Rivas Moreno, Madrid, Spain, a copy of "La Plaga de Langosta, Cómo debe Combatirse," Zaragoza, 1924; from the Rumanian Debt Commission through Dr. Savel Radulesco, a collection of 19 volumes in economics and political science, chiefly relating to Rumania; from the author, Mr. L. A. Hurst Shorter, London, England, a copy of "Essays and sketches," London, 1925; from the author, Mr. Giuseppe Solimene, Lavello, Italy, a copy of "La Chiesa vescovile di Lavello" Melfi, 1925; from the author, Mr. Moriz Sondheim, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, "Richard De Bury. Ein Beitrag zur Psychologie des Büchersammelns"; from Mr. William Stillman Stanley, through Dr. Camp Stanley, Washington, D. C., a copy of "Maps, plans, views . . . illustrative of the travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece . . ." by Jean Jacques Barthélemy, London, 1791, also a file of "The Weekly Museum," New York, January 1 to December 31, 1803; from the Swiss minister, Hon. Mare Peter, Washington, D. C., a copy of "Le Syndic Butin et la Réunion de Genève à la France en 1798"; from Col. J. R. M. Taylor, Washington, D. C., a collection of 108 bound volumes of periodicals, chiefly English and French; from Mrs. Tenney Frank, Baltimore, Md., a copy of "Rutebeuf le Miracle de Théophile. Miracle du XIII^e siècle, édité par Grace Frank," Paris, 1925; from Mr. Lewis M. Turner, Baltimore, Md., a copy of an alphabetical hand-written index to the National Intelligencer from 1816 to 1820; from Mrs. Edward J. Tytus for the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a copy of "The Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Tomb of two sculptors at Thebes," by Norman de Garis Davies, New York, 1925; from Sr. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Mexico City, Mexico, as an evidence of his continuing interest in our collections, 181 volumes and pamphlets in Spanish in the fields of history, art, economics, official publications, etc.; from the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales; a copy of "A Bibliography of Robert Owen, the Socialist, 1771-1858," second edition revised; from Hon. J. S. Walters, Washington, D. C., a collection of seven volumes, chiefly in philology; from Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of "The Vanishing Race. The last great Indian Council . . ." story and pictures by Joseph Kossuth Dixon; from Mr. Charles V. Wheeler, Washington, D. C. (compiler and editor), a copy of "Notes on the Wheeler-Sterling armor piercing projectiles,

1891-1922," a record both technically and historically important; from Sir Robert Witt, London, England, a copy of the "Supplement to the catalogue of painters and draughtsmen represented in the library of reproductions of pictures and drawings formed by Sir Robert and Lady Witt," London, 1925; from Dr. Adalbert Zoellner, Marktredwitz, Germany, a copy of his book "Das Buch vom Porzellan," Leipzig, 1925.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, numbered during the year 326 volumes. These books came to us in their relation to our printed card service. For each of these books furnished a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogues and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries that use our cards and card proof sheets.

Notable gifts of manuscripts, maps, music, and prints are given in detail in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care.

*Transfers from
governmental li-
braries.*

Under the law several important groups of material have been transferred from governmental libraries:

(a) Incident to a reorganization of its library, the Bureau of Education released to us about 16,418 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly in the field of education—German and French educational periodicals in sets, many complete; old and interesting editions of German and French textbooks on physics, chemistry, and mathematics; official Russian and English documents relating to education; reports of foreign educational societies; and publications of foreign universities.

(b) From the office of The Adjutant General, War Department, there were received by transfer 445 issues of southern newspapers issued during two of the years of the Civil War—1861-62—providing source material for a very important period in American history.

(c) Our collection of maps and atlases has been considerably augmented by the transfer of many items from certain of the departments—from the Coast Survey 2,045 charts (French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish); from the Department of State, 438 cartographical items—maps, atlases, and books; and from the Geological Survey, 72 county atlases. These are given

in more detail in the report of the chief of the division of maps.

(d) From the Federal Trade Commission a collection of 3,376 volumes and pamphlets in the fields of economics and statistics.

(e) Another transfer of interest and importance was that of four additional volumes of the letters of Gen. J. M. Schofield. These were transferred from the library of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y.

Dr. W. Dawson Johnston early in January entered upon his duties as the European representative of the Library, after several weeks spent here in studying our collections and the various problems pertinent to his assignment. His headquarters are in Paris, 12 rue des Beaux Arts. The benefit of having a representative abroad was immediately felt throughout the Library. In touch abroad with the sources of antiquarian and current publications, his suggestions have proved and will prove of valuable aid in adding desirable material to our collections. He is giving the question of transcripts of manuscript material in foreign archives (in England, France, Holland, and Spain) serious study from every angle—material to be reproduced, cooperation with other institutions, equipment, financial measures, coordination of effort, etc., and great improvement is expected to result from this survey of the situation made at the source. Doctor Johnston has also been of aid in obtaining for us the unusual foreign official publications not obtainable otherwise than by personal effort, and certain of our important gaps have been filled. Certain "want lists" on various subjects (history, economics, general literature, etc.) have been sent to him, and it is expected that many interesting additions to our collections from this source will result. Doctor Johnston is in touch with each activity in our service and suggestions as to purchases and other subjects of interest to a particular division are constantly being exchanged. He has rendered much aid in the efforts we have been making for the past year to fill up the gaps in our foreign serial publications and many have been received in response to his efforts. In-

PURCHASES.
Dr. W. Dawson
Johnston, Euro-
pean representa-
tive.

formation as to the status of many of these serial publications is now being received from him—inquiry by mail in many cases in the past proving of no avail. The establishment of the contacts that result from his attendance as a representative from the Library of Congress at meetings of such organizations as the International Congress of Librarians and Booklovers, at Prague, held June 28 to July 3, 1926, at which he was chosen as president of Section I (international questions of librarianship), is certain to prove of benefit to the Library of Congress in the acquisition of material for its collections and in the results that obviously accrue from intellectual cooperation. An exhibit of the activities and publications of our Library was sent forward to this congress from Washington.

The arrangement by which a representative of the Library is able to establish contacts abroad with dealers, collectors, scholars, and learned institutions, and be in touch with the foreign book market for the acquisition of not only the individual book but also for collections en bloc is most desirable and is certain to be of great benefit to our Library in the larger sphere of activity and influence in which it is about to enter. The experience covering the first six months under this arrangement augurs well for the future development of this the National Library.

PURCHASES:

Prices and conditions.

The prices of what may be termed "book rarities" still continue their upward trend. There is still the same degree of competition among private collectors, dealers, and certain libraries and other institutions, forcing prices to a level far above our ability to meet with our limited appropriation. The conditions at the auction sales (one of our chief sources of obtaining the extraordinary in material) are, as to prices, as serious abroad as they are in this country, and the outlook for any substantial lowering in the level of prices is not encouraging. In checking our collections with the results of any unusual sale made at auction, either in this country or abroad, the desiderata determined reveal important items that the National Library lacks. The

Library of Congress, as the National Library, should contain not merely the substance of literature needed by the serious investigators; it should contain also material of distinction in a bibliographic sense; the first and variant editions, especially those significant in the development of a history of the typographic art; and it should, of course, be preeminent in Americana.

A brochure, "The Library of Congress Trust Fund ^{Trust Fund} Board," prepared by the Librarian during the year, describes the need of the Library for pecuniary endowments and the creation of a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board prepared now to receive and administer them.

Among the needs described are not merely "chairs" for the employment of specialists to interpret the collections, but resources for the acquisition of material to which the governmental appropriations can not reach—material in special fields of learning and culture, or bibliographic rarities. Gifts of money for the acquisition of such would be one way of contributing to the prestige of our National Library and our Government, of advancing learning, and of establishing a permanent memorial of the donor in associations of distinction.

But another way would be the direct gift of the material itself from the collection of the donor. The Library has not lacked some such gifts of considerable importance. It hopes for many others, as collectors who have had the relish of collecting, and a sufficient satisfaction in the possession, may come to consider the permanent disposition of their collections and may turn to the National Library as inevitably as the British collector turns to the British Museum.

Under the circumstances the Librarian has caused to be prepared a list of certain examples of the "Desiderata" still lacking from our shelves, limiting the list, for the moment, to the bibliographic monumenta which should indisputably be represented in the National Library of the United States. The publication is entitled "The Library of Congress. Some notable items that it has. Some examples of many others that it needs." This

Desiderata.

list of desiderata is prefaced by lists (1) of some of the important groups already given or deposited, and (2) some of the rarities already here.

Purchases of "book rarities" during the year have, of necessity, been limited to those whose prices seemed to be reasonable and within our ability to pay, keeping in mind our limited appropriations for the increase of the Library. The chief emphasis in our purchases during the year, in addition to that generally placed upon the acquisition of current publications and also upon manuscripts, maps, prints, and music, has been in developing further our already considerable collection of law, the completing of many of our important "serial" sets, including those of "learned societies," and the augmenting of our collections in the fields of history, political science, economics, etc.

PURCHASES:
Americana.

Of the Americana acquired the following items may be named:

"Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Bresil, dite Amerique, contenant la navigation & choses remarquables, veues sur mer par l'auteur . . . par Iean De Lery," Geneve, pour Iean Vignon, 1611; "Extirpacion de la Idolatria del Pirv, . . . por el Padre Pablo Ioseph . . .," En Lima, por Geronymo de Contreras, 1621; "The Doctrine of the Church, To which is committed the Keys of the Kindome of Heaven . . ." By that Reverend and learned Divine Mr. Jo. Cotton B. D. and Teacher of the Church at Boston in New-England, London, Printed for Ben: Allen, and are to be sold in Popes-head alley, 1644, third edition; "A Treatise of Mr. Cottons, clearing certaine doubts concerning Predestination, together with an examination thereof, written by William Twisse," London, Printed by F. D. for Andrew Crook, and are to be sold at his shop at the Signe of the Green Dragon in Paul's church-yard, 1646; "Of the Holinesse of Church-members by John Cotton teacher of the Church of Christ in Boston in New-England," London: Printed by F. N. for Hanna Allen . . . , 1650; "Noticia de las Invasiones que las Armas de Inglaterra han hecho en las Indias. Feliz svceso, que las Reales de España han tenido en su Defensa," Madrid, 1655, containing an account of Santo Domingo; "Voyage des Pais Septentrionaux, Dans lequel se void les moeurs, maniere de vivre, & superstitions des Norweguiens, Lapons, . . . par Bruzen de la Martinière," Paris, 1671, first edition, relates partly to America and includes a map of Greenland; "An abridgement of the laws in force and use in Her Majesty's plantation, (viz.) of Virginia, Jamaica,

Barbadoes, Maryland, New-England, New York, Carolina, &c.," London, 1704; "The Knowledge and Practice of Christianity made easy to the meanest capacities; or, an essay towards an instruction for the Indians . . . by the Right Reverend . . . Thomas, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man," London, Printed; and sold by J. Osborn at the Golden Ball in Pater-Noster Row, 1742; "A discourse delivered at Hallifax in the County of Plymouth, July 24, 1766, on the day of Thanks-giving . . . throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England for the Repeal of the Stamp Act, by William Patten," Boston: N. E. Printed by D. Kneeland in Queen Street, for Thomas Leverett . . . 1766; "The Nature, Pleasure and Advantages of Church-Musick. A Sermon preached at a Lecture in the First Parish of Lancaster on Thursday April 4th, 1771" by Zabdiel Adams, A. M. . . . Boston: Printed by Richard Draper, 1771; "A Description of the Last Judgment, with some reflections thereon . . . also a poem on Death, and one on the Resurrection" by John Peck of Rehoboth, Boston, N. E., Printed and sold by E. Russel, adjoining the Cornfield . . . 1773, second edition; "The Constitution of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, as established by the General Convention elected for that Purpose, and held at Philadelphia, July 15th, 1776 . . . to September 28th, 1776, to which is prefixed, The Confederation of the United States of America," Philadelphia, Printed by F. Bailey . . . 1781; "The American Jest Book: containing a curious variety of Jestes, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Stories, &c," part I, Philadelphia, 1789, one of the earliest publications of its kind in America; "The Gamester, a tragedy, as performed by the Old American Company, at the Theatre, in Southwark, Philadelphia" by Edward Moore, Philadelphia, Printed and sold by E. Story [1790-1] and 3 other plays by Henry E. Jones, Henry Brooke, and M. Starke bound in one volume; "The American Jest-Book, containing a curious variety of Jestes, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Stories, &c." part I, Boston, 1796; "On the practice of music. A Discourse pronounced at Pepperell, Massachusetts, May 17th, 1809 before the Middlesex Musical Society" by Solomon Kidder Livermore . . . Amherst, N. H., 1809; "Leben und Briefwechsel Georg Washingtons, nach dem Englischen des Jared Sparks im Auszuge bearbeitet herausgegeben von Friedrich von Raumer," Leipzig, 1839; "The History of the State of Maine, from its First Discovery, A. D. 1602, to the Separation, A. D. 1820, inclusive" . . . by William D. Williamson, Hallowell, 1839, 2 volumes, second edition; "Twenty-seven years in Canada west; or, the experience of an early settler," by Major Strickland, edited by Agnes Strickland, London, 1853; "Fort Wayne. Eine Erzählung aus Tennessee" by F. Randolph Jones, Leipzig, 1854, 2 volumes; "Sammlung auserlesener geistlicher Lieder, zum gemeinschaftlichen Gesang und eigenen Gebrauch in Christlichen Familien," Zoar, O., 1855;

"Die wahre Separation, oder die Widergeburt dargestellt in geistreichen und erbaulichen Versammlungs-reden und Betrachtungen" by [Joseph Michael Bimeler], Zoar, Ohio, 1856-60; "Lebensgeschichte Georg Washington's von Washington Irving," Leipzig, 1856; "Two historical discourses occasioned by the close of the first ten years' ministry in California preached in . . . San Francisco, California, March, 1859," by Samuel H. Willey, San Francisco, California, 1859; "The Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their constituents (signed by 48 representatives from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi)" [Washington, 1860]; "Fast-Day sermon, delivered in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbia, S. C., June 13, 1861 by Augustus B. Longstreet," Columbia, 1861; "Sammlung auserlesener geistlicher Lieder, zum gemeinschaftlichen Gesang und eigenen Gebrauch in Christlichen Familien, zweite, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage," Zoar, Ohio, 1867; "The American Country Almanack for the year of Christian Account, 1769," by Roger More, New York: Printed and sold by James Parker; "Wait's York, Cumberland and Lincoln Almanack, . . . 1792," printed by Thomas Baker Wait, in Portland; "The Farmers' Almanack for 1796," by Andrew Beers, Danbury (Conn.) [1795]; "An Astronomical Diary: or Almanack, for the year . . . 1796, by A. Weatherwise," Boston: Printed for B. Larkin . . . ; "Andrew Beers' Long Island Almanac and Register for 1825," Brooklyn [1824].

PURCHASES:
Early session
laws.

Systematic efforts have been made to strengthen our collection of early American session laws. Certain noteworthy additions have been made during the year, as follows:

"The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony in New-England, Revised and Reprinted, by Order of the General Court holden at Boston, May 15th, 1672 . . ." Cambridge in New-England, Printed by Samuel Green, for John Usher of Boston, and to be sold by Richard Chiswel, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, London, 1675. This item is rare.

Temporary acts and laws of Massachusetts published as follows: Two acts August 16, 1760; 7 acts February 31 [1] 1761; 6 acts April 21, 1761; 9 acts July 11, 1761; 12 acts February 15, 1762; 2 acts April 24, 1762; 8 acts June 12, 1762; and 8 acts February 25, 1763. All but June 12, 1762, bear the imprint—printed by S. Kneeland. These acts were acquired by purchase from the law

library of Harvard University and supply those lacking in our volume. Our appreciation is due Mr. Eldon R. James, the law librarian of Harvard University, for his willingness to sell us these odd issues.

New Hampshire session laws 1699-1715 (p. 3-60); New Jersey, August 27, 1776, and continued by adjournments, to which is prefixed the constitution of the State printed by Isaac Collins (48 p.); North Carolina, January 18, 1781, to February 14, 1781 (p. 5-16); April 13, 1782, first session (52 p.); April 19, 1784, first session (88 p.); October 2, 1784, first session (62 p.); Virginia, February 1 to August 22, 1734 (51 p.); August 1 to November 1, 1738 (52 p.).

Our collection of journals has been strengthened by the addition of the following items:

Journals.

"Votes and Proceedings of the lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, September, 1757," Annapolis, Jonas Green, 1758 (106 p.); "Debates, Resolutions and other Proceedings, of the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened at Boston, on the 9th of January, 1788, and continued until the 7th of February following, for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the Constitution . . ." Boston, 1788 (219 p.); "The Journal of the House of Commons, State of North Carolina, at a General Assembly, begun and held at Newbern on the 14th Day of April . . . 1778 . . . Being the first Session of this Assembly" (36 p.; lacks after p. 36); "Mississippi, General Assembly, Senate Journal, January 1835"; "Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington of the Session of the Legislative Assembly October, 1869," Olympia, 1869; "Journal of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington, of the Session of the Legislative Assembly begun and held at Olympia, December, 1866, 14th regular session," Olympia, 1867.

Our collection of Bibles has been increased by several interesting items:

Bibles.

"The Psalms of David translated into Lyric-Verse, according to the scope, of the Original and Illustrated, with a Short Argument, and a briefe Prayer, or Medita-

tion; before, & after, every Psalme" by George Wither, Imprinted in the Netherlands, by Cornelis Gerrits van Breughel, 1632, first edition, as a specimen of typography superior of any of Wither's productions; "The Holy Bible, embellished by the most eminent British artists, with historical prefaces, by the Rev. Edward Nares, also The Apocrypha," London, 1816; "Protestant Episcopal Church, The Book of Common Prayer, [with Psalms in Metre], 1789," a rare English issue of the Philadelphia text revised and proposed at the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. It was never adopted.

Incunabula. Several noteworthy specimens of fifteenth century printing were acquired, among them:

"Institutiones" of Justinianus, Rome, 1476, Hain 9502, a very early collection of the legislation of Justinian, practically a perfect copy with numerous initials in red and blue—from the library of George Klosz; "Tractatus primus de vijs vite sancti Bernardi . . ., Impressa Mutine per Dominicū Richizolā," 1491, Hain 2921, Proctor 7197, initials in gold and colors, a rare edition; "Sermones aurei de Sanctis Fratris Leonardi de Vtino, . . . Aug. Vind. in monasterio S. S. Ulrici et Afrae," 1474, Proctor 1632; Sacro Bosco, "Sphaerae mundi Compendium . . ." Impressum est Venetiis, 1490, Hain 14113, Proctor 5023.

Titles of special interest. Certain items of significance to our service as the National Library are here noted. They represent various fields:

"Auctores classici cum interpretatione et notis in usum Delphini," Parisiis, Apud Franciscum Muguet, 1674–1730, bound in red morocco, with crest of Francis Egerton on the sides, 63 volumes bound in 56; "Tooneel der Vermaarste Koop-Steden en Handel-plaatsen van de geheele Wereld," Amsterdam, van J. Jansonius van Waesberge, 1682, 2 volumes, comprising 50 colored maps and 185 plans and views; "Museum Carlsonianum, in quo novae et selectae aves . . . exhibet A. Sparrman," Stockholm, 1786–89, 4 volumes in 2, according to Sundevall the first great illustrated ornithological work using the

Linnæan nomenclature; "Van Brabant die excellente Cronike, Van Vlarendere Hollât, Zeelant int generael . . .," Antwerp, van Doesborch, 1530; "Tabulæ Rudolphinæ, quibus Astronomicæ Scientiæ, Temporum Longinquitate collapsæ Restauratio continetur, . . ." by Johann Kepler, Ulm, 1627; "A Short Survey of Ireland, truely discovering who it is that hath so armed the hearts of that people . . . With a discription of the Countrey . . . by Barnabe Rych, Gentleman," London 1069 [1609], first edition, one of the rarest of Rych's later works; "Catalogvs librorum bibliothecæ pUBLICÆ, qvam . . . Thomas Bodleivs, . . . in academia Oxoniensi nuper instituit, . . . Auctore Thoma James," Apud Iosephum Barnesium, Oxoniæ, 1605, first edition; "Cosmographicus liber Petri Apiani Mathematici, studiose correctus, . . . per Gemmam Phrysius," Væneunt Antuerpiæ in ædibus Rolandi Bollaert, 1529; "Hebraicarum Institutionum libri IV," by Sanctes Pagninus, Lugduni, Anton du Roy, 1526; "Relations de divers voyages cyrieux, qui n'ont point esté pVblies, ov qui ont esté tradvites d' Haclvyt . . ." by [Melchisedec Thevenot], A Paris, 1663-1673, 2 volumes; "Bibliotheca Colbertina: seu Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecæ, quæ fuit primum Ill. V. D. J. B. Colbert . . .," Paris, 1728; "Exacta, y puntual relacion, de las memorables hazañas de los Españoles de las Islas Filipinas en las Indias Orientales; y como despues de aver derrotade al rebelde Malinog, y à muchos Reyes Moros, coronaron por Rey de Mindanao al hijo del Sultân de aquel Reyno . . ." Impresa en Manila . . . 1734, Reimpresa en Valencia . . . 1735, an important history of the Philippines for the years 1730-34.

Of the issues of the sixteenth century acquired, the following will prove of interest: Sixteenth century.

"Dem durchleüchtigisten Hoch gebornen Fürsten vnd herren Herrn Friderichen, Hertzogen zû Sachssen . . ." by Argula Staufferin, Augsburg, 1523; "Hymni novi Ecclesiastici . . ." of Zacharias Ferrerius, Rome . . . in ædibus L. Vincentini, 1525, said to be one of the earliest of the many attempts to supersede the Latin hymnody of the early and medieval western church; "De Conjvgio

Episcoporum et Diaconorum ad venerandum Doctorem VVolfgangum Reissenbvsch . . . per Ioannem Bugenhagenium." Wittenberg, 1525; Etienne Dolet, "Orationes dvæ in Tholosam, Ejusdem epistolarum libri II, Ejusdem carminum libri II . . ." Lyons, 1534; ". . . veteris & noui testamēti opus singulare, ac planè Diuinum . . ." by Joannes Maria Velmatius, Venetiis, 1538; "Ein Ausserlessne Chronick von anfang der Welt biss auff das Iar . . . 1539 in vier Teyl oder Bücher abgeteylet . . . durch Caspar Hedio aus dem Latein ins Teutsch gebracht," Strassburg, 1539; "Las quatro partes enteras de la Cronica de España . . ." of Florian de Ocampo, Zamora, [1541]; "Il Modello di Martino Lytero," by Jacapo Maronessa, Vinegia, 1555; "La quarta parte de la chronica del excellentissimo Principe don Florisel de Niquea . . ." of [Feliciano de Silva, Zaragoza, 1568]; "The true report of all the successe of Famagosta, of the antique writers called Tamassus, a Citie in Cyprus . . . Englished out of Italian by William Malim," London, by Iohn Daye, 1572; "Cosmographiae vniversalis lib. vi" of Sebastian Münster, Basileae, ex officina Henricpetrina [1572]; "La Cosmographia de Pedro Apiano, corregida y añadida por Gemma Frisio . . ." En Anvers, Impresso por Iuan VVithagio, 1575; "An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing foure sundrie tongues: namelie, English, Latine, Greeke, and French . . ." by John Baret, Londini, Excudebat Henricus Denhamus Typographus, 1580; "Principvm ac illustrium aliquot & eruditorum in Anglia virorum, encomia, trophaea, genethliaca, & epithalamia . . ." by Joa. Lelandus, Londini, 1589; "Saloensis Academici Veneti . . . Nova fabricandi Horaria mobilia, et permanentia . . . ratio nuper excogitata, et nunc primum in lucem edita" by Giovanni Paolo Galucci, Venetiis, 1596; "Discovrs ende Beschryvinge van het groot eylandt Canaria, ende Gomera . . ." by M. Joostens v. Heede, Rotterdam, 1599.

Seventeenth century.

Of equal interest are certain titles of the seventeenth century:

"Oost-Indische ende VVest-Indische voyagien . . ." by Michiel Colijn, Amsterdam, 1619; "Chronique ofte his-

torische geschiedenisse van Vrieslant . . ." by Pierius Winsemius, gedrukt tot Franeker by Ian Lamrinck . . . 1622; "Arithmetica Logarithmica sive Logarithmorum chiliades triginta . . ." by Henry Briggs, London, 1624, first edition and said to be the first complete work in logarithms; "Der Fruchtbringenden Gesellschaft Nahmen, Vorhaben, Gemachlde u. Woerter . . .," by Ludwig Fuerst von Anhalt-Koethen, Frankfort, 1646; "Francisci Vietæ Opera Mathematica in unum volumen congesta," Lygdvni Batavorum, 1646; "A declaration of the Right Honourable, James, Marquesse and Earle of Montrose, . . . concerning His Excellencies' resolution to settle His Majestie, Charles the II in all His Dominions," London, 1649; "The Garden of Eden; or, An accurate description of all Flowers and Fruits now growing in England, . . ." by Sir Hugh Plat, London, printed by William Leake, at the Crown in Fleetstreet . . ., 1653; "Historiarum nostri temporis pars posterior" by Joannes Adolphus Brachelius, Amstelodami, Apud Jacobum Van Meurs, 1655; "A catalogue of the most approved divinity books . . ." by [John Rothwell], London, 1657; "Johann Sigismundi Elsholtii . . . Anthropometria . . ." Francofurti, 1663; "Afbeelding van't Stadt Huys van Amsterdam . . ." by Jacob van Campen, Amsterdam, 1664, bound with "Voornaemste Statuen ende ciraten van't konstrÿck Stadthuys van Amstelredam" by H. Quellinus, Amsterdam, 1665, 2 volumes; "Archieratikon, seu liber pontificalis ecclesiæ græcæ, nunc primum ex regiis mss. euchologiis . . ." by Isaac Habert, Parisiis, 1676; "Histoire de François premier . . . par Antoine Varillas," Paris, Claude Barbin, 1685; "A treatise of Algebra, both historical and practical . . ." by John Wallis, London, printed by John Playford . . ., 1685, first edition; "Cocker's decimal Arithmetick, wherein is shewed the nature and use of decimal fractions . . ." by Edward Cocker, London, printed by J. Richardson . . . at the Three Bibles on London-Bridge . . ., 1685; "Orbis Gothicus, libri IV . . ." by M. Praetorius, typis Monasterii Olivensis . . . 1688-9, bound with "Mars Gothi-

cus . . .," Oliva, 1688-1691; "Nieuwe Cronyk van Zeeland . . . door M. Smallegange," Tot Middleburg, 1696; "Klärliche Beschreibung der fünff Säulen-Ordnungen, und der gantzen Bau-Kunst aus dem sechsten und dritten Buche V. Scamozzi . . .," Nürnberg, 1697.

Eighteenth century.

Certain issues of the eighteenth century have been acquired:

"Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus," by George Hickes, Oxonia, 1703-1705, includes Manley's catalogue of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, 3 volumes; "Oxonia depicta sive collegiorum et aularum in Inclyta Academia Oxoniensi ichnographica, orthographica & scenographica, . . ." by William Williams, [London, 1732-1733]; "Lebens-Geschichte und Helden-Thaten des . . . grossen Feld-Herrns Karls Herzogs von Lothringen und Bar. . ." Frankfurth und Leipzig, 1743, 2 volumes; "David's Harpffen Spiel, in hundert und funffzig Psalmen auch dreyhundert zwey und vierzig Lieder, Melodien . . ." von Johann Martin Spiess, Heydelberg, 1745; "A Treatise on Shipbuilding and Navigation in three parts wherein the theory, practice, and application of all the necessary instruments are perspicuously handled . . ." by Mungo Murray, London, 1765, second edition; "Sacre et Couronnement de Louis XVI Roi de France et de Navarre a Rheims, le II Juin 1775 . . .," [edited by Thomas Jean Pichon], Paris, 1775, with a portrait of the King by Bartolozzi; "An actual survey of the Great Post-Roads between London and Edinburgh, . . ." by Mostyn John Armstrong, London, 1777, third edition; "Les Incas ou la destruction de l'Empire de Pérou" by Jean François Marmontel, Francfort, 1777, 2 volumes; "An apology for the Times: A Poem addressed to the King" by [Daniel Chandler], London, sold by J. F. and C. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1778; "The Testimony of Truth to exalted merit; or, A biographical sketch of the Right Hon. The Countess of Derby . . ." by [Elizabeth] Farren, London, 1797.

English literature.

Our collection of English literature has been considerably increased. A few of the items are here mentioned:

"Spenser's Minor Poems . . .," [Chelsea], The Ashendene Press, 1925; "The Writings of William Blake," edited in three volumes by Geoffrey Keynes, London, 1925; "The Anatomy of Melancholy," by Democritus Junior [Robert Burton], with 100 designs and decorations by E. McKnight Kauffer, London, The Nonsuch Press, 1925, 2 volumes; "The Poems of Richard Lovelace" edited by C. H. Wilkinson, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1925; "The Booke of Merry Riddles . . ." reprint of the London edition of 1660 [edited by James O. Halliwell-Phillipps], London, 1866; "The Christ upon the Hill, A Ballad," by William Cosmo Monkhouse, illustrated with 9 full-page etchings by W[illiam] Strang, London, 1895; "John Ruskin," by John Masefield, printed by Howard Whitehouse and Edward Daws at the Yellowsands Press, 1920; "The disgrace to the family," by William Blanchard Jerrold, illustrated by Phiz [i. e. H. K. Browne], London, 1848.

Through the courtesy of the New York Public Library we obtained a photostatic reproduction of Joseph Hunter's "Chorus Vatum Anglicanorum." Our copy was made from a reproduction lent to the New York Public Library by the Newberry Library, of Chicago, whose reproduction was made from the original manuscript in the British Museum. This work of Joseph Hunter is important source material in that it provides unpublished information in the field of English literature.

*Chorus Vatum
Anglicanorum.*

We have been very fortunate, during the past year, in obtaining by purchase two unusually important collections of photographic prints representative of the work of the two well-known artists—Clarence H. White (45 prints) and Gertrude Käsebier (20 prints).

*Photographic
prints by Clarence
H. White
and Gertrude
Käsebier.*

The work of these two artists demonstrates clearly the remarkable advance that has been made in photography, as applied to pictorial expression, from that of an art purely mechanical with the emphasis upon the reproduction of a likeness, to that of an art possessing certain fundamentals which are associated with the work of the masters of art.

Clarence H. White was one of the founders of what has been termed the "photo-secession movement"—a breaking away from standards in photography purely mechanical. Through his prints and his influence upon the many students who studied photography under his guidance, he profoundly affected artistic photography. To a mastery of the technique (the camera and the development of the plates) he added the feelings of a true artist in his striking selection of subjects and his handling of them, in his appreciation of the subtle values of light and shade, in the varying sharpness of his outlines—all combining to give a print which is highly suggestive of an engraving, etching, or painting.

He won many prizes and medals at exhibitions held both in this country and abroad—"In the Orchard" won one of the first prizes at the photographers' convention at The Hague and "The Readers" the grand prize at the Pittsburgh exhibition. They are among the prints acquired with this collection. Others of the collection that bring to mind the artistic effects of the old masters are "Symbolism of Light," "The Skeleton of the Ship," and an illustration for Irving Bacheller's "Eben Holden." Each print in the collection, however, has its peculiar charm.

The work of Gertrude Käsebier as represented in the collection acquired is of equal importance in many ways. She belongs to the same school of "revolt," but developed her art at a much later date than Clarence H. White. In her work one also sees the same subtle play of light and shade, the contrast of one shadow against the other of different intensity, the happy choice of subject, the skill of technique—all combining to lend the artistic effects of an engraving or mezzotint as shown in "The Portrait of Miss B," "The Misses Gerson," and "Robert Henri." "The Mother and Child" and "The Vision" are striking studies of a madonna.

Mme. Käsebier has also received many awards and medals at various national and international exhibitions.

A representative group of prints from each of these collections is now on exhibition in the Library.

An interesting and valuable accession for illustrative material came to us through the purchase from M. R. Ed. André, landscape architect, of Paris, of a copy of "*Jardins Anglo-Chinois*," by La Rouge, published in Paris, 1775 to 1788. Divided into 20 books and comprising 464 plates giving plans, elevations, and views in perspective with large scale details of the most celebrated chateaux and parks at the end of the eighteenth century in France, England, Belgium, Germany, China (including plates of the quaint gardens of the Emperor at Peking) and other countries, it is one of the most complete sets of this important work in this country. This set includes the "*Dissertation on Oriental Gardening*," by Sir William Chambers, in which are two vignettes by Bartolozzi after Capriani.

"Jardins Anglo-Chinois," by La Rouge.

The collection of fine arts is represented in the purchases by the following titles, though of necessity a selection of the more important ones:

Fine arts.

"*Armorial Porcelain of the Eighteenth Century*," by Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, with a foreword by Sir Henry Farnham Burke, London, 1925; "*La peinture au Musée de Lille...*" by François Benoit, Paris, 1909, 3 volumes; "*Farben in der Kunst; eine studie*," by Victor Goldschmidt, Heidelberg, 1919, 4 volumes; "*The George Eumorfopoulos collection; catalogue of the Chinese, Korean, and Persian pottery and porcelain*," by R. L. Hobson, London, 1925; "*Sketches on the Rhine between Dusseldorf and Mayence, taken in the summer of [1851]*," by Dennis Fairchild (original sepia drawings); "*Die Basilika San Francesco in Assisi*," by Beda Kleinschmidt, Berlin, 1926, Volume II; "*Old colonial architecture in New South Wales and Tasmania*," by Hardy Wilson, Sidney, Australia, 1924 [London], the Medici Society; "*The Imperial Palaces of Peking, Part I*," by Osvald Sirén, Paris, 1926; "*Hanoverian and Saxon scenery, from drawings*," by Lieut. Colonel Batty, London, 1829; "*Der deutsche Einblatt-holzschnitt in der ersten hälfte des XVI Jahrhunderts*," by Max Geisberg, editor, München, 1923-1925, 18 lieferungen; "*Pomona Herefordiensis, containing [30] coloured engravings of*

the old cider and perry fruits of Herefordshire" by Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., London, 1811; "Etchings and dry points from 1902 to 1924, by James McBey; a catalogue by Martin Hardie, with an original etching by the artist," London, 1925; "The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, a description of its structure and decoration" by Ernest Tatham Richmond, Oxford, 1924, 50 plates and 29 plans; "Spanish interiors, furniture and details, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, with an introduction by Harold Donaldson Eberlein," New York, [pref. 1925]; "Die indischen Miniaturen im schlosse Schönbrunn, herausgegeben von Josef Strzygowski" [Wien], 1923; "The Australian Sketch Book," by S. T. [G]ill, [Melbourne, 1865]; "Rembrandt's Sämtliche Radierungen in getreuen Nachbildungen, hrsg. von Hans W. Singer und Jaro Springer," München, [1914-1920], 3 volumes containing 312 reproductions; "Chinese sculpture from the fifth to the fourteenth century, ... with descriptions and an introductory essay," by Osvald Sirén, London, 1925.

Goldsberry collection of photographs.

A collection of photographs and views aggregating in all 1,895 items relating to the activities of outdoor instruction in public and private schools and the development of rural architecture, was acquired by purchase from Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry. This collection will prove of much value in providing illustrative material in these particular fields.

Early English Yearbooks.

Last November a very choice collection of 20 early English yearbooks was offered at auction in London. These yearbooks, so valuable in the study of the development of early English law, covered the period of Edward IV, 3-22 (1463-1483), 15 having been printed by Pynson and 5 by Redman. (They are described in detail in the report of the law librarian—*infra*.)

Since these particular issues would contribute so much to the completion of our collection of yearbooks (already a considerable one), the Librarian immediately directed that a serious effort be made to obtain them. A word conveyed by the Librarian to William V. Kellen, Esq.,

of Boston, Mass., of this unusual opportunity brought an offer of certain financial aid. (Mr. Kellen has, for many years, been interested in our law collection and has been a generous contributor to its increase.) This aid was later to prove one of the factors in our success in securing these coveted items.

The bidding at the sale in behalf of libraries and other learned institutions in this country and abroad was very spirited. Our final bid (the maximum within which the Librarian was in hope we should be successful) was but a few pounds in excess of our nearest competitor and gained for us this notable group.

With these additional 20 items our collection of early English yearbooks is now probably the second in size and importance in this country.

During the year particular emphasis has been placed upon the purchase, not only of current American law, but also of foreign law. Space permits the mention here of only a few of the outstanding items, these accessions being treated in detail in the report of the law librarian:

Foreign law.

"Great Britain. Laws and Statutes. In this volume are contained the statutes made and established from the time of Kyng Henry the thirde, vnto the fyrste yere of the reigne of king Henry the VIII, 1543" [Colophon: Londini in officina Thomæ Bertheleti . . .]; "The Second volume conteyninge those Statutes, which haue ben made in the tyme of the most victorious reigne of . . . kyng Henry the Eyght, Londini in ædibus Thomæ Bertheleti, 1543" [Colophon: 1546]; "Statutes of Henry VIII, For the years of his reign; I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XIV et XV, XXI to XXVIII, XXXI to XXXV, XXXVII," London, certain printed by Thomas Powell and certain printed by Thomas Berthelet; Consulat of the Sea. "Le Consulat contenant les Loix, Statuts, & Coustumes touchant les contracts, marchandises, & negociation maritime . . ." A Aix, par Estienne David, 1635; "Magna Carta et Cetera antiqua statuta nunc nouiter per diuersa exemplaria examinata et summa diligentia castigata et correctæ cui adiecta est noua Tabula valde necessaria . . ." Londini. In ædi-

bus Thome Marshe, 1556; A significant collection of the acts and laws of Jamaica covering various years for the period 1770-1795 and from the 35th to the 58th years of reign of George the Third were added; "The Nevv Boke of Ivstices of peace, made by Sir Anthony Fitzherbarde Judge lately trāslated out of the French into Englyshe, and newly corrected," [colophon-London, by Wylyyam Powell] 1560; "Cordoba, Province of Argentine, Leyes sancionadas por la H. Asamblea legislativa, 1852-70-1923," Cordoba, 1915-24, 26 volumes; "The Public general statutes affecting Scotland, 1707-1917-18," Edinburgh, 1876-1918, 74 volumes; legal periodical—"Brazil, O Direito, revista mensal de legilação, doutrina e jurisprudencia - - - anno 1-41, 1873-jan./abril 1913," Rio de Janeiro, [1873]-1913, 120 volumes, with two indexes.

Political economy.

An opportunity was afforded of acquiring a group of 31 very interesting works in the field of political economy published during the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries. They provide valuable material for the serious investigator in this field. The following titles represent a selection:

"An Appeal to Caesar: wherein Gold and Silver is Proved to be the Kings Majesties Royal Commodity . . ." by Tho. Violet, London, 1660; "The Joyful News of opening the Exchequer to the Gold-Smiths of Lombard-street, and their Creditors . . ." by Thomas Turnor, London, 1677; "The Mysteries of the Counterfeiting of the Coin of the Nation fully detected . . ." by Joseph Aickins, London, 1696; "Interest of money mistaken, or a Treatise, proving, that the Abatement of Interest is the effect and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation . . ." London, 1668, written in reply to Sir Josiah Child's Observations, the writer going a long way toward treating money as a commodity; "Englands Interest and Improvement consisting in the Increase of the Store, and Trade of this Kingdom" by Samuel Fortrey, Esquire, London, 1673, one of the important books in the history of political economy; "A Cleare and Evident Way for enriching the Nations of England and Ireland . . ." Lon-

don, 1650, one of the earliest tracts to propose Free Trade in England; "An Explanatory Dialogue of a late Treatise, intituled, A Discourse on the late Funds of the Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England . . ." by J. Briscoe, London, 1694; "A Discoverie for Division or Setting out of Land, as to the best Form . . ." by Samuel Hartlib, Esquire . . . London, 1653; "Plain English in a familiar conference betwixt three Friends, Rusticus, Civis, and Veridicus concerning the Deadness of our markets . . ." London, 1673; "A Discourse shewing That the Exportation of Wooll is destructive to this Kingdom Wherein is also Shewed the absolute necessity of promoting our Woollen manufacture" by Thomas Manley, London, 1677; "Proposals for a Fund of a Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum . . ." by Thomas Houghton, London, 1694, a rare tract bearing upon American currency—a proposal to contract the coinage of copper and brass money in the colonies of America; "An Essay upon Credit . . ." by Edward Leigh, Esq., London, 1719.

Our documentary collection, preeminent in many fields, was increased by the purchase of the several sets which are indicated below. These particular publications, being of an old date, were not available through exchange, which is our chief source for documentary material:

Documents.

"Brazil, Relatorio apresentado ao Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil pelo Ministro de estado das relações exteriores, 1837-1923," Rio de Janeiro, 1837-1924, 64 volumes, an unusual collection of this rare publication; "Europäische staatskanzley (and continuation) welche die wichtigsten öffentlichen angelegenheiten vornehmlich des Deutschen Reichs in sich fasset" by Anton Faber i. e. Christoph Leonhard Leucht, Ulm, Frankfort und Leipzig, 1697-1782, 179 volumes; "Mexico [City], Ordenanzas de la fiel executoria . . . [México?] 1755, Ordenanza de la division de la . . . ciudad de Mexico en quarteles, creacion de los alcaldes de ellos, y reglas de su gobierno . . ." México, 1782 and three reglementos . . . [México 1770, 1790, and 1796];

Netherlands, "Staatsalmanak," 1815-1888, 32 volumes (various years).

Genealogy.

During the year we have continued our efforts to develop the collection of genealogy. Its close relation to history merits such attention. The following titles are but a few of those acquired.

"La Science Heroique, traitant de la Noblesse, de l'origine des Armes, de leurs Blasons, & symboles . . . par Marc de Vlson," Paris, 1644; "Historia Genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza, . . ." by Antonio Caetano de Sousa, Lisboa Occidental, 1735-48 bound with "Provas de Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza," 6 volumes, 1739-48, Indice geral dos appellidos . . ., together 19 volumes, a rare genealogical work; "Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Montmorency, styled De Marisco or Morres, . . ." by Hervey De Montmorency-Morres, Paris 1817; "Adels-Lexikon, oder Handbuch über die historischen, genealogischen und diplomatischen, zum Theil auch heraldischen Nachrichten vom hohen und niedern Adel . . ." by Johann Christian von Hellbach, Ilmenau, 1825-1826, 2 volumes; "Biographical, historical, genealogical, and heraldic account of the House of D'Oyly" by William D'Oyly Bayley, London, 1845; "Pedigree of the Ancient Milesian family of O'Docharty, formerly Princes and Lords of Inishowen, in the County of Donegal, compiled from ancient manuscript . . ." by Sir William Betham, privately printed, 1845; "Armorial Historique du Canton de Vaud contenant les armoiries des Évêques de Lausanne . . ." par A. de Mandrot, Lausanne, 1856; "Exchequer deponents, volumes 1-3, 1559-1695," containing the names of 127,628 deponents in the "Exchequer depositions by commission from 1 Elizabeth to 7 William III" arranged in eight geographical groups . . . by Charles Bernau, London, privately printed in 3 folio volumes, 1916-1918, set No. 19.

Holberg and Holbergiana.

While Scandinavian literature is well represented in our collections by editions of prominent Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian authors of the nineteenth century we, nevertheless, during the year welcomed the opportunity of obtaining by purchase a collection of 339 titles of the

works of Ludvig Holberg, the great Norwegian-Danish writer and dramatist, the real founder of Danish literature. Included also were a certain number of Holbergiana. The collection comprises representative editions of his various comedies, histories, serio-comic epic of "Peder Paars," "Iter subterraneum" of Niels Klim, etc., and augments to an important degree the titles of his works already in the Library. Our collection of this author's works should now prove of more value to the student of Scandinavian and comparative literatures.

Systematic efforts have been continued this year to strengthen the collection of the "Dissertations" of Linnæus, now probably the largest in our country. During the year 51 have been added, making the group still more serviceable to scientific investigators and increasing its interest bibliographically. We are endeavoring to supplement this large group of "Dissertations" by works of Linnæus on analagous subjects. The items added this year have been considerable in number and certain of them of importance are the following: "Species Plantarum," editio secunda, Holmiæ, Impensis Laurentii Salvii, 1762-1763, which contains the scarce portrait engraved by Bergquist; "Systema Naturæ," tenth edition, Holmiæ, 1758-59, two volumes; "Genera plantarum, Mantissa plantarum altera," Holmiæ, 1771.

Dissertations of Linnæus.

With our collection of the "Dissertations" of Linnæus so well developed our efforts are now also being centered upon increasing the number of "Dissertations" of Carl Peter Thunberg. Upward of 45 items have been acquired during the year by purchase (also one by gift).

Dissertations of Thunberg.

A vacation spent in Germany by Doctor Koenig, of the Library staff, afforded the Librarian an opportunity of utilizing his services in visiting certain book dealers in Leipzig and Berlin for the purpose of examining material of interest to the Library that might be available by purchase. As a result of his recommendations and of the lists which he submitted for consideration, upward of 500 titles were added in the fields of law, political and social sciences, German and classical literature, and philology.

Dr. W. F. Koenig.

Certain files of periodicals and newspapers acquired by purchase during the year are here noted:

Periodicals and newspapers.

Boston News Letter, 1768-1769, 13 issues and 6 supplements; Providence Gazette and Country Journal, 1775-1790, 4 issues; Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1777, 3 issues; New York Daily Advertiser, 1795-1797, 4 issues; Trenton Federalist, during the period 1817-1824, and the State Gazette, Trenton, N. J., 1853-1861, 9 volumes; Boston Investigator, March 27, 1835, to March 16, 1836, 52 numbers; Pottsville Emporium and Colliers Democratic Register, June 20, 1840, to August 19, 1844; for the period 1860-65: Charleston Courier, 6 numbers; Richmond Weekly, 29 numbers; South Carolinian, 42 numbers; Clarendon Banner, 18 numbers; New Orleans Daily Picayune, 26 numbers; Southern Guardian, 17 numbers; Dubuque Daily Times, 1869-72; La Ciencia Tomista, Madrid, 1910-1916, 14 volumes.

Serials, learned society publications, and reference works.

During the year an intensive effort has been made to supply certain deficiencies in our "serial" publications and reference works including the publications of learned societies. In this we have had the hearty cooperation of the Chief of the Smithsonian Division. The accessions in the field of "serial" publications and those of learned institutions have aggregated hundreds of volumes and numbers consisting in many cases of small groups completing a long set. Among the larger groups acquired the following are a few of the significant examples:

"Académie des sciences morales et politiques, Paris, Séances et travaux, comptes rendus," 1840-1922, Paris, 194 volumes; "Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft, Archiv für Molluskenkunde," Frankfort, volumes 1-56; "Enumeratio Systematica Fungorum Auctore C. A. J. A. Oudemans," volumes 1-5, Hagæ Comitum, 1919-24; "Zeitschrift für historische Waffen- und Kostümkunde," 26 years, Dresden, 1897-1924; "Biblioteca della Società storica subalpina," Pinerolo, Torino, 1899-1924, 89 volumes; "Schulthess' Europäischer Geschichtskalender," neue folge, München, 21 volumes; "Architektonisches Skizzen buch," hefts 112-153, 155-201, 1872-1886, 200 issues; "Mannus, Zeitschrift für Vorgeschichte, hrsg. v. Gustaf Kossinna," Leipzig und Würzburg, 1910-

25, 18 volumes; "Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts, de Besançon, . . . Séances Publiques," 1807-1820; "Compte Rendu des séances du Congrès des Ingénieurs en chef des associations de propriétaires d'appareils à vapeur," 1876-1910, volumes 1-34, Lille; "Biochemical Journal" of Biochemical Society, Cambridge, England, 1906-1913, 7 volumes; "L'Acclimatation-Journal des Éleveurs," 1882-1893, 12 volumes; "Société Archéologique de Vervins, La Thiérache, Bulletin," volumes 1-18, 1873-1898, Vervins; "Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Journal," 1879-1894, London, 16 volumes; "Roxburghe Club, Annals of the Club," 1764-1914; "Gazette du Palais, Supplément au Journal judiciaire quotidien," 33 volumes, Paris; Beyschlag's "Deutsch-evangelische blätter . . ." 1876-1902, Berlin, 27 volumes; "Reports of the Governor and Committee of the Hudson Bay Company from 1863-1923," 87 reports in all, London; "Revue zoologique africaine," volumes 1-13, 1911-1925, Bruxelles and Paris; "Aus allen Welttheilen" Jahr 1-20, Leipzig, 1870-1889.

A very desirable collection of books in Chinese was acquired by purchase from Dr. Percy T. Watson, a medical missionary in the Shansi Province of China, while home on a furlough. It comprises 678 volumes and 16 scrolls, chiefly medical works (including anatomical charts), the major portion of which are very old—certain of them dating from the Ming and Ching dynasties. Included also are gazetteers and an old Chinese print. A full account of this collection is given by Doctor Swingle in Appendix III of this report.

Orientalia.

A unique and interesting scrap book ("Recuerdos de Filipinas") of curious notices, clippings from newspapers (largely official and dating from 1840-52), manuscript maps, illustrations in water colors of buildings, plans of armament and fortifications, botanical drawings, music, etc., was acquired by purchase at The Hague. The collection was made by the compiler and author (unknown) probably during a residence in the Philippine Islands. He was, obviously, a technically trained man, and, as such, probably a Spanish officer stationed there.

Recuerdos de Filipinas.

The maps especially are of great interest and among them are those of Ilo Ilo, the Province of Antique, Panay, Capiz, Bulacan, Laguna de Bay, and the Bay of Cadiz.

*Union list of
serials.*

Our collection of "serials" is now one of the most important in our country and has proved of invaluable aid to the serious investigator and the general inquirer. To meet adequately the need for information in this field a continuous effort is made (a) to obtain any portions that may be lacking in a certain file (b) to ascertain what, if any, of the important serials may be lacking in our collections. In our endeavor to accomplish these two objects the issues of the "Union list of serials" as issued are proving of value as providing supplementary information. Offers are being received from dealers both in this country and abroad and also from libraries in this country. From these sources many deficiencies in our files have been cleared by gift, exchange, and purchase. It is hoped that those having material may continue to offer numbers shown by the "Union list" to be lacking in our files.

Slavica.

Our collection of Slavica has been unusually augmented during the year. The accessions by exchange, purchase, and gift amounted in the aggregate to 7,028 volumes and pamphlets, 138 maps, and 815 pieces of music. This desirable material representing the fields of law, political and social sciences, official government documents, belles lettres, publications of learned societies, etc., has been most welcome for the aid it will render in research.

A separate collection of Russian works acquired by purchase is of interest in view of the valuable material it contains relating to the Russian Revolution and the Denikin and Wrangell campaigns of 1920. A number of proclamations, orders, rare newspapers, etc., are among the many items included.

From the countries adjacent to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Poland, the Baltic States, and the Balkan States) the Library has acquired from each, material that is representative in character and has proved of value in meeting the need of the research student.

The development of our collection of Semitica, especially in Hebraica and Arabica, has received special attention during the year, in so far as our limited funds permitted purchases, over 800 titles have been added, all of them valuable as source material and certain of the items of added interest bibliographically. These special items are given in detail in the report of the chief of the Semitic section.

Semitica.

Certain other purchases differing widely in subject matter are here noted: *Titles of general interest.*

"Genera Insectorum, fascicles 183 and 184," P. Wytsman, editor, Brussels, Belgium; volume 1 of "North American wild flowers," by Mrs. Mary Vaux Walcott, Washington, D. C., The Smithsonian Institution, 1925; "El Ahuizote, semanario feroz, aunque de buenos instintos" [edited by Vicente Riva Palacio], Mexico, 1874-1876, profusely illustrated; "Marathi Encyclopædia," compiled under direction of Dr. Shridhar Venkatesh Ketkar, volumes 3, 5-13; "Comptes rendus de Dix Années (1914-1923) d'Exploration dans le Bassin du Fleuve Jaune . . ." by Emile Licent, Tientsin, 1924; "Old ship figureheads and sterns, with which are associated galleries, . . ." by L. G. Carr Laughton, London, 1925; "History of English brick work" by Nathaniel Lloyd, with an introduction by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R. A., London, 1925; "A brief history of ancient and modern India from the earliest period of antiquity to the termination of the late Mahratta war," by Francis William Blagdon, London, 1805; "Natuurkundige beschryving eener uitmuntende verzameling van zeldsaame Gedierten, . . ." by A. Vosmaer, Amsterdam, 1804; "Artillerie, c'este à dire, vraye Instrvction de l'Artillerie et de toutes ses Appartenances . . . publié en langue Espagnolle par Diego Ufano . . . mais maintenant traduit en langue Françoise . . . a Zvtphen," 1621, first edition; "Bibliothecæ Syriacæ a Paulo de Lagarde collectæ quæ ad philologiam sacram pertinent," Gottingæ, 1892; "Genius genuine; a fine part in riding a race, known only to the author . . ." by Samuel Chifney, of New Market, London, 1804 [first edition]; "A visit to the monastery of

La Trappe in 1817 . . ." by William Dorset Fellowes, illustrated with numerous colored engravings, London, 1820, third edition; "Ubhla den Craoibh" by [Douglas Hyde], [Dublin, 1900], first edition; "Architecture navale, construction pratique des navires de guerre," by A. Croneau, including an atlas of 11 folding plates and 664 diagrams and illustrations, Paris, 1894, 3 volumes; "Sulle fonti storiche della chimica e dell' alchimia in Italia, tratte dallo spoglio dei manoscritti delle biblioteche . . ." by Dott. Giovanni Carbonelli, Roma, 1925, with 242 facsimile reproductions; "Die Hebräischen Handschriften der Nationalbibliothek in Wien" von Arthur Zacharias Schwarz, Leipzig, 1925; "Codex Liturgicus ecclesiæ universæ in epitomen redactus," by Hermann Adalbert Daniel, Lipsiæ, 1847-53, 4 volumes.

*Facsimile and
other reproduc-
tions.*

In following the general policy of the Library in purchasing, as occasion warrants, facsimile or other reproductions and reprints of desirable source material, certain items acquired during the year may be mentioned.

"Faksimile—ausgabe der Manesseschen Handschrift, Lieferung I and II," hrsg. v. Prof. Fritz Goetz, Dr. Rudolf Sillib, Dr. Friedrich Panzer u. Wilhelm Pinder, Leipzig, Insel Verlag, 1924, being a striking reproduction in the original colors, of one of the most famous illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages; "Gai codex rescriptus in Bibliotheca capitulari ecclesiæ cathedralis . . . phototypice expressus," Lipsiæ, 1909; "Monumenta Cartographica," reproductions of unique and rare maps, plans and views, edited by Dr. F. C. Wieder, The Hague, 1925, volume 1; reprint of "Legenda aurea" of Jacobus de Varagine, Jena, 1917-1921.

Certain reprints, the work of the Beldornie Press and which were made for Edward V. Utterson during 1841-42, are here indicated as purchases of importance. They were at the time of publication, presentation copies by Mr. Utterson to individuals. "Songs and Sonnets" by Patricke Hannay, Gent., London, . . . 1622; "Diella: Certain Sonnets," by R. L. Gentleman, London, 1596; "Zeheria," London, 1594; "Micro-cynicon: Sixe Snarling Satyres," London, 1599; "The XII wonders of the

World . . ." newly composed by John Maynard, London, 1611.

The photostatic reproductions of early American newspapers which follow cover files which will probably not become available through purchase: Maryland Gazette, 1728-1734, 55 numbers, 105 sheets, photostatic prints furnished by the John Carter Brown Library; Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, Va., edited by Parks, January 5 to December 28, 1739, January 4 to February 1, 1740, March 21 to December 19, 1745, January 9 to September 25, 1746; Boston News Letter 1760-1761, the two latter groups furnished by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The subscription to the "Americana Series" issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society has obtained for us reproductions of 164 items of hitherto inaccessible material—24 of these were received during the course of this year. They rank among the great rarities of early Americana, the original existing only in one copy or if in a larger number so located as to make their appearance in the market improbable. These reproductions are of aid in identifying editions and variations.

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year, under the law, to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia was 6,583, chiefly current material. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements, because they have not been made a part of the permanent collections of the Library of Congress.

Copyright transfers.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the acting chief, Doctor MOORE)

The use of the manuscript collections by students is increasing with the growth of the spirit of research in American colleges and with the demand for the degree of doctor of philosophy as a prerequisite for employment in teaching. No fewer than 50 colleges and universities each had from one to six students at work for a longer or shorter time—often for months—on the manuscripts.

Use of manuscript collections.

The preparation of a series of lives of the Secretaries of State has brought to the Library a number of scholars for extended work, and the present taste among readers for biography has increased largely the presence of serious workers.

During the past year the manuscript collections have kept pace with the general growth of the Library. The number of gifts tends to increase with the dissemination of knowledge of the advantages to both donor and public of placing the papers of distinguished individuals in the Library. Teachers of history especially direct gifts in this direction, or give valuable information as to the whereabouts of private collections of papers.

As in previous years George Washington leads all the rest as to the number of times any personal collection has been consulted. There were 150 calls, just about half the entire number for all the other Presidents. This year the Andrew Johnson papers come next to the Washington correspondence; then follow in order Jefferson, Jackson, and Madison. Of the personal papers outside the presidential group those of William L. Marcy, Lyman Trumbull, and Salmon P. Chase were the ones most frequently consulted. The entire number of calls for the year was 3,394. This represents only personal use in the division. Letters to the number of 430 were written to investigators outside of Washington, and almost all letters involved research. The subjects of the inquiries ranged from Christopher Columbus to present-day politics.

Colleges represented.

College students doing original work in history came from more than 50 different institutions. Nineteen State universities (including Wyoming, Oregon, California, Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin) were represented with three students each. Columbia had six students, Harvard five, Chicago and Pennsylvania each four. One student registered from La Sorbonne, Paris. The usual number of historical writers of established reputation have spent periods of time in the division; several come regularly year after year. Such workers are always welcomed and every facility is furnished to them im-

mediately, so that their tasks may be completed expeditiously.

The publication of two volumes of the Library of Congress edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress for 1783 was completed in 1924. Edited by the late Gaillard Hunt, and carried forward to page proof by him, the actual publication was delayed nearly 10 years, through lack of printing funds. Doctor Hunt had also prepared copy for 1784, except the bibliographical notes for the year. These "notes" have been compiled by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of the division of manuscripts. The complete copy for 1784 has been sent to the printer. It will be published as volumes 26 and 27. The copy for 1785 also is nearly completed and it is hoped that publication will not be long delayed. It is estimated that 1785 will make two volumes; and that three additional volumes, covering the period from January 1, 1786, to March 2, 1789, the date of the last entry on the Journal, will complete the series. The papers of the Continental Congress are consulted more often than is any other collection, 153 calls for them having been made during the year.

Mr. Roy E. Cook sends a photostat of the accounts of Col. Adam Stephen, 1774, in connection with laying out the boundaries of western lands granted to Col. George Washington for services in the French and Indian War. From Mr. Lloyd W. Smith and the Brick Row Book Shop come other materials relative to General Washington's possessions in the West. Mr. Edward B. Stabler gives a photograph of an order for medicine sent by Mrs. Martha Washington to Mr. Stabler's ancestor, an Alexandria chemist. Mr. Alfred C. Chapin gives a photograph of a list of United States Loan Office certificates in possession of George Washington. Mrs. James H. Campbell bequeathed papers tending to prove that no extant portrait of Mary Ball Washington was made from life. Mrs. John Beresford gives the diploma of the Society of the Cincinnati to Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, 1784. The paper is signed by George Washington and General Knox. Through the bequest of Henry Brodhead the Library has received the miscellaneous papers

*Journals of the
Continental Con-
gress.*

*Additions to
the Washington
papers.*

of Daniel and J. Napier Brodhead, 1779-1907, including letters of Washington, Van Buren, and Buchanan. Braxton D. Gibson, of Charles Town, W. Va., has given a copy of the will of Charles Washington, dated July 15, 1799, and from Miss Josephine Atterbury, of New York, came a photostat copy of the unusual Washington broadside "The Love of Truth Marks the Boy." Mr. William Randolph Hearst, of New York, granted permission to the Library to photostat certain important manuscript additions to his private collection, among which were letters of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson papers.

The J. Pierpont Morgan library has acquired a group of 186 letters by Thomas Jefferson to his daughter Martha Jefferson Randolph. Photostats of 11 of these letters Mr. Morgan gives to the Library. They begin at Annapolis, January, 1784, and shift to Paris in 1786; to Aix, Toulon, Marseilles, Nantes, and back to Paris, in 1787. All are addressed to "My dear Patsy," and as usual they are long, with much detail and deep affection.

Fillmore papers.

The Millard Fillmore papers, edited by Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, were published in two substantial volumes in 1907. The publication included Fillmore's autobiography, his public papers, and his letters in so far as diligent search could discover them. It was known that Mr. Fillmore kept every letter and document he received during his administration, but this collection had disappeared. Later, and quite by chance, letters making 70 bound volumes were discovered in a Buffalo attic, and are now in the Buffalo Historical Society. Through the courtesy of that society, Miss Helen F. Moffat is calendaring these papers, with a view to photostating the more important letters for the Library of Congress.

Lincoln papers.

The death of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, July 26, 1926, has made no change in the condition which he, during his lifetime, attached to the gift of the papers of his father, President Abraham Lincoln.

In the deed of gift dated January 23, 1923, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln provided for the gift of these papers to the

United States of America, to be deposited in the Library of Congress under the following condition:

* * * to be deposited in the Library of Congress for the benefit of all of the PEOPLE, upon the condition, however, inseparately connected with this gift, that all of said letters, manuscripts, documents and other papers shall be placed in a sealed vault or compartment and carefully preserved from official or public inspection or private view until after the expiration of twenty-one (21) years from the date of my death. * * *

The gift, with its condition, was accepted on the same date.

Subsequently Mr. Robert T. Lincoln in a letter to Doctor Putnam, the librarian, dated January 16, 1926, modified the condition of the deed of gift as follows:

* * * It is now my desire to modify the condition of the above deed with regard to inspection of these papers, and I do hereby modify it, so as to give access to said papers to my wife, Mary Lincoln, and to vest in her power and authority at any time during her life or until the expiration of the 21 years from my death to grant a permit to examine said papers to any person or persons who, in her judgment and discretion, should have permission to make such an examination.

And I hereby further modify said deed of gift so as to give the Librarian of the Library of Congress power and authority to have made a complete index of said letters, manuscripts, documents, and other private papers to the end that their safety may be preserved against the time when they shall be opened to the public.

The papers of Theodore Roosevelt came to the Library shortly after he retired from the Presidency. They relate mainly to his service as President and to his subsequent activities, down to his death in 1918. The collection, numbering upward of 100,000 pieces, is one of the largest in the division. It is enriched by autographic correspondence with monarchs and foreign ministers of state on contemporaneous questions of international concern; also by intimate letters to and from members of his Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, reformers, and people of every opinion and every interest, political, financial, economic, philanthropic, and social. In short, it is an intensely vital collection.

Realizing the permanent interest that the Roosevelt papers have to scholars, the Library obtained the co-

*Calendar
Roosevelt papers.*

operation of the Roosevelt Memorial Association in the preparation of a complete arrangement of the papers and a catalogue entry for every item contained therein, with a view ultimately to publication. The magnitude of the task is justified by its importance. The work, placed in charge of Mrs. John C. Fitzpatrick, is being executed with intelligence and a thorough understanding of the information needed as a guide to the labyrinth—more properly the maze. First, a basic classification of the entire collection and a group catalogue were made. Then an arrangement of the papers was decided upon. The entire group of presidential papers is now in complete alphabetical order. The original White House division into the personal file and the confidential file has been maintained. Cross-reference dummies have been made to connect persons and events which otherwise would be scattered through various files. About one-tenth of the work consists of the preparation of a calendar, with cross references. Up to the present time one-half of the President's personal file has been calendared.

*Additions to the
Roosevelt papers.*

Mrs. Roosevelt, to whose thoughtfulness the immediate transfer of the presidential papers to the Library was due, has added from time to time other groups of papers, notably, during the past year, the letters of Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice to her, written mostly from St. Petersburg in 1904 and 1905, and relating to the Russo-Japanese War. For obvious reasons these letters were personal and unofficial; but they gave the President information on a delicate situation, his part in which led to the bestowal on him of the Nobel peace prize. While the Roosevelt papers themselves are not now open unreservedly to scholars, it has been the practice to make available, under suitable restrictions, the information which they contain.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond, of the Smithsonian Institution, has added to the Edgar A. Mearns papers letters of Theodore Roosevelt to Mr. Mearns, referring to the African big-game hunt in 1909.

*The Harding
papers.*

The main body of the papers of President Harding are in the custody of the Harding Memorial Association.

Through gifts by Mrs. Votaw and Mrs. Lewis, sisters of President Harding, and by gifts made by Mrs. James R. Mann, Mr. John L. Von Blon, and Mr. F. G. Lyman, a start on a Harding collection has been made.

The Library purchased the John A. J. Creswell papers. In the collection are papers relating to the North Carolina gold mining in 1829; scattered letters from Reverdy Johnson, beginning with 1836; and a few Philip Barton Key letters of 1853. The main body of the letters, however, date from 1862 to 1866, and cover Maryland political affairs during those years. Then there are occasional letters down to 1888. Mr. Creswell was a strong Union man and acted as an assistant adjutant general for Maryland in 1862-1863. He was a Member of Congress from 1863-1865, when he was elected to the Senate. From 1869 to 1874 he was Postmaster General in President Grant's Cabinet. There are many letters from Hon. Winter Davis, whose eulogist Creswell was in Congress. One of the Davis letters deals with the purchase of Ford's Theater after the assassination of President Lincoln. There are a number of letters from "Pig Iron" Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and from Whitelaw Reid, then editor of the New York Tribune. Moncure D. Conway sends a biographic letter from London, March, 1869, wherein he asks to be appointed United States consul. Albert Bierstadt gives interesting information in regard to his paintings and the prices he received for them.

*The John A. J.
Creswell papers.*

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore has given the papers of her late husband, United States Senator from Rhode Island, 1894-1906. In the movement for the improvement of the District of Columbia which began in 1900, Senator Wetmore labored with zeal, intelligence, taste, and exalted ideals as to the future of the National Capital. As chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library he took direct, personal interest in creation of the Commission of Fine Arts; the acceptance and location of statues and other works of art both within and outside of Washington; the creation of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway; the Lincoln Memorial; and the restoration of the L'Enfant plan of the Mall. His papers

*George Peabody
Wetmore papers.*

form a vital portion of the materials for a comprehensive history of the Federal City.

William Jennings Bryan papers.

Acceding to the request made by the Library of Congress to Hon. William Jennings Bryan to place in the Library his papers, Mrs. Bryan has already sent a considerable portion of the collection, and after further examination on her part she will transfer the remainder. Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan's mail for long periods exceeded 1,000 letters a day, he was accustomed to destroy large portions of the correspondence. The portion saved is representative of the whole.

Danish West Indies.

Prof. Waldemar Westergaard has given a collection of transcripts (175 sheets) relating to the Danish West Indies and dating from 1700 to 1790. These transcripts supplement a larger collection made by the same scholar and purchased by the Library several years ago. This collection contains the materials for a history of territory that has now become a part of the United States. The documents were discovered in Denmark, and were selected and compiled by Professor Westergaard in such manner to make them probably the only materials of the kind available to historical students.

House of Representatives papers.

The invaluable files of the House of Representatives for the earliest Congress have been sent to the Library for preservation and for use by students as well as by Members of Congress. The Clerk of the House, Hon. William Tyler Page, is constantly adding important items to the deposit of documents, which are ever under the control of the House but are always available for study. The completion of an archives building, now assured, will relieve this Library of many strictly official papers which have found place here, but which can be administered more effectively in a large building devoted exclusively and inclusively to Government archives.

Navy papers.

Additions to the papers of Commodore John Rodgers, made by Lieut. Commander John F. Meigs, United States Navy, date from 1805 to 1836, and include letters from Stephen Decatur, Thomas Tingey, Isaac Hull, William Bainbridge, Oliver Hazard Perry, David Porter,

and Lafayette. Miss Edna M. Reeves gives the diary of her relative Samuel Sloan, kept on board United States frigate *Constitution*, 1799. Miss Emily B. Mitchell, long connected with the division of manuscripts, gives the papers of Capt. Benjamin Mitchell during his service as a volunteer officer in the Navy during the Civil War (1862-1865). This collection has historical importance in that it shows the activities of the blockading squadron, the orders issued by the department, forms of appointment and discharge, Navy regulations, and other details of administration.

Among the older manuscripts which came to the Library, probably in the Peter Force collection, is a series of letters written in German by Capt. Heinrich Urban Cleve, Regiment Rhetz, Brunswick Battalion, to eight of his family and friends in Germany. The letters dated March-April, 1777, were written from Ste. Anne, Canada. Those dated November, 1777, to June, 1778, were from Cambridge, Mass., while Captain Cleve was a Convention prisoner. These letters were printed in Göttingen in 1780 by August Ludwig Schlözer in his "Briefwechsel." Two translations from Schlözer have appeared in this country—one by William Leete Stone (Munsell, Albany, 1891), and the other by Ray W. Pettegill (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1924). Neither translation gives any hint as to the writer of the letters, whose name Schlözer had concealed. It has remained for Mr. Samuel F. Batchelder, secretary of the Cambridge Historical Society, to connect the Library of Congress manuscript with these publications. This he does in his "Burgoyne and his officers in Cambridge," 1926. There was a contemporary Frederick Christian Cleve, who also was a Convention prisoner and a writer.

Cleve papers.

Two World War diaries of significance are: The journal kept by Maj. Gen. George Owen Squier, United States Army, from November 20 to December 28, 1914, during which time General Squier was the only foreign military officer permitted to visit the British front. At the instance of General Kitchener the American officer disappeared from the embassy in London and

World War diaries.

prepared a report on conditions as he saw them at that chaotic time. The historical value of this diary comes largely from the detail with which hospital as well as conflict operations are treated; while its readableness is enhanced by the personal incidents related often with grim humor. The second journal was written by Sergt. Russell Winslow, of Worcester, Mass. It begins with a detailed account of incidents in recruiting office and training camp. The most thrilling pages are those relating Mr. Winslow's experiences on the Marne in July, 1918. Sent out in a company of 113 men and 3 officers, the loss of all the officers placed him in command. Then all his men were killed and he fell, wounded and surrounded by Germans. After five days on the battle field without food he crawled to safety. His hospital experiences were only less severe than those of the battle field.

The Department of State has transferred photostats and translations of European press notices of the assassination of the Archduke in Serbia, and the discoveries in the Austrian archives as to responsibility of the World War.

Miscellaneous papers.

The United States Military Academy sends additional papers of Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, during the period he commanded the Army (1888-1890).

The Library purchased the official record copy (415 pages) of the reports of the Attorneys General (1790-1818). This division already has the official papers of the Attorney General's office from 1789 to 1870.

Materials for study of the antislavery movement are found in the minute book (1837-1841) of the Friends Association for Advocating the Cause of Slaves; and five letters from Gerrit Smith to Theodore D. Weld (1840-1844).

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has placed in the Library papers and records relating to the woman suffrage movement, 1916-1918.

Matthew Fontaine Maury papers.

Mrs. C. Alphonso Smith has established the Smith collection of Matthew Fontaine Maury papers to supplement the larger body of Maury papers already in

the Library. These particular papers relate to the English "recognition of the eminent services Maury had rendered to science and mankind" in 1867. Admiral Semmes writes from "C. S. S. *Alabama*," Cherbourg, June 18, 1864; and there are letters from Mrs. Varina Davis and from many British admirers.

The theatrical papers have been enriched by Mr. Paul Wilstach's gift of a collection of manuscript letters that passed between Richard Mansfield and Mr. Wilstach, drafts of drama versions, photographs, playbills, and all the memorabilia pertaining to the career of a successful actor. The papers are now known as the Wilstach collection of Richard Mansfield.

Also 140 programs representing Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Washington theaters from 1871 to 1919, have been given by Miss Emily B. Mitchell.

A bequest that represents the passion of a life is comprised in four volumes of typewritten records taken from the tombstones in Virginia and Maryland cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington. These records were made by Mrs. Carrie White Avery, a clerk in the United States Veterans' Bureau from 1919 until 1925. During those five years Mrs. Avery devoted her holidays and Sundays to genealogical research, personally visiting the cemeteries and deciphering and transcribing the inscriptions. Born in La Crosse, Wis., on Washington's birthday, 1875, Carrie Frances White had an ancestry that took her into the Colonial Dames of America, with 10 proved ancestors, and a posterity that enrolled her among the American War Mothers of the World War. Her married life, spent in Montana and Louisiana, drew her into a large variety of public services; and on being called to Washington for the burial of her son, an officer of the Navy, she made this city her home and continued her indefatigable work along lines of large usefulness to historians and genealogists.

Among the Virginia families whose burial places Mrs. Avery located and whose epitaphs she transcribed are the Byrds, Carters, Carys, Fairfaxes, Randolphs, Masons, Whitings, Lees, Herberts, Harrisons, Burwells, and

The drama.

Cemetery records.

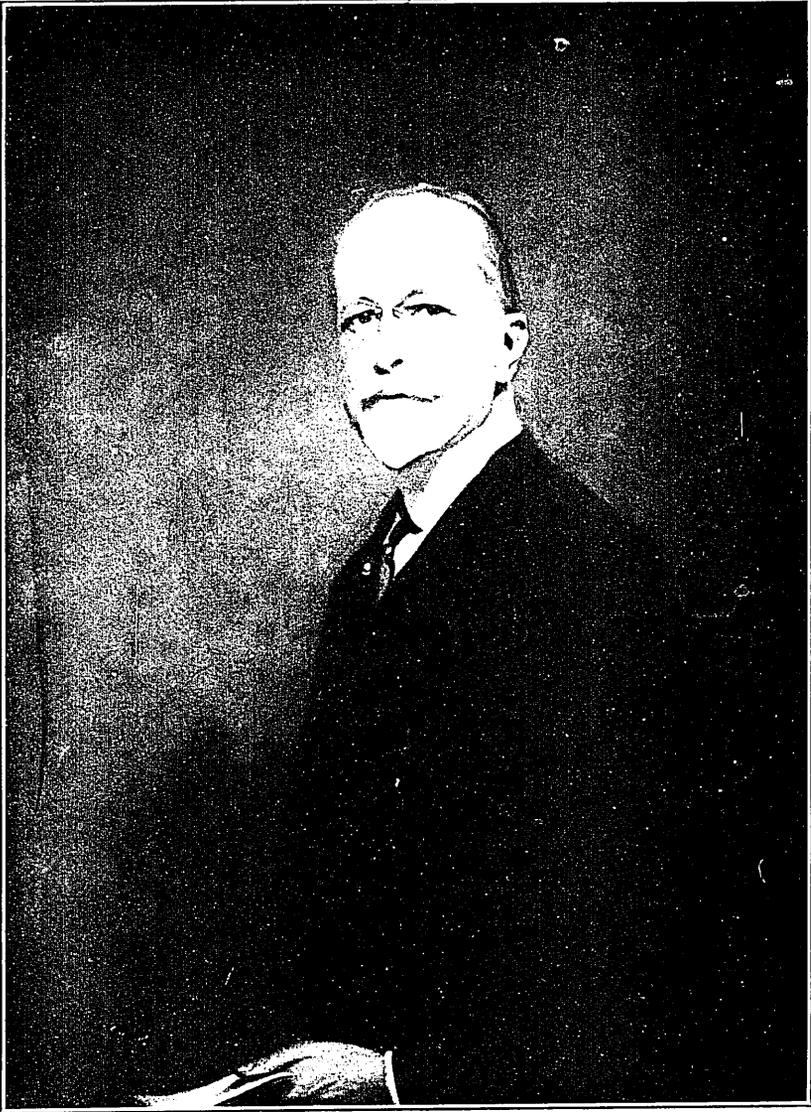
Lewis. The records of the Alexandria cemeteries alone comprise upward of 1,000 names; and these are supplemented by a list of Christ Church burial permits since 1787. Her researches took Mrs. Avery to the Quaker burying ground at Woodlawn, the settlement of Scotch traders at Dumfries, and the migration of tidewater Virginians to Berryville, Millwood, and other portions of the Shenandoah Valley. Mrs. Avery's lists were made in duplicate, and with the consent of her executor, Mr. Herbert P. Gerald, one copy has been given to the Virginia Historical Society.

James Benjamin Wilbur photostats.

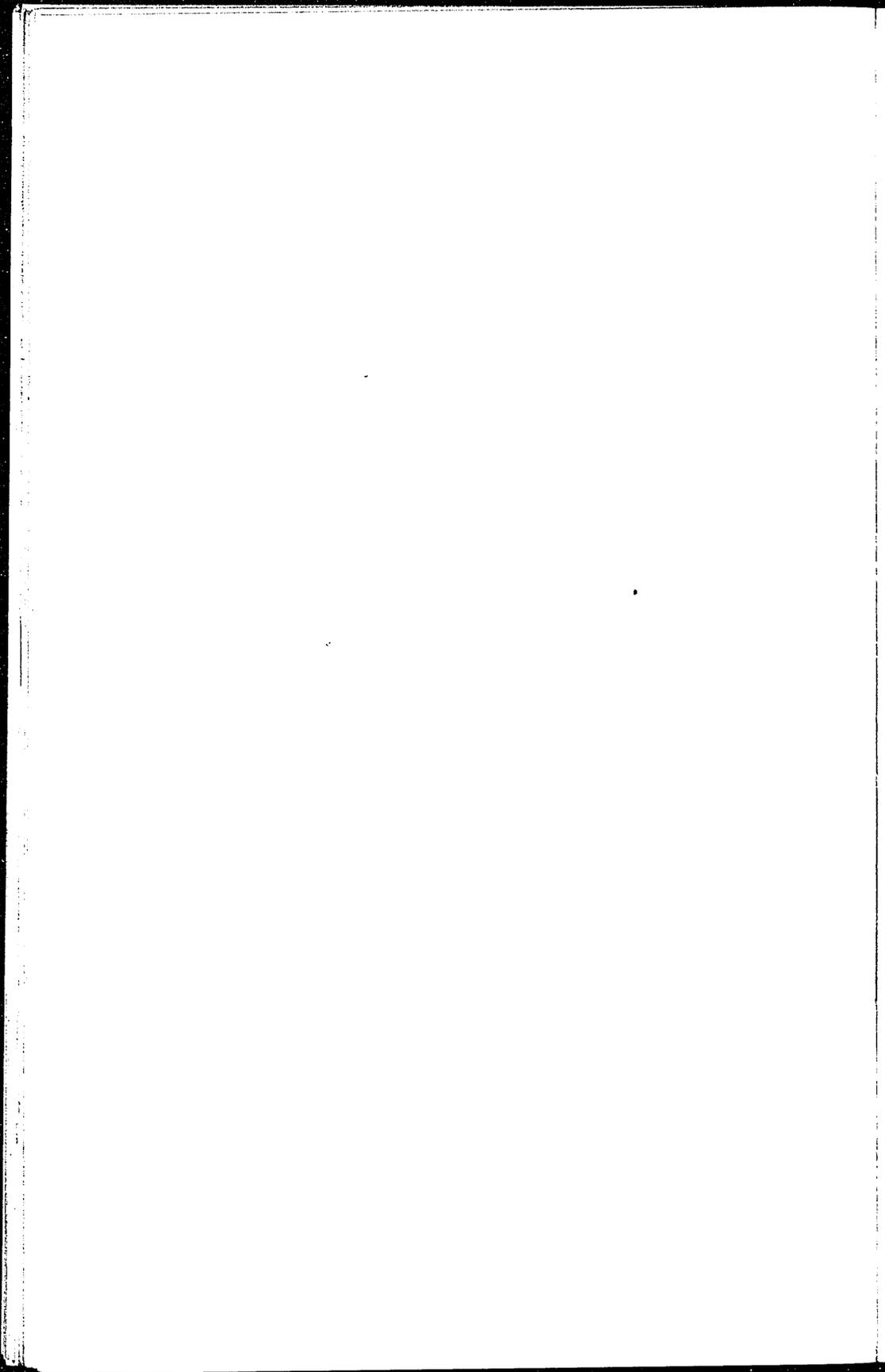
The cooperation among libraries having special collections of importance to students of history is fast increasing, with the development of the photostat as an adjunct to library administration. From the New York Public Library have been obtained photostats of the Samuel Adams papers (1,296 sheets); also the Board of Treasury Reports of the Continental Congress, 1785-1787, an item of first importance. From the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery comes the letterbook of John Jay (1779-1782); also the private cipher dispatches of General Grant to President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Generals Halleck, Sherman, and Sheridan. The latter collection is not only historically valuable but also the dispatches are flavored with General Grant's pungent phrases and occasional dashes of wit. The New Hampshire Historical Society has furnished the Franklin Pierce papers (768 sheets). These photostats have been paid for mainly from the James Benjamin Wilbur fund, which gives to the Library a prompt and effective method of supplementing its own collections with materials which are needed for the comprehension of a period. The origin and workings of this fund were explained in the librarian's report for 1925.

Ewing and Foraker papers.

Thomas Ewing was a young United States Senator from Ohio in Andrew Jackson's day. Ten years later he was Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Treasury. His grandson, Hon. Thomas Ewing, has added to former gifts two volumes of letters from and one volume of letters to Ewing. Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker



JAMES BENJAMIN WILBUR



has given the privately printed publications of the correspondence of Senator Foraker with President Roosevelt and President Taft and Senators Hanna and Sherman.

By gift the Library has received the privately printed letters to W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and the war diary and letters of Gen. Stephen Minot Weld, of Massachusetts (1861-1865). Also the papers of Benjamin H. Wright which include letters of Peter Cooper, Samuel F. B. Morse, Gen. H. W. Halleck, Hamilton Fish, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, and George William Curtis.

*Privately
printed papers.*

The Library has acquired a copy of a letter from Christopher Columbus to the King and Queen of Spain, July 7, 1503. The copy is in Spanish, was made in 1807 and collated with the sixteenth century copy found in the private library of the King of Spain.

Autographs.

Among gifts having autograph interest are a series of letters to Dr. and Mrs. John M. Woodworth, written by President Garfield, Speaker Carlisle, Julia Ward Howe, and other authors, given by Miss Belle G. Brown.

Mr. George Kennan, who became famous by his articles on the Russian exile system in 1885, was for 40 years one of the ablest and most prolific of American newspaper correspondents. Mr. Kennan was very systematic in the arrangement of his papers and materials. His widow has already transferred to the Library of Congress a large number of these papers and in time will make the collection complete.

*George Kennan
papers.*

John Paul Jones did not have a happy time while acting as a rear admiral in the navy of the great Catherine of Russia. He had certain peculiarities of his own, and his jealous enemies at court played on his weakness. The story is told in a series of letters from him, photostat copies of which Dr. Frank G. Golder secured during his researches among the Russian archives. The Leland Stanford Junior University shares with the Library in the copies of these historical documents, which are under certain restrictions as to their use.

*New John Paul
Jones materials.*

The Modern Language Association has added 14 items, bringing the total up to 49. Plays and sermons, dances,

and sacred history find places among the rotographs, which come mainly from the British Museum and the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. While members of the faculties of institutions subscribing to the fund have the first call on the items, any serious student of the beginnings of Modern literature may be accommodated. Each of the rotographs is reproduced in the New York Public Library, by arrangement made through Prof. Karl Young, of Yale, the secretary of the association.

Science. Materials for a history of science in America have been materially increased by the deposit by the present Prof. Asaph Hall of manuscript notes of lectures on spherical geometry and astronomy, delivered by his father, Prof. Asaph Hall, at Harvard University, 1898; and also lectures on celestial mechanics given by Dr. G. W. Hill at Columbia University, 1893-94 (1 volume).

Broadsides. The accessions to our broadside collection during the year were few, both from the increasing high prices demanded for this material and the small amount of it that came on the market. The pieces obtained range from Great Britain and Canada to South Carolina and date from 1704 to 1865, with the greater number in the colonial and Civil War periods. The most important of the imprints secured were Queen Anne's order establishing coin rates in America, 1704; and the address of General McClure to the inhabitants of the upper provinces of Canada, 1813.

British transcripts. Additions to the transcripts from the British archives, Public Record Office, London, received during the past year, are chiefly selections from the New York section of Colonial Office Series, class 5. (See Andrews's Guide to material in the Public Record Office, vol. 1, pp. 175-178.) The main documents in this section are printed in "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York," but there are many inclosures which have not been printed and which are historically necessary in connection with the covering letters. Transcription of these unpublished items was begun in 1923 and is still in progress. In this New York section, and also in the

Virginia section of C. O. 5, are entry books which contain copies of many items, the originals of which are accessible in C. O. 1. Such items were therefore omitted when copying from C. O. 5, and are now being copied from the originals. During the past year the Library has received transcripts of such documents relating to Virginia, selected from 29 volumes in C. O. 1. (See Andrews's Guide, vol. 1, pp. 112-13.) A detailed list of British transcripts is published each year in connection with the list of accessions of manuscripts and broadsides.

The French transcripts are prepared by M. Abel Doyssié, under the general advice of Mr. Waldo G. Leland, of the Carnegie Institution, Department of Historical Research. Under the general direction of Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, European representative of the Library, the work is proceeding according to the plan set forth in the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921, Appendix III, pages 177-186. The transcripts received during the past year are from two series, the transcription of which began several years ago: First, the series known as C9A, archives of the Ministry of the Colonies; Correspondance Générale de Saint Domingue (now deposited in the Archives Nationales). This series throws light upon the relations between the French West Indies and the British North American colonies, and especially trade with New England. It is being copied in two sections, and the Library has thus far received volumes 1 to 77, inclusive, covering the years 1664 to 1747; and volumes 124 to 148, inclusive, 1764 to 1782. Secondly, from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Correspondance Politique, États-Unis, the Library has received transcripts of volumes 27 to 34, inclusive, covering the years 1784 to 1789. These volumes contain correspondence of Luzerne, de Marbois, Otto; and other representatives of France in Philadelphia and New York, with Vergennes and his successor, Count de Montmorin, French ministers of foreign affairs. Volume 34 includes a précis of the first session of the new Government of the United States, March 4 to September 29, 1789, sent from New York by Count de Moustier, then minister plenipotentiary to the United States, to Count de Montmorin.

Spanish transcripts.

Much labor has been expended in putting in order the mass of material from the Spanish archives that has been acquired by the Library in the endeavor to assist scholars in the Spanish-American field, a province of history that is more and more engaging the attention of students. It has been the desire and aim to select for transcription from the enormous mass of papers in the Spanish archives such portions as from time to time were receiving the particular study of scholars and teachers. In this way the materials copied enter immediately into productive uses. Through the agency of Prof. Charles H. Cunningham have come portions of the materials in the General Archive of the Indies in Seville, relating to territory that once belonged to Spain and is now a part of the United States—California, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, the Philippines—and explorations along the west coast. Also correspondence of commissioners of Spain in Philadelphia with the captain general of Cuba during the American Revolution. From the General Archive of Simancas Professor Cunningham obtained transcripts of many documents bearing upon the Revolution, chiefly correspondence of Grimaldi and his successor, Florida-Blanca, Spanish prime ministers, with Count d'Aranda, the Spanish ambassador in Paris. Also a group of transcripts from the National Historical Archive in Madrid.

Under the direction of Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, of George Washington University, a calendar of the Spanish-American diplomatic correspondence from 1807 to 1923 in the National Historical Archive in Madrid has been made by Miss Irene Wright preparatory to photostating those portions bearing on relations between the two countries. Also through Professor Bemis have been obtained transcripts of the correspondence of the Marquis de Casa-Irujo, Spanish minister in the United States from 1795 to 1808. These letters supplement the transcripts of the Casa-Irujo correspondence made for the late Henry Adams and now in the Library of Congress, by transfer from the Department of State.

Through Prof. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas, the Library has secured from Mexican Archives, Secretariat of Foreign Relations, transcripts of Father Pichardo's report, monumental in character, concerning the history of the Texas-Louisiana boundary. Also, transcripts from the General Archive of Mexico, notably *Provincias Internas*, volume 244; and *Historia, Operaciones de Guerra: Arredondo, 1812-13*, volume 3. The latter volume relates to conditions in the Province of Texas and other Mexican Provinces during the early years of the Revolution against Spain. (See Bolton's Guide, pp. 66-67, 134-135, 234.)

During the year there were 123 personal calls for the foreign transcripts, besides the correspondence. The transcripts may go out on interlibrary loans.

The repair section of the Government Printing Office, operated in connection with this division, handled 86,441 manuscripts, delivered 151 bound books, and brought to the binding stage 294 volumes. Some 8,000 pieces were in such condition that they had to be placed between sheets of crêpe to prevent destruction.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the chief, Mr. CHILDS)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions.

Source	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	2, 713	5, 356	8, 069
Gifts of the Government of United States in all its branches.....	519	772	1, 291
Gifts of State governments.....	3, 309	9, 654	12, 963
International exchange ¹	7, 958	10, 345	18, 303
Gifts of local governments.....	454	472	926
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	58	186	244
By transfer.....	721	563	1, 284
Total received.....	15, 732	27, 348	³ 43, 080
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	2, 949	3, 472	6, 421
By binding periodicals ²	1, 689	-----	1, 689
Total handled.....	20, 370	30, 820	51, 190
Maps and charts.....	1, 525	-----	1, 525

¹ Stimulated by special want lists prepared and sent as follows: Austria, 18; Australian Commonwealth and States, 26; Canada and Provinces, 48; France, including departments, colonies, etc., 73; Germany and German States, 86; Great Britain and colonies, 57; Hispanic American countries, 60; India and Provinces, 19; the Union of South Africa and Provinces, 19; and for countries not otherwise specified, 133.

² A total of 6,895 volumes sent to bindery; 9,549 pamphlets bound into covers.

³ The total handled in the preceding year was 42,425, making an increase for this year of 8,765.

More than 50 years ago the United States Government actually initiated the international exchange of governmental publications through the joint efforts of the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress. Still, this exchange was not placed upon a formal diplomatic basis until 40 years ago by the signing of the two international exchange conventions at Brussels by the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, and Switzerland (the first only). The first convention of March 15, 1886, has reference to the exchange not only of the parliamentary and administrative official documents but also of "the works executed by order and at the expense of the Government." The second convention of March 15, 1886, concerns itself with the immediate exchange of the official journals, parliamentary annals and documents. In response to the considerable demand for the exact text of these conventions

an English translation of French originals is given here-with:

CONVENTION FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY PUBLICATIONS

Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888; ratified by the President July 19, 1888; ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889; proclaimed January 15, 1889

(The text is reprinted from the translation made in the Department of State and proclaimed by the President with the original treaty, which is in the French language.)

ARTICLES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Bureaus of exchanges to be established.</p> <p>II. Publications to be exchanged.</p> <p>III. Lists to be printed.</p> <p>IV. Number of copies.</p> <p>V. Transmission of documents.</p> | <p>VI. Expense of transmittal.</p> <p>VII. Publications of learned associations.</p> <p>VIII. Application of convention.</p> <p>IX. Adhesion of other States.</p> <p>X. Ratifications; duration.</p> |
|---|--|

[Translation]

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, desiring to establish, on the bases adopted by the conference which met at Brussels from the 10th to the 14th April 1883, a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of their respective States, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Rivier its special Plenipotentiary.

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, which are found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I

There shall be established in each of the contracting States, a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.

ARTICLE II

The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange, are the following :

1st. The official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin.

2nd. The works executed by order and at the expense of the Government.

ARTICLE III

Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States.

This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all the bureaus of exchange.

ARTICLE IV

The bureaus of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

ARTICLE V

The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgements of reception, etc.

ARTICLE VI

For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expense of packing and transportation to the place of destination.

Nevertheless when the transmissions shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

ARTICLE VII

The bureaus of exchange will serve, in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc. of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

It remains however well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaus of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaus will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

ARTICLE VIII

These provisions apply only to the documents and works published after the date of the present convention.

ARTICLE IX

The States which have not taken part in the present convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE X

The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels, as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years, from the day of exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels in eight copies the 15th of March, 1886.

LAMBERT TREE	[SEAL.]
P ^r . DE CARAMAN	[SEAL.]
CH ^{vicer} D. MOREAU	[SEAL.]
C ^o . DE VILLENEUVE	[SEAL.]
JOSÉ M ^o . DE TAVIRA	[SEAL.]
MAFFEI	[SEAL.]
B ^{on} DE SANT' ANNA	[SEAL.]
J. MARINOVITCH	[SEAL.]
ALPHONSE RIVIER	[SEAL.]

CONVENTION FOR THE IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL JOURNALS,
PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS, AND DOCUMENTS

Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888; ratified by the President July 19, 1888; ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889; proclaimed January 15, 1889

ARTICLES

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. Immediate exchange of official Journals, parliamentary annals, documents. | II. Adhesion of other states.
III. Ratification; duration. |
|--|---|

[Translation]

The President of the United States, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, desiring to assure the immediate exchange of the Official Journal as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents of their respective States, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, The Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Independently of the obligations which result from article 2 of the General Convention of this day, relative to the exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications, the respective Governments undertake to have transmitted to the

legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the Official Journal as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents, which are given publicity.

ARTICLE II

The States which have not taken part in the present convention are admitted to adhere thereto on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government, and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE III

The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in seven copies the 15th of March, 1886.

LAMBERT TREE	[SEAL.]
P ^r . DE CARAMAN	[SEAL.]
CH ^v ier D. MOREAU	[SEAL.]
C ^{te} . DE VILLENEUVE	[SEAL.]
JOSÉ M ^a . DE TAVIRA	[SEAL.]
MAFFEI	[SEAL.]
B ^{on} DE SANT' ANNA	[SEAL.]
J. MARINOVITCH	[SEAL.]

In addition to the original signatories, the following countries also have adhered to the above conventions: Uruguay, 1889; Argentine Republic, only the first convention, 1889; Paraguay, only the first convention, 1889; Czechoslovakia, 1919; Poland, 1920-1921; Rumania, 1923; Hungary, 1923; Dominican Republic, 1923; Latvia, 1924; Free City of Danzig, 1924; China, 1925.

On October 4, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations instructed its president, on the basis of recommendation from the league committee on intellectual cooperation, "to send an appeal to all countries which have not yet accepted the conventions relating to the international exchange of publications, signed at Brussels on March 15, 1886, asking them to give their adhesion thereto."¹

¹ League of Nations, Official Journal, November, 1922, 3d year, No. 11, Pt. II, p. 1210.

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exchange.*

In July, 1924, a committee of experts on the international exchange of publications met at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations committee on intellectual cooperation and recommended an additional protocol to the first convention of 1886 to enable states not yet parties to the convention to adhere thereto with reservations. Since the United States Government has, in addition to the principle of complete exchange of official documents, also adopted that of the partial exchange for all cases in which the burden of the full exchange might seem inadvisable, the proposed reservation would not affect the existing exchange relations of this Government.

In connection with the first exchange convention, an act approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. L., 1105-1106) provides "that hereafter there shall be printed and delivered to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange 125 copies in lieu of the number now provided by law."

The following specification of publications is given in a joint resolution approved March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1464-1465):

"The House documents and reports, bound; the Senate documents and reports, bound; the House Journals, bound; the Senate Journals, bound; all other documents bearing a congressional number and all documents not bearing a congressional number printed by order of either House of Congress or by order of any department, bureau, commission, or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character; the Revised Statutes, bound; the Statutes at Large, bound; the Congressional Record, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound," and also "any publication² printed at the Government expense by direction of any department, commission, bureau, or officer of the Government elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office."

² Since the printing and distribution of maps is controlled directly by the producing offices, communication has been held during the past year with the various map-producing agencies of the United States Government to insure not only that these cartographic publications be available for international exchange but that the Library of Congress receive regularly in the future all official maps, charts, and plans.

At the present time, the United States Government has, with relation to the first exchange convention, either complete or partial exchange arrangements with the following jurisdictions: Alberta, Alsace-Lorraine, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, British Columbia, British Guiana, Buenos Aires Province, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Glasgow, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hamburg, Hesse, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, League of Nations, Liberia, London County Council, Lourenco Marquez, Lübeck, Madras Province, Malta, Manitoba, Mexico, Netherlands, New Brunswick, New South Wales, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Norway, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Quebec Province, Queensland, Rio de Janeiro State, Rumania, Russia (temporarily suspended), Salvador, Saskatchewan, Saxony, Seine Department, Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, Siam, South Australia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Thuringia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria, Vienna, Western Australia, Württemberg. (Total, 101.)

To carry into effect more fully the second exchange convention relating to the immediate exchange of official journals, the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, authorizes and directs the Public Printer "to supply to the Library of Congress such number as may be required, not exceeding 100 copies, of the daily issue of the Congressional Record for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to the legislative chambers of such foreign governments as may agree to send to the United States current copies of their parlia-

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mentary record or like publication, such documents, when received, to be deposited in the Library of Congress."³

In connection with the second exchange convention, the United States has exchange arrangements with the following jurisdiction: Aguascalientes State, Anhalt, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Baden, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunswick, Brazil, Buenos Aires Province, Canada, Chihuahua State, China, Coahuila State, Costa Rica, Colima, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Durango State, Dutch East Indies, Esthonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Guerrero State, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Jalisco State, Latvia, League of Nations, Liberia, Lower California Territory, Mexico, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Nuevo León State, Oldenburg, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Queensland, Rumania, San Luis Potosí State, Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, Sinaloa State, Sonora State, Spain, Switzerland, Tabasco State, Tamaulipas State, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vera Cruz-Llave State, Western Australia. (Total 67).⁴

In order to avoid the great delay in the delivery of the bound volumes in the congressional series, distributed only as a part of the complete exchange, the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing at a meeting held December 10, 1925, authorized the Public Printer, beginning with the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, to prepare the reports and documents for distribution in the international exchange of governmental publications in the same manner as for the American depository libraries.⁵ This action was taken as the result of re-

³ 35 Statutes at Large, 1169. (This section has been amended, approved March 3, 1925, 43 Statutes at Large, 1106, increasing the number of copies to 125.)

⁴ Since several countries receive more than one copy of the daily Congressional Record, the total number of copies sent in exchange is 73, leaving a margin to accommodate a constantly increasing list of exchanges.

⁵ At the present time, the complete bound set of congressional documents and reports, including the lettered volumes which contain the reports on private bills, etc., is distributed only to the Library of Congress, the Senate and House Libraries, and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. The Senate confidential, executive documents and reports, when made public, are not included in the complete, bound set unless assigned a new congressional series number.

quests from certain countries for the more prompt delivery of documents.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution of January 15, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 565) the annual and serial publications are distributed without the congressional document numbers on the title-pages and in the binding used by the issuing department. In the distribution abroad through the Smithsonian Institution International Exchange Service this procedure eliminates much delay, which amounted frequently to a year or more. For instance, the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was available for distribution to the international exchanges only in the bound volume of the congressional series, serial 8507, a year after the issue of the "bureau" edition. Further, all congressional documents and reports of sufficient size to be bound separately are, under a resolution of the Joint Committee on Printing of May 21, 1924, now not only available for immediate distribution to American depository libraries, but also to the international exchanges.

As the initial step in resuming exchange relationship with the Turkish Government, a complete series of United States documents covering the period 1914-1925 was, in November, 1925, forwarded to the American Embassy at Constantinople. The American high commissioner has now reported that the shipment has been safely delivered to the central Government of Turkey and that the Ministry of Public Instruction is preparing an exchange consignment of Turkish official documents.

In addition to this important resumption of exchange relationships, during the present year contacts with the governments of Thuringia, Iceland, and the Dominican Republic have been established to the end of securing all official documents from these countries as issued currently.

The continued effort to make readily available at least one complete file of the official gazettes and of the legislative proceedings of each national government as well as from each state and provincial government, has been especially productive of results this year in regard to

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the German States. Principally through the inter-parliamentary exchange of official journals, we now have the assurance of receiving currently the official publications from the Free States of Anhalt, Brunswick, Lippe, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Thuringia, and Waldeck. There are but two German States remaining with which we have yet to establish relationships for the receipt of current official publications.

In the instance of the 28 states of Mexico, the Department of State cooperated in making arrangements for the exchange of the daily Congressional Record in return for official gazettes and legislative proceedings. This official gazette material is also of special value to the law library, since these gazettes contain among other things laws and decrees usually not otherwise available. At present the division is receiving currently the following official gazettes from Mexican States:

Aguascalientes: Labor libertaria.
Chihuahua: Periódico oficial.
Coahuila de Zaragoza: Periódico oficial.
Colima: El Estado de Colima: periódico oficial.
Durango: Periódico oficial.
Guerrero: Periódico oficial.
Jalisco: El Estado de Jalisco; periódico oficial.
Nuevo León: Periódico oficial.
Sinaloa: Periódico oficial.
Sonora: Boletín oficial.
Tabasco: Periódico oficial.
Tamaulipas: Periódico oficial.
Vera Cruz-Llave: Gaceta oficial.
Yucatan: Diario oficial.

Recently, this division prepared for the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, September, 1926, a brief article on the governmental documents from the Hispanic American countries in the Library of Congress, together with a check list of the files of official gazettes and legislative proceedings. Not only is the older gazette and legislative material difficult to obtain, but much of it even now is printed on a poor grade of paper, subject to an accelerated rate of disintegration when stored in overheated bookstacks.

The Italian State Purveyor General's Office at Rome, which among other things has charge of coordinating

and directing the printing of official publications, has within the past year authorized the State Publishing House to forward to the exchange office at the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele one copy of each official publication for transmission to the United States.

This centralized control of the printing and distribution of the Italian governmental documents has made possible two publications, which constitute an important contribution to the bibliography of foreign governmental documents, in which field there are but strikingly few guides for the bibliographer and for the student of governmental activities, to wit:

Italy: Ministero delle finanze. Provveditorato generale dello stato. Pubblicazioni edite dallo stato o col suo concorso (1861-1923). Catalogo generale. Roma, Libreria dello stato, 1924, xiii pages, 668 columns. 26 cm.

Italy: Ministero delle finanze. Provveditorato generale dello stato. Pubblicazioni edite dallo stato o col suo concorso. Spoglio dei periodici e delle opere collettive, 1901-1925. Parte prima: Scritti biografici e critici o comunque riferentisi a singole persone e alle loro opere. Rome, Libreria dello stato, 1926. xxix, [2], 415 pages. 26 cm.

Also, the Government of Northern Ireland, established under the Government of Ireland act, 1920, has issued two helpful guides to official publications as follows:

Northern Ireland. Ministry of Finance. Guide to periodical official publications . . . (Corrected to December, 1924.) Belfast, [1925?] 8 pages. 23½ cm.

Northern Ireland. Stationery Office. Catalogue of publications issued on behalf of the Government of Northern Ireland. Revised to December 31, 1925. Belfast, 1926. 37, [1] p. 24 cm.

Then, the Government of China, which, upon adhering formally in 1925 to the two exchange conventions of 1886, organized a bureau of international exchange of publications at Peking under the Ministry of Education, has prepared, in conformity with Article III of the first convention, a catalogue of the Chinese governmental publications.

In the field of general bibliography of foreign governmental publications, a joint committee of the American Council of Learned Societies, of the National Research Council, and of the American Library Association has

recently determined to prepare and publish, if financial support can be secured, a list of the serial publications of foreign governments locating sets now in American libraries. From information based on the collections of the Library of Congress, it would seem that the minimum number of titles to be recorded would be about 15,000. In addition, urgent needs of investigators and libraries might also be met by the preparation of guides to the information in foreign governmental publications by countries or groups of countries, somewhat after the fashion of the work of Borchard in certain fields of foreign law.

With regard to the effort toward the coordination of the bibliography of the economic sciences by the League of Nations committee on intellectual cooperation, the special committee of experts seems to have neglected for the time being the serious need in the field of foreign governmental publications and to have centered efforts on the development of analytical bibliography (abstracts).⁶ A careful, comprehensive "titles-bibliography" will do more than "merely enlighten the investigator as to the titles of the books or treatises which he does not possess and which he can probably only obtain with difficulty" by serving as a permanent basis for perfecting comprehensive collections in libraries.

DOCUMENTS:

*Noteworthy
accessions.*

During the year there have been a number of noteworthy acquisitions as follows:

Bulgaria: The Bulgarian Legation in Washington has materially assisted in completing the set of *D'rzhaven vestnik*, the official gazette, from 1913 to date.

Dutch East Indies: The American consul at Batavia secured a complete collection of the *Handelingen van den Volksraad*, 1918-1925; 49 volumes. This colonial parliament was installed as a first step toward the development of self-government in the Dutch East Indies and, consequently, the proceedings constitute valuable source material for the student of present-day colonial administration.

⁶ League of Nations. Committee on intellectual cooperation, subcommittee on bibliography. Report on the meeting of experts held at Paris for the coordination of the bibliography of the economic sciences, December, 1925. [By Dr. von Gottl-Ottlilienfeld.] Geneva, 1926. 24 leaves (mimeographed). 34 cm.

France: The European representative has been able from the list of 213 "Yellow Books" of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, listed by Robert Doré in his *Bibliographie des "livres jaunes" à la date 1^{er} janvier 1922*, to increase our holdings from 166 to 204.

Germany: Files of the Stenographische Berichte and of the Mitteilungen des Vorläufigen Reichswirtschaftsrats were received through the German Embassy in Washington. This Federal economic council marks a distinct departure in the composition of parliamentary bodies, the representation being based principally upon craft organizations rather than upon territorial divisions.

Interallied Rhineland High Commission: The American consul at Coblenz secured, together with other publications, a complete set of the Official Gazette from volume 1, 1920, to date.

Mandated territories under the League of Nations: Two important additions have been made to the collection of source material, as follows:

South West Africa: Official Gazette . . . Offisiële koerant, 1916-1925. This territory is administered by the Union of South Africa under a mandate dated December 17, 1920.

Great Lebanon: Journal officiel du Grand Liban, f. 1-318, May 2, 1922-May, 1926. This territory, a part of Syria, was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920.

For Syria, a mandate for which was assigned to France at San Remo, on April 25, 1920, and confirmed by the League of Nations on July 23, 1922; and

For Palestine, which is administered by Great Britain under mandate of July 24, 1922, the following publications are available in our collections:

Syria: Haut commissariat de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban. Bulletin officiel des actes administratifs, 1921 to date.

Palestine: Official gazette of the Government of Palestine, 1919 to date.

Norway: The librarian of the Stortingets Bibliotek supplied a complete file of the Norwegian treaty series, *Overenskomster med fremmede stater*, 1879-1925, the few out-of-print numbers being replaced with photostat reproductions.

Tacna Arica Plebiscitary Commission: For the period of its activity, the American consul at Arica obtained files of *La Voz del sur* and *El Pacífico*, together with *Justicia, organo de la Delegación jurídica del Perú en el Plebiscito de Tacna y Arica*.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: The central statistical office at Kharkov has presented all its publications now available for distribution.

Among other acquisitions of especial interest the following may be mentioned:

An extensive collection of Haitian historical material, including proclamations, signed documents, and photographs of the Presidents, from the Cuban chargé d'affaires at Port-au-Prince.

From the Siamese Government two works of the Buddhist Scriptures printed in Siamese characters: *Jatakathakatha*, 10 volumes, and *Milindapanha*, 1 volume. These works, prepared as a thank offering on behalf of the Queen aunt of His Majesty the late King Rama VI, are complementary to the several previous issues of the Buddhist Scriptures presented to the Library of Congress in 1895, 1921 and 1924.

Our publication entitled "Popular Names of Federal Statutes," which has been much in demand, has been revised to June, 1926, and reprinted.

*Monthly Check-
List of State pub-
lications.*

An increasing number of Federal offices, including recently the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla., find the Monthly Check-List of State Publications valuable as a source for bibliographical information concerning the current activities of the various State, Territorial, and insular governments. Although, apparently, the collection of State publications in foreign libraries is relatively meager, an occasional inquiry concerning the Monthly Check-List is received from abroad, among the most recent being one from the Institut Ukrainien Scientifique de Bibliologie, Kiev, Ukraina. At present, the circulation is 988 copies. The Monthly Check-List continually serves to stimulate the accessions of State publications, the total received during the past year being 12,963, an increase of 643 over the total for the previous year. Among publications of especial interest received in connection with the Monthly Check-List of State Publications may be mentioned the Proceedings of the two Colonial Councils of the Virgin Islands of the United States, that of St. Croix beginning with 1917, and that of St. Thomas beginning with 1922.

In addition to 1,053 volumes of unbound material prepared for binding, this division has an uncollated arrears

of approximately 3,500 volumes, about 2,300 volumes being official gazettes and legislative proceedings and about 1,200 volumes of State publications. The official gazettes and legislative proceedings in particular, owing to their complex form of publication, require unusual care and skill to collate accurately, thus making it difficult to prevent arrearage in binding.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the accessions division for exchange with other libraries was 5,422 volumes and 7,175 pamphlets; total, 12,597.

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the law librarian, Mr. VANCE)

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions.

How acquired	1924-25		1925-26	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	1, 101	-----	1, 034	-----
By gift and transfer.....	5, 070	320	345	125
By purchase.....	1, 275	485	1, 238	474
Through division of documents.....	-----	-----	751	-----
Total.....	7, 446	805	3, 368	599
Total accessions.....	8, 251		3, 967	
Total contents of law library ¹	210, 734		214, 701	

¹ Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

The total accessions during the year 1925-26 as compared with 1924-25 show a decrease of 4,284 volumes. These figures are not to be taken, however, as representing a fair comparison, inasmuch as during the year 1924-25 practically the entire foreign law collection of the Department of Justice, consisting of about 5,000 volumes, largely duplicates, was transferred to the law library.

Especially successful efforts have been made during the year by the division of documents to reopen some of

the sources of international exchange closed since the war, as well as to secure odd and duplicate volumes of state reports and session laws. It is desired to acknowledge here this very material cooperation, and at the same time to call attention to the number of volumes shown in the statistical table which came through this source, viz, 751. At the same time it must be explained that this number does not include periodical literature received through the division of documents, which forms the larger portion of the foreign session laws. It is estimated that at least 250 volumes should be added to the number given as the true total of accessions received through the aid of that division.

Yearbooks.

We had the good fortune, during the year to acquire some very rare material in the form of yearbooks and American colonial laws. The yearbooks, 20 in all, were of the reign of Edward IV, years 3-22, 15 Pynson imprints and 5 Redman, bound together, which probably would not have pleased the candid Pynson at all, who had no love for his brother stationer whom he accused of piracy.

Upon ascertaining that the Library had but three of these very rare items, it was decided by the Librarian to make a bid for the lot and depend on getting rid of the duplicates through an advantageous exchange. Our hopes were raised, but realizing the extremely high prices that were being bid at auction sales for early English material, it seemed very unlikely that the Library of Congress could acquire the lot. Certain financial assistance from our constant friend, Mr. William V. Kellen, of Boston, contributed toward the successful bid.

The yearbooks mentioned are the following:

De termino Trinitatis Anno. iiii. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Richarde Pynson . . .]

De termino Pasche Anno. iiii. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Richarde Pynson . . .]

De termino Pasche. Anno. v. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: Explicit Annus quintus Edwardi quarti]

D Termino Michael. Anno. vi. Edwardi iiii. [*Colophon*: Explicit Annus sextus Edwardi quarti]

De termino Pasche Anno. vii. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Rycharde Pynson . . .]

Edwardi quarti. En les cheker chamber pygot reherce comēt le Duchesse de Suff auē sue vn accōn de dette. [*Colophon*: Explicit annus octauus Edwardi quarti] Pynson's device.

De termino Pasche Anno. ix. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Rycharde Pynson . . .]

De termino Pache. Anno. x. Edwardi. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Impressum per Richardum Pynsonum . . .]

De termino sancte Trinitatis. An. xi. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London by me Robert Redman . . .]

De termino Pasche. Anno. xii. Edwardi. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Rycharde Pynson . . .]

De termino Michaelis Anno. xiii. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Impressus per Richardum Pynson . . .]

De termino Michaelis Anno. xiiii. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Imprinted at London in Flete strete by Richarde Pynson, printer to the kynges most noble grace . . .]

De termino Michaelis anno. xv. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: Impress. per me Richardū Pynsoñ regis impress. . . .]

De Termino Pasche Anno. xvi. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: Imprinted by me Robert Redman . . .]

De termino Pasche. Anno. xvii. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: Explicit annus. xvii. Edwardi quarti nouiter impressus per me Robertum Redman . . .] Redman's device.

De Termino Pasche Anno. xviii. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: Imprinted by me Robert Redman . . .]

De Termino Michaelis Anno. xix. E. iiii. [*Colophon*: Imprinted by me Robert Redman . . . Anno M. CCCCC C^{xxvii} . . .]

De termino Pasche. Anno. xx. Edwardi. iiii. [*Colophon*: . . . Impressum per Richardum Pynsonum . . .]

De termino Hillarii Anno. xxi. Edwardi. iii [sic.] [*Colophon*: . . . Impressus per Richardum Pynson . . .] Pynson's device.

De termino Pasche. Anno xxii. Edwardi quarti. [*Colophon*: . . . Impress. per Richardum Pynsonum . . .]

Concerning yearbook bibliography practically nothing has been published since Soule's Yearbook bibliography, volume 14, Harvard Law Review, April, 1901 (p. 557-587). Mr. Soule at that time listed 443 separate publications of printed yearbooks. Since then a list furnished by the Harvard Law School added 20 to this number. Three hundred and fifteen are in the possession of the Library of Congress, besides a number of valuable duplicates. Yearbooks.

A very important acquisition to yearbook literature was William Craddock Bolland's "A Manual of Yearbook Studies, Cambridge, 1925." One of the most

eminent scholars in that field of antiquities, he stresses in these published lectures the great value of the yearbooks for the study of English history as well as the common law.

As Professor Bolland states:

"One may sum it all up by saying that there are few questions about mediæval life in England and the conditions in which it was lived which the yearbooks, intelligently questioned, will not answer; and even what I have told you so briefly and incompletely of their contents is enough to justify Maitland's statement that it will some day seem a wonderful thing that men once thought that they could write the history of mediæval England without using the yearbook. * * * The yearbooks come to us from life. Some day they will return to life again at the touch of some great historian."

Touching upon the importance of the yearbooks to America, Professor Bolland says:

"Lord Bacon has told us that the common law of England is no text law, 'but the substance of it consisteth in the series and succession of judicial acts from time to time which have been set out in the books which we term yearbooks.' The common law of America is, therefore, set out in the yearbooks. The immigrant into America, no matter whence he comes, lives a law which is fundamentally English law. Our common fundamental common law, England's common law and America's common law, is set out by our common ancestors in books which belong to the common national literature of England and America."

English statutes, session laws, etc.

The collection of the law library in the field of early English statutes, session laws, and treatises needs further development, but prices in recent years have mounted so high that only privately endowed libraries or wealthy collectors can purchase them in any quantity. It was hoped that the law library might acquire a few of the choicer items at auction of the law material from the library of S. R. Christie-Miller, held during March last, but we had not counted on the unprecedented bidding of other well-known buyers and collectors. Among *desiderata* of the law library were the following, with the successful bids of our competitors:

	Sale price.
The Principall Lawes And Statutes Of Englande, whyche be at thys present day in vre [sic.] compendiously gathered together. [<i>Colophon</i> : Rycharde Bankes (1542)]-	£76

	Sale price
Nova Statuta (from 1 Edward III to 12 Henry VII, 1328-1497) [<i>Colophon</i> : Rycharde Pynson (ca. 1500)]-----	£155
1 Henry VIII. (1509-10) The Acts of the Kynges Reuenues. [<i>Colophon</i> : Rycharde Pynson] [Not before 1513]--	91
3-4 Henry VIII. (1511-13). Anno Regni Regis Henrici. viij. Tertio [Quarto] Statuta. [R. Pynson. Not before 1513] -----	80
6 Henry VIII (1514-15). Anno Sexto. Henrici viii. Statuta. [<i>Colophon</i> : (Rycharde Pynson)] [Not before 1515] -----	90
7 Henry VIII (1515-16). Anno Septimo. Henrici. VIII. Statuta. [<i>Colophon</i> : (Richarde Pynson)] [Not before 1516] -----	210
The Great Boke of Statutes coteynyng all the statutes made in the parliamentes from the begynnyng of the fyrst yere of the reigne of Kyng Edwarde the thyrd tyll the begynnyng of the .xxv. yere of . . Henry the .viii. [<i>Colophon</i> : Robert Redman]-----	35
Year Book. 48 Edward III (1374-5). De Termino Hilarii, Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii. [<i>Colophon</i> : Richardū Pynson. 1518].....	54
Year Book. 1 Richard III (1483-4). Annus Primus Richardi, iij. [<i>Colophon</i> : Redman] [Not before 1530]--	210
Year Book. 2 Richard III (1484-5). Anno secundo Richardi .iij. [<i>Colophon</i> : Richarde Pynson]-----	210

There was no little disappointment felt at the failure to acquire any of the Christie-Miller items. Private libraries tend to disperse, and the mobility of modern life makes collecting less and less tempting. Let us hope then that in the future some of these rare collections still in private hands may come intact to the law library. Happily a way for the acquisition of desiderata has been provided in the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, which offers our fellow citizens a fine opportunity for public service in sharing in the development of the law library. Surely there will be those who will want to take advantage of it.

Through a very close watch on the catalogues we had the good luck to add the following English material to the accessions of the year:

GREAT BRITAIN

Laws and Statutes:

English statutes, session laws, etc.

In this volume are contained the statutes made and established from the time of kyng Henry the thirde, vnto the fyrste yere of the reigne of our most gracious and victorious soueraigne lorde king Henry the viii. 1543. [*Colophon:* Londini in officina Thomae Bertheleti . . .]

The Second Volume conteyninge those Statutes, vvhiche haue ben made in the tyme of the most victorious reigne of our most gracious soueraigne lorde kyng Henry the Eycht. Londini in ædibus Thomae Bertheleti, 1543. [*Colophon:* 1546.]

Magna Carta et Cetera antiqua statuta nunc nouiter per diuersa exemplaria examinata et summa diligentia castigata et correctæ cui adiecta est noua Tabula valde necessaria. First proue, ☐ then reprove. Londini. In ædibus Thome Marshe. 1556.

Henry VIII (bound in one volume, without general title-page):

The Table [13] p.

Anno Primo Henrici Octavi . . . [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in Fletestreete by Thomas Powell.]

Anno Tertio Henrici Octavi . . .

Anno Quarto Henrici Octavi . . .

Anno Quinto Henrici Octavi . . .

Anno Sexto Henrici Octavi . . .

Anno Septimo Henrici Octavi . . . [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in Fletestreete by Thomas Powell.]

Anno XIII. et XV. Henrici Octavi . . .

Anno XXI. Henrici Octavi . . . Londini, 1562.

Anno Vicesimo Secvndo Henrici Octavi . . . [*Colophon:* Tho. Berthelet regius impressor excudebat.]

Anno XXIII. Henrici Octavi . . . [*Colophon:* Tho. Berthelet regius impressor excudebat.]

Anno XXIII Henrici VIII . . . Londini in ædibus Thomae Bertheleti Regij impressoris Excus. 1538.

Anno XXV. Henrici Octavi . . . Londini, 1562.

Anno XXVI. Henrici Octavi . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestreete by Thomas Powell.

Anno XXVII. Henrici Octavi . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Thomas Powell. 1562.

Anno XXVIII Henrici VIII . . . Tho. Berthelet excudebat.

Anno XXXI. Henrici Octavi . . . Londini, 1562. [*Colophon:* Tho. Berthelet regius impressor excudebat.]

Anno XXXII. Henrici Octavi . . . 1540. [*Colophon:* Londini ex ædibus Thomae Bartheleti.]

Anno XXXIII. Henrici Octavi . . . [*Colophon:*] Tho. Berthelet regius impressor excudebat.]

Anno XXXIII. et V. Henrici Octavi . . . Londini, 1562.

[Anno XXXV.] Henry the Eyght . . . Londini, In ædibus Thomae Bertheleti regii impressoris typis excusum, 1544.

Anno XXXVII. Henrici Octavi . . . Imprinted at London in Fletestreete, by Thomas Powell.

George I:

Anno regni Georgii regis . . . duodecimo. [An Act for repealing the duty laid upon snuff . . . and for ascertaining the rates according to which the remaining duties are to be paid, and for giving further encouragement to the Greenland fishery.] London, John Baskett, 1726.

George II:

Anno regni Georgii II. regis . . . duodecimo. [An Act for granting a liberty to carry sugars, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of His Majesty's sugar colonies in America . . . in ships built in Great Britain, and navigated according to law.] London, John Baskett, 1739.

TREATISES

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony:

The Nevv Boke of Ivstices of peace . . . translated out of French into Englyshe, and newly corrected . . . 1560. [*Colophon:* Imprynted at London in Fletestrete . . . by Wylyyam Powell.]

Kitchin, John:

Le Covrt Leete Et Covrt Baron . . . London, Printed for the Companie of Stationers, 1613.

Plowden, Edmund:

Les Qværes del Mounsieur Plowden. London, Printed for William Lee and Daniel Pakeman [1620?]

Wentworth, Thomas:

The office and Duty of Executors . . . The Fourth Edition, corrected and amended. London, Printed by Tho. Maxey, 1656.

The Compleat Justice . . . London, Printed by James Flesher, 1661.

Cocker, Edward:

Young Clerk's Tutor enlarged: being a most useful collection of the best presidents of recognizances, obligations . . . &c. The Sixth edition. London, 1670.

A letter of a Gentleman to his Friend, Shewing that the Bishops are not to be Judges in Parliament in cases capital. London, 1679.

Care, Henry:

English stat-
utes, etc.

Draconica: or, An Abstract of all the Penal Laws touching matters of Religion; and the several Oaths and Tests thereby enjoyned . . . The Third edition with considerable additions . . . London, Printed by George Larkin, 1688.

Mackenzie, Sir George:

The Institutions of the law of Scotland . . . London, 1694.

The Berthelet edition of the statutes from Henry III to VIII was the rarest acquisition of the year, with the exception of the yearbooks *supra* and the American colonial items *infra*. Thomas Berthelet was the first royal printer by patent of Henry VIII and first of all early English printers and bookbinders in the hearts of bibliophiles. Of this edition Worrall says in his *Bibliotheca Legum*, London 1782: "I believe this is the first edition of the statutes printed in English with an alphabetical table to the whole." Nor does his claim sound at all improbable in view of the meticulousness with which the royal printer explains in a statement "To the Reder" on the reverse of the title-page how the table may be profitably used.

But even to a modern American, not a "Reder," who cares nothing for imprints and pedigrees of law books, how familiar a ring has the following choice excerpt: "And as at the begynninge, there were fewe diseases of the body, and therefore neded fewe medicines: So lyke-wise at the fyrste as well as in all other as this common weale, the transgressions were very fewe, and therefore neded fewe lawes: but afterward as they increased, the multitude of lawes grewe."

Old law books are thrice welcome if they bear some marks of former ownership that "drop hints so to speak of the places they have lived in and the company they have kept." Such a book is this rare Berthelet edition of the statutes. The title-page in both volumes bears the autograph in several places of one Thomas Knyvett. The family is very ancient and celebrated in English history. John Knyvett, an advocate in the reign of Edward III, was "a man famous in his profession," in the words of Sir Edward Coke, for he was successively justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Justice of the King's

Bench, and Lord Chancellor. The owner of our copy could hardly have been the Sir Thomas Knyvett, who was in command of the *Regent* off Brest in 1512, and who died when she was grappled by the *Marie la Cordelière* and both ships were burned and blown up. The predecessor of the Library in ownership has appended several dates after his autographs as follows: 1560, 1569, 1576, and 1583. And so we have our choice between the Sir Thomas Knyvett who was "high sheriff" of Norfolk in 1579 and the famous Sir Thomas Knyvett, of the bed-chamber of Queen Elizabeth and of the Privy Council of James I, who searched the cellars of the houses of Parliament on the evening of November 4, 1605, and discovered gunpowder, later receiving a confession of the plot from Guy Fawkes.

Another copy of the first volume, also acquired, bears a book plate containing the coat of arms of the Right Hon. William Lord North, of Carthlage, and Baron Grey, of Rolleston, who was a nephew of Roger North, famous as a lawyer, historian, and musician. Brigadier general under Marlborough, but also taking his part in the debates concerning the union of Scotland and England and the trial of Sacheverell, whose impeachment he tried to quash, the former owner of this first volume of the statutes, William Lord North and Baron Grey, had finally to live in exile on account of his Jacobite tendencies, and died *sine prole* at Madrid in 1734, his title devolving upon his cousin, Francis seventh Baron North and first Earl of Guilford. The latter, by the way, was the father of Frederick, eighth Baron North and second Earl of Guilford, who was George Third's Prime Minister and particularly *persona non grata* to the American colonists.

It appears that Richard Tottell, the yearbook printer *par excellence*, who spelled his name in 32 different ways, printed an edition of Magna Charta in the year 1556 in opposition to the edition (*supra*) by Thomas Marshe. The edition of the latter, listed among the noteworthy accessions, contains two parts, the second entitled "Secunda pars veterum statutorum. Anno MDLVI," and

paged separately. The printer states in a brief Latin preface to the second part that inasmuch as he has gone carefully through the rolls of Parliament and collected the statutes, few of which were formerly known, he thinks he has as good right to call them old statutes as those usually published with the Magna Charta, which claim even his distinguished competitor could hardly dispute.

Holdsworth says that Anthony Fitzherbert, the author of *La Graunde Abridgement*, was the author of the earliest tract on the Justice of the Peace, which was published anonymously in 1510. In 1538, the year of his death, he published under his own name another work on the same subject, which was printed by Redman under the title "L'office et auctoryte des Justyces de pees comyle et extrayte hors des auncient liures sibien del comenley come des estatuz oue moultres autres choses necessaires a scauoir nouelment imprime." The importance of this work may well be imagined, aside from the many editions issued, when it is considered that it was the first work upon the subject and the only one written and studied during the sixteenth century.

The edition listed *supra* among the accessions is the last one printed by Wylliam Powell, whose prior editions bore the dates 1546, 1547, and 1551. The law library already has the English edition printed by Tottell, 1554 [Colophon, 1566] and three editions of the enlarged work by Richard Crompton in Norman French, published in 1583, 1584, and 1587 by Tottell.

American colonial laws.

Of all accessions the most welcome are American colonial laws, of prime interest to the historian and lawyer and a delight to the bibliophile.

The following items were acquired during the year :

Massachusetts (Temporary Acts and Laws) :

Two acts published August 16, 1760. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 479-480.

Seven acts published February 31. [*sic.*] 1761. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 481-491.

Six acts published April 21, 1761. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 493-498.

Nine acts published July 11, 1761. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 499-509.

Massachusetts (Temporary Acts and Laws)—Continued.

Twelve acts published February 15, 1762. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 511-536.

Two acts published April 24, 1762. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 537-540.

Eight acts published June 12, 1762. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 541-550.

Eight acts published February 25, 1763. S. Kneeland, printer. p. 551-561.

The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony in New-England, Revised and Reprinted, by Order of the General Court holden at Boston, May 15th, 1672 . . . Cambridge in New-England, Printed by Samuel Green, for John Usher of Boston, and to be sold by Richard Chiswel, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, London, 1675. 1 p. l., 170, [27], 6 p. folio.

New Hampshire:

Acts and Laws, 1699-1715. p. 3-60. folio. (Title-page, p. I-III and p. 1-2 wanting.)

New Jersey:

Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, At a Session begun at Princeton on the 27th Day of August 1776, and continued by Adjournments. To which is prefixed, the Constitution of the State. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777. X, 48 p. folio. (Title-page mutilated, supplied in photostat facsimile; p. 47-48 also in photostat facsimile.)

North Carolina:

Session Laws, 1781, January 18-February 14. p. 5-16 quarto and [4] p. small folio (p. 1-4 wanting). No title-page.

Acts of Assembly of the State of North Carolina. At a General Assembly, begun and held at Hillsborough, on the Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Two, and in the Sixth year of the Independence of the said State: Being the First Session of this Assembly. 52 p. folio and quarto (last 2 leaves wanting).

Acts of Assembly of the State of North-Carolina. At a General Assembly begun and held at Newburn on the Twenty Second of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Four, and in the Ninth Year of the Independence of the said State: Being the First Session of this Assembly. 62 p. (last leaf wanting).

Acts of Assembly of the State of North-Carolina. At a General Assembly begun and held at Hillsborough, on the Nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Four, and in the Eighth Year of the Independence of the said State: Being the First Session of this Assembly. 88 p. (last 3 leaves wanting).

Virginia:

American colonial laws.

Anno Regni Georgii II . . . Octavo. At a General Assembly, begun and held at Williamsburg, the First Day of February, in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George II . . . And from thence continued, by several Prorogations, to the Twenty Second Day of August, 1734 . . . 51 p. folio.

Anno Regni Georgii II . . . Duodecimo. At a General Assembly, summoned to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on the First Day of August, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second . . . And from thence continued, by several Prorogations, to the First Day of November . . . 1738. 52 p. folio.

The "General laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts colony . . . London, 1675," is an unusually rare find, and is offered as our *pièce de résistance* among the accessions of the year. It is mentioned in the British Museum, Evans, Church and Miss Hasse's Bibliography of the Archives of the Thirteen Colonies, but is not mentioned in Thomas's History of Printing in America, and Sabin says: "The catalogue of the Worcester Antiquarian describes an edition dated 1675, which is probably an error as to date." (!)

While our collection of colonial laws is undoubtedly a notable one, there are lacking many rare and important items, some of which may still be acquired through the foresight of Congress or the generosity of an interested donor to the Trust Fund Board. Once or twice a year rare items are offered for sale to the Library that are found to be within the limitations of the appropriation; but what can be done when the laws for 15 New Jersey colonial sessions, for example, are offered en bloc for \$6,750?

A number of rare items of this most important material were offered during the year, but the prices were prohibitive. Our hope, nevertheless, is to have some day at least one copy of every law book published in America. There are precedents for appropriations by Congress of special funds for the purchase by the Library of private libraries and special collections, and sooner or later it is certain that Congress which has such an intimate need for this department of the Library will realize the neces-

sity for supplying the *lacunæ* in the collection of the law library.

Twenty fine Jamaica items were secured from Edward S. Ames, of New York, who dispersed the library of John E. Kerr, a notable collector of Jamaicana. They consist of the following titles:

JAMAICA

Laws:

An abridgement of the laws in force and use in Her Majesty's plantations; (viz.) of Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Maryland, New-England, New-York, Carolina, &c. London, 1704.

Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica; from 1770 to 1783, inclusive. Kingston, 1786.

Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica, from 1783 to 1788, inclusive. Saint Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Acts of Assembly, passed in the Island of Jamaica, from the year 1784 to the year 1788, inclusive. Kingston, 1789.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Thirty-fifth year of the reign of King George, the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1795.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth years of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1796.

The laws of Jamaica, passed in the Thirty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1797.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth years of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1798.

"Annual and other acts" passed during the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th years of George III (1797-1804).

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Forty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1805.

The Laws of Jamaica, passed in the Fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third. Jamaica, 1818.

The New Slave laws of Jamaica and St. Christopher's examined; with an especial reference to the eulogies recently pronounced upon them in Parliament. London, 1828.

Papers in explanation of the proceedings of the Legislature of Jamaica, in reference to the amendment of their original act . . . for the abolition of slavery. London [1836].

Extracts from papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, 1839, relative to the West Indies . . . London, 1840.

Papers:

- No. IV. A quarter century of Jamaica legislation, by J. M. Ludlow.
- No. V. Martial law, six letters to the "Daily News," by Frederic Harrison.
- No. VI. Illustrations of Martial Law in Jamaica, by John Gorrie. London, 1866-67.

Trials:

Jacob Mendez Guttirez, and others, appellants; William Forbes, and Sarah, his wife, respondents. London, 1740. 4 folio sheets.

The parties were from Jamaica. Litigation arose out of the marriage of a Christian with a Jewess.

Report of the trial *The Queen vs. Lieut. William G. Griffith, Eleanor Johnson and Elizabeth Byndloss*. Spanish Town, 1839.

Proceedings of the Courts Martial recently held in Jamaica upon Ensign Cullen and Asst. Surgeon Morris. London, 1867.

Charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal court, in the case of the Queen against Nelson and Brand. London, 1867.

The volume containing the laws of the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King George III bears the book plate of Bryan Edwards, whose five editions of "The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies" (2 volumes, 1793) and other works on the islands of the Caribbean, stamp him as one of the standard authorities of his time concerning our little neighbors. He is also known for his abstract of the travels in Africa of Mungo Park and was the author of several smaller works, in one of which—"Thoughts on the late proceedings of government respecting the trade of the West India Islands with the United States, 1784"—he argued in favor of free intercourse in trade, and condemned the American war.

Another West Indian item worthy of mention was the following:

The Laws of Dominica, continued from the last publication in the year, 1818. Dominica, 1835.

Where could be found a more convincing argument for the necessity of a well-paid bench (see House bill 11053, 69th Cong., 1st sess., Rept. No. 792) than in the preamble to "An act for granting a salary to the chief justice of the

Supreme courts of judicature held in and for the said island of Dominica" (p. 37) as follows: "Whereas a competent provision of salary adequate to the dignity and importance of the office of chief justice, is necessary, to constitute that independence which in a judge is essential to the important administration and is the best security of the properties, rights and liberties of the subject, we therefore, etc." The salary fixed was "one thousand five hundred pounds current money per annum," a larger sum for that time and little island than the present salary of the Chief Justice of our own Supreme Court.

One of the outstanding South American items acquired during the year was the well-known Brazilian legal periodical:

O Direito; revista mensal de legislação, doutrina e jurisprudencia . . . anno 1-41. 1873-jan.-abril 1913. Rio de Janeiro [1873]-1913. 120 v. in 119.

——— Índice geral . . . comprehensivo dos volumes 1 a 60. [Rio de Janeiro] 1893.

——— Índice geral . . . dos volumes 61-100. Rio de Janeiro, 1906.

One seventeenth century continental item should not be omitted from the list of noteworthy accessions for the year, viz:

Le Consulat, contenant les loix, statuts, et coutumès touchant les contracts, marchandises, et negociation maritime . . . Le tout traduit de langage Espagnol et Italien, en François. Aix, 1635.

Mr. Justice Story said of the famous *Consolato del Mare*: "The *Consolato* contains the rudiments of the law of prize as it is at present administered; and its authority has perhaps weighed more than any other in settling the great controversies of our own times relative to the question whether free ships make free goods."

The American Bar Association has published a memorial volume in commemoration of the visit of its members in 1924 to England, Scotland, and Ireland. It contains a record of that gathering of common law brethren of the bar, which former Solicitor General Beck in his preface terms "A spiritual reunion of the

greatest Empire and the greatest Republic that the world has ever known." A copy from the limited edition de luxe is now found in the law library, the gift of the American Bar Association, for which a grateful acknowledgment is herein recorded.

The visit of Dr. W. F. Koenig, of the Library staff, to Germany during the summer of 1925, afforded an opportunity to gather some of the more important current material from that fruitful source of legal publications. Approximately 400 new German works were acquired by the law library due to Doctor Koenig's assistance.

The activities of the law library staff are not confined to keeping abreast of legal bibliography and serving readers. A great deal of the time of the staff is consumed in the search of law, sometimes in a foreign language, which generally adds to the zest of the undertaking. Inquiries come from far and near through the mails as well as informal questions by telephone or in person, the answering of which is not always of benefit merely to the inquirer. All is grist that comes to the law library's mill. The demands of readers unearth uncatalogued material and gaps that must be supplied, but if happily they permit the staff better to acquaint themselves with the material on hand, the time is well spent. As an example of the reputation of the Library, especially among the representatives of foreign countries who reside in Washington, a citizen of Philadelphia who recently propounded a question of bibliography on the divorce laws of all foreign countries wrote that he had inquired of 50 embassies and legations in Washington and every one of them had referred him to the Library of Congress.

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the chief, Col. LAWRENCE MARTIN)

Table A, below, gives the number of cartographic acquisitions for the last two fiscal years and denotes the manner in which they were acquired. Table B indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps,

views, atlases, and books and pamphlets in the division of maps.

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

Description and how acquired	1924-25	1925-26
Map sheets:		
Copyright.....	15, 904	15, 153
Purchases.....	258	470
Gifts.....	2, 092	96
Transfers.....	6, 514	3, 435
Exchanges (including international).....	1, 157	1, 177
Other sources ¹		170
Deposits.....		9, 413
Total map sheets ²	25, 925	29, 914
Manuscript maps:		
Purchases.....	11	8
Gifts.....	5	4
Transfers.....	14	12
Total manuscript maps.....	30	24
Views:		
Copyright.....	7	6
Purchases.....	18	0
Gifts.....	4	1
Transfers.....	1	1
Total views.....	30	8
Atlases:		
Copyright.....	37	33
Purchases.....	56	60
Gifts.....	15	9
Transfers.....	52	54
Exchanges.....	1	7
Deposits.....		17
Total atlases ²	161	180
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	26, 146	30, 126

¹ Including maps from unknown sources, from imperfect books and documents, photostat maps from books in the Library of Congress, etc.

² Including deposits, not listed in this table in previous years.

TABLE B.—Approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, and atlases in the Library of Congress [other than (a) maps in books, and (b) views in the division of prints], together with books and pamphlets in the division of maps

Description	1924-25		1925-26		Gain	
	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.
Map sheets	540,267	-----	570,181	-----	29,914	-----
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	395,407	-----	410,853	-----	15,446	-----
Manuscript maps.....	1,049	-----	1,073	-----	24	-----
Views.....	2,067	-----	2,075	-----	8	-----
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,202	-----	1,208	-----	6	-----
Atlases.....	-----	6,111	-----	6,291	-----	180
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....	-----	1,737	-----	1,765	-----	28
Books in division of maps.....	-----	2,600	-----	2,634	-----	34
Pamphlets in division of maps.....	-----	1,050	-----	1,066	-----	16
Total maps and views.....	939,992	-----	985,390	-----	45,398	-----
Total number of atlases, books, etc.....	-----	11,498	-----	11,756	-----	258
Grand total of contents of the division of maps.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	997,146

Noteworthy accessions.

A selection of the outstanding maps and atlases which have come into the possession of the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year as gifts, exchanges, transfers, or photostats is commented upon in narrative form upon subsequent pages of this report. In the near future an annotated list of all the noteworthy accessions of the division of maps of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year 1925-26 is to be published separately as a small pamphlet.

Gifts.

The cartographic items presented to the Library of Congress by individuals included a map of Illinois, 1836, presented by Mrs. Anna Fuller Bennett, of Cheshire, Mass.; three manuscript maps of parts of Louisiana, 1851, presented by Mr. A. T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La.; a modern map of Bennington, Vt., presented by Mr. John Spargo, of Old Bennington; a photostat copy of a "Correct Map of Burlington, Vt.," by William Coit, 1810, presented by Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester,

Vt.; a copy of a facsimile of an original map sketched by Benjamin Franklin and David Hartley in 1783, from the Leiter collection, presented by Mr. Hugh Morrison; and two atlases of Poland, presented by Dr. Eugen. Romer, of the University of Lwów.

During the present fiscal year we made a gratifying number of exchanges of duplicate map material with State institutions, learned societies, and university libraries. The Vermont State Library at Montpelier supplied us with a copy of the rare map of the United States published in 1816 by Samuel Lewis. For this we exchanged one of our duplicate copies of James Whitelaw's map of Vermont, published in 1796, and not previously in the Vermont State Library. The Michigan Historical Commission received one of our duplicate copies of Farmer's "Map of the Surveyed Part of the Territory of Michigan," 1826, which they have long desired. This is to be replaced by an equally rare map of about the same date. The American Geographical Society of New York exchanged 9 duplicate maps of parts of Hispanic America for 11 of our duplicates. The American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia exchanged a copy of Laurie and Whittle's "New Map of the Whole Continent of America," published in 1794, for one of our duplicate copies of M. A. Lotter's "Carte Nouvelle de l'Amerique Angloise, . . ." published about 1776. The William L. Clements Library of American History at Ann Arbor received one of our duplicate copies of an atlas and is to supply us with a number of its duplicate maps of America from the library of the late Henri Vignaud of Paris, and other duplicates. The Commercial Museum in Philadelphia sent us 24 maps for exchange, including 2 in manuscript.

The mutual advantages of such exchanges are obvious. Slothful duplicate maps are put to work. In some cases the maps or atlases exchanged are so rare that they have not appeared on the market for a decade or two. In fostering such exchanges the Library of Congress, it appears, is serving the public interest from its own point of view as the National Library as well as from that of the State institutions and university libraries and learned

Exchange.

societies, whose collections are used by American taxpayers in parts of the United States from which it is not always convenient to come to Washington. Moreover, exchanges serve to conserve public funds, for maps or atlases not previously in the collection of either the Library of Congress or the institution with which the exchange is made are acquired without the expenditure of money.

For hints as to places where rare maps are to be found, some of them unobtainable themselves but available through the photostat, the division is indebted to many friends and correspondents, including Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., a member of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; Mr. Fairfax Harrison, of Belvoir, Va., president of the Southern Railway; Mr. W. L. Jenks, of Port Huron, Mich., president of the Michigan Historical Commission; Col. John Bigelow, of Washington, United States Army (retired); Mr. James White, of Ottawa, technical adviser to the Canadian Department of Justice; Mr. A. T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La.; and Dr. E. G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary.

Transfers.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1903, several executive departments continued to examine and set aside maps no longer needed for their use and made extensive transfers of maps and atlases to the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1925-26.

This resulted in our acquiring from the Department of State 438 cartographic items of great value and rarity. Two of these, copied from rare maps, by Behaim and Schöner, respectively, were manuscript maps belonging to the Kohl collection but not transferred with the main part of the collection in 1903.

Nine of the other maps are of unusual historical interest because some, and perhaps all of them appear to be the copies actually used by Albert Gallatin and William P. Preble in 1829, when the northeast boundary of the United States, then under dispute with Great Britain, was arbitrated by the King of the Netherlands.

In the statement on the part of the United States of the case referred to the King of the Netherlands in pursuance of the convention of September 29, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, there is a list of 57 maps ["Statement on the Part of the United States . . .", printed in Washington (but not published), 1829; appendix, pp. iii-v]. The maps in this list are numbered in sequence. The numbers on five of the maps transferred by the Department of State in 1926 correspond with the numbers in the list of maps used a century ago. It appears possible that the numbers were written by Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Preble, or one of their assistants. Accordingly, these maps may be actual copies which were studied and commented upon by Gallatin and Preble in 1829, and submitted by the United States in facsimile to the King of the Netherlands.

This impression is amplified by the fact that the maps transferred by the Department of State also include one of the facsimiles made under the direction of Gallatin and Preble in 1829, and that the number on the facsimile is in the same hand as the numbers in faded ink on the printed maps.

Three of the maps, though without numbers, seem also to be associated with this group because their titles and dates correspond closely with those of maps in the printed list.

Other maps transferred by the Department of State will be listed among the noteworthy accessions. They include a copy of the second Dutch edition of Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," a faded, tattered, and evidently much-used copy of the third impression of the first English edition of the same map; and a manuscript map of the Battle of Bladensburg during the War of 1812.

The Geological Survey transferred to us a number of county atlases not previously in our collection. They placed the Library of Congress on mailing lists, which results in our receiving the photolithographic advance sheets of topographic maps and the reconnaissance maps printed for the Alaska Branch. Some of the latter are

never issued separately and few of them reach general circulation for several years.

The Corps of Engineers of the War Department likewise placed the division of maps on its mailing lists to receive types of maps not previously sent to the Library of Congress.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey supplied us with a few old charts which are now hard to obtain, as well as with more than 2,000 modern German, French, Russian, and Japanese hydrographic charts of various dates and degrees of rarity.

A number of the maps transferred by the Department of State were in a precarious condition, as was the case with some of the American county atlases transferred by the Geological Survey. All of those which are new to the Library of Congress are to be repaired, some of the older and more fragile maps being faced with crêpe. Thus they are permanently preserved for the use of the nation. As our facilities for repairing and filing maps are somewhat better developed than those in most of the map depositories in Washington, the wisdom of Congress in passing the act of February 25, 1903, was once more demonstrated.

Photostats.

The amount of photostat paper used in the Library in reproducing maps for this division has increased considerably. This may make it necessary for the Library of Congress to ask for a substantial increase in the item in the Library budget which covers the cost of photostat paper and of labor.

Such an increase seems to be amply justified. During the past fiscal year, for example, we have borrowed 75 unique manuscript maps made by the engineer officers of the Confederate States of America in 1861-64 (see Gilmer-Campbell maps in list of noteworthy accessions). They came to us from the Military Academy at West Point, from the Virginia Historical Society, and from the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va. These maps have all been photostatted this year in the division of maps. The same is true of the large-scale originals of a number of other manuscript maps which have come temporarily into our hands, and of a limited

number of important and permanently useful maps in books, reports, documents, and magazines in the Library of Congress. Their photostating insures more prompt and more complete service to readers and correspondents than does a mere card reference to the existence of the map in a book which may be off the shelf at the time when it is most urgently needed for use.

The extension of the use of the photostat in modern libraries, in order to acquire rare or unique maps, our own willingness to place the map treasures of the Library of Congress at the disposition of our sister libraries, and the cooperative spirit of those institutions toward us are illustrated by the following cases:

(1) The loan of the Gilmer-Campbell maps by the three institutions mentioned above.

(2) Our acquisitions (*a*) from the New York Historical Society of a photostat of the annotated copy of Mitchell's map which John Jay is thought to have used in the peace negotiations in Paris in 1782; (*b*) from the New York Public Library, of a photostat of the annotated copy of another edition of Mitchell's map (the so-called King George copy, now in the British Museum); (*c*) from the Department of State, of a photostat of still another copy of Mitchell's map which is indorsed as having been used in Paris by the framers of the treaty of 1782-83; (*d*) from the Huntington Library, of photostat copies of the Romans' maps of Connecticut, 1777, and of Vermont and parts of New York, etc. (New map of the Northern Department) 1778, and of Hutchins' manuscript map of Michigan, 1762; and (*e*) from the British Museum, of a photostat copy of the small-scale manuscript map of America by Popple, 1727;

(3) The acquisition (*a*) by the Geographical Society of Philadelphia of 15 photostats of our maps of Revolutionary War campaigns in Pennsylvania; (*b*) by the New York Public Library of 170 photostats from manuscript maps in the Library of Congress showing parts of New York and New Jersey; (*c*) by the College of William and Mary of 6 photostats of manuscript maps of parts of Virginia and New York from the Rochambeau Collection; (*d*) by the American Geographical Society of New York of maps bearing upon their Hispanic American map program; (*e*) by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington of 110 of our sixteenth and seventeenth century maps for use in the Atlas of Historical Geography of the United States.

It is of more than ordinary interest to record, in this connection, that photographic facsimiles of 36 manuscript maps and plans from the Library of Congress were

published in 1926 in Ceylon. These seventeenth century maps and plans of Ceylon, made originally by the Portuguese, were of such interest to the present British Government in Ceylon that the reproductions were prepared for this atlas in the survey department at Kandy. (See Portuguese Maps and Plans of Ceylon, 1650, by Dr. P. E. Pieris, printed by the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., and sold by Luzac & Co., London.)

Special exhibits.

The division prepared during the year three temporary exhibits of maps as parts of special Library of Congress exhibits. Latin-American maps and atlases were selected and displayed in connection with the visits of the Pan American Congress of Journalists and of the President of Haiti. The division also prepared one special map (a facsimile of part of one of the Library's copies of Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America . . .," colored to show the Thirteen Original Colonies and their neighbors in 1776) with an explanatory printed broadside, as part of the Library's exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Publications.

The division, during the year, issued directly no publications in book form.

One of the unpublished manuscripts in the division of maps of the Library was, however, published during the last year by a learned society. (See *A Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Philadelphia, 1683-1865*, in the Library of Congress, by P. Lee Phillips, late chief of the division of maps, octavo, viii+91 pp., Philadelphia, 1926.)

This was particularly timely in connection with the Sesquicentennial Exposition. Its appearance, as Special Publication No. 2 of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, resulted in several commendatory reviews. (See *Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 4, 1926; *Public Ledger*, May 6, 1926; *Evening Bulletin*, May 8, 1926; *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Geographical Society*, vol. 24, 1926, p. 155.)

Another of the unpublished manuscripts completed by Mr. Phillips before his death (*A Descriptive List of Maps and Views of New York City in the Library of*

Congress, 1639-1865) is to be amended, edited, and published during the coming year by the New York Public Library. It will be part of a union list of maps of New York City in the New York Public Library, the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Historical Society, and the Library of Congress. One of our own individual contributions to this cooperative undertaking will be the list of unique manuscript maps of New York City and of Revolutionary campaigns near New York of which we are the fortunate possessors, as well as the specific maps in books and periodicals which Mr. Phillips and his staff laboriously sought out and catalogued.

The List of Maps of America, published by the Library of Congress is now 25 years old. Since it was issued, in 1901, the Library has acquired maps of America comprising over 300,000 sheets. Eventually, it appears, we should bring out a new list of maps of the American continents, of the United States as a whole, and of some of the larger groups of States. The States, perhaps, might reasonably be expected, and indeed, might prefer, to compile and publish the future lists of maps of their own territories, as several States have already done.

Promotion of publications.

It is encouraging to note that, partly as a result of our suggestion, the Michigan Historical Commission voted in January, 1926, to prepare and publish a list of the maps of the State of Michigan. The editor of the list will, we understand, compile titles in all the State institutions, libraries, and collections in Michigan and then come to Washington to work in and fill out his list from the cartographic material on Michigan in the Division of Maps of this Library and other map depositories in the District of Columbia.

A similar and much more comprehensive work, the American Geographical Society's monumental list of maps of Hispanic America, is now well under way. In June, 1926, a member of the staff of this society came to the Library of Congress to work for two months or more among our maps of the territory between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn, and especially the old maps in

our rich collection of atlases and the maps in periodicals in the Library proper.

Service to the public.

The important main daily work of the division, performed by its seven regular employees and the map moulder from the Government Printing Office, is not easy to present adequately.

Between ten and eleven thousand maps and atlases were supplied to the public over the desk of the division of maps. The division drafted memoranda regarding, or replies to, an increased number of letters on geographical and cartographic problems from correspondents in all parts of the United States. More than 600 maps were photostatted or photographed for use by the Senate, the House of Representatives, several executive departments and independent bureaus, libraries outside Washington, authors of books and articles, litigants in the courts, etc. Approximately 550 maps were lent to governmental bureaus for use in connection with their current problems or in compiling new maps. As in previous years, we supplied more maps to Members of Congress and to the Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Department of Agriculture than to anyone else.

In preparation for this service to the public a considerable mass of detailed work had to be performed in the division of maps.

More than 45,000 map sheets and atlases were received and incorporated in the division of maps during the year, ready for use by readers. The magnitude of this work is indicated by the fact that the map moulder of the division handled nearly 71,500 map sheets during the last fiscal year, if we include his duplicate handling of the same sheet. He mounted 1,297 map sheets, took the sticks or jackets off 1,955 maps, dissected or otherwise prepared for filing 37,324 map sheets, and placed 6,774 maps in manila folders, aside from assorting, flattening, or folding 24,139 other map sheets or charts. Other members of the staff of the division subsequently worked over a considerable proportion of these maps in connection with the processes of titling, revising, classi-

fyng, and filing these accessions of the current year and replacing worn-out manila folders for older maps.

The division of maps was utilized to an increased extent by the Senate and the House of Representatives during the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session. We supplied, upon request, the best available maps and geographical information bearing upon the discussion of such legislative matters as the bills to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Italy (H. R. 6773) and of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (H. R. 11948), the resolution of the Senate advising and consenting to the adherence on the part of the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, and the adjoined statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice (S. R. 5), the act for the erection of tablets or markers upon the Revolutionary battle field of White Plains, State of New York (H. R. 3990), etc.

Service to Congress.

To Members of Congress who did not specify the uses to which they were to be put, we lent both foreign and American maps showing: South America; Alaska; Prince Georges County, Md.; Summit County, Ohio; parts of Arizona; the Panama Canal; Czechoslovakia; the Baltic countries; the State of Washington; the District of Columbia; and the coal resources of the world, as well as various modern atlases of the United States and of the world.

The possibilities of increased assistance to Congress by the division of maps, particularly in cooperation with the legislative reference service, are suggested by Dr. H. H. B. Meyer in the last annual report (p. 154). This cooperation has been increased during the past fiscal year, including the feature of displaying, in the division of maps, cartographic exhibits bearing upon bills presented to Congress concerning which no Senator or Representative had asked the division for specific information. The following are illustrations: (1) The bill accepting the cession to the United States of certain of the Samoan Islands and to provide for a temporary government therefor (S. 3952); (2) the act to provide for the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in

the State of Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee (S. 4073); (3) the portion of the act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings which limits purchases of land for Federal buildings in the District of Columbia to the triangular area south of Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Maryland Avenue, and east of the Tidal Basin (H. R. 6559); (4) the resolution to set aside for the benefit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians the moneys received as royalties, rentals, and bonuses from the oil lands, etc., in the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma (S. J. Res. 71); and (5) the 1926 amendment to the act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads (H. R. 9504). These were all pieces of proposed legislation, containing features of a geographical nature, which were made graphic to those visitors at the Library of Congress who cared to stop to see them. Now that the library building has more than a million visitors a year the advantages of such voluntary map displays in relation to proposed legislation by Congress are patent.

It is not without pertinence to refer to a statement made at the meeting of the American Library Association in Seattle in July, 1925:

The Library of Congress * * * has become more truly a national library than any other in the world. * * * Those * * * who come to Washington should visit the map division. * * * There you will see a use of maps for the graphic display of contemporary history, that tells more in a single glance than chapters can convey (President's address: "Library Extension: A Movement or a Problem," by H. H. B. Meyer, Bull. Amer. Library Assoc., vol. 19, 1925, pp. 130-131.)

Service to executive departments.

As in previous cases of a similar nature the division of maps was largely drawn upon in connection with geographical phases of problems involving the international relations of the United States. Three such cases are described below.

A noteworthy activity of the division of maps during the fiscal year 1925-26 was given permanent expression through the printing of facsimiles of 12 maps from

the Library of Congress. One of these maps is 331 years old and, nevertheless, is important in the American Government's business to-day. These maps appear as exhibits in the memorandum of the United States of America in the island of Palmas arbitration.

This arbitration involves the question as to whether the island of Palmas, southeast of Mindanao in the Philippines, belongs to the United States or to the Netherlands. In connection with the preparation of the American case, more than a thousand maps of the Philippines were studied; all but three of those selected for reproduction as exhibits came from this library. Facsimiles of 11 of our maps appear in the memorandum and one in the counter-memorandum of the United States. In addition, the first drafts of parts of the text of the memorandum and of the countermemorandum of the United States were prepared in the division of maps. (See Memorandum of the United States, Island of Palmas Arbitration, under the Special Agreement concluded between the United States of America and the Netherlands, January 23, 1925, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1926, pp. 25-51; also Counter-Memorandum of the United States, Island of Palmas Arbitration, Washington, 1926, pp. 6-16, 21-22, 76-77, 81-82, etc.)

The reproduction of these maps by the Federal Government furnishes a striking testimonial of the wisdom of Congress in providing funds for the acquisition by the Library of Congress of old maps and maps in old atlases. In the fiscal year 1925-26, the United States Government found it necessary to find, study, and reproduce maps which were printed at various dates from 1595 to 1902. The Department of State, having no comprehensive collection of maps other than those used in connection with current business, appealed to the Library of Congress, which has one of the outstanding collections of old atlases and old maps in the world. This appeal in connection with the defense of a part of the national domain, came to the division of maps of the Library, and within our own walls we had ready for the use of

Palmas arbitration. the Department of State nearly all the maps which were necessary.

It may be interesting to Congress to note, parenthetically, that the government of the Netherlands, working at the same time on the same problem, was obliged to refer to no less than five libraries in order to secure what the Department of State was able to obtain from the Library of Congress alone. The Dutch depositories of maps utilized were the Public Record Office at The Hague, the Royal Library, and the libraries of the universities at Leyden, Amsterdam, and Utrecht. (See Counter-Memorandum of the Netherlands, *Island of Palmas Arbitration*, The Hague, 1926, p. 11.)

A bibliographical tool of the utmost value in connection with the work of the division of maps on the island of Palmas arbitration was a Library of Congress publication of the year 1903. This work contains invaluable bibliographical references which bear upon the island of Palmas arbitration, and a specific list of 860 of the maps of the Philippine Islands which are in the Library of Congress. (See Griffin and Phillips' list of books on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress, with chronological list of maps, a reprint of Part 1 of Senate Document No. 74, 57th Cong., 2d sess.)

If the Library of Congress had not compiled and published this list 23 years ago, the Department of State might have had to spend several months in 1925-26, with a large staff, in doing what was accomplished in a few weeks by three persons, because of the availability of Griffin's list of books, Phillips' list of maps, and other carto-bibliographical apparatus in our possession.

With the assistance of one officer of the Department of State, who was detailed to work at the Library of Congress, and of one temporary employee of the department, the staff of the division examined the 860 maps listed by the Library, also finding about 140 additional maps which showed the Philippine Islands and the adjacent part of the Dutch East Indies. From these maps it was possible to make a rapid selection of those which bore upon the arbitration and of those which furnish such material evidence that it was desirable to reproduce

them in facsimile as a part of the material to be laid before the arbitrator at The Hague.

It is impossible to conclude this statement, however, without pointing out that, although the Library of Congress happens to have an exceedingly good list of its own maps of the Philippine Islands, the Dutch Government promptly produced several relevant maps which were previously unknown to us, and, in the second place, that the failure of the Library of Congress to have a list of its maps and books relating to the Dutch East Indies was a disadvantage in connection with the work on the island of Palmas arbitration. Moreover, our failure to have complete sets of all editions of several standard modern atlases, certain other geographical works, and the coast charts issued by the leading European powers, all reduced our efficiency in assisting the Department of State in the Palmas arbitration.

This matter is alluded to at length because it seems to be important in connection with the acquisition of foreign books and of maps, as well as of the making of catalogues and analytical lists. Surely the Library of Congress is rarely put to a more searching test of its competence than when a portion of the national domain is claimed by another nation.

Another cooperative undertaking between the Library of Congress and the Department of State included the preparation in the division of a series of confidential geographical memoranda and the compilation of maps bearing upon the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru, which the President of the United States arbitrated in 1925, and concerning which he is exercising his "good offices" in 1926.

Still another form of service of this type involved our securing and supplying appropriate maps to the Department of State for the use of Canadian, Mexican, and American diplomats who were engaged in the negotiations which led to two recent international agreements. One of these was the convention between the United States and Mexico to prevent smuggling and for certain other objects, signed December 23, 1925, and proclaimed

March 18, 1926; the other found expression in the Executive order of the President of the United States, dated September 19, 1925, regarding regulations for the suppression of smuggling operations along the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

*Service to U. S.
Geographic
Board.*

A good test of the comprehensive character of our local map collection was offered during the last fiscal year in connection with the United States Geographic Board's problem of the proper name for the island in the Potomac River at Georgetown, which has been called "Analoatan Island," "Mason's Island," "My Lord's Island," etc. In the final determination of this question of local orthography the division's maps, as well as its unpublished descriptive list of them, were invaluable. We had more than a hundred maps that furnished material evidence regarding the names applied to this small island since 1608.

*Service to the
courts.*

In 1925-26 the division supplied cartographic material, which was laid before the highest judicial branch of the United States Government in at least three important cases.

*Great Lakes
level case.*

We selected and furnished maps to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the request of the attorney general of one of the States concerned, for use at a preliminary hearing on March 10, 1926, on the case regarding the lowering of water levels on the Great Lakes. This is the case regarding the diversion of water from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River by way of the Chicago Sanitary District's canal and the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers. Starting as a much simpler case (No. 16, original—The State of Wisconsin, complainant *v.* the State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago), it now appears that 6 States (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, are suing or associating themselves with States suing, in the Supreme Court, 7 States (Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana). There was also a resolution in the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, providing for an investigation of the right of Chicago to divert waters from Lake Michigan for sanitary purposes (H. J. Res. 193). Accordingly, before the problem is

settled, all the pertinent maps in the Library of Congress are likely to be studied attentively by legal representatives of one or another of the 13 States involved.

The States of Michigan and of Wisconsin utilized a considerable number of maps from the Library of Congress in connection with their boundary dispute, argued January 5, 1926. This suit (No. 19, original, October term, 1925)—The State of Michigan, complainant, *v.* The State of Wisconsin), involved nearly the whole of the boundary between the two States. The area in dispute included iron mines, cut-over forest land, undeveloped water powers of great potentiality, fishing grounds, and islands of considerable value in the summer resort business. Exhibit 1 of the complainant, the State of Michigan, was Mitchell's map, originally published in London in 1755. Michigan laid before the Supreme Court a photostat copy of a portion of one of the editions of this map in the Library of Congress.

Michigan-Wisconsin boundary case.

Altogether 14 of the 181 exhibits placed in evidence by the State of Michigan were photostat copies, made in the Library of Congress from maps in our collection. (See Stipulated Transcript of Record, Exhibits 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 43, 44, 45, 85, 86, 87, and 181, pp. 574-588.) The map archives of the Michigan State Library, the Historical Commission, the Burton Library in Detroit, the University of Michigan Library and the Clements Library at Ann Arbor, and other institutions in Michigan are excellent; nevertheless the map collection of the National Library at Washington was also helpful to Michigan in this boundary case.

The State of Wisconsin likewise placed in evidence many map exhibits from the Library of Congress. Defendant's Exhibit No. 170, the Bruff map, showing the boundaries of the areas ceded to the United States by various Indian tribes, is an example. The original is the 1839 edition of Tanner's map of the United States, scale 1:2,090,880. The copy presented to the Supreme Court by the State of Wisconsin in 1926 is the only known survivor of 12 annotated, colored copies, prepared in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department in 1839, under the direction of Col. J. J. Abert, in

accordance with a resolution of the United States Senate. This map is preserved in the Library of Congress and a reproduction was made for use before the Supreme Court in the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary suit.

Out of 380 Wisconsin exhibits in this suit a considerable number of the maps came from the Library of Congress. (See Stipulated Transcript of Record, pp. 592-602.) As in the case of Michigan, the State of Wisconsin, despite the liberal use of unusually adequate map archives in the Wisconsin State Historical Society, other Wisconsin institutions, the Public Archives of Canada, etc., found the map collection of the Library of Congress extremely useful in defending this boundary case.

In addition to the photostat copies of maps from the Library of Congress which were presented to the Supreme Court as exhibits in this case, each State printed facsimiles of one or more of our maps. They appear in the printed briefs of the final arguments before the court, and the two States have courteously provided copies of the facsimiles for the Library of Congress.

*Texas - New
Mexico boundary
case.*

The division of maps was also called upon to supply a few maps to Mr. Charles Warren, special master for the Supreme Court in the Texas-New Mexico boundary case (No. 3, original). This case involves the State boundary along the portion of the Rio Grande north of El Paso, which was originally part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

*Other consult-
ing work.*

The chief of the division served the Federal Government without pay and in addition to his regular library work, as: (a) Member of the United States Geographic Board, under appointment of President Coolidge, and, by election, as chairman of its executive committee; (b) during part of the year as representative of the Secretary of State on the Interdepartmental National Origins Quota Board (under sec. 11 of the immigration act of 1924); (c) lieutenant colonel, Military Intelligence, Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army; (d) member of the division of geology and geography of the National Research Council and of its committees on cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and on pioneer belts; (e)

geographical assistant of the United States agent in connection with the island of Palmas arbitration, as described above; and (f) geographical consultant in connection with current minor problems of the Departments of State, of Justice, and of Labor, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission, the Bureaus of Public Roads and of Farm Management in the Department of Agriculture, and the International [Alaskan] Boundary Survey.

In September, 1925, the chief of the division of maps visited a dozen or more of the principal map collections in the State of Vermont, including those in the State library and State historical society at Montpelier; in the State University at Burlington; in Middlebury College and the Sheldon Museum at Middlebury; in the plant of the National Survey Co., map publishers, at Chester; in the offices of various county officials; and in the private libraries of several gentlemen, especially Mr. Horace Brown of Springfield, Vt. This trip appears to have been amply justified; it was profitable both in exchanges arranged, contacts established, and maps purchased. Our want list of maps of Vermont has been amplified, and already, the new acquaintances made on this trip have begun to write to the Library from Vermont calling attention to or sending us maps. Incidentally, an inventory of maps of Vermont in the Library of Congress, made up in preparation for this trip, reveals the fact that our Vermont collection has grown from about 85 maps in 1900 to more than 500 in 1925.

At other times, as in the previous year when he went to a number of libraries in the Middle West, the chief of the division visited the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I., the American Geographical Society in New York, the American Philosophical Society and the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, and the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass.

The chief of the division devoted odd moments during the year to a study of (a) the life and work of Dr.

Field work and investigation.

John Mitchell of Virginia, author of the 1755 map referred to frequently in this report, and (b) the uses to which the United States Government, the State governments, and others, have put this map during the period since 1782; he also made progress on the identification of the several editions and impressions of this map and of the numerous facsimiles of portions of it, and made plans looking to the building up of the library's collection of original and photostat copies of Mitchell's map. We have more than 50 copies of the whole map or of printed facsimiles of parts of it. It seems desirable that, eventually, the Library of Congress should have the best collection in the world of copies of this map by Dr. John Mitchell, and that a book should be written regarding it. We hope our sister libraries will look over their collections for duplicate copies of Mitchell's map, and will correspond with the division of maps regarding exchanges. It appears to be the most important map in American history.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the chief, Mr. ENGEL)

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

	Copy- right	Gift	Pur- chase	Ex- change	Trans- fer	Other	Total
Music (M)-----	10, 532	202	1, 282	-----	143	14	12, 173
Literature (ML)----	496	472	470	1	62	132	1, 633
Theory (MT)-----	723	46	39	1	32	6	1 847
Total-----	11, 751	720	1, 791	2	237	152 ²	14, 653

¹ Includes 177 books proper.² Includes 405 second copies (M 304, ML 55, MT 46).

Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year,
June 30, 1926

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1925, volumes and pieces	922, 576	
Accessions during the past year.....	12, 173	
Total.....	934, 749	
Less copyright deposits returned to claimants.....	3	
Total on June 30, 1926.....		934, 746

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1925, volumes and pamphlets	43, 436	
Accessions during the past year.....	1, 633	
Total on June 30, 1926.....		45, 069

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1925, volumes and pamphlets	26, 345	
Accessions during the past year.....	847	
Total on June 30, 1926.....		27, 192
Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc.....		1, 007, 007

This is the first annual report in which the "grand total" of the music collection swells into seven numerals. If the fact is impressive, there attaches to it no particular significance. The growth could easily be hastened, the number of accessions doubled, simply by taking over more current copyright deposits. But since fully one-half of them have little, if any, historical or musical value, such a procedure would result merely in raising ciphers with ciphers.

MUSIC DIVISION:
Growth and contents of the collection.

The real cause for gratification lies in the knowledge that, constantly and systematically, there is gathered sufficient material of superior worth to uphold and strengthen the claim made for the collection, of being not only the largest in America, but one of the best equipped in the world. However, if the collection is to rank definitely with the two or three leading music libraries in Europe, and satisfy the higher needs of future scholars, much remains to be done, especially in the mat-

ter of medieval codices, early imprints, and holograph scores of the older masters. These are fields in which purchases out of governmental appropriations can not be made except at the prejudice of other divisions. Therefore it is here especially that gifts from private individuals, devoted to the art and science of music, must be relied upon to assure the necessary development and ultimate standing of the collection.

The number of accessions for the year ending June 30, 1926, is 14,653 (or 638 less than the year before). The analytical table shows, as usual, the proportional figures that compose this total. With regard to the periods of their origin, these accessions are distributed as follows: 3 (only!) over the sixteenth century; 32 over the seventeenth century; 91 over the eighteenth century; 1,505 over the nineteenth century; and 13,022 over the 26 years of the current century, with 11,883 of them crowded into the space of the last twelvemonth.

Despite several handicaps, there has been no falling off in the cataloguing. The staff of the division has added in the past year 24,988 cards to the type-written catalogue of the collection (an increase of 224 over those of the previous year). This represents the cataloguing of 8,647 separate items. It does not include the 8,647 shelf list cards nor the cards made for second copies. Among the items catalogued are a little over 1,500 volumes and pieces belonging to earlier accessions, chiefly American publications issued between the years 1820 and 1860. Besides, the index to articles in current music journals and magazines has been augmented by 3,433 typewritten cards (as compared with 2,930 the year before). The catalogue division furnished printed cards for 539 titles (as compared with 698 the year before).

MUSIC DIVISION:
Gifts.

Individuals, organizations, publishing houses, institutions of learning—at home and abroad—have again generously given to the music collection. While grateful acknowledgment has been made to every one of them, their gifts are too many to list them all in this place. A few, however, will indicate their variety, scope, and importance.

The music division has received:

From the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, plaster casts of the head and hand of the late Victor Herbert.

From N. S. Amstutz, Esq., Valparaiso, Ind., and his daughter, Mrs. H. R. Roberts, two volumes of miscellaneous music; one, containing first and early editions of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Pleyel, and Clementi; the other, containing British publications of the early nineteenth century.

From the composer Frederick Ayres, the holograph of his Trio in D Minor for violin, violoncello, and piano.

From the management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as in former years, a bound volume containing a complete set of program books for the past season, edited by Mr. Philip Hale.

From Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States, a copy of his paper on "Carillon music" read at the Chapel of the Intercession, New York City, April 25, 1926.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, as additions to her previous gifts of manuscripts, the holographs of the following compositions: Arthur Bliss, Nature Mood, for piano solo; Frank Bridge, Dweller in My Deathless Dreams, for voice and piano; Alfredo Casella, Partita, for piano and orchestra, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge; Henry Eichheim, three of his Oriental Impressions, for chamber orchestra, in score; C. M. Loeffler, the full score of The Canticle of the Sun, for soprano and chamber orchestra, commissioned by Mrs. Coolidge in 1925 for the opening of the auditorium in the Library, October 28, 1925; Georges Migot, 1^{er} Livre de Divertissements Français, for flute, clarinet, and harp; Ildebrando Pizzetti, Tre Canzoni, for voice and string quartet, and the trio for violin, violoncello, and piano, commissioned by Mrs. Coolidge in 1925 and performed for the first time in America at a concert in the Library, October 30, 1925; Maurice Ravel, Chansons Madécasses, for soprano, flute, violoncello and piano, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge; David Stanley Smith, Sonata in A, Opus 51, for violin and

Gifts.

piano. Mrs. Coolidge has now deposited with the Library her extensive collection of letters written to her by many prominent musicians; these letters will some day be accessible to the music historian on whom may devolve the enviable task of writing one of the brightest chapters in our musical history. Personal relations, artistic trends, social conditions, all will come under the clear light of an immediate and lively exchange of thoughts and views, as expressed by the musicians who are leaders in the present "movement" that once more is sweeping us into "new paths," in correspondence with their enthusiastic supporter—this belated offspring of a Bardi, Chandos, de la Pouplinière, or Lobkowitz. Programs with the signatures of composers and performers participating in the concerts of chamber music arranged by Mrs. Coolidge in the United States and Europe—Washington, New York, Boston, Ojai, several American universities and colleges, Rome, Milan, Venice, Paris, Brussels, London, Oxford—quicken the realization of this high service to art, rendered by a princely patronage almost anachronistic.

From Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, the holograph of a piano composition, *En Carrousel*, by the late Constantin Ivanowitch von Sternberg (1852-1924), who from about 1890 until his death was a notable figure in the musical circles of Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Dr. Edmund H. Fellowes, Windsor Castle, England, 20 gramophone records of Elizabethan and Tudor compositions, vocal and instrumental, illustrative of a short but unsurpassed florescence in England's music, for the revival and understanding of which no one man has done more than Doctor Fellowes.

From J. Fischer Bro., New York, various holographs of the following composers: Franz C. Bornschein, Vito Carnevali, Abram Chasins, Joseph W. Clokey, James P. Dunn, Susan Dyer, Cecil Forsyth, S. R. Gaines, H. B. Gaul, Cyril Jenkins, A. W. Kramer, C. McKinley, Alexander Russell, Ch. S. Skilton, Lily Strickland, A. Tremblay, R. W. Warfield, Pietro A. Yon.

From Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer, the holograph and printed vocal score of her one-act opera, *Massimiliano*;

also the holographs of her Modern Dances, for piano, *Gift.* and of a number of her songs.

From John Hall Ingham, Esq., Philadelphia, 22 bound volumes containing the complete program books of the Philadelphia Orchestra from 1903 to 1925. This gift fills at last what for many years has been a regrettable gap in the division's annals of American symphony orchestras. It was prompted by the initiative of Miss Frances A. Wister, the able historian of Philadelphia's musical past and the energetic president of the women's committee for the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Ingham, now a member of the board of directors of the orchestra, was one of the original executive committee of seven at the time the orchestra was founded. For the past season, 1925-26, the management of the Philadelphia Orchestra has kindly supplied a complete set of program books; it has expressed the intention of doing so for each succeeding season. This splendid example should be followed by several other symphony orchestras in America of which the Library is still without a complete set of programs. Records such as these will some day be prized by the writers on the musical development of our country.

From the National Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, president, an extensive card catalogue of contemporary American composers, in alphabetical order as well as grouped according to States. This catalogue was compiled with the cooperation of the different State associations, and prepared personally by Mrs. James H. Hirsch, Orlando, Fla., as librarian of the federation. Since this catalogue contains many names which probably would not be found in the ordinary dictionaries of musicians, it should prove a very useful bibliographical tool, especially so, as in many instances biographical data are added to the lists of compositions.

From Henry M. Rogers, Esq., Boston, a copy of the special printing of his paper on "John Barnett, musician," who was the father of Mrs. Rogers (Clara Kathleen Barnett), in former years well known as a singer under the stage name of "Clara Doria."

From Frederick A. Stock, Esq., conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, an ornamental conductor's

Gifts.

stand of mahogany and brass, on the occasion of the opening concert in the Library auditorium, October 28, 1925, at which Mr. Stock conducted the orchestra.

From William G. A. Turner, Esq., Malden, Mass., a collection of over 200 programs, tickets, etc., offering interesting source material for the earlier musical activities of Boston.

From A. T. Witbeck, Esq., Shreveport, La., a volume of miscellaneous American sheet music, printed between 1820 and 1860.

From Rudolph H. Wurlitzer, Esq., Cincinnati, five handsome music stands of oak, especially made for players of chamber music, and dedicated to the use in the Library auditorium.

From the chief of the division, together with a number of other items, a copy of the first and only edition of Liszt's "Crux. Hymne des Marins avec antienne approbative de N. T. S. P. Pie IX, paroles de M. Guichon de Grandpont, Commissaire Général de la Marine . . . Brest, 1865."

Ann Washington's music books.

The Misses Patty Willis and Anne Madison Washington, for their mother, Mrs. Lawrence Washington, have deposited with the division a most precious family heirloom. It consists of seven volumes of different sizes, containing miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, printed in America and England, from ca. 1790 to 1810, as well as a number of manuscript copies of such music. These books were the property of Ann Washington (Mrs. Bushrod Washington), and were used by her successively at Walnut Farms, at "Belvidere near Richmond," and at Mount Vernon, Va. Nothing could give us a more vivid and authentic picture of the musical interests that prevailed among cultured Americans at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. We meet here with the names of Gluck, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Steibelt, Gyrowetz, Dussek, Kreutzer, Kotzeluch, Pleyel, Fiorillo, Ferrari, Paisiello, Grétry, Catel; with the inevitable English balladists, such as Hook, Dibdin, Kelly, Braham, including the acclimatized Mazzinghi and Corri; even with "American"

composers, such as Capron and Taylor; lastly with popular dance tunes of the day. Yea, there is a frolicsome German drinking song with an English translation, which, however, is apparently not literal, nor even approximate, for a fine, though unidentified hand has written on it "NB. Mrs. W. has suppressed the real reading."

This music proves, among other things, to what extent piano duets were then in favor, sonatas for two performers on one keyboard being much in demand. It also shows that in a day when printed music was not always easily obtained there was no lack of persons willing and able to copy long compositions neatly in ink. One such copyist signed herself "Jane Charlot Blackburn," a sister of Ann Washington; "3 Sonatas for harpsichord or pianoforte with a flute or violin, by J. G. Graeff," bear the inscription "presented to Ann Washington by B. Henry Latrobe, Esq., Belvidere, May, 1797," [one of the architects of the Capitol]. Two publications, "The Battle of Maringo" and "3 Grand Sonatas of Dr. Haydn," were given to Mrs. Washington by one J. J. Frobel, a pianist whose name appears on two programs cited by Mr. O. G. Sonneck in his "Early Concert Life in America." Nothing more of him is known. Perhaps at some time he gave piano lessons to the lady of the manor at Mount Vernon.

The Library has acquired the holograph of Claude Debussy's "Nocturnes." It is one of his most characteristic, most perfect works. This manuscript will rank hereafter among the collection's principal treasures.

PURCHASES:
Debussy's "Nocturnes."

The outside cover (of a purplish paper with faded edges) bears in the composer's hand, and written with a thick black pencil, the title "Nocturnes"; below, and slightly indented, are the names of the three independent movements, "Nuages," "Fêtes," "Sirènes." Under these Debussy has drawn his monogram, well known from the covers of his published music, and set the dates "1897-1899," indicating when the work was composed.

The music covers 22 detached sheets, the backs of which are left blank. "Nuages" covers 4 of these sheets, "Fêtes" covers 8, "Sirènes" 10. The paper is of the

Debussy's "Nocturnes," large folio score type, 30 staves to the page. But the music is not fully scored; it is in the more interesting and instructive stage of a condensed sketch, with the proposed scoring marked in colored pencils.

On the very first music page (see illus.) the title of the piece, "Nuages," is written with a brick-red pencil; the dedication "pour Georges Hartmann" (the publisher who helped Debussy at the time of his early struggles) is in blue; the cues for the various instruments are in green. The music itself is written with pen and ink throughout, in the smallest, neatest, exactest manner. Cross-wise into the upper left hand corner of the first music page Debussy wrote with ink, in three lines, the words: "Mélange de cordes / la moitié, avec sourdines / l'autre moitié, sans sourdines." A second inscription at the center top of this page, also in ink, reads: "Ce manuscrit appartient à ma petite Lilly-Lilo / tous droits réservés, il marque aussi la joie / profonde et passionnée que j'ai d'être / son mari / Claude Debussy / petit janvier de 1901." The intrinsic value of this manuscript is thus enhanced by its "associative" qualities; but the time is not yet to dilate upon these associations, too recent and intimate, too strangely blended of sunshine and shadow. The first public performance of the "Nocturnes" took place in Paris, on December 9, 1900, at a Concert Chevillard.

We know that when "Pelléas et Mélisande," on which Debussy worked for 10 years, was unexpectedly accepted for performance at the Opéra-Comique in April, 1902, the instrumental part of the music was still in a condensed "reduction." The composer had the orchestration "in his head," but it was not fully scored on paper. He had to rush the actual instrumentation to the copyist in order to "keep ahead" of the orchestra rehearsals, which had begun. In a similarly condensed form is the holograph of the "Nocturnes." The number of staves used varies from four to seven or eight. Exceptionally neat and finished though it is, this sketch does not lack in changes and developments which are evidence of the care with which one of the most fastidious artisans ever

Handwritten note:
N'importe quel autre
de ces deux manières
à l'exception de la dernière.

M. F. H. -

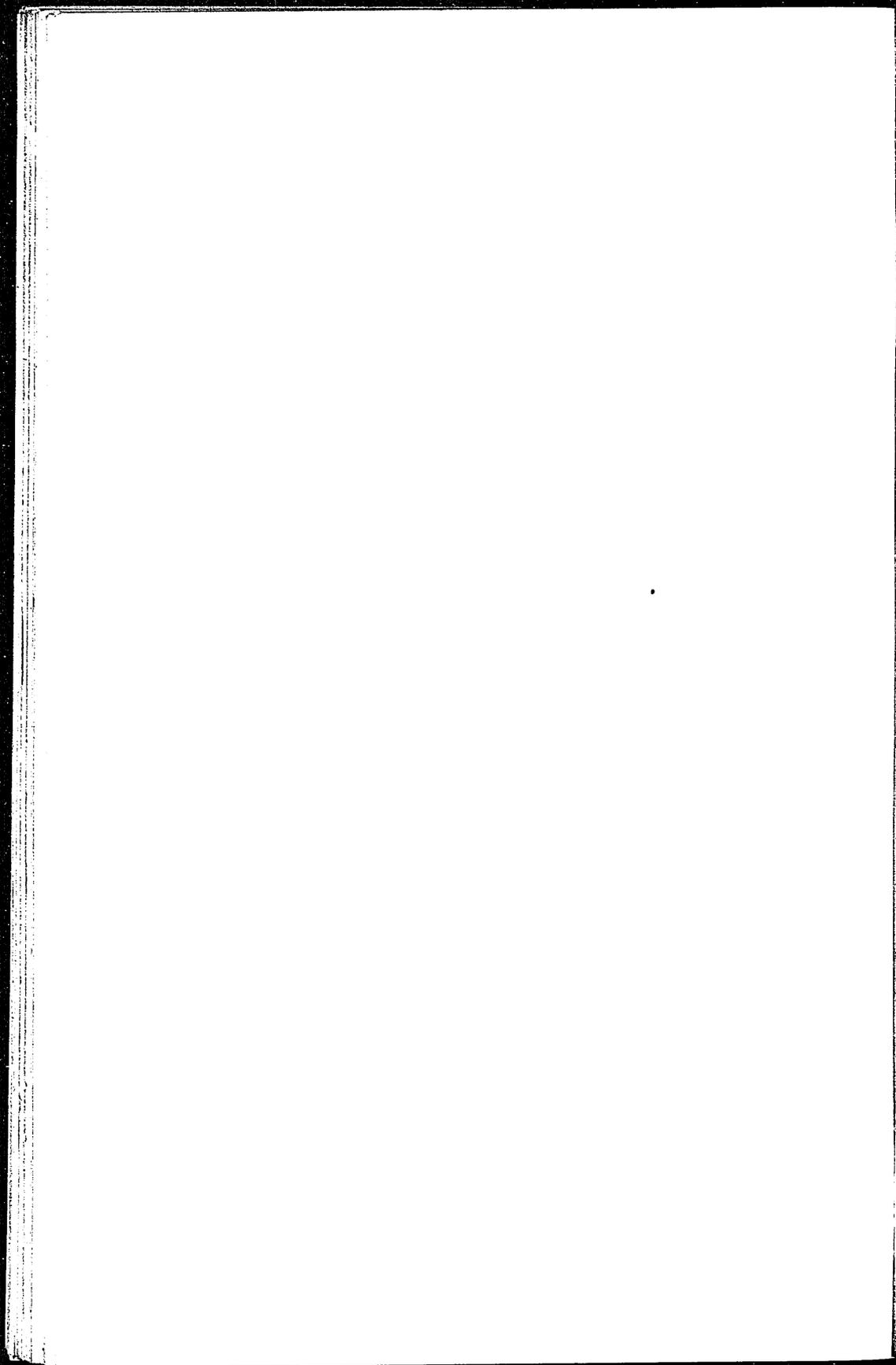
Signature: Debussy

Je me suis adressé à un public très étendu.
Les seuls réserves et remarques sont de pure
forme et personnel que j'ai pu en faire.

Paris le 10 mai 1901.

Très vite et lent.

CLAUDE DEBUSSY, Nocturnes (1. Nuages. 2. Fêtes. 3. Sirènes)
Holograph score (1897-99) on 22 sheets, 30 x 40^{cm}



known proceeded in his marvellous exploring. The end of "Nuages" evidently gave Debussy considerable trouble. At first the clouds seem to have massed into rich chords extending nearly through the entire range of the orchestra, trailing off in altissimo. Perhaps these sonorities did not evoke sufficiently the impression of the fleeting, nebulous forms which the composer tried to conjure up. The "Nocturnes" have been called by several critics "le chef-d'oeuvre de l'impressionnisme." However, perhaps it was not the tone painter, but simply the musician who felt that he could do better, musically, and could find an ending less obvious. After two attempts he reached perfection. And this musical perfection will continue fresh when "impressionism" shall be but a word hollow with age. If it was for impressionistic reasons that in "Fêtes" he emphatically crossed out four measures in heavy blue pencil lines, it was more than likely for musical reasons that afterwards he wrote as emphatically the word "Bon" over the passage and took it over into the final score. Again for musical reasons "Fêtes," in that final score, has at the end two measures more than it has in the first draft. On closer inspection, it did not quite "beat out." The third piece, "Sirènes," also shows the application of polishing touches here and there. After the last bar line, Debussy wrote: "Vendredi 15 D. 99 3h du matin." The sun was yet a long way from rising, on that December morning. But the hour marked a bright dawn in music.

Besides the unique manuscript of Debussy's, the other holograph compositions acquired during the year must pale. A glittering tinge of genius colors at least the 15 pages of "Leyer und Schwerdt, nach Körner-Weber's Leyer und Schwerdt, Héroïde für das Pianoforte von Franz Liszt . . . Krzizanowitz, 10 April, 1848." This manuscript belonged originally to the collection of the music publisher Heinrich Schlesinger, of Berlin. From the same source were obtained holographs of K. F. Curschmann, Antonio Bazzini, Theo. Döhler, Carl Eckert, Halévy, Stephen Heller, Adolf Henselt, Henry Litloff, Johannes Verhulst, a constellation brilliant in the 1840's,

*Other holo-
graph music.*

of which most stars have long ceased to be visible with the naked eye.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk's manuscript of his "Grande fantaisie triomphale-Jerusalem" would go far toward proving that the lot of a music engraver is not a favored one. Antonio Salieri's "Piccole composizione di me A. S. Maestro di Cappella della Corte Imp^{le} e Reale di Vienna" begin with "Pensieri funesti," but fortunately wind up with "Son pien di giubilo." Two "collects" by Samuel Webbe, the elder, and two anthems by Charles Wesley, all four written in 1812, have a mild flavor of English "cathedral music." Wilhelm Speyer, with a French song dated December 2, 1840, and Ludwig Spohr, with a German one, dated February, 1841, remind us of the close friendship that bound them in their lifetime.

As a consequence of winning the, 1926 "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize" (see p. 141 f.) the holograph of Albert Huybrecht's sonata for violin and piano has become the Library's property.

Autograph letters.
Mozart letter.

A lucky wind, this year, has blown up a veritable cloud of autograph letters from musicians great and small. At the crest of it figures a letter of Mozart's, the first by that master which the Library has been able to buy. It is addressed to Mozart's father, Leopold, in Salzburg, and is dated "Vienne ce 21 de juin 1783" (Schieder mair No. 256). A more typical letter of Mozart could not well be imagined. He begins by apologizing for his brevity—due to excessive work—and then proceeds to fill the better part of two closely written pages with 360 words! Of course, between a commission to compose in a hurry three arias, two for his sister-in-law Aloysia Lange and one for the tenor Adamberger, to be interpolated in Anfossi's opera, *Il Curioso Indiscreto*, and the excitement over the first-born son who is just four days old, poor Wolfgang has not much time for lengthy correspondence. Nevertheless, his "brevity" encompasses an astonishing diversity of news. Madame Mozart has happily passed "the two critical days"; the infant is well, but is a young person of "terribly many affairs," which

the proud parent must needs enumerate minutely, until he has to resort to first letters and dots. Abruptly he turns to business matters. Abbate Varesco, of Salzburg (who in 1781 furnished him with the text for "Idomeneo"), has outlined a new libretto ("L'oca del Cairo"; Mozart began the composition of it the following month in Salzburg, but never finished it). Certain remarks of the Abbate about the likely chances of this opera lead the offended composer to indulge in some pointed remarks about the relative importance of the book and the music in an opera, and the necessity of having the librettist cater to the needs and even to the whims of the musician. His indignation makes him seemingly forget the dictates of professional ethics, for now that he knows the plan of the opera, he says that he can have somebody else elaborate it for him! Moreover, that very day he expects to receive four new libretti to choose from, and something fit is sure to crop up. The obligatory salutations close the letter which is signed by the "most obedient children W. and C. Mozart." But the letter would be incomplete without a postscript: Herr von Gilowsky (probably Franz, one of the witnesses to Mozart's marriage contract) is ill with a fever and complains that he has no news from his family in Salzburg. The letter sealed and posted, we may assume that Mozart returned to his three arias and his busy little son.

At the auction sale in New York of portions of the Heinrich Schlesinger collection the Library acquired many autograph letters, some of which have more than ordinary significance. The most important lot is one comprising 42 letters of Liszt, written to his publisher and concert manager Schlesinger in Berlin. The earliest are of the year 1842; the last two were written in 1859. The majority of them deals with business matters; they are of value for the history of some of the composer's works. But Liszt had too keen a mind and too big a heart not constantly to betray both, even in a business letter. From Lille, in January, 1846, he writes:

Liszt letters.

What is Rubinstein doing in Berlin? You do not mention him in your letter, but the few lines he appended to it have given me

much pleasure. Tell him that if he wants to take the trouble of coming to Weimar, I shall be most charmed to see him and shall receive him with open arms.

Liszt's eagerness to smooth the paths of young talent, in these letters to his publisher, knows no limit and extends from the members of a gypsy band to sculptors, painters, and poets. His political opinions are aired in a letter from Weimar, dated March 20, 1848, two days after the sanguinary revolution in Berlin; he writes:

The news from Berlin affect me more painfully than all the rest. You easily understand why. Yet the final issue does not seem doubtful to me. The constitutional principles have an unconquerable power which in Europe can no longer be ignored. Were Beethoven alive, he could write a second *Eroica*, not merely dedicated to a hero but in a communion of sympathy with the nations, and the funeral march of the past would form the suitable prologue.

These letters merit to be published.

Of the other Schlesinger letters only the writers' names can be given; they are: Sir Jules Benedict, Cherubini, Fer. David, H. W. Ernst, Fétis (3), A. B. Fürstenau, Italo Gardoni, Grell (2), Ferd. Gumbert, Stephen Heller, Fanny Hensel-Mendelssohn (2), Adolf (22) and Rosalie (7) Henselt, Jacques Herz, Jules Janin, Apollinaire de Kontzki, Ludw. Landsberg, Carl Loewe (3), Mantius, Salv. Marchesi, Markull, Marschner, Amédée Méreaux, Meyerbeer (18), Prince Ney de la Moskowa, Otto Nicolai (2), Onslow, Proch, Panseron, Emile Prudent, Roger, Jacob Rosenhain, J. F. Reichardt, Rellstab (6), Simon Richault, Rungenhagen, Siegfr. Saloman, Schlösser, Julius Schneider, François Servais (5), Ferdinand Sieber (also articles of his for "*Das Musikalische Echo*"), Earl of Westmoreland (5), K. F. Zelter.

Among stray autographs which have been picked up here and there are the following: Eugen d'Albert, Ole Bull, Ferruccio Busoni, César Cui, Robert Franz (2), Oscar Fried, Edouard Lalo (Paris, June 5, 1888 to Hans von Bülow, thanking him for a congratulatory telegram on the success of Lalo's "*Le roi d'Ys*"); he writes: "I was prepared for a failure, and lo! the dear public dis-

covers suddenly that I might have some talent; it would be comical were it not so heart-rending for those who, in France, have the misfortune of being composers"), Gustav Mahler, Hans Pfitzner (a manuscript article on "The vulgarization of life through noises"), Joachim Raff, Max Reger, Xaver Scharwenka, Max von Schillings, and Arnold Schönberg (5 laconic post cards).

Passing mention should be made of the acquisition of 26 unpublished sonatas for the piano by Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, in contemporary manuscript copies, and of contemporary manuscript copies of two piano concertos by Karl Heinrich Graun. One of the latter is in the handwriting of Ernest Ludwig Gerber. Certain phases of the development in "pianistic style" during the latter half of the eighteenth century can be studied nowhere better than in these unpublished works of Bach and Graun.

Early piano music.

The number of early imprints acquired during the last year continues to be painfully slender. But a hungry collector must be prepared for lean seasons. All the more does he appreciate the morsels—some of them delicacies—that stave off complete famine. Here are a few of the titles and names which roll on his tongue rather pleasantly.

Early imprints.

Los seys libros del Delphin de musica de cifras para tañer Vihuela. Hechos por Luys de Narbaez. Dirigidos al muy illustre Señor el Señor don Francisco delos Couos . . . y este primer libro tracta delos ocho tonos para tañer por diuersas partes en la Vihuela. MDXXXVIII. Con preuilegio Imperial para Castilla y Aragon y Valècia y Cataluña por diez años. At the end of the sixth book the imprint: "Fue impresa la presente obra delos seys libros del Delphin Hecho por el excelente musico Luys de Narbaez en la muy noble villa de Valiadolid por Diego Harnádez de Cordoua impresor. Acabose a treynta dias del mes de Octubre. 1538." The six books, bound in one (modern leather, tooled), are in perfect condition and complete. The main title and the whole fifth book are printed in red and black, the rest in black. The fifth book contains songs—"romãces y villãicos"—in which the signs for the voice are printed in red over the black tablature for the lute. The third book contains compositions by Josquin, Richafort, and Gombert. An extremely rare and handsome specimen of early lute books.

PURCHASES:
Early imprints.

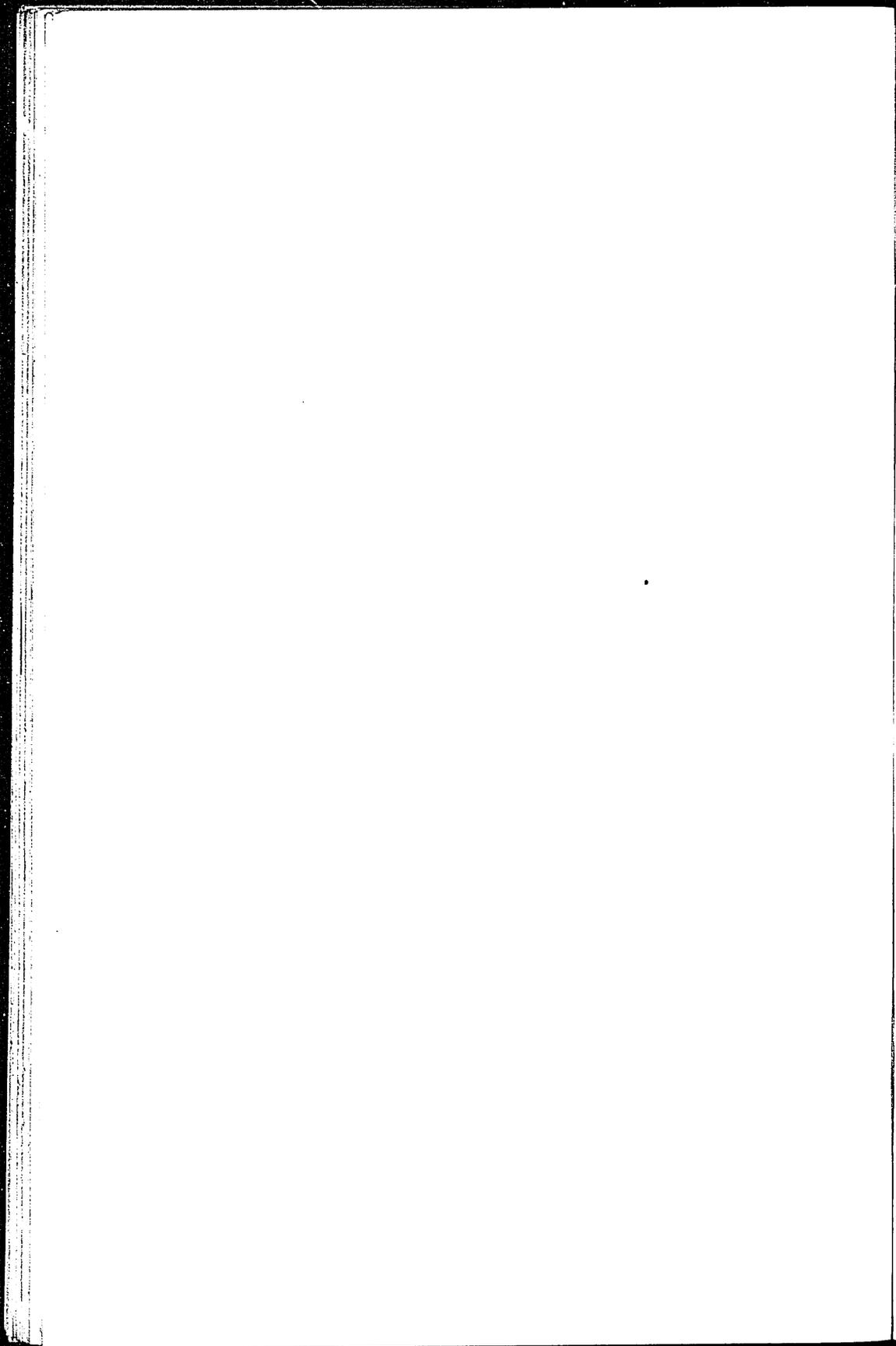
La nobiltà di Roma. Versi in lode di cento gentildonne romane, et le vilanelle à tre voci di Gasparo Fiorino, della Città di Rosano, . . . intauolate dal Magnifico M. Francesco di Parise, Musico eccellentissimo in Roma . . . Venice, Girolamo Scotto, 1571. A sort of poetical and musical who's who in the domain of Roman beauty and virtue at the decline of the cinquecento. An interesting feature of these songs for three voices is that each number is accompanied by an arrangement for the lute, in tablature, made apparently by a Parisian living in Rome who was possibly the same as the Franciscus Parisius of whom a mass *sine nomine* is contained in one of the Sistine codices.

Kirchen Gesenge Latinisch vnd Deudsch / sampt allen Euangelien—Episteln—vnd Collecten . . . jtzund erstlich auff diese Form im Druck ausgegangen. Witteberg MDLXXIII. The preface of the author, Johannes Keuchenthal, is dated March 25, 1573, which according to him was the day in the calendar on which God made Adam. The bulky folio of more than 1,000 pages is still in its contemporary binding of pressed parchment, richly tooled, adorned on the front with an impression of Luther, on the back with one of Melancthon. The book is a curious specimen of a transitional stage in musical notation, containing as it does portions in Roman choral notes, and others in gothic or "nail and horseshoe" notes. Lastly there is a section, comprising folios 186 to 222, which contains a complete "Historia des Leidens Christi" or "Passion music," in which the four-part choruses are in mensural notation. From numerous changes made in ink in the music of this "Passion" it may be inferred that it was frequently performed. The book was apparently still in use at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the town of Langenau. About 50 pages of manuscript and words, written at different times, are added in the front and back.

Promptuarii musici, sacras harmonias sive motetas V, VI, VII, & VIII. vocum, e diversis, iisque clarissimis huius & superioris aetatis autoribus antehac nunquam in Germania editis . . . & collectore Abrahamo Schadaeo . . . cui basin vulgo generalem dictam, & ad organa, musicaq, instrumenta accomodatam, singulari industria addidit Caspar Vincentius . . . Strassburg, 1611-1613, in three parts, bound in seven voice books of octavo size and one organ book of folio size, all in contemporary parchment. While Abraham Schade claims the merit of having started this extraordinary anthology, it was probably due to the "singular industry" of Gaspard Vincent that it was put through. Certain it is that Vincent, at Schade's request, eventually saw to the termination of the ambitious undertaking and in 1617 published a fourth part. Schade was rector at the school in Speier when the publication began in 1611. He was apparently not a musician, at least not a composer, while



G. B. GRANATA, *Sonavi Concerti di Sonate Musicali*
Bologna, 1659. Original plate 20 x 16 cm



- Vincent, a native of St. Omer, contributed about 25 numbers to the work. The pieces are ordered according to the feasts of the church year. A large proportion is for eight voices. The number of composers represented exceeds 100.
- Cantional, oder Gesangbuch Augsburgischer Confession, in welchen des Herrn D. Martini Lutheri . . . auch des Autoris eigene Lieder vnd Psalmen . . . mit 4. 5. vnd 6. Stimmen componiret von Johan-Hermano Schein . . . 1627. In Verlegung des Autoris, und bey demselben auff der Schulen zu S. Thomas daselbst zu finden. Johann Hermann Schein (1586-1630) was one of Bach's best known predecessors as Cantor at St. Thomas' in Leipzig.
- Soavi concerti di sonate musicali per la chitarra spagnvola di Gio. Battista Granata. Opera quarta . . . Bologna, Giacomo Monti. 1659. Containing chiefly dances, in tablature, but also (pp. 115-152) a "Sonata di Chitarra, e Violino, con il Suo Basso Continuo." In perfect state of preservation, including the engraved frontispiece and the composer's portrait (see illus.).
- A Paraphrase upon the Psalms of David. By George Sandys. Set to new tunes for private devotion, and a thorough base, for voice or instrument. By Henry Lawes . . . carefully revised . . . by John Playford . . . London, William Godbid, 1676.
- Geist- und lehr-reiches Kirchen- und Hauss-buch . . . für Cantores und Organisten, mit Noten und unterlegtem Bass . . . bei Christophoro Matthesio in Dressden, 1694. Contains about 500 melodies.
- An introduction to the singing of psalm tunes, in a plain and easy method, with a collection of tunes in three parts, by the Rev. Mr. [John] Tufts. The tenth edition. Printed from copper plates, neatly engraven. Boston, in N. E. Printed for Samuel Gerrish, 1738. [First published in 1715.]
- A description of the Aeolian-harp or harp of Aeolus from the earliest account to the present time . . . by Henry Thorowgood, musical instrument maker . . . London, ca. 1755.
- Toques de guerra que deberàn observar uniformemente los pifanos, clarinetes y tambores de la infanteria de S. M. concertados por Dn. Manl. de Espinosa, musico de la capilla real . . . 1769. Military marches and bugle calls for the Spanish infantry.
- Georg Joseph Vogler's . . . Tonwissenschaft und Tonsetzkunst. Mannheim, 1776. A little textbook by the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeer.
- A collection of glees for three, four, five and six voices . . . the whole composed by J. S. Smith. London, Weleker. Bound in with this are the second, third, and fourth collection of songs and glees by Smith, who composed the "Anacreontic song" which furnished the melody for the Star-Spangled Banner. This volume was once in the composer's possession and contains a number of corrections and annotations in his own hand.

Thus the first flyleaf gives the dates of publication for the four collections, viz, March 1, 1777; May 12, 1778; June 4, 1781; February 9, 1785, respectively. In several instances Smith names the persons to whom he is indebted for the words of his glees.

Die Musikalische Korrespondenz der Teutschen Filarmonischen Gesellschaft für das Jahr 1790, Julius bis Dezember, Speier . . . fills exactly the small gap—six months—which for a long time existed in the Library's files, connecting now in unbroken order the published numbers of this journal with those of its parent and immediate predecessor, Die Musikalische Real-Zeitung.

Les Concerts de Romainville, ou choix de romances, chansons . . . orné de gravures . . . Paris, Louis, 1794. The reader is told that the little book takes its title from "a most agreeable wooded spot near Paris, where J. J. Rousseau composed the delicious music for his 'Devin du village.'" Fifty-four "new airs" are appended to the poems; their composers are not named.

First editions. The following additions have been made to the collection of first and early editions of the great masters: Beethoven, 13 (Op. 1, 16, 30 complete, 38, 57, 70 No. 1, 90, and the complete parts of three of the last quartets, Op. 131, 132, and 135); Haydn, 2; Liszt, 55 (an unusually large and fine assortment, including several of his last compositions published in Hungary); Mozart, 4 (Köchel 406, 515, 516, 593); Schubert, 16; Wagner, 2 (the Albumleaf for Mrs. Betty Schott, and Carnevalslied from his opera Das Liebesverbot, published by J. P. Spehr, of Brunswick, subsequently to the first and only performance of the opera at Magdeburg in March, 1836).

Full scores of operas, etc.

The number of full scores of operas and ballets acquired in the past year is a modest 25, the same exactly as the year before; there also is the usual checkered and thought-provoking company.

Boito, Nerone (1925); Carafa, Masaniello ou Le pêcheur napolitain (1827); Casella, La giara (1924); Fraenzi, Carlos Fioras oder Der Stumme in der Sierra Morena (ca. 1810, ms.); Lortzing, Urania's Festmorgen (1842, ms., the French text of the Marseillaise is in the composer's handwriting); de Majo, Montezuma (ca. 1765, ms.); Mascagni, Il Piccolo Marat (1921); Marschner, Der Vampyr (1925, Hans Pitzner's version); Mikorey, Der König von Samarkand (1911); Müller, Der verwunschene Prinz (ca. 1820, ms.); Paër, I fuorusciti (ca. 1800, ms.) and Der lustige Schuster oder Die Weiberkur (ca. 1800,

ms.); Pergolesi, *Der getreue Musikmeister* (1925, in Arnold Schering's translation and version); Ravel, *L'enfant et les sortilèges* (1925); Ropartz, *Oedipe à Colone* (1925); Sarri, *Le gare generose tra Pompeo e Cesare* (1708, ms.); Schmitt, *Le petit elfe "Ferme l'oeil"* (1926); Strawinsky, *Mavra* (1925) and *Pulcinella* (1924); Traetta, *La Didone abbandonata* (ca. 1770, ms.), *I Tindaridi* (ca. 1770, ms.) and *Il trionfo d'Armida* (ca. 1765, ms.); L. Weber, *Christgeburt* (1925); Whiting, *The golden cage* (1926); Winter, *Mahomet* (ca. 1820, ms.).

The lull in the receipt of transcripts comes near to being woefully complete. Four further volumes copied from the Gluck manuscripts in the library of the Paris Conservatory are the year's meager showing. For consolation, one of them contains the whole of Gluck's unpublished symphonies in score. It is to be hoped that before long the copying of the older opera scores in Italy may be resumed.

Transcripts.

Two centenaries were commemorated by special exhibits in the central hall of the Library—those of Johann Strauss, jr. (born October 25, 1825), and of Stephen Collins Foster (born July 4, 1826), two composers who with their melodies have enmeshed the earth. It so happens that the Library has a superb assortment of first editions and some interesting mementos of both Strauss and Foster. In the lobby of the auditorium an exhibit was arranged in connection with the festival in October, 1925; it comprised the holograph scores of works commissioned for the occasion, first editions of several works of chamber music performed at these concerts (ranging from Purcell to Debussy), and a display of old English madrigal collections (in compliment to the "English singers," of London, whose delightful concert on October 29, was easily the high mark of the festival). Subsequently there were placed on view in the three cases of the lobby holograph scores by various composers, the gifts of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge. The permanent exhibit of samples in the handwritings of the great masters, in the main office of the division, continues to draw the attention of many visitors.

*MUSIC DIVISION:
Exhibits.*

Last year's report contained full particulars concerning the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation," its establishment and aims. The activities of the founda-

*Elizabeth
Sprague Coolidge
Foundation.*

tion were inaugurated impressively and auspiciously with a festival of chamber music October 28-30, 1925, which served to open the auditorium given to the Library by Mrs. Coolidge. Detailed programs of the five festival concerts and a list of the works commissioned for them were printed as Appendix VI on pages 294-297 of the librarian's report for 1925. In addition, the following concerts took place in the auditorium during the remainder of the season:

1925—November 18, 4.30 p. m.—The Dayton Westminster Choral Association (John Finley Williamson, conductor) rendered a short program for the employees of the Library. This concert was given through the courtesy of Mrs. H. E. Talbott, of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the board of directors of the association.

December 22, 4.30 p. m.—A Christmas concert given by the employees of the Library for their associates and their families.

1926—February 4, 8.45 p. m.—Concert by the Curtis Quartet of Philadelphia: Carl Flesch (first violin), Emanuel Zetlin (second violin), Louis Bailly (viola), Felix Salmund (cello); the newly formed quartet's first public appearance. This concert was given through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward W. Bok, founder and maintainer of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

February 23, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by Adolf Torowsky.

March 2, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by Lewis Atwater.

March 9, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by R. Deane Shure.

March 16, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by Thomas Moss.

March 19, 4.30 p. m.—Piano (all Bach) recital by Harold Samuel. This concert was given by special courtesy of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

March 23, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by Edgar Priest.

March 30, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by T. Guy Lucas.

April 7, 4.30 p. m.—Song recital by Anne Thursfield, with Walter Golde at the piano.

April 12, 8.15 p. m.—Concert by the Interstate Male Chorus (Clyde B. Aitchison, conductor), all the performers giving their services "in compliment to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Members of the Congress and their families."

April 14, 4.30 p. m.—Piano recital by Richard Burmeister.

April 29, 8.30 p. m.—A short program rendered by Edgar Priest (organist), Helen Howison (soprano), and the National String Quartet of Washington, on the occasion

of a visit to the Library by members of the League of American Pen Women, met in convention. *Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.*

May 12, 8.45 p. m.—Concert (all-American program: D. G. Mason, Ch. T. Griffes, Ch. M. Loeffler) by the Lenox Quartet of New York: Wolfe Wolfensohn (first violin); Edwin Ideler (second violin), Herman Borodkin (viola), Emmeran Stoeber ('cello), in compliment to the members of the American Federation of Arts and the Maryland and District of Columbia chapters of the American Library Association, both of which organizations were holding their annual convention.

May 13, 4.30 p. m.—Concert by the Lenox Quartet.

May 27, 8:15 p. m.—Organ recital by Edith Lang.

June 15, 8.15 p. m.—Concert by the National String Quartet of Washington: Henri Sokolov (first violin), Max Fugatsky (second violin), Samuel Feldman (viola), Richard Lorleberg ('cello), and Stanley Wolfsthal (flute).

June 22, 8.15 p. m.—Concert by the National String Quartet and Warren J. Johnson (organist).

June 29, 8.15 p. m.—Concert by the National String Quartet and Helen Howison (soprano).

July 6, 8.15 p. m.—Concert by the National String Quartet and La Salle Spier (pianist).

On Monday, November 4, the Rev. Dr. Edmund H. Fellowes, of Windsor Castle, England, gave (under great physical pain) what was to have been the first in a series of three lectures on the Old English Madrigals and the Tudor church composers. Having met with a serious automobile accident in New York prior to his arrival in Washington, his condition became aggravated by the strain of travel, and he was forced to cancel the other two lectures, much to the disappointment of his hearers.

As may be seen by the preceding list, there were given in the auditorium of the Library during the past year 26 concerts and 1 lecture. Three of these concerts, as indicated, were the special gifts of individuals, Mrs. H. E. Talbott, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Edward W. Bok, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. E. S. Coolidge. In making grateful acknowledgment of these generous gifts, it may not be amiss to point out, by these examples, how private munificence may still further aid the division in its activities.

Under the provisions of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation" the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge

Prize" (for a violin and piano sonata) was awarded in April, 1926, to Albert Huybrechts, of Brussels, Belgium. One hundred and eight works were submitted in the competition. The judges were Olga Samaroff, Frank Bridge, Howard Hanson, Albert Spalding, Carl Engel (ex officio). The prize-winning work had its first public performance at the Library's festival of chamber music, October 7-9, 1926.

While critical comment on the concerts given in the Library would be here out of place, it does not seem impertinent to speak of the great interest and pleasure in them evinced by the public. If the results of the first year are a fair test as to the success of this unique enterprise, made possible through the far-seeing munificence of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, then one may safely predict that from it the musical life of Washington and, in a wider sense, that of the Nation will reap untold benefit. At most of the concerts the number of people seeking admission not only taxed the restricted capacity (511) of the hall but was greatly in excess of even the additional number that could safely and comfortably be admitted to standing room.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the acting chief, Mr. PARSONS)

PERIODICALS:
Statistics.

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate titles) was 10,883 (8,064 in 1925; 7,788 in 1924). Included in this total are 1,033 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. The titles received from the copyright office numbered 1,653. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 139,097 (last year, 132,282).

New titles added during the year number 1,406 and include 332 periodicals by copyright, 697 by gift, 178 by subscription, and 199 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received was 835, of which 699 are published in the United States and 136 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 518 are dailies and 181 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 113 are dailies and 23 are weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 208; foreign, 118; total, 326.

During the past year there has been an increasing number of serious investigators using our files of newspapers and periodicals as source material, chiefly for the study of American history in its various periods or phases.

Research.

Notable also is the increase in letters from all sections of the country requiring memoranda from the division. The requests for information show a wide range of interest, including statistics, genealogy, biography, topics of current history, etc.

Historical societies and commissions are also making use of our files to obtain for their collections copies of issues which they lack. During the past year the Missouri State Historical Society has secured photostat reproductions of entire volumes of newspapers to supplement their own, and the Arkansas History Commission of Little Rock has utilized early volumes of the Arkansas Gazette not found in their collections.

The record of volumes bound is as follows:

PERIODICALS:
Binding and transfer.

	1924-25	1925-26
Periodicals:		
Full binding.....	2, 411	5, 501
Check binding.....		256
Gaylord binders.....		770
Total.....	2, 411	6, 527
Newspapers:		
Full binding.....	1, 511	2, 192
Check binding.....		314
Total.....	1, 511	2, 506
In all.....	3, 922	9, 033

This is an increase of 5,111 volumes over the binding total of last year. There are now 5,880 volumes of periodicals and 1,376 volumes of newspapers, a total of 7,256 volumes, collated ready for binding and an estimated 7,000 volumes of uncollated or incomplete files.

Fifty-eight sets of periodicals are being regularly transferred to other governmental libraries as follows: Surgeon General's library, 25; Department of Agriculture library, 26; District of Columbia Public Library, 7.

Duplicate and other material not desired by the accessions division for possible exchange is regularly sent to the library of the Government Hospital for Insane under an agreement approved in December, 1925.

Subscriptions canceled.

A careful review of our list has made it possible to recommend the cancellation of 51 subscriptions. Lists of the periodicals received by subscription for the document and Smithsonian divisions have been compiled and referred to the divisions concerned with a request for similar action.

Important accessions.

Eighteenth century newspaper accessions include: American Price-Current, New York City, June 26, 1786; Boston Weekly News-Letter, July 7, 14, 21, 28, August 4, September 1, 15, 22, postscript to September 8, 1768, January 5, February 23, March 16, April 7, 13, 27, postscript to January 5, supplement to March 2, 23, May 4, 25, September 28, November 23, 1769; Daily Advertiser, New York, September 1, 23, November 17, 1795, April 5, 1797; Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia, March 15, 1800; Massachusetts Gazette, Boston, April 7, 13, 1769; Providence Gazette and Country Journal, April 1, 1775, April 17, 1784, May 10, 1788, January 16, 1790; Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, May 9, 30, September 6, 1777. Besides the above originals the division has secured the following photostat copies of important files: Boston News-Letter, January 3 to December 25, 1760, extraordinary February 7, postscript January 10, February 28, April 24, May 1, 8, 29, October 10, December 25, 1760, January 1 to December 31, 1761, postscript February 5, July 9, 1761; Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, 1727

to 1734, all issues that exist; New York Packet, supplement June 25, 1778; North Carolina Gazette, Newbern, November 15, 1751, January-February 1752 (1 number), March 13, 1752, 1768 (1 number), June 29, 1792, August 31, 1793; Virginia Gazette, or Norfolk Intelligencer, Norfolk, February 13, 23, 1775.

Important additions to the nineteenth century newspapers were as follows: Mobile Daily Advertiser and Register, Mobile, Ala., October 8, 1863; Connecticut Herald, New Haven, December 17, 1811; Daily Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Ga., February 26, 1861; Daily Constitution, Augusta, Ga., March 6, 1861; Chicago Times, January 1 to December 31, 1872 (incomplete); Sunday Times, Chicago, February 2, 1873, to June 10, 1877 (incomplete); Dubuque Daily Times, Dubuque, Iowa, 1869 to 1872; Frankfort Commonwealth, Frankfort, Ky., April 2, 1867, to July 9, 1869; Louisiana Democrat, Alexandria, La., June 20, 1860; Daily Delta, New Orleans, February 15, 1861; Daily Picayune, New Orleans, January 20, February 2, 15, 1861; New Orleans Daily Crescent, January 19, February 2, 1861; Age, Augusta, Me., January 6, 1832, to December 25, 1833 (incomplete); Portland Transcript, Portland, Me., April 17, 1841, to April 9, 1842, April 15, 1843, to April 6, 1844, April 6, 1872, to March 29, 1873, April 7, 1877, to March 30, 1878, April 3, 1880, to March 26, 1881; Boston Investigator, March 27, 1835, to March 18, 1836; Bay State, Lynn, Mass., January 1 to December 24, 1857; Lynn Weekly Reporter, Lynn, Mass., March 22, 1856, to March 14, 1857; Democrat Republican, Haverhill, N. H., August 15, 1838, to December 26, 1838, September 8, 1841, to April 19, 1843; State Gazette, Trenton, N. J., August to December 1853, 1854 to 1856, 1858, 1860, 1861; Trenton Federalist, Trenton, N. J., 1817 to 1818, 1823 to 1824; Enquirer for Truth, Canton, Ohio, April, 1827, to March, 1828; Pottsville Emporium and Collier's Democratic Register, Pottsville, Pa., June 20, 1840, to August 17, 1844; Literary Cadet and Rhode Island Statesman, Providence, January 6, February 3, 7, March 24, 31, April 14, 18, 21, November 28, 1827, January 12, March

*Important
accessions.*

5, May 17, July 23, August 6, September 3, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31, November 8, December 13, 27, 1828; Charleston Evening News, Charleston, S. C., January 10, 28, March 4, May 7, 16, June 6, 1861; Charleston Tri-Weekly, Charleston, S. C., January 4, March 4, May 13, 1861; Charleston Tri-Weekly Courier, Charleston, S. C., April 26, 28, May 1, 12, June 2, July 12, 1860; Mercury, Charleston, S. C., February 2, 1863; Daily South Carolinian, Columbia, June 25, July 23, November 6, 1861; April 26, September 25, 1862, December 31, 1863, January 12, 1864; Daily Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C., February 11 to 14, May 7, 25, June 5, July 23, 30, 1861, January 9, 10, April 21, 30, May 20, August 18, October 17, November 29, December 24, 1862; Tri-Weekly South Carolinian, Columbia, January 1, June 5, 16, 1860; January 3 to June 8, 1861 (incomplete); Clarendon Banner, Manning, S. C., May 29, 1860, February 12, May 7, June 2, July 9, 16, 30, August 6, 20, 27, October 1, November 5, 26, 1861, April 22, September 9, 1862, May 10, 1864; Sumter Watchman, Sumter, S. C., January 2, 1861; Tri-Weekly Watchman, Sumter, November 9, 1862; Southern Churchman, Alexandria, Va., February 15, 1861; Southern Argus, Norfolk, Va., May 29, 1861; Daily Richmond Whig, May 3, October 1, 1861; Weekly Dispatch, Richmond, Va., January 4, 11, February 15, March 15, 22, 29, May 17 to June 14, 28, July 12, 19, August 2, 9, 16, 30, September 20, 1861, January 3, 10, 17, 31, February 14, 21, 28, March 14, April 4, 18, 1862; Montreal Gazette, Montreal, Canada, March 16, 26, 1864, April 4, September 5, 1865, January 12 to February 2, 7 to 14, 19, 21, March 2 to April 4, 11 to 13, 18 to 30, May 4 to 16, 21 to July 30, August 3 to December 31, 1866; Atlas, London, England, January 3, 1836, to December 31, 1837, May 19 to September 29, 1855; American Flag, Matamoros, Mexico, January 20, 1847; North American, Mexico City, November 30, 1847; American Star, Puebla, Mexico, July 1, 8, 1847.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. DAVID E. ROBERTS)

The division of prints, devoted to the subject of the fine arts (including architecture), has now 41,767 books and pamphlets, 458,132 photographs, photographic or other reproductions, lithographs, engravings, and etchings.

The increase of this material during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, has been 1,532 books and pamphlets and 8,714 various prints.

Titles of certain representative purchases of books on the fine arts are given in the report of the accession division.

In addition, we mention the following important works among our recent accessions:

Rudolf Adamy: *Architektonik auf historischer und aesthetischer grundlage*. Hannover, Helwing, 1881-1896; Jean Alazard: *Le portrait Florentin de Botticelli à Bronzino*. Paris, Henri Laurens, 1924; Paolo d'Ancona: *La miniature Italienne du X au XVI siècle*. Paris, G. van Oest, 1925; B. Bhattacharyya: *The Indian Buddhist iconography mainly based on the Sādhnamālā and other cognate Tāntric texts of rituals*. London, Oxford University Press, 1924; Georg Biermann: *Deutsches barock und rokoko*. Leipzig, E. E. Schwabach, 1914; Laurence Binyon: *The followers of William Blake*. London, Halton & T. Smith, 1925; Helmuth T. Bossert: *Ornament, two thousand decorative motifs in colour*. London, E. Benn, 1924; Marcel J. Bulteau: *Monographie de la Cathédrale de Chartres*. Chartres, R. Selleret, 1887, 3 volumes; Georges Dansaert: *Les anciennes faiences de Bruxelles*. Bruxelles, G. van Oest & Cie., 1922; Pierre J. David d'Angers: *Les tragiques grecs*. Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 1903; Karl Döhring: *Buddhistische tempelanlagen in Siam*. Bangkok, Siam. Asia publishing-house, 1920; Maurice Fenaille: *État général des tapisseries de la Manufacture des Gobelins depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours, 1600-1900*. Paris, Hatchette et Cie., 1903-1923, 5 volumes; Édouard Garnier: *The soft porcelain of Sèvres*. London, J. C. Nimmo, 1892; Marcel Giraud-Mangin: *Le style Louis XV à Nantes*. Paris, C. Massin & Cie., 1924; Heinrich Glück: *Die kunst des Islam*. Berlin, Propyläen-verlag, 1925; Maurice H. Grant: *A chronological history of the old English landscape painters (in oil) from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century*. London, The author, 1926 (?), 2 volumes; Ernst E.

Herzfeld: Paikuli. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1924, 2 volumes; Arthur M. Hind: A catalogue of Rembrandt's etchings, chronologically arranged and completely illustrated. London, Methuen & Co., 1923, 2 volumes; Gustave Jéquier: L'architecture et la décoration dans l'ancienne Égypte. Paris, A. Morancé, 1924; Ludwig Justi: Giorgione. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1926, 2 volumes; Berthold Laufer: T'ang, Sung and Yüan paintings belonging to various Chinese collectors. Paris, G. van Oest & Cie., 1924; Albert von Le Coq: Die buddhistische spätantike in Mittelasien. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1922-1924, 4 volumes; C. T. Loo et Cie.: Bronzes antiques de la Chine. Paris, G. van Oest & Cie., 1924; Frédéric Macler: Documents d'art arméniens. Paris, P. Geuthner, 1924; Master E. S. fifteenth century: Die kupferstiche des Meisters E. S. Berlin, B. Cassirer, 1924; Les Médailles et plaquettes modernes. Harlem, H. Kleinmann & Cie., 1899-1906, 3 volumes; Gerónimo Nadal: Evangelicæ historiae imagines ex ordine euangeliorum, quæ toto anno in missæ sacrificio recitantur, in ordinem temporis vitæ Christi digestæ. Antuerpiæ, anno Dñi MDXCIII; Gustav Parthey: Deutscher bildersaal. Berlin, G. Parthey, 1863-1864, 2 volumes; Gustav Pauli: Zeichnungen alter meister in der Kunsthalle zu Hamburg. Frankfurt a. M., Prestel-verlag, 1924; Odilon Roche: Les meubles de la Chine. Paris, Librairie des arts décoratifs. [1921?]; Édouard Rouveyre: Analyse et compréhension des oeuvres et objets d'art. Paris, E. Rey, 1924; Heinrich Schäfer: Die kunst des alten Orients. Berlin, Propyläen-verlag, 1925; Édouard Schneider: Fra Angelico da Fiesole. Paris, A. Michel, 1924; Hans W. Singer: Französische buchillustrationen des achtzehnten jahrhunderts. München, F. Bruckmann, 1923; Osvald Sirén: Documents d'Art Chinois. Paris, G. van Oest, 1925; Josef Strzygowski: Die baukunst der Armenier und Europa. Wien, A. Schroll & Co., 1918; Yukio Yashiro: Sandro Botticelli. London, The Medici Society, 1925, 3 volumes.

The collection of engravings has been increased by the purchase of representative works of some of our well-known American artists—Cadwallader Washburn, Emil Fuchs, John W. Winkler, and George T. Plowman.

Other purchases during the year were:

(a) Collection of 1,895 photographs and halftones, illustrating open-air education and rural-school architecture in the United States and Europe, formed by Mrs. L. D. Goldsberry (Takoma Park, Md.) in her extensive study of these subjects.

(b) Our collection of prints was augmented during the year through the acquisition by purchase of two very important collections of photographs, the work of Clarence H. White (45 prints) and Gertrude Käsebier (20 prints). The advance in artistic photography from what has previously been a mechanical process to

*Photographic
prints by Clarence H. White
and Gertrude
Käsebier.*

that of a real art possessing fundamental characteristics of the work of the masters of art is very noticeable. In the work of both there is the happy selection of subjects and the employment of proper values of light and shade producing results that are suggestive of an etching or an engraving. Both artists belong to the school of "revolt" from the conventional technique of the old school of photography, and the results of their work have won for them the award of many medals and the opportunity of displaying their prints in many national and international exhibitions.

(c) Collection of 43 engraved portraits of eminent scientists.

The most important gifts to the general collection have been:

(a) Seven hundred and twenty photographic portraits, American and foreign views, and illustrations of current events, from Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, Washington, D. C. PRINTS:
Gifts.

(b) Twenty-five photographic views of Cracow, Warsaw, and Lwów, presented by the Polish Government (Warsaw, Poland).

(c) Seven hundred and ten bookplates donated by the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, Washington, D. C.

(d) Two hundred photographic views of China and Japan, showing the natives; their costumes and customs, from Mr. L. M. Turner, Baltimore, Md.

(e) Four hundred and fifty-seven engraved book illustrations (portraits, views, etc.) presented by Dr. Edward H. Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.

(f) Fifteen etchings by Maurice V. Achener, Paris, from the artist.

(g) Seven etchings by George T. Plowman, Cambridge, Mass., presented by the artist.

(h) Two etchings by Marco Zim, New York City, N. Y., donated by the etcher.

The total increase in the general collection has been:

By gift.....	3,437
By copyright.....	3,050
By purchase.....	2,095
By transfer.....	95
By exchange.....	37
Total.....	8,714

PRINTS:
Exhibitions.

The following exhibitions have been installed during the year, in addition to those of a permanent character or those having continued and growing interest:

	Items
1. Lithographs and etchings by Joseph Pennell, (1860-1926) -	27
2. The new art in photography as exemplified by the works of Clarence H. White (1871-1925) and Gertrude Käsebier (contemporary)-----	59
3. Books, manuscripts, maps, and prints relating to South America (on the occasion of the first Pan American Congress of Journalists, Washington, D. C., April, 1926)---	69
4. Early English and German Bibles, tracts, etc-----	49

The Pennell memorial exhibit.

Through the will of Mr. Joseph Pennell, the gifted American artist (who died on April 23, 1926), there will eventually be added to the Library a remarkable collection of etchings, drawings, lithographs, and other prints, including additional Whistleriana, not already presented to it (see statement of the Librarian, *supra*, pp. 3-5.

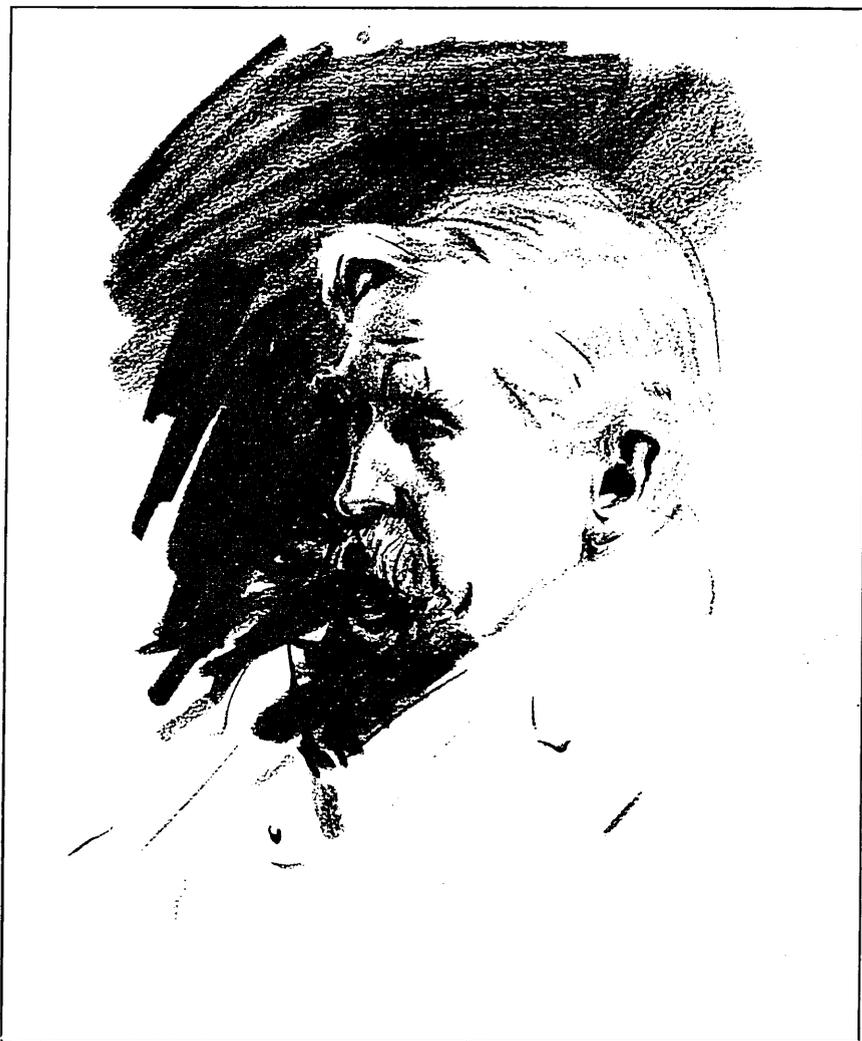
As a tribute to the memory of Mr. Pennell and his work as an artist, an exhibition will be held during the winter in the Library of Congress, which will comprise his very best work, and represent all of the media which he so skilfully and artistically employed. This memorial exhibition will follow two others—one at the Metropolitan Museum of New York City, November 8, 1926 (the major portion of which will eventually come to the Library under the terms of the will), and the other at the Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., during October, 1926, under the auspices of the Print Club of Philadelphia.

SEMITIC, SLAVIC, AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

SEMITIC SECTION

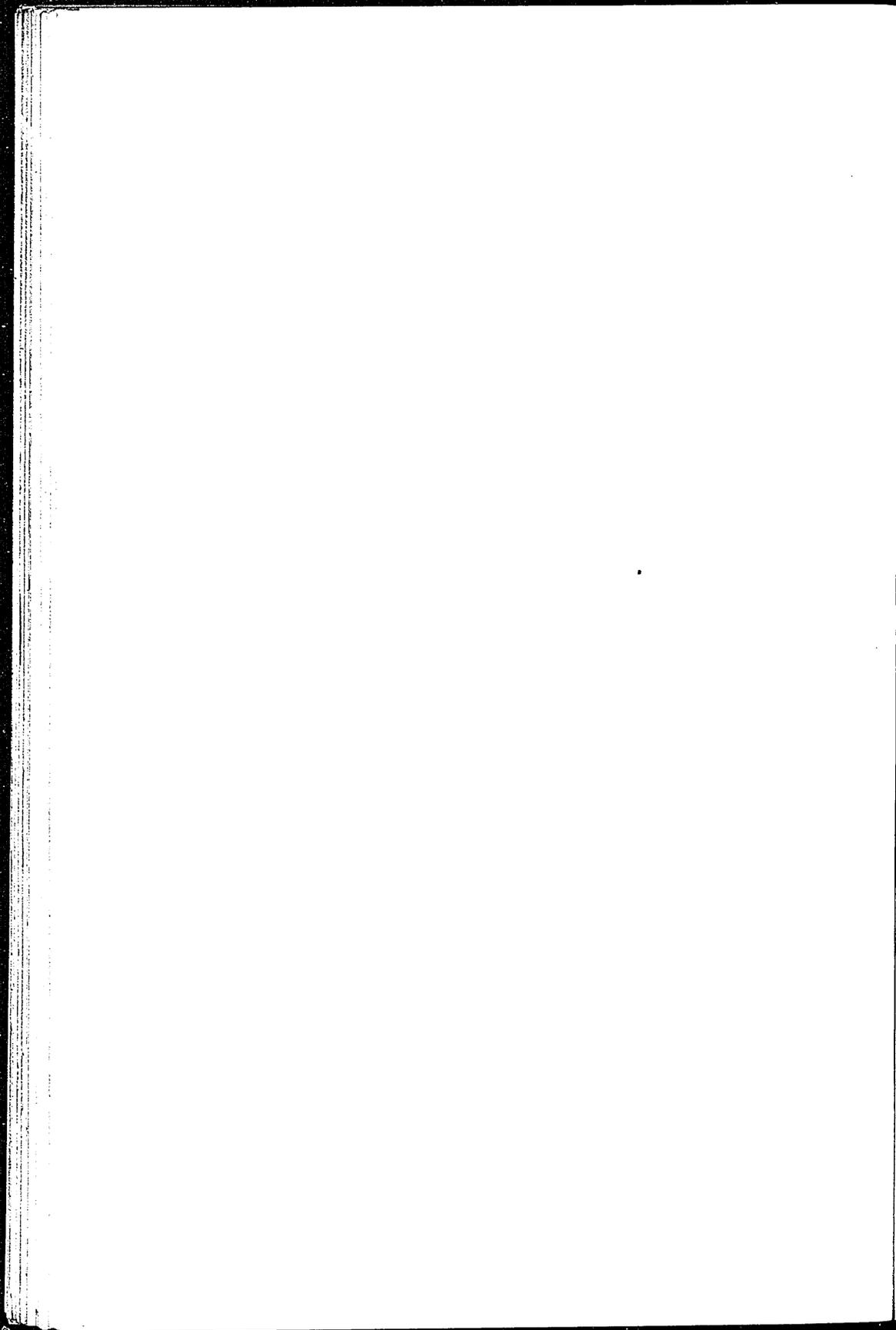
(From the report of the chief, Doctor SCHAPIRO)

More than 500 of the books covering the various branches of Semitics acquired during the last year for the Semitic division belong to the class Hebraica, both ancient and modern. Nearly all were purchased abroad. By these acquisitions a number of series or broken sets



JOSEPH PENNELL

1860-1926



were completed. Among them were also rare and curious items of ancient Hebrew literature, some of which may be cited:

Israel Isserlein. *Pesakim u-kethavim*. Venice, D. Bomberg, 1519; *ibid. Terumath ha-deshen*. Venice, D. Bomberg, 1519. (Deinard collection contains the following editions of Venice, M. A. Giustiniani, 1546, and Fürth, 1778); Jacob Baruch ben Judah Lando. *Sefer Agur*. Rimini, 1526. (Deinard collection has the Incunabulum of Naples, 1490?); Shem-Tob ben Joseph Shem-Tob. *Droshoth ha-Torah*. Venice, 1547; Isaac ben Shesbeth Barfath. *Teshuboth*. Riva di Trento, 1559. (Deinard collection had the preceding edition, Constantinople, 1546); Moses Almosnino. *Tefilah le-Mosheh*. Salonica, 1563; Menahem ben Moses Egozi. *Gal shel egozim*. Belvedere, ca. 1593; Baruch ben Moses Ibn Baruch. *Kohleth Jacob*. Venice, D. Zanetti, 1599; Eliakim ben Naphtali. *Tov Shem*. Venice, 1606; Isaac ben Abba Mari. *Sefer ha-ittur*. Venice, 1608; Meir of Lublin. *Teshuboth*. Venice, 1618; Levi Cosin. *Aliyath kir ketanah*. Constantinople, 1643; Judah Loeb ben Joseph. *Kol Yehudah*. Prague, 1641; Solomon ben Isaac Levi. *Teshuboth*. Venice, 1652; Moses ben Nissim Benveniste. *Pne Mosheh*. (3 vols.) Constantinople, 1669-1719; Solomon ben Melek. *Miklal Yof*. Amstelædami, 5445 (*i. e.* 1684); Mordecai ben Nisan. *Dod Mordecai or Notitia Karaeorum* (in Hebrew and Latin) Hamburgi et Lipsiæ, 1714; Jacob ben Abraham de Boton. *Eduth be-Jacob*. Salonica, 1720; Repahel Meyuhas. *Peri ha-adamah* (4 vols.). Salonica, 1752-63; Joseph Ibn Gauya. *Tal oroth al ha-Mordecai*. Salonica, 1795; *Talmud Yerushalmi*. Krotoschin, 1866. (Third edition of the Talmud of Jerusalem revised and supplemented by a commentary and glossary. The first edition of Venice, 1523, and the second of Cracow, 1609, are found in the Deinard collections.)

To these may be added the most recent editions, printed in Berlin, 1924-25, of *Talmud Babli* (Babylonian Talmud) in 4 vols.; the *Mishnah* in 1 vol.; *Midrash Rabba* and *Tanchuma* in 2 vols.; and Moses ben Maimon's *More Nebukhim* in 2 vols.

The new material of modern Hebrew includes the most important publications of the Hebrew printing presses in several countries, such as those of "Dvir" (Palestine), "Stybel" (Poland), "Omanuth" and "Eshkol" (Germany). A characteristic phase of these presses' activity is the publishing of translations of world classics and books from foreign languages into Hebrew. Of special significance are those translated from the English. The translating activity, everywhere in evidence in modern Hebrew literature, set in with the renaissance of the Hebrew language and literature about fifty years ago. It was energetically fostered by the Haskalah movement, inspired by the motive "to transplant the grace of Japheth into the tents of Shem." It has already absorbed many elements from foreign literatures, both scientific and belletristic. The scope of the matter translated is by no means confined to works which affect Jewish life only; it is universal.

The majority of the modern Hebrew writers having been reared in Slavic or Germanic environments, it was only natural that their interest was centered on these cultures. In fact, all the earlier translations from foreign works originated from these countries. On the other hand, Hebrew translations from English and American authors are, aside from some isolated items, a phenomenon of recent occurrence. The output from these sources, however, during the last decade was considerable, and warrants the prognostication that before long representative English and American works will appear in Hebrew garb in increasing numbers. This belief may be based upon the fact that centers of Hebrew learning are now firmly established in the United States of America and in Palestine, which is under British mandate, and that many Hebrew writers from eastern European countries have taken up their permanent domicile in English-speaking lands. As it is, works of the most eminent American authors, such as Emerson, William James, Longfellow, Poe, Mark Twain, Jack London, can be read in Hebrew. English writers, such as Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, Dickens, Spencer, and George Eliot are equally well represented.

The Hebrew collection of the Library of Congress contains nearly all that has been translated from English into Hebrew.

These translations, whether from the domain of science, belles-lettres, or fiction, are in no less degree of value from the linguistic point of view. They illustrate the development of the ancient tongue in its creation and incorporation of new terms, and prove to be of interest to students of Hebrew philology.

In view of the growth and development of the Hebrew language and literature in English-speaking countries, the head of this division has prepared a bibliography of Hebrew translations from English works to ascertain to what extent the latter have been incorporated into the body of modern Hebrew.

The Yiddish collection has been increased by a number of desirable items, such as new lexica, biographical, historical, and reference works, mostly of recent date, and printed abroad. The Yiddish books printed in Germany are of uncommon cultural interest. Although Yiddish is to some extent considered as a German dialect, no Yiddish book had been printed on German soil for generations. That there is now a Yiddish press in Germany is probably due to the World War, which induced a number of Yiddish-speaking people to settle there.

In addition to the new accessions by purchase the Yiddish collection had a substantial increase of books entering under the copyright law. The number of copyrighted Yiddish books last year exceeded greatly that of any previous year. It may not be amiss to mention in this connection that the Public Library of the District of Columbia shares in this increase, since second copies of copyrighted Yiddish books, with the exception of reference works, are transferred to it. Statistics of the Public Library circulation indicate that these books are very much in demand.

Of the new books in the field of Judaica mention should be made of the material relating to the political and economic problems besetting Palestine as a Jewish homeland under British mandate and Syria under the

mandate given to France. This material is consulted not only by Zionists or those having a direct interest in Palestine and Syria but also by students of the near eastern situation generally.

Relations between this division and the Hebrew National Library at Jerusalem have been established. Publications are being exchanged. By direction of the librarian the request of the National Library at Jerusalem for Library of Congress cards has been granted, and current catalogue cards are being sent there.

Recent acquisitions to the collection of Arabica are represented by the publications of the Imprimerie Catholique in Beirut. These comprise books on the history of Syria, Christian Arabic poetry, and linguistic studies.

The Slavic section has turned over to this section revolutionary material printed in Russia in Yiddish during the Czaristic régime, containing among others a few illegal periodicals of great historic value.

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor SPEEK)

During the past year the collection of Slavica has been increased by about 7,028 volumes and pamphlets, 138 maps, and 815 pieces of music, through purchase, transfer from the executive departments, exchange, and gift. The majority of these publications are of an informative character—official documents, reports of scientific societies, literary reviews, law, statistics, political and social sciences, etc. Available sources of Russian material are being rapidly developed, and through several large orders already placed and several pending it is hoped within the near future to augment considerably our collection of Slavica in the same general classes of material. Including the Slavic publications acquired before and since the accession of the original Yudin collection of 80,000 volumes, the present collection numbers in excess of 120,000 volumes, one of the largest outside of Russia.

Satisfactory progress in classifying and cataloguing has been made during the year, over 14,200 books and pamphlets, including serials, having been classified and 1,975 new index cards prepared, including the shelf listing of serials (567 titles) and Russian publications on the causes of the war (150 titles).

Certain important changes in the personnel of the division have occurred in the course of the year. Mr. Vinokoureff was transferred to the catalogue division to meet the need of shelving the current Russian publications. Mr. N. Rodionoff and Mr. G. Novossiltzeff have been added to our staff and since their appointment have been continuously engaged in cataloguing and classifying, chiefly the publications of the Yudin collection; in fact, it is confidently hoped that a large part of the Yudin collection will have been catalogued by the end of the coming year.

The demand upon the section has been similar to that in previous years. In addition to the translations and bibliographical research for Members of Congress, for executive departments and readers, considerable assistance was rendered to six persons working on their master and doctor theses relating to the Slavic affairs and problems, and to nine experts sent from Russia to study certain economic and social phases of American life. These experts, before going into their field of study, came first to the Library in order to familiarize themselves with the literature of their subjects. Not being familiar with our Library system and facilities and often having but a slight knowledge of spoken English, they naturally turned to the Slavic section for guidance and assistance, which has been willingly given them.

Assistance to other divisions in the matters of Slavic publications was considerably less this year, as the catalogue, document, reference, and music divisions now have the necessary Slavic assistants.

ORIENTAL SECTION

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS, 1925-26

Doctor Swingle's report is given as Appendix III of this report.

BINDING

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. KIMBALL)

The number of volumes bound was 28,094 as against 20,731 for the preceding year. Of these, 3,365 were bound in pamphlet style, quarter cloth or quarter buckram and plain boards with no lettering. Deducting these, the number of volumes completely bound and lettered during the past year would amount to 24,729.

Books repaired without rebinding amounted to 805, as compared with 1,177 for the previous year. The number of lines of lettering apart from the lettering incidental to binding was 5,803, as compared with 4,052 for the year before. And 101 dummies were made, as compared with 54 for the preceding year. Many of the old dummies are continually undergoing minor revisions of which no account is rendered. Pamphlets and thin books amounting to 12,132 have been safeguarded by stitching in covers supplied. For the previous year, this class of work amounted to 9,439 pieces.

In 1924 we estimated the binding of 30,000 volumes yearly as necessary in order to keep the current work fairly well provided for in view of the supply usually brought forward by the divisions and for the main collection. During the year 1921-22 the binding amounted to 30,746 volumes. Since that time, up to the beginning of the present fiscal year, measured by the standard of 30,000 volumes as the necessary yearly output, the current binding had fallen in arrears to the amount of 17,758 volumes. Apparently there has been little change during the year of the present report when 30,019 volumes were placed in the binderies. In the estimated 30,000 volumes as a yearly output no account is taken of the accumulations embraced in the Yudin collection, nor

of the many thousand unbound volumes in the law, periodical, document, and other divisions which have never been held expressly for binding or only in part actually ready for binding. Nor does it include, of course, the material which could be gathered from the shelves for repair and for rebinding. The real extent of the accumulated material needing binding can only be ascertained by an account including all of the divisions and for the main collection.

Meanwhile our estimated number—i. e., 30,000 volumes annually—would probably provide for the most pressing needs apart from the accumulations of current material since 1922, which, as already stated, probably now amount to 17,758 volumes or over. This will not provide, however, for the binding of any of the accumulated material referred to except by making the arrears preferential and setting aside unbound a corresponding number of the new accessions.

In addition to the economy effected by placing the binding on a buckram basis, very nearly to the exclusion of the half-morocco binding which is permitted under the statute, the divisions of the library are generally cooperating in adopting other means of cost reduction where admissible. A large amount of material of secondary importance as regards style of binding has been placed in quarter buckram and plain boards, oftentimes with no lettering, this to be added by pen. The economy has sometimes been carried still further by a simple "stabbing and stitching" in place of the time-taking sewing. Furthermore, a large number of pamphlets and thin books have simply been stitched, just as they are, in covers supplied for this purpose—not a binding at all but answering the purposes of a binding for certain less used classes of material. By these methods an effort is being made to offset the increased cost of labor and of binders' supplies and to maintain the output of the bindery at its utmost amount so far as this can be done without infringing on the general needs of a binding of more elaborate workmanship and greater strength.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the chief cataloguer, Mr. MARTEL)

The number of volumes catalogued during the year was 90,856; accessions, 80,107; recatalogued, 10,749 (1924-25, 79,143 volumes, accessions 65,619, recatalogued 13,524). The greater part of the considerable increase over the preceding year in the number of volumes catalogued is to be credited to the addition of new document serial files and the partial closing of gaps, particularly for the war and postwar period in the files of periodicals and other serial publications; the work of bringing the thousands of interrupted files of continuations up to date is still very far from completed. The cataloguing of the League of Nations publications so far as they are represented in the Library of Congress collections has been brought up to date, and it has been found necessary to provide, besides the entries usually made in the dictionary catalogue, certain auxiliary entries in order that inquirers might be answered more certainly and promptly. The whole constitutes a special catalogue placed in a separate card cabinet, to relieve the general public catalogue of a local congestion. This special catalogue comprises: (1) A *Title* list, that is a complete file of all the entries arranged alphabetically by title, regardless of the form of author heading on the cards; (2) an *Author* list, that is a file of the entries arranged in part by subheadings (council, assembly, secretariat, etc.), in part by catchwords (committees, commissions, conferences, etc.) when that arrangement seemed preferable; (3) a *Subject* file, the entries in part under catchword headings (topics treated in the documents); (4) a chronological file year by year of the numbered documents in the collection subarranged by the combination letter and number symbols; (5) works on the League of Nations.

Systematic recataloguing was limited to American literature and the still incompleting sections of certain periods of English literature. Books recatalogued outside of these classes were from the remainders of the old "chapters" transferred to different classes in the new

classification as classifiers had occasion and opportunity to pick up material left over for special consideration and reach decisions as they were covering new ground in re-classification. The demands made upon the present force by the current work, including much that is not cataloguing, rather overtaxes its capacity, so that a beginning upon the recataloguing of classical and oriental literature, religion and theology, and foreign law is out of the question. The temptation to resort to short cuts to relieve the pressure is strong, but—I may quote authority, than which there is no higher on the subject, the late distinguished librarian of Cambridge University: "It is no use to say 'you ought to double the amount, go faster' * * * years ago in response I suppose to external pressure the work was hurried on at an enormous pace; for several years about four times as much was done as it was possible to do properly and I think I may say that we are still suffering from the results, because hasty cataloguing is not merely work that is indifferent in itself, but it sets things in a wrong direction. Precedents are established and it takes years to eliminate the effects of work which has not been done thoroughly and carefully."

Printing of cards for currently catalogued books is still in arrears, but the delayed titles have been reduced to 4,000 during the year and the reduction is proceeding at a fair rate, holding out the prospect of entire elimination of the present arrears within the next few months and the avoidance of new arrears in future.

The following publications have been issued: List of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1924. Subject headings with local subdivisions, fourth edition, 1925. Subject headings, monthly list No. 10 (supplements the "Third [cumulative] supplement to the second edition [of the main list], including all additions to September 1924." Pressure of current work and the absence for some months of the cataloguers in charge have delayed the proof reading and consequent issue of the new (third) edition of the classification schedule of class Z, Bibliography and library science, and the preparation of copy for a new edition of the schedules E-F, American history. Literature subject headings, fifth edition, 1926, is

Publications.

in press, and copy for the list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1925 is well advanced.

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of Mr. C. K. JONES, in charge pro tem.)

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1925-26 was 90,282, of which 84,403 were new accessions and 5,879 were reclassified, including 1,481 transfers. The number of volumes shelved was 88,776. These figures do not include the volumes on religion which were reclassified but not shelved. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 78,485, of which 68,675 were new accessions, and 9,808 were reclassified including 2,447 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy	3,313	179	3,492	Stack lists: Printed..... 39,706 Preliminary... 58,356
B-BJ. Philosophy	1,701	56	1,757	
BL-BX. Religion	5,600	4,024	9,624	
C. History—Auxiliary sciences	674	3	677	
CS. American genealogy	200		200	
D. History (except American)	6,040	9	6,049	
E, F. American history	6,490		6,490	
G. Geography—Anthropology	1,440	1	1,441	Shelflist: Printed..... 32,601
H. Social and economic sciences	12,526	18	12,544	
J. Political science	6,574		6,574	
L. Education	4,606	2	4,608	
M. Music literature	1,810		1,810	
N. Fine arts	1,523	9	1,532	
P. Language and literature	7,545	86	7,631	
PZ. Fiction in English	3,366		3,366	
Q. Science	4,748	2	4,750	
R. Medicine	2,206	6	2,212	
S. Agriculture	3,606		3,606	
T. Technology	4,636		4,636	
U. Military science	818		818	
V. Naval science	891	3	894	
Z. Bibliography	2,572		2,572	
X. Unclassifiable	12		12	
	82,897	4,398	87,295	
Transfers		1,481	1,481	
Intermediate	238		238	
Old classification	1,268		1,268	
	84,403	5,879	90,282	

† Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,328,300 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 111,000; B-BJ (Philosophy), 26,800; BL-BX (Religion), 103,600; C-D (History, exclusive of American), 206,900; E-F (American history), 174,500; G (Geography), 36,900; H-J (Social and political sciences), 544,100; L (Education), 96,100; M (Music), 41,800; N (Fine arts), 49,500; P (Language and literature), 214,100; PZ (Fiction in English), 82,400; Q (Science), 183,300; R (Medicine), 69,700; S (Agriculture), 79,600; T (Technology), 144,600; U (Military science), 32,800; V (Naval science), 24,900; Z (Bibliography), 102,100; Incunabula, etc., 590.

The classification division during the past year suffered a severe, though fortunately temporary, loss in the protracted absence, due to illness, of the chief classifier, Mr. C. W. Perley.

Changes in the divisional personnel due to resignations have been fewer than usual, a gratifying condition in a work in which experience is so vital a factor.

It seems desirable to present a summary analysis of conditions respecting the printed and manuscript schemes of classification.

Of the unprinted schemes, P, Philology and linguistics, and PA, Classical philology and literature are now in press; PB-PM, PQ, and PT, while nearly complete, will not be sent to press until the completion of class P and PA. BL-BX, Religion and theology, has been prepared for the press by Mr. Perley and is now in process of printing.

Of the 21 printed schemes, the following 8 are now exhausted: B-BJ, Philosophy; E-F, American history; L, Education; N, Fine arts; Q, Science; S, Agriculture—Plant and animal industry; V, Naval science; Z, Bibliography and library science (the third edition is now in press). With additional printing funds now available it is planned to send certain of these for printing within the near future.

The constantly growing interest in the Library of Congress classification and the consequent demand for its

schedules has in the past been met in part by lending, for short periods, our office copies. It is hoped soon to have the necessary printed schedules to meet this situation.

In evidence of this interest, it is a pleasure to supplement the lists given in previous reports by the following names of institutions that have recently adopted the Library of Congress system of classification:

Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nanking University, Nanking, China.

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Numerous requests have been received for the printed or typewritten schemes, as also various inquiries respecting the printing of those yet in manuscript and the re-printing of those no longer available for distribution.

Inquiries received in the division also indicate increasing interest in Great Britain in our system of classification and we are informed that it is at present in use in the following institutions:

British Library of Political Science.

Cardiff Public Libraries (in part).

Edinburgh Public Libraries.

London School of Economics.

National Library of Wales.

St. Andrews University, Scotland.

University College of Wales.

University of Birmingham.

Wigan Public Libraries.

The facts set forth justify the hope that all of the schemes may be made available in printed form just as soon as appropriations can be devoted to this object, and members of the classification staff can spare from current routine work the necessary and very considerable time for revision and preparation.

Furthermore, classification schemes are not static. They require constant additions and modifications to meet increasing accessions and new phases and developments of science, art, and letters. Manifestly, libraries

using our system of classification are greatly interested in the additions thereto, especially so since the printed cards of the library will not infrequently bear a classification symbol not found in the printed schemes. This is a fruitful source of correspondence, and we believe that the publication at regular intervals of a list of the additions made to the schemes would materially facilitate their use by other libraries. The library now issues from time to time a list of additions made to the subject headings, and the issue of a similar list of additions to or changes in the classification schemes would be of similar value.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the chief, Mr. HASTINGS)

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 3,593 to 3,715. Fully 60 per cent of the new subscribers are libraries of colleges, high schools, and teachers' colleges.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$165,907.37, an increase of about 12 per cent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$161,381.94.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$3,056.36.

Cards for 33,445 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 2,890 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and 800 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1926, was 997,933. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 69,855,310.

The work of assembling the depository sets assigned to North Carolina University and Toronto University has been completed. The list of full depository sets is appended. Following that is given a list of partial de-

pository sets assigned to libraries maintained by the United States Government and a list of sets assigned as aids to bibliographical undertakings.

The fifth edition of the pamphlet, *L. C. Printed Cards*, and the sixth edition of the *Handbook of Card Distribution* were printed and distributed.

In spite of efforts to that end, no gain was made in overcoming the arrears of printing and reprinting. The amount of copy on hand on June 30 again stood at about 10,000 new entries and 1,000 reprints. There would have been a substantial increase in arrears had the expedient not been adopted of sending to the main Government Printing Office several thousand reprints that were being reproduced without change. A sixth linotype machine was supplied to the Library Branch in May. This addition to the equipment of the Library Branch and some assistance from the main office on the reprints should render practicable during the coming year a substantial decrease in the arrears.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia University Library, New York City.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.¹
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.¹
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
 Peking University Library, Peking, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.¹
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 K. Tekniska Högskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.¹
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS

Army War College.
 Bureau of Animal Industry.
 Bureau of Education.²
 Bureau of Entomology.
 Bureau of Fisheries.
 Bureau of Mines.²
 Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
 Bureau of Plant Industry.
 Bureau of Plant Industry, Economic and Systematic Botany.
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

² Dictionary set.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
 Civil Service Commission.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.
 Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Department of Agriculture.²
 Department of Commerce.
 Department of Labor.²
 Department of State.
 District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
 Engineer School.
 Federal Trade Commission.
 Geological Survey.²
 Government Hospital for the Insane.
 Hydrographic Office.
 International High Commission.
 Interstate Commerce Commission.
 Military Academy, West Point.
 National Bureau of Standards.²
 National Museum.²
 National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
 Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Naval Observatory.
 Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
 Pan American Union.
 Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
 Patent Office.
 Public Health Service.
 Shipping Board.
 Surgeon General's Office.
 Treasury Department.
 Weather Bureau.

OTHER SETS ASSIGNED

American Library in Paris: All cards required for a dictionary catalogue of the library.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy: Cards relating to agriculture.

League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland: Cards relating to international law and relations and certain other groups in political and social sciences.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Division of Accessions and Publications)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

² Dictionary set.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Publications.....	¹ 18	¹ 24	¹ 19
Reprints.....	3	4	3
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	1, 859	1, 531	3, 959
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	13, 041	14, 610	11, 123
Distribution through the office of International Exchanges.....	2, 186	1, 680	2, 722
Total number of publications distributed.....	17, 086	17, 821	17, 804
Publications correspondence.....	911	715	932
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	² 24, 315	² 20, 720	-----
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$1, 552. 90	\$1,300.85	-----

¹ Includes separate numbers of State publications (Monthly Check-List).
² Includes copyright publications.

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Publications.

Administrative:

- Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. 309 p. Plates. 23½ cm. Cloth, 60 cents.
- The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. 1926. 22 p. 25½ cm.
- The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. (Revised.) 1926. 22 p. 25½ cm.

Reprints:

- Orientalia: Added; by Walter T. Swingle, chairman library committee, Department of Agriculture. (Reprint of Appendix III of the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925.) 1925. p. 255-285. 23 cm.
- L. C. Printed Cards. How to order and use them. Fifth edition. 36 p. 16 cm.
- Handbook of Card Distribution. Sixth edition. 1925. 107 p. 23 cm.

Documents:

- Monthly Check-List of State publications. April-December, 1925; January-March, 1926. Paper, \$1 a year.
- Index and title-page for the year 1924.

Manuscripts:

Accessions of Manuscripts, Broadsides and British Transcripts. January-December, 1925. 1926. 27 p. 19 cm.

Catalogue:

Subject headings with local subdivisions. Fourth edition. 1925. 34 p. 23 cm.

Monthly list of subject headings No. 10. January 1926. 12 p. 23 cm.

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1924. 1926. 173 p. 23 cm. Paper, 25 cents.

Publications partially completed in fiscal year 1926:

A tentative list of popular names of Federal Statutes.

Journals of the Continental Congress. 1774-1789. Vols. 26-27. 1784.

Literature subject headings with list for Shakespeare collections and language subject headings. Fifth edition. 1925.

Classification schedule P-PA.

Classification schedule Z.

The Library of Congress and its activities.

The Library of Congress. Some notable items that it has. Some examples of many others that it needs.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the chief bibliographer, Mr. SLADE)

The work of almost any day in the division of bibliography is typical of the work of the year. Of course the days vary, for the work varies, but the general characteristics of the work remain much the same. To illustrate, take, for example, a day last June, shortly before adjournment of Congress, a day that was hardly rare, but rather in the usual course of things. The morning's work began with a call from a Member of the House of Representatives for books on the history of textiles and dress from the earliest times to the present day. Next in order came a request from the secretary of the Milwaukee committee on the public debt who had become interested in the sinking-fund scheme of the British nonconformist clergyman, Richard Price, adopted by Pitt, and who wanted to know what there was in print about it, either expository or critical. This meant, before we were through, a typewritten list of between four and five pages, containing just 42 titles. But to say this, while it gives some idea of what may be included

in a merely passing request, really takes us into a later day, when it became possible to consider and, from our bibliographical point of view, to complete (more or less) this particular task. So, to return to the day we are viewing in retrospect, at the time a preliminary investigation was being made into the ways and means of getting at the writings about Price and his sinking-fund scheme, a parallel inquiry was initiated for an engineer in Detroit who wanted titles of books dealing with present-day agricultural conditions in India, China, Japan, and the various European countries.

A sheaf of letters also had to have attention, or at least a few out of a stack, enough to make a sheaf. One was from a student in Iowa who wrote that he planned to come to Washington, provided the material in the Library warranted it, to continue his studies on Swedish neutrality during the World War. An inquirer in Missouri wanted to know whether a father and son were ever members of the United States Senate at the same time, besides Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, the father, who was elected to the Senate in 1848 and served until 1857, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, the son, who was elected in 1848 and served until 1855. A naval officer in Italy wanted to know the names of the books that told of the circumnavigation of the globe by the frigate *Potomac* in the 1830's and of the travels of William S. W. Ruschenberger in 1835-1837. While these letters were being handled, a local newspaper man asked by telephone that books might be put aside for him on governmental personnel and expenditure in 1826 and 1926, and a representative from one of the executive departments called in person for facts regarding Pullman transportation.

The day ended with the receipt of a request from a member of the Senate for a list of biographies of all of the Presidents of the United States.

The Congress of the United States, the executive departments, and the general public, including correspondents in the United States and abroad, were all represented in these various demands. They all contributed

to a good day's work—to a typical day's work, as has been said. The topics treated during the day are taken from notes made by one member of the division. But, in the division, we are seven, and, while the total business of the day was hardly seven times the business just described, yet it should be remarked that of course the typical day includes much more than has here been itemized. For example, to mention only one more operation of the day in June here recalled, an investigation, undertaken for the House Committee on Immigration, was then being brought to a conclusion that resulted in a typewritten list of references on the "national origins" provision in the immigration act of 1924 that goes into effect July 1, 1927.

As usual, then, the work of the division of bibliography, during the year, consisted in the preparation of bibliographical notes and memoranda, in the preparation of lists of references, typewritten and mimeographed, and, otherwise, in a personal response to the needs of investigators on the premises. Although the business in the division has been continuous, the statistics show a falling off. The reason is not far to seek. The bibliography on the causes of the World War, begun in the previous fiscal year and mentioned in last year's report, remained before us, absorbing for some eight months of the fiscal year just ended time and energy otherwise available for another set of bibliographical tasks.

*World War
bibliography.*

The bibliography on the causes of the war has, in reality, to do with European history and politics since 1871. Separate sections deal with Europe generally, and the particular nations in Europe engaged in the war, and with those nations in their international relations. Other sections deal with colonies and colonization, economic considerations, military and naval preparedness, imperialism, nationalism, and nationality, Pan Germanism, Pan Slavism, race problems, philosophical considerations and psychological considerations. Other topics include Alsace-Lorraine, the Morocco question, the Bagdad railway, the system of alliances, and the conduct of foreign affairs. A long section is devoted to the crisis of 1914,

which is made to include documentary publications, personal memoirs, mainly of diplomats, and writings on special aspects of the crisis, as the assassination at Sarajevo, the so-called Potsdam council, the Russian mobilization, and the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. Then at the end comes an alphabetical list of writings on the question of responsibility, and an appendix of publications in Russian. This outline, in itself incomplete, of a bibliography that no force of circumstances could ever make "complete," will measurably indicate what was involved in the task. The results, on cards, are in the division of bibliography. They embrace perhaps some 7,000 titles, besides references to many review notices of books, and, to some extent, quotations from the reviews. Altogether, upward of 14,000 cards were written. An essay of some length, explaining the method followed in compiling the bibliography and serving as an introduction to it, was transmitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to accompany the report of the legislative reference service on the subject.

A passage from the Histories of Polybius with which the essay concludes, while describing the aim of the historian, describes also the aim of the bibliographer. The passage¹ is here repeated:

Just as Fortune made almost all the affairs of the world incline in one direction, and forced them to converge upon one and the same point; so it is my task as an historian to put before my readers a compendious view of the part played by Fortune in bringing about the general catastrophe. * * * For fruitful as Fortune is in change, and constantly as she is producing dramas in the life of men, yet never assuredly before this did she work such a marvel, or act such a drama, as that which we have witnessed. And of this we can not obtain a comprehensive view from writers of mere episodes * * * For indeed some idea of a whole may be got from a part, but an accurate knowledge and a clear comprehension cannot. Wherefore we must conclude that episodic history contributes exceedingly little to the familiar knowledge and secure grasp of universal history. While it is only by the combination and comparison of the separate parts of the whole,—observing their likeness and their difference,—that

¹ From Book 1, chapter 4, of the Histories. Quoted by Professor Toynbee in his *Survey of international affairs, 1920-1923*, London, Oxford University Press, 1925. The translation as used above is that of Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, London, Macmillan, 1889.

a man can attain his object: can obtain a view at once clear and complete; and thus secure both the profit and the delight of History.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the assistant in charge of the deposit, Mr. BRASCH)

*Francis Henry
Parsons.*

Mention should be made at the outset of the death on July 25, 1925, of Mr. Francis Henry Parsons, who had retired a few months before from the position of assistant in charge of the Smithsonian division of the Library of Congress, after 25 years of service. Mr. Parsons was born January 23, 1855, in Cleveland, Ohio. His parents were Charles Henry and Sarah Rice Parsons, both of New England ancestry. In September, 1862, the family moved to Washington, where the son was to spend the rest of his life. As his health was delicate, he was educated chiefly by private instruction, supplemented by extensive reading. In 1872 he was for a short time a clerk in the Navy Department. From 1873 to 1894 he was connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. On one of its expeditions he discovered some rare Indian pottery, which he brought home and later deposited in the United States National Museum. He had not been long with the survey when he was appointed chief of library and archives, and he at once set about reorganizing this branch of the service. The practical experience that he gained in this work, together with his natural fondness for books and his wide acquaintance with them, was to stand him in good stead in the position that he was next to assume.

In April, 1900, Mr. Parsons became assistant in charge of the Smithsonian division of the Library of Congress. It was in this position that he did the most important work of his life. The division had just been established to care for the valuable collection of scientific publications that had been deposited in 1866, as a nucleus of 40,000 volumes, by the Smithsonian Institution, and had been increased from year to year since that time both by the Institution and by the Library of Congress. Dur-

ing the 25 years of his incumbency Mr. Parsons saw the collection grow steadily, until at his retirement it had become perhaps the leading library of its kind in existence, being especially rich in the early, as well as the late, works of learned institutions and societies. This great collection, in respect to its completeness and availability, will stand as a memorial to Mr. Parsons—to his thoroughness and accuracy, his knowledge of learned societies and their methods of publication, his interest in scientific research, and, shall I say, his genius for cooperating with his fellow-workers in the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress.

The rapid growth of the Smithsonian deposit has been through the exchange of publications between the Smithsonian Institution and its branches and other learned institutions and societies throughout the world. These publications come to the Institution either direct or through the International Exchange Service, which is administered by the Institution. During the past fiscal year 30,541 packages, of one or more publications each, came to the Smithsonian library by mail and 7,352 through the exchange. The number of the latter was more than three times that of the year before. The total shows the splendid response made to the letters prepared by the Library, either calling attention to the gaps in the sets of publications or proposing or accepting new exchanges. In fact, most of the 1,225 letters written had to do with the exchange of publications. After these 37,893 packages had been opened, the items were stamped, entered, and sent to the appropriate divisions of the Library, but mainly to the Smithsonian deposit and the library of the United States National Museum.

*Exchange of
publications.*

Among the items received were dissertations from the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Breslau, Cornell, Erlangen, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Liège, Louvain, Lund, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Strasbourg, Utrecht, Venezuela, Warsaw, and Zürich; and from technical schools at Berlin, Charlottenburg, Geneva, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. Fewer dissertations than usual came from

Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Instead, the Library received from the universities in those countries hundreds of abstracts, each giving merely the author's name, the subject of the paper, and a brief summary of its contents.

Accessions.

The publications sent to the Smithsonian deposit numbered 5,088, comprising 3,649 complete volumes, 843 parts of volumes, 175 pamphlets, and 421 charts. Documents of foreign governments, more or less statistical in character, to the number of 7,305, were also sent, without being stamped or entered, to the document division of the Library of Congress.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

The discontinuance, in 1914, by the Royal Society of London of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature withdrew one of the most complete and best selected bibliographies in the field of pure science. It comprised references to the articles in the chief scientific periodicals, publications of learned societies, and transactions and proceedings throughout the scientific world and was of great aid to serious scientific investigators. It is hoped that the resumption of this publication or the issuance of one equally meritorious may occur at a no distant date.

History of Science.

On the part of those interested in historical and biographical research in science, this division is assisting the division of prints in gathering portraits and prints of distinguished scientists. An excellent beginning has been made with an accession of several hundred prints. At the same time, in cooperation with the division of manuscripts, a collection of papers and letters of noted scientists has been undertaken, supplementing the material already here relating to Simon Newcomb, Alexander Dallas Bache, Matthew Fountaine Maury, and others. When further accessions have been made of original and fundamental works of the epoch-making scholars in science, from the Renaissance and the Middle Ages to the present time, a foundation will have been laid for the "New Humanistic" movement in science and for an institute for the study of the history of science and civilization. We have also undertaken a survey of the number and location of the older works in the sciences in various

American libraries, especially those in the United States, particularly in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

In cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and the division of accessions, a special effort has been made to complete, by exchange and purchase, incomplete sets of transactions and proceedings. About 1,000 new and revised want cards were sent to the Smithsonian Institution and 258 new and revised want cards to the various divisions of the Library. A partial response to want cards sent the Smithsonian Institution resulted in receiving 232 volumes, 478 parts, and 48 pamphlets. During the course of the year 2,335 German, Belgian, Scandinavian, and Dutch dissertations were received, counted, assorted, and forwarded to the various divisions.

Completing sets of Transactions and Proceedings.

The valuable collection of duplicate copies of transactions and proceedings (parts and full sets) shelved in this division are in good condition for exchange, Library of Congress duplicates are in complete order and listed, and the Smithsonian duplicates are at present receiving treatment. The problem of exchange or other disposition of these duplicates to the advantage of the Library is under consideration.

For the past six months assistance has been given the classification division in classifying 100 more or less difficult subjects in the mathematical and physical sciences.

The preparation of books for binding has been continued, 1,772 having been sent to the bindery during the course of the year. This is somewhat below the average for the past five years, which was 2,400. There are now about 3,000 prepared for binding.

Notable accessions during the year from the Smithsonian Institution are:

Geografiska föreningen, Helsingfors. Tidskrift.

17 volumes and 9 parts (to complete set).

Institut botanique Leo Errera, Bruxelles. Recueil.

Volumes 1-10 and 3 volumes supplementary to volume 7. 1902-22. (With stereoscope to examine plates.)

Magyar természettudományi társulat, Budapest. Természettudományi közlöny.

30 volumes and 19 parts. Of its supplement "Potfuzetek,"

25 volumes and 1 pamphlet (to complete set).

Bournemouth natural science society, Bournemouth. Proceedings.

Volumes 1-16, 1908-24 (including annual reports 2-5, 1905-8).

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the superintendent, Mr. ASHLEY)

The reading-room service was maintained without interruption throughout the year excepting on July 4, December 25, and (in conformity with a special Executive order) December 26, on which days the building was closed. From the middle of June to the middle of September service on Saturdays was suspended at 1 o'clock p. m., in conformity with the standing Executive order as to summer half holidays; and on the eves of Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day the building closed at half past 4 o'clock p. m. On all other weekdays the service to the public was continued from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays and five legal holidays from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. The total number of open hours during the year was 4,293.

Personnel.

The second year's experience under the classification act of 1923 seems to indicate some stabilizing influence in the upper grades, but no great improvement in that respect in the lower. Aside from purely temporary employees, the reading room lost 20 assistants—15 by resignation, 2 by retirement on account of age, 2 by transfer, 1 by dismissal. Of these losses 4 were due to ill health, 5 to changes in personal plans not directly caused by the salary question, 8 on account of better salaries offered elsewhere. The turnover on account of low salaries was about 10 per cent, a ratio still too high to be viewed with equanimity. The disturbing feature is not so much the present effects of frequent changes in personnel upon the quality and quantity of output as the constant loss of material capable of development into fitness for higher positions. We still have to depend upon the apprentice sys-

tem rather than the library school to fill vacancies above \$1,500.

The two retirements during the year were those of Hamilton Rucker, at the age of 72, on July 24, 1925, after 45 years' service in the Library, and Charles McDougal Wilcox, at the age of 72, on March 31, 1926, after 26 years. Neither long survived to enjoy his well-earned rest, Wilcox dying on April 11, 1926, and Rucker on May 12, 1926. Death also claimed two others long familiar to frequenters of the Library—Daniel Murray, on December 31, 1925, exactly three years to a day after his retirement, and Horace M. Jordan on May 6, 1926. Their retirements were noted in earlier reports (1923 and 1924).

Reading-room retirements.

As compared with the statistics of 1916, this year's figures show increases during the decade of 48.2 per cent in the number of readers, 63 per cent in the recorded use of books in the reading room, 15.8 per cent in the number of books withdrawn for use outside the building. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 3.44 per cent in the number of books issued for outside use and a decrease of 1.82 per cent in the number of books issued for reference use in the reading room.

Service.

A part at least of this comparatively small decrease is directly traceable to improved service conditions in the Smithsonian division, to which investigators of scientific matters can be now sent between 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. The number of volumes of scientific books served to readers in the main reading room in the 5½ hours after 4.30 p. m. when the Smithsonian division was closed was greater than in the 7½ hours while that division was open, the number of such books served per hour in the reading room being 73 per cent greater after 4.30 p. m. than before that hour. One additional well-qualified assistant to enable us to keep the Smithsonian division open at night would be of great value to the important class of readers making use of the scientific material, effecting a considerable saving in their time and improving the quality of service rendered.

Classes of books used.

The serious purpose of the great majority of those who visit the Library to read is clearly manifested in the following table:

Percentages of various classes of books served to readers in the main reading room during the year ended June 30, 1926

	Per cent.
Class P. Language and literature (not including fiction).....	11. 970
H. Social sciences (economics, sociology).....	9. 956
F. American local history (States, counties, cities, and towns).....	9. 950
C. Sciences auxiliary to history (antiquities, biography, and genealogy).....	7. 990
D. History and topography (except America).....	6. 904
B. Philosophy and religion.....	6. 807
E. General history of the United States.....	5. 380
T. Technology.....	4. 330
PZ. Fiction.....	4. 310
J. Political sciences.....	4. 230
Q. Science.....	4. 210
A. General works (encyclopedias, yearbooks, etc.).....	4. 040
L. Education.....	3. 151
K. Law.....	3. 130
R. Medicine.....	3. 106
G. Geography (manners and customs).....	3. 010
Z. Bibliography.....	2. 910
S. Agriculture.....	1. 340
UV. Naval and military science.....	1. 330
Unclassified—Miscellaneous.....	. 106
Total.....	100. 000

Among the year's additions to the roll of research organizations making intensive use of the Library may be mentioned the American Council of Education, the Survey of Research of the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Dictionary of American Biography.

"A. L. A. Catalog, 1926."

One of the most pleasant experiences of the year was the privilege of cooperating to a small degree in the preparation of the "A. L. A. Catalog, 1926." For four months (from February 1 to June 2) the Library was host to the editor of the catalogue, Miss Isabella M. Cooper, and her staff of cataloguers and annotators, who were provided with special facilities—a quiet workroom, reference books, and about 2,400 of the works to be catalogued which they could not so conveniently examine

elsewhere. In this work the division of accessions cooperated by supplying the shelf marks from the public catalogue. The editor thus recorded her appreciation:

I have expressed to you many, many times my wonder at the marvelous service given and the fine spirit shown by you and all of those whom you directed. I must, however, make a record of it so that it may not develop into mere hearsay that the A. L. A. Catalog staff collectively, and in its individual membership, is quite willing to state that it never expects to receive more direct and excellent service or more genuine and friendly courtesy. Please extend to all of your assistants our most appreciative thanks and kindest remembrances.

The problem of the growing card catalogue, discussed at some length in last year's report, has now reached the point where funds are to be requested for another considerable addition to the catalogue furniture in the reading room, compelling the loss of 16 seats for readers. This will bring the number of card trays in the public catalogue to exactly 6,000 and will bring down the floor space available for readers to exactly three-fourths of the original seating capacity of the room.

Card catalogue expansion.

Work on the construction of the new bookstack in the northeast court commenced on December 29, 1925, when the building of a temporary lift for the removal of excavated material was started on the east side of the building. It is now more than seven years since the overcrowding of the shelves began to require resort to very undesirable departures from the orderly arrangement of books. For example, our material in class H—social sciences—one of the largest and most frequently consulted classes, is now shelved in three different stacks, north, south, and southeast. For easy economical administration, it should all be together in one stack. Since we began to need an addition to the stacks, there have been added to the Library more than 700,000 volumes, now crowded into the older stacks.

New book-stack.

The accessions of books and pamphlets in the year covered by this report came in at the rate of 15.3 books during every hour of the year, 24 hours per day, Sundays and holidays included—one new accession every four

minutes—totaling 134,580 volumes. The date when the new stack will be crowded is easily predictable.

Efficiency ratings.

The superintendent of the reading room served, this year as last, on the Library board to review efficiency ratings. Exclusive of the forces engaged in the care and custody of the library building, the number of persons rated was 466.

The distribution of final efficiency ratings was as follows:

Rated below 70 per cent.....	5
Between 70 and 74.99 per cent.....	13
Between 75 and 79.99 per cent.....	42
Between 80 and 84.99 per cent.....	141
Between 85 and 89.99 per cent.....	173
Between 90 and 94.99 per cent.....	84
Between 95 and 100 per cent.....	8

Total 466

Congress having granted for the current year only one-half the sum estimated as required to put into reasonably effective operation the system of correlating the salary rates with the efficiency ratings (contemplated by the classification act and worked out in detail by the Personnel Classification Board), it was not possible at this time to do more than to make what was practically a general advance of one step for all whose ratings were above 75 per cent. Even to this modest program the House committee indicated a notable exception as desired by that body, for it did "not approve the request submitted for advances in the rating of employees in the higher grades." This recommendation of the House committee excluded from present promotions, earned by the attainment of efficiency ratings, 31 of those aids upon whom the Library most depends for administrative and executive action, persons who, naturally, are also in the higher levels of efficiency ratings. These 31 persons were thus placed in a group along with 18 others (in the lower salary grades) whose low efficiency ratings excluded them by force of law from sharing in this first increase.

Of the 466 persons rated, 318 were promoted one step of \$60 per year, 4 persons by one step of \$80, and 45 persons by one step of \$100, in accordance with the graduated scale provided by the classification act—a total of 367 advances of one step each on July 1, 1926.

Between May 15, 1926 (the rating day), and July 1 (the date on which the appropriation for "increases within the grades" became available) 15 persons resigned, 27 others were either reallocated to higher salaries by the Personnel Classification Board or assigned to a higher grade of work at higher salaries. Six others were already at salaries as high as their ratings warranted.

The general advance of one step for the 367 assistants, highly desirable as it was, was not a discriminating recognition of relative merit. In recommending it "the committee had in mind the fact that a very large proportion of the employees in the Library are at the minimum rates of their respective grades and have had very little opportunity for advancement compared with the other departments of the Government."

Through this expression of the committee's views, some of the most efficient were given the same treatment as the least efficient of all, and by the drastic 50 per cent reduction below the very moderate estimate those whose ratings were low as 75 per cent were advanced equally with those rated above 95. All those advanced deserved advancement but not in equal degrees. The course adopted of necessity was the less of two evils; it did not encourage the more efficient as much as the law itself allowed; and, on the other hand, it tended to create in the minds of the more sluggish a false impression that a performance below mediocrity is as profitable as the best grade of work.

The full efficiency-improving power of the act will not come into play until assistants of average efficiency are, as a general rule, paid the average salary provided by the regulations for the class of work upon which they are engaged, and until it is possible as a general rule to

promote persons of superior efficiency without waiting for vacancies to occur and to demote as a result of inferior efforts. It is now incumbent upon our rating and reviewing officers so to act as to stimulate genuine efficiency and to reward it, and not to discourage it by allowing ratings and rewards to settle into static conditions through any perfunctory performance of their own duties as raters and reviewers.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Miss McGUFFEY)

The year in the room for the blind has been marked by three radical adjustments in the personnel and by the establishment of the remarkable process of printing hand-transcribed books for the blind in duplication by the so-called Garin method of reproduction.

Personnel.

The resignation of Mrs. Gertrudé T. Rider, now Mrs. Fred Harpham, after 13 years of creative service, is commented on in the Librarian's report for 1925, page 12. Those who carry on the work she developed realize her ability not only in its practical conduct but in her foresight of it. The impetus of this year is due, in large measure, to her program.

Cooperation with the larger libraries of the country having collections for the blind, and the districting of library service to blind readers has begun and the acquisition of new material, through the Red Cross volunteers, has stimulated the use of books for the blind.

Through the request of the director of the American Red Cross the present head of the work for the blind in the Library of Congress serves the Red Cross in an advisory capacity and recommends the books which may well be transcribed into Braille. The appointment of this Library official as director of Braille transcribing, gives her wide selection in books to be added, through hand transcription, to this library's collection of books in raised type. As a member of the American Library Association's committee on work for the blind, her opportunity is enlarged.

If the collection of raised types were larger the daily circulation could be considerably increased. The Library's supply does not meet the country-wide demand.

The figures of accessions stand as follows: Total, 3,067 volumes—purchase, 385 volumes, acquired under act of May, 1913, 180 volumes, gifts through Red Cross transcribers, 964 volumes, other gifts, 152 volumes, transfer from United States Veterans' Bureau, 1,386 volumes.

Collection.

The Library of Congress now has five kinds of raised types in its book collection. The type coming into general use here in America is that known as Braille, grade 1½. All of the Red Cross transcriptions are in this and the press output in the United States is in this also.

In 1925 a printed list was issued showing what the Library of Congress had in this revised Braille, viz, 1,165 titles. It also shows what of this had been hand-copied. Already the additions are so considerable that there will have to be another issue of this catalogue for the coming year.

The A. L. A. committee on work for the blind suggests that all libraries having books in raised types follow the practice of the Chicago Public Library—study the kinds of types used by their respective readers and regulate their acquisitions accordingly.

Districting of service.

It recommends that the readers themselves be recorded by States, and from the figures so received that the library service throughout the United States be eventually districted. This practice has in fact begun. The New York Public Library serves not only New York City and the blind throughout the State, but sends books in raised type to New Jersey readers and to those in Connecticut. This distribution, together with the Perkins Institute in Watertown, Mass., covers the eastern coast.

The far West has a considerable collection of books—some 18,000 volumes—in raised types in the California State Library in Sacramento. This institution's help to the blind is far reaching, covering California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming,

Colorado, and New Mexico. Correspondence between the California State librarian and the custodian of the books in the Library of Congress has been active, and as the needs of the readers are studied the service is in the nature of events bound to be more effective and personal than heretofore. The Chicago Public Library serves six of the mid-West States, and Detroit is developing rapidly its care of Michigan.

In the western districts named above there have been but few localities in which the Red Cross organizations have as yet taken up Braille transcribing, but the past few months show a number of chapters inquiring about the copying of books, undertaking their share in promising to finance the work. These volunteers are expressing their willingness to give their work as it is finished to their local libraries.

*Further fields
for development
of service.*

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are fields the Library of Congress looks forward to serving. The Braille transcribing units are yet to be organized in this section of the country.

"Veterans."

The closing in 1925 of the Evergreen school for blinded ex-service men scattered these readers. The Library of Congress offers a continuing and personal service to them, no matter where they are now resident.

Circulation.

The total number of borrowers from the collection for the blind in the Library of Congress is 2,645. In the District of Columbia there are 143 borrowers. The demand for books increases in the summer months when the boys and girls who go from the District of Columbia to the Maryland School for the Blind at Overlea, near Baltimore, return to their homes. Their search for recreational reading puts a strain during the vacation months on the few books for younger readers in the Library of Congress' raised type collection. Their eagerness to get books here brings to our attention the whole question of the blinded youth, some 6,500 as recorded in the 69 institutions for the education of the blind. As we come into cooperation with these, as the children in the institutions learn the revised Braille, with its contractions, and as the books for boys and girls

become more numerous, the libraries of the country will have a more distinct and wider field of service to the blind.

The development of story-telling in the schools and libraries, the use of this as an opportunity for the sightless raconteur herself (a vocational opportunity) is one we indicate to the library profession and to the schools concerned in educational work.

The books considered for possible transcription fall into two classes—(a) those to be reproduced in single copy form on a Braille slate or by the so-called “writer,” a typing machine (the greater number of Grade 1½ books are copied in single form), and (b) the books now selected for the still experimental process of being duplicated under the Garin method. (See Mrs. Rider’s description, page 152 of the Librarian’s report for 1925.)

Book selection.

For the latter class the permission of the copyright owner is sought. In every case cordial and prompt permission has been given.

The rules governing the book selection have been controlled by these queries: 1. What do the blind want? 2. How large is the book; i. e., how many volumes will it make in Braille when copied? 3. What will be the cost of proofreading and binding of each work selected?

The Library now has opportunity to round out its classes. For instance, some of the fine modern anthologies of poetry are being copied. The blind welcome the opportunity to read recent verse. The practical household manuals have been pitifully scarce. One cook book, and one only, has until very recently been all that the Library of Congress could offer its readers of Grade 1½ type. Now several other manuals are being transcribed.

Classes of books.

Some of the books wanted by blind readers have been too technical and too difficult to reproduce by hand transcription. Certain manuals on music, for instance, have too many illustrations in notation to make it feasible to copy by hand, and yet such books are wanted. If there might be a fund for meeting the “press-Braille” of books dealing with musical matter the blind would enjoy music with a fuller comprehension: Music in its

wealth is coming to the blind now through the air by radio. As radio brings this, and hundreds of sightless persons are now "listening in," there is opportunity, it would seem, to disseminate some of the excellent musical criticism, history, and biography which is available for the music student with sight.

The publication of music in Braille is the output of various governmental, school, and commercial presses. The sheet music is inexpensive, within students' means; not very facile for library use; it does not take binding, nor does it stand shipment. For these reasons the Library of Congress has not expanded its collection of music scores.

Magazines.

The New York Public Library circulates periodical literature in raised types and has more than 50 titles in its current collection. The Library of Congress has at present but 36 titles currently received through gift and purchase. To New York we can and do refer readers who want the current material of this class if we can not fill their specific call here.

England has made much of its periodical literature available to the service of its blind readers. A similar opportunity has become evident in the United States recently. Several magazines in interpoint—i. e., printed on both sides of the page—are now published. Among these the Matilda Ziegler Magazine, issued from a New York City office, is sent free to all blind persons in the United States. It is an organ of general information and because of its wide distribution and in its record of current events and reports on books is of use to the library service of the country.

Mention should be made of two monthly publications of the American Braille Press, with offices in Paris and New York. The Interallied Magazine, sold upon subscription, is in Grade II (or English Braille). The American Braille Review, issued in grade 1½, is for free distribution.

The boys and girls of school age have their own periodical, financed and distributed free of charge by the Lions' Club of the United States. This little serial car-

ries the title of "The International Lions' Juvenile Braille Monthly."

The presses of the European Continent are showing activity. France, Germany, and Italy have several periodicals for blind readers. A Polish magazine in Braille and one issued by the Hungarian press are now available. These are received currently by the Library of Congress. One of the most interesting developments is the use of Esperanto. A magazine of this "universal" language is published in Stockholm under the title "Esperanto Liglio." Radio and the short distances between country and country are stimulating the need of a single language in Europe for communication. In the development of this the blind now have their part and interest.

As foreign visitors come to the Library and visit the collection for the blind, we realize the many sides of the Library's service to a clientele that is growing everywhere in the world. Our correspondence also shows this. Within the months of May and June have come inquiries from Cuba, Mexico, and South America. An English reader resident in South Africa writes for help; a blind student in China claims our interest.

Visitors (foreign).

The report of the assistant director of Braille (Red Cross) covers in full the record of the establishment of three presses. From the main office in New York City, under the direction of Mrs. Bruce Clark, national adviser on Braille duplicating, four titles (10 volumes) have been printed and the volumes sold to some 12 libraries and individuals. The District of Columbia Chapter here in Washington has begun its printing and the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter in Philadelphia has a press. With the two latter, the work is still in an experimental stage.

Presses.

Twice during the year a group of new members of the District of Columbia Junior League has come to the Library to hear about the work for the blind. Their interest has been so stimulated that an appropriation to the Red Cross has been made from the society's funds for the purpose of meeting the expense of binding some of the hand-transcribed books. A gift of \$200 was made.

Volunteers.

This provided for the binding of 118 volumes which, when bound, were offered to and were accepted by the Library of Congress. The young members themselves have in the current year shellacked and numbered some 30,000 pages of transcribed books.

In closing this report it may be of value to offer some of the evidences of interest in the Library service to the blind. Below are two comments by readers of Braille, and with these acknowledgment on the part of some of the transcribers themselves (sighted folk) indicating the value to them of the part they may have in the work.

Comments.

The newspapers bring word of the sudden death of the noted orthopedic surgeon E. H. Bradford, of Boston, on May 7, 1926. Only a short time before his death he had written to the librarian as follows:

The Library of Congress has placed me under such obligation that I venture this note of thanks * * * As my reading ability has diminished as I have grown older, I decided two years ago * * * to learn to read Braille. * * * I have been receiving (from the Library of Congress) a number of books in Braille which I am now learning to read with enjoyment, though not yet with speed. May I thank the thoughtful sender? * * * I am able to look forward with much less anxiety to the possible time when I can not read at all except in Braille.

One of the most cheerful expressions of satisfaction in the use of books prepared for the blind was the statement of Viscount Grey when he visited the room for the blind. His diminished sight had led him to take up finger reading. "I am so enjoying reading at night," he was heard to say, "no matter how cold the room, with a big Brailled book on my chest I read and read under my covers with a convenience and pleasure such as I have never had by eyesight in late hours."

The satisfaction that comes to the transcriber of books for the blind is indicated in the two quotations below:

One from New Jersey writes:

It is hard to put into words just what this work has meant and means to me. It has meant so much to me during my illness and long convalescence to feel that I was not absolutely useless; and the work is so fascinating. I can say, quite seriously, that I have Brailled myself back to health.

Another transcriber from Massachusetts wrote:

This Braille has been worth everything to me in my restricted life, and I am so thankful I learned to do it before I was taken ill.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Mr. MEYER)

The activities of the legislative reference service, during the year 1925-26, were somewhat influenced by the work undertaken in the effort to carry out the intent of the resolution of the Senate calling for "an impartial abstract and index of all authentic important evidence, heretofore made available in printed form or otherwise readily accessible, bearing on the origin and causes of the World War." The resolution did not provide any funds to carry on this work, which, to do adequately, would have required a large staff of experts and clerical assistants. The best that could be done under the circumstances was to divert one of our research experts, Doctor Tansill, with two assistants, Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Pawelke, and help from our translator, Miss Manross, to make such a study of the sources as the brief time permitted. The index, which was equivalent to a bibliography, was undertaken by the chief bibliographer, Mr. W. A. Slade.

Doctor Tansill and his assistants were actively at work from the spring of 1925 to February, 1926, and consequently for eight months of this year were diverted from their regular duties. Naturally this condition influenced our output but nevertheless the total number of questions answered was 1,036 as against 924 for the previous year.

No substantive report was made on the Senate resolution. In a communication dated February 1, 1926, to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate the results of the preliminary survey of the enormous literature dealing with the origin and causes of the war were briefly outlined, to indicate its great bulk, its infinite variety and the many languages in which it is published. The communication also

pointed out the inadequacy of a statement, or abstract prepared by practically one person, in a very limited time, to meet the purport of the Senate resolution.

The intensive review to which the collection of war literature in the Library of Congress has been subjected because of the Senate resolution has, however, resulted in strengthening it in every respect, and I do not hesitate to say that we now have everything of any importance thus far in print touching on the origin and causes of the World War.

Two important undertakings of the service deserve special detailed mention, as they indicate the quality of the work expected from the staff.

One of these is our study of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. These are of never failing interest and on them we have been engaged from time to time for a number of years. Our list of proposed amendments has become practically complete as a result of repeated revisions. Even more important is the constant correction and clarification of the titles. These even when accurately stated are all too frequently misleading as to the intent of the proposed amendment. This work is being printed under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Printing. To meet their wishes we are preparing an analytical index which shall for the first time accurately indicate the subjects of the amendments and bring out the great variety both in form and content of the proposals that have been made for amending the Constitution. It will supplement the famous study made by Professor Ames in 1889 and published in the Proceedings of the American Historical Association.

Early in March we were asked by Representatives R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, and R. W. Bacon, of New York, to submit a list of constitutional documents to be printed in a memorial volume to be published by Congress in commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of American independence (H. J. Res. 182). Our tentative list was accepted. It included several items not heretofore embraced in any such collection and a number not readily accessible. The House concurrent resolution

which grew out of this passed the House April 23, 1926 and was agreed to by the Senate May 10, 1926. We are striving for two things, an accurate text of these fundamental constitutional documents and a very full analytical subject index which shall make this edition a useful working tool to all scholars and students of our constitutional development.

The legislative reference service has been called upon from time to time for expert service in connection with the codification of the Federal laws. This service has been carried on by Mr. McClenon and his assistants. *Codification of
Federal laws.*

We have been preparing a table of statutes incorporated in H. R. 10000, the bill enacted by the Sixty-ninth Congress, codifying and setting forth the laws of the United States in force in 1925, and making the codification *prima facie* evidence of the law. This table will show the source of every clause in the new codification, and will be published in the final edition of the code. Since 1919 we have carried out various special investigations in connection with the various proposals to codify the Federal laws, the following being some of the more extensive:

1. In the summer and fall of 1920 we indicated, on the galley proofs of about two-thirds of H. R. 9389 (the bill proposing to codify the laws of the United States, in the Sixty-sixth Congress), everything that did not in our opinion represent clearly and accurately the law in force in 1919. The majority of these suggestions were accepted by the then chairman of the committee on revision, and the provisions of the bill modified accordingly.

2. From time to time we were asked by him to look over and report on the merits of criticisms of H. R. 9389 from various executive departments, etc.

3. In the spring of 1921 we discussed with a member of his office substantially every point in which we did not regard H. R. 9389 in its final form as representing clearly and accurately the law in force in 1919. As a result of these discussions various changes were made in the new bill, H. R. 12, Sixty-seventh Congress.

4. In 1920 and 1921 we prepared and furnished to him a complete list of the statutes incorporated in the bill, also a list of code sections for insertion in the text of the bill in lieu of references to laws by date, etc. We also prepared a similar table of statutes for H. R. 12 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, which was printed for the House committee.

5. In the winter of 1922-23 we prepared various reports concerning H. R. 12 for the chairman of the Senate committee.

6. In the summer of 1923 we made comments on the galley proofs for the supplement to H. R. 12, in the same way as for H. R. 9389. The most of our suggestions were again accepted by the House chairman.

Index to Federal statutes.

Reference was made in the 1925 report to the possibility of publishing the legislative reference service's card index to the Federal statutes, and to the probable utility of such a publication to the numerous governmental and private investigators who are obliged to ascertain the Federal statute law on any particular subject. In addition to this general value, the publication of the index would be of especial use at this time on account of the enactment of the bill codifying the Federal laws and making the codification *prima facie* evidence. There appears to be a general agreement that it would be desirable for a large number of people independently to check the codification with the existing statutes in order to call attention to possible omissions or inaccuracies in the codification. This process of checking would be greatly facilitated by the publication of the index to the statutes, and especially the accompanying table of repeals and amendments, which now includes implied as well as expressed amendments. This table is of course not authoritative; it, however, represents the best judgment of the indexing force, after consulting such unofficial compilations and other aids as are available, and parts of it may well prove suggestive to those qualified to express an opinion as to what is really the law in force on any one of the various subjects of Federal legislation.

Bills were introduced providing for the publication of the index to the Federal statutes, and also of the index to the State laws, but both failed of passage.

The printing of the index to the State laws would be a measure of economy. Many governmental bureaus devote much time to keeping track of State legislation which touches their operations. The State officials all over the United States who have occasion to study comparative State legislation are much delayed by the lack of a comprehensive index, and practicing lawyers all over the country trying cases under State laws would find such an index one of the best time savers that could be devised.

That the legislative reference service is engaged on important questions of vital interest to those framing the laws is shown by a glance over the "Classified list of important questions." This list shows better than anything else the interests of Members of Congress. In fact, it reflects the activities of the National Legislature. A different classification is needed each year to correlate the inquiries properly.

From time to time the studies of the staff are printed in the Congressional Record; for example, in the issue for June 21, page 11692 "Selected statistics relative to farmers and farming," prepared by Mrs. Margaret G. B. Blachly, and in the issue for July 2, 1926, page 12636, "Medical research," prepared by Mr. George J. Schulz. The latter was one of several brief studies on public health and hygiene made in connection with the efforts of Senator Ransdell to improve the Public Health Service.

In addition to the "Classified list of important questions" the usual statistical tables follow. The latter are cumulative and show the vicissitudes of the service, the distribution of the inquiries throughout the year, and the relation between the sessions and recesses in the number of questions submitted.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE
SERVICE:
Questions answered.

Revised and corrected list of constitutional amendments. In press.

✓ Status of child labor amendment.

Proposed amendments to strike out from article 1, section 9, the words, "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

Brief digest of amendments, besides the child-labor amendment, that have been passed by Congress but rejected by the States.

✓ Constitutional authority for appropriations by Congress in support of educational institutions.

List of constitutional amendments submitted to the States for ratification since the foundation of the Government.

✓ Total number of amendments proposed during the Sixty-eighth Congress.

American contributions to constitutional government.

Selection of constitutional documents to be printed in a memorial volume published by Congress in celebration of the Sesquicentennial.

Court decisions touching on the constitutionality of acts of Congress creating commissions to which legislative powers have been delegated.

List of decisions of the Supreme Court in which acts of Congress are held unconstitutional.

List of decisions in which acts of Congress brought into question have been held constitutional.

✓ List of States that have made a formal application to Congress to call a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution.

Supreme Court decisions on the delegation of interstate commerce power by Congress to the States.

Discussions of the nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Method of adopting the first 10 amendments.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

✓ Comparison of number of executive departments and the number of their employees between the first administration of Washington and the present.

✓ Study of the reasons why Congress has authorized the establishment of separate and independent commissions: Tariff Commission, Federal Trade Commission, etc.

Number of Government employees, Federal, State and municipal.

Citation to all Federal employees compensation acts.

Citation to all acts prohibiting Federal employees from disclosing information obtained in official capacity.

Extent to which the advisory council organized under President Harding was used.

Amendments of tariff act by the so-called "Flexible tariff amendment."

Appropriations for Tariff Commission.

Powers and duties of the President.

What increases and decreases have been brought about by the Tariff Commission.

Any acts permitting a subordinate to sign the name of a secretary.

Total number of Federal employees, average term of service, total salary charge, percentage of elected officials.

Historical summary of the establishment of all governmental bureaus.

Judicial decisions relating to duties of the Comptroller General of the United States.

Origin of the commissioners of conciliation in the Labor Department.

Acts of Congress restricting the appointing power of the President.

Discussions or opinions of the Attorney General on congressional restrictions of the appointing power of the President.

Procedure at Cabinet meetings.

Discussions of the proposal to transfer the activities of the diplomatic and consular agents in aid of commerce and industry from the State Department to the Department of Commerce.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

Number of bills passed in the House in Sixty-eighth Congress, but which failed to pass Senate, and total of appropriations involved.

Procedure of Senate in impeachment cases.

Brief on special session of Senate in 1890.

Significance of the "Cherokee Strip" as applied to the Members' seats on the floor of the House.

Pairing in legislative bodies.

Executive order on right of Federal employees to petition Congress.

Senators under 30 years of age.

Brief on cloture in Senate.

Summary of powers residing in Congress that have been delegated to bureaus, boards, commissions, etc.

Historic instances where one vote has been decisive in important questions.

Information on multiplicity of laws, Federal and State.

Questions answered.

- Total number of laws and resolutions passed by Congress.
- Bills to relieve Congress of burden of private enactments by referring them to a board or bureau for report and recommendations.
- List of important filibusters in Senate and time consumed.
- Instances when issuance of Government bonds originated in Upper House.
- Any resolutions on swearing in of witnesses before congressional committees, etc.
- Burke's definition of a Representative.
- Origin and history of the mace used in Congress.
- Constitutional aspects of the "Reorganization bill," H. R. 4770, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, providing for two Senators and two Representatives with a chairman appointed by the President.
- Appointment of Chaplains in Senate.
- Status of the House while Senate is conducting an impeachment case.
- Discussions on the immunity of Members for utterances on floor of either House.
- Instances where Members have been imprisoned, expelled, or punished in any way for misdemeanors.
- Discussions on the value of long terms in Congress.
- Change of term of office of Representatives to four years.
- Power of Congress to punish recalcitrant witnesses.
- Blocs or groups in Congress.

JUDICIARY

- Meeting of Federal judges condemning use of Federal courts for indictments for conspiracy.
- List of States which permit their courts to give advisory opinions, constitutional provisions, and actual instances.
- Difference between jurisdiction and judicial power of courts.
- Reform of criminal procedure effected in England in 1850.
- Power of Congress to annul Supreme Court decisions which have annulled acts of Congress.
- Removal of State judges by other methods than impeachment.
- Uniform criminal court procedure act.
- Cases on the power of a Federal court to disbar an attorney.
- Salaries of State judges.
- Development of jury trials.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

- Table showing cost of armies and navies in the principal countries of the world.
- Authority for withholding pay of officers responsible for the loss of military property.

Status of Army officers accepting appointments under State governments.

Laws relating to the right of Army officers to resign in time of peace.

Discussions of speculation in war supplies known as stock jobbing, forestalling, and engrossing.

Digest of acts for relief of war contractors.

Percentage of the annual budget of the United States devoted to military preparation and the percentage used in paying expenses incurred by previous wars, such as pensions, war-risk insurance, etc.

Act establishing the Militia Bureau.

Interdependence of Army and Navy in time of war.

Amount of bonuses paid to World War veterans by the States.

Amount of bonuses paid by the principal foreign countries to World War veterans.

Union of the War and Navy Departments.

Government policy in retiring reserve officers.

FINANCE

Repudiation of State debts of the Revolutionary War period.

French spoliations claims.

Legislative history of adjusted compensation act.

Discussions of the internal revenue office.

Limitations on Civil War claims.

Emergency revenue legislation at times of crisis.

Data on banks and banking and their relation to prosperity of the country.

Comparative statistics on wealth of United States and Great Britain, savings bank depositors, income-tax payers, and home owners.

Wealth and public debt of Great Britain prior to World War and at present time.

Payment by United States of French war debt of 1776.

Payments on foreign war loans during 1919, 1920, and 1921, by months.

Method of paying French indemnity to Germany in 1871.

Bond issues for internal improvements, etc.

Total revenues and military expenditures in Great Britain, France, Germany, Rumania, Latvia, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Belgium.

Amount lost to Treasury by repeal whole or in part of excess-profits tax, income tax, and estate tax.

Preferences in State laws guaranteeing bank deposits.

Digest and study of Nebraska act, guaranteeing bank deposits.

American investments abroad.

Questions answered.

Citations to acts authorizing loans to foreign countries.
Total bonded indebtedness of the 48 States.
Foreign loans floated in United States.

TAXATION

Capitation tax in Delaware.
Recent changes in French income tax.
Date of first income tax law, constitutionality.
Digest of proceedings of Western States Tax Payer's Conference, Portland, Oreg., August 25, 26, 1925.
Increase or decrease of taxation on account of World War.
Income tax of Federal employees.
Publicity of State income-tax returns.
British stamp and excise duties.
Sales taxes in the United States.
Digest of State inheritance tax laws now in force.
Comparison of inheritance-tax rates in United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium.
Tax-exempt securities.
Canadian income tax law exemptions.
Tax rates on intangible personal property in the several States.
Amount of inheritance or estate taxes collected by each State, 1916 to date, under State laws.
Production taxes on oil and gas.
Exemption of State officials from Federal income tax.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Attitude of the Supreme Court toward railroad valuation.
Consolidation of railroads under the Esch-Cummins Act.
Right of State commissions to make laws on purely State business.
Comparative statistics on canals and waterways in United States and foreign countries.
Data on roads and highways in the United States.
Discussions opposing railroad consolidation.
Articles written by Woodlock on railroad questions.
Latest decisions of the Supreme Court on the valuation of public utilities in rate making.
Brief analysis of the Gooding-long and short haul bill.
List of the more important bridges collecting tolls from electric and other railways and of bridges not collecting tolls.
Discussions of the Adamson, Newlands, and Erdman Acts relating to railroads.
Influence of railways on waterways.
Extension of Cumberland Road westward in 1812.

COMMERCE, TRADE, SHIPPING, ETC.

- Rubber in international commerce.
- British control of rubber market.
- Commercial aviation—postal, passenger, and freight.
- ✓ Data on bauxite and aluminum industry.
- Radio industry of the United States.
- Laws under which the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation are operating.
- United States trade with Turkey, 1904-1925.
- United States trade with Russia, 1904-1925.
- Data on the Aluminum Trust in the United States. ✓
- Expenditures of foreign governments in aid of their foreign commerce. ✓
- Government reports on the British rubber monopoly and its effect on the marketing of raw rubber.
- Historical summary on the treatment of British and American merchant marine personnel.
- Total capital stock of all United States corporations of 1925 with total number of stockholders.
- Straw-hat industry.
- Imports and exports of Italy to the United States.
- The St. Lawrence waterway and the International Joint Commission.
- Import and export statistics of wheat, corn, rye, flax, oats, barley, rice, sugar, and wool.

PROHIBITION

- Medical and legal discussions on increase of crime under prohibition. *Questions answered.*
- Cases of insanity under prohibition.
- Legislative history of Crampton bill to create a prohibition bureau.
- Interchurch report on prohibition.
- Prohibition law in Poland.
- Date of first revenue act defining the limit of alcoholic contents of beer.
- Prohibition laws of the world as far as they exist.
- Comparative data on liquor consumption now and before prohibition came into effect.
- Canadian liquor laws.
- Cases on Volstead Act.
- Legislative history of eighteenth amendment and Volstead Act.
- Right of search and seizure.
- Use of State officials as Federal prohibition agents. Constitutional aspects and precedents.

CRIME

Criminal statistics of United States by States, by races, by nature of crime.

Percentage of habitual criminals.

Comparison of capital crimes in United States and foreign countries.

New forms of crime, changing character of crime.

Homicide in United States, England, and France.

AGRICULTURE

✓ Number of persons engaged in agricultural and in industrial pursuits.

Comparative statistics on urban and rural life.

✓ Proclamations concerning prevention of forest fires.

Dairy industry development and present state.

Participation of United States in International Institute of Agriculture.

Discussions of cooperative marketing.

Control by foreign governments of exports of agricultural products.

Bounties paid by England on agricultural products for last 150 years.

✓ Coffee valorization in Brazil.

Rubber exports of British dominions.

Discussions of the Dickinson agricultural bill.

Agricultural leadership and rural education in Denmark.

Depreciation of farm values in last few years.

Price fixing of agricultural products.

Farm relief measures now before Congress.

Statistics on farm mortgages, farmer-owned automobiles, and prices of agricultural products.

Discussions of the influence of high tariff on farmers.

NEGROES

Progress of the negro, moral and material.

Acts of Congress relating to convict labor, especially negroes.

Constitutional rights of persons of African descent.

Competition of convict labor with private labor, especially in shoe industry.

Information on colored women who have become notable.

Supreme Court cases on the "Grandfather clauses."

STATE LAWS, ETC.

Regulation of city representation in State legislatures.

Bill board and road advertising laws.

Grazing laws of the Southwestern States, especially Texas.

Digest of automobile laws of the Middle Atlantic and Middle Western States.

List of States having mothers' pension laws.

State censorship of motion pictures.

List of States having mothers' pension laws.

Primary election laws.

State laws providing for mutual bank insurance to guarantee depositors.

Table of dates of the 1926 sessions of State legislatures.

Interstate compacts for the last 25 years.

State laws regulating cosmeticians and hair dressers.

Constitutional provisions regulating the election of governor and other State officials.

List of agreements between States delimiting rights in interstate waters.

Laws and constitutional provisions relating to child labor.

Laws regulating the sale of firearms.

Statistics relating to child labor in the various States.

Percentage of illiteracy in the States.

State laws regulating the use of voting machines.

List of States permitting officers to accept appointments under the Federal Government.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Citations to acts authorizing the issue of arms to diplomatic establishments.

Canadian-American relations as discussed at the one hundredth anniversary of peace between the two countries.

Digest of the report made by Clemental on the French budget of 1924-25.

Information relating to secret organizations and propaganda in foreign countries and their operation in the United States.

Suppression of religious teaching in Soviet Russia.

Data on the Government control and regulation of education in Ireland.

The Platt amendment incorporated in the treaty with Cuba in 1901.

Data on the Morocco question.

English and French mandates in Mesopotamia and Syria.

Value of German property taken by the Allies and its disposition.

Claims of the United States against Germany.

Members of the Joint Claims Commission and their qualifications.

Use of German property seized to pay American claims.

Amount of American property seized in Germany.

Treaties in force with Germany at the outbreak of the war concerning the treatment of property during war.

Amount received by the United States under the Dawes plan and its use to pay American claims against Germany.

Citations to all acts relating to the seizure of alien property and its administration by the Alien Property Custodian.

Data relating to Turkish massacres of Bulgars, Serbs, and Armenians.

Treaty violations by the Turks.

Meaning of the term "Frontier trade" in recent Turkish treaties.

Turkish system of taxation.

Turkish land tenures, provincial or national.

Acts of Congress inviting foreign powers to participate in conventions.

Acts of Congress denouncing treaties with foreign countries.

Extraterritorial privileges in China.

Contributions of the United States to international law.

Discussions of the Locarno conference.

Treaty regulations concerning the admission of Chinese merchants into the United States.

Comparison of the debt settlement between Italy and Great Britain and between Italy and the United States.

The Roman Catholic Church in Mexico.

Information on Fascism in Italy and the work of Mussolini.

Precedents in international law for the seizure of private property for the payment of obligations long past due.

THE WORLD COURT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ETC.

Brief on the World Court, its organization, etc.

Digest of the Nineteen Cases in which the United States has cooperated with the League of Nations.

Codification of international law and its relation to the League of Nations.

Citations to the resolutions introduced in the sixty-ninth Congress looking to the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Biographical sketch of each member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Statements of the 10 jurists who met together and discussed the original draft for the Permanent Court of Justice.

Decision rendered by the Permanent court relative to Mosul, November 21, 1925.

Relation of the Permanent court to labor.

Religious affiliations of the members of the Permanent court.

Tables showing countries belonging to the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

FOREIGN LAW

Recognition of "community property" or marital partnership in Cuban and Spanish law. *Questions answered.*

Civil service retirement laws of foreign countries and the United States.

Historical summary showing that in the development of governments, courts preceded parliaments.

English bankruptey law.

English laws taxing motor cars, license, gasoline tax, and manufacturers' tax.

British "Home loan act of 1923."

Lord Weir's report on the correlation of water-power developments in Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS

Purposes of Defense day.

Study of proportional representation.

Account of separation of Dakota Territory into North and South Dakota.

Citations to acts relating to American National Red Cross.

Any acts of Congress incorporating women's clubs, etc.

Perry Victory Memorial Commission.

Any legal definition by United States court of term "Gold Star Mothers."

Any act of Congress defining "Gold Star Mothers."

Legislative history of the alien and sedition laws of 1799.

Recent court decisions involving the immigration laws.

Number of associations having headquarters in Washington.

Data on lynching.

Data on Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Congressional action in making up deficits in connection with expositions.

Legal and constitutional relationship between the United States and Philippine Islands.

Progress of franchise from colonial times.

Any acts of Congress restoring a person to citizenship.

Origin of Governmental practice in not insuring Government property.

Citations of any acts under which District of Columbia Commissioners are appointed.

Procedure in condemnation of land by the United States.

Attitude of United States toward dependencies.

Smuggling of aliens into the United States.

Research organizations working for public health in United States, etc.

Any acts prohibiting States from taxing Federal property.

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1926

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915	92	203	273	66	269
1916	213	671	152	85	756
1917	243	1,105	122	175	1,280
1918	303	944	62	96	1,040
1919	279	802	86	189	991
1920	328	1,515	37	89	1,604
1921	171	760	195	259	1,019
1922	316	1,040	49	112	1,152
1923	186	781	179	321	1,102
1924	188	1,006	178	346	1,352
1925	93	404	272	520	924
1926	208	772	157	264	1,036

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third	3 months	232
Sixty-fourth, first	9 months	1,011
Sixty-fourth, second	3 months	349
Sixty-fifth, first	6 months	1,127
Sixty-fifth, second	11 months	918
Sixty-fifth, third	3 months	321
Sixty-sixth, first	6 months	852
Sixty-sixth, second	6 months	947
Sixty-sixth, third	3 months	382
Sixty-seventh, first	7 months 12 days	823
Sixty-seventh, second	9 months 18 days	931
Sixty-seventh, third	15 days	50
Sixty-seventh, fourth	3 months	429
Sixty-eighth, first	7 months	1,006
Sixty-eighth, second	3 months	355
Sixty-ninth, first	7 months	772

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years
1916-1926

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
July.....	11	74	129	56	125	45	100	62	34	45	45
August.....	8	81	108	67	119	41	81	73	42	89	42
September.....	11	32	81	64	129	49	59	78	46	50	42
October.....	15	11	60	52	169	32	117	58	69	44	60
November.....	40	18	36	54	114	68	119	68	104	55	47
December.....	79	83	69	112	127	140	106	121	132	136	103
January.....	132	114	114	102	157	150	152	159	202	157	143
February.....	110	135	120	97	201	97	128	149	196	105	112
March.....	121	114	115	82	165	78	135	99	167	76	113
April.....	78	280	84	63	129	156	66	89	156	67	112
May.....	87	190	62	99	99	167	77	99	147	53	107
June.....	64	148	62	143	70	96	66	47	57	41	110
Total.....	756	1,280	1,040	991	1,604	1,119	1,206	1,102	1,352	924	1,036

Recess of House of Representatives, June 30 to Aug. 15, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Sept. 22 to Nov. 20, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Dec. 4, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1923, to Dec. 3, 1923.

Adjournment of both Houses, June 7, 1924, to Dec. 1, 1924.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1925, to Dec. 7, 1925.

The notable contributions of the year, described at the outset of this report, invite interest to the contributors themselves. The following sketches are a brief epitome of each:

RICHARD ROGERS BOWKER

Richard Rogers Bowker, editor, publisher, and industrial director, was born at Salem, Mass., September 4, 1848, the son of Daniel R. and Therese M. (Savory) Bowker. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1868 (A. B.) and from 1869 served as literary editor of the New York Evening Mail. He has been prominently identified as director and officer in several of the large industrial corporations (first vice president New York Edison Co., 1890-99; vice president De Laval Separator Co.) and for many years has had a keen interest in governmental reform. He is now president of the R. R. Bowker Co., which publishes the Library Journal and Publishers' Weekly. Mr. Bowker has been the editor of the Library Journal since 1876, the Publishers' Weekly since 1884, American Catalogue since 1884, Economic Fact-Book, 1885; the Readers' Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science (with George Hies), 1891; the Annual Library Index; Society publications; State publications; Library List; American Library Annual. He is the author of many publications, among which may be mentioned: "Work and Wealth,"

"Economics for the People," "Copyright—Its Law and Its Literature," "Primer for Political Education," "Civil-Service Examinations," "Electoral Reform," "The Arts of Life" ("Of Business," "Of Politics," "Of Education," "Of Religion"—separate booklets from the above), "Copyright—Its History and Its Law," and "Economic Peace." For the past 50 years he has shown a keen interest and enthusiasm in the development of the libraries of the country and has aided in the solving of many of their problems. For many years he has served as a trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and as president of the Stockbridge (Mass.) Library Association. He has also served on the council of the American Library Association and as vice president of the American Copyright League.

JOSEPH PENNELL, 1860-1926

Joseph Pennell was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1860; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1926. Noted illustrator, etcher, lithographer, lecturer, and author; son of Larkin and Rebecca (Barton) Pennell; educated at the Germantown Friends Select School, the School of Industrial Art, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; became well known as an illustrator through an exhibition of his drawings in New York (1880); made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painters and Etchers (London) in recognition of his work as an illustrator, including his illustrations for Howell's "Tuscan Cities"; in 1884 married Miss Elizabeth Robins, and resided in London for upward of 30 years, where he was closely associated with Henry James, Edwin A. Abbey, John S. Sargent, J. McLure Hamilton, and particularly with James McNeill Whistler. The "Life of James McNeill Whistler" was written by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell at the request of Whistler. Mr. Pennell was identified with the International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, and had much to do with organizing the Society of Illustrators and the Senefelder Club. During the last 9 years of his life while residing in Brooklyn he collaborated with Mrs. Pennell and published the notable series of lithographs on the "Wonder of Work" and "War Work" reproduced in book form, reference works on "Graphic Arts," "Etching," "Lithography," "Pen Drawing"; "The Whistler Journal," and "The Adventures of an Illustrator." (Mrs. Pennell is now engaged on the "Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell.") In 1917 he and Mrs. Pennell presented to the Library of Congress their very valuable collection of Whistleriana. Mr. Pennell's best work was as a painter-etcher as shown in his series of "cities" and "foreign countries," comprising over 800 etchings, done directly on the plate from nature. He was awarded many medals by the leading American and foreign expositions and societies, and his works are represented in many of the important galleries and art museums at home and abroad.

A memorial exhibition of Mr. Pennell's work will be held at the Library of Congress during the early part of the coming winter following those held in Philadelphia (October, 1926), at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, under the auspices of the Print Club of Philadelphia, and in New York City (November 8) under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

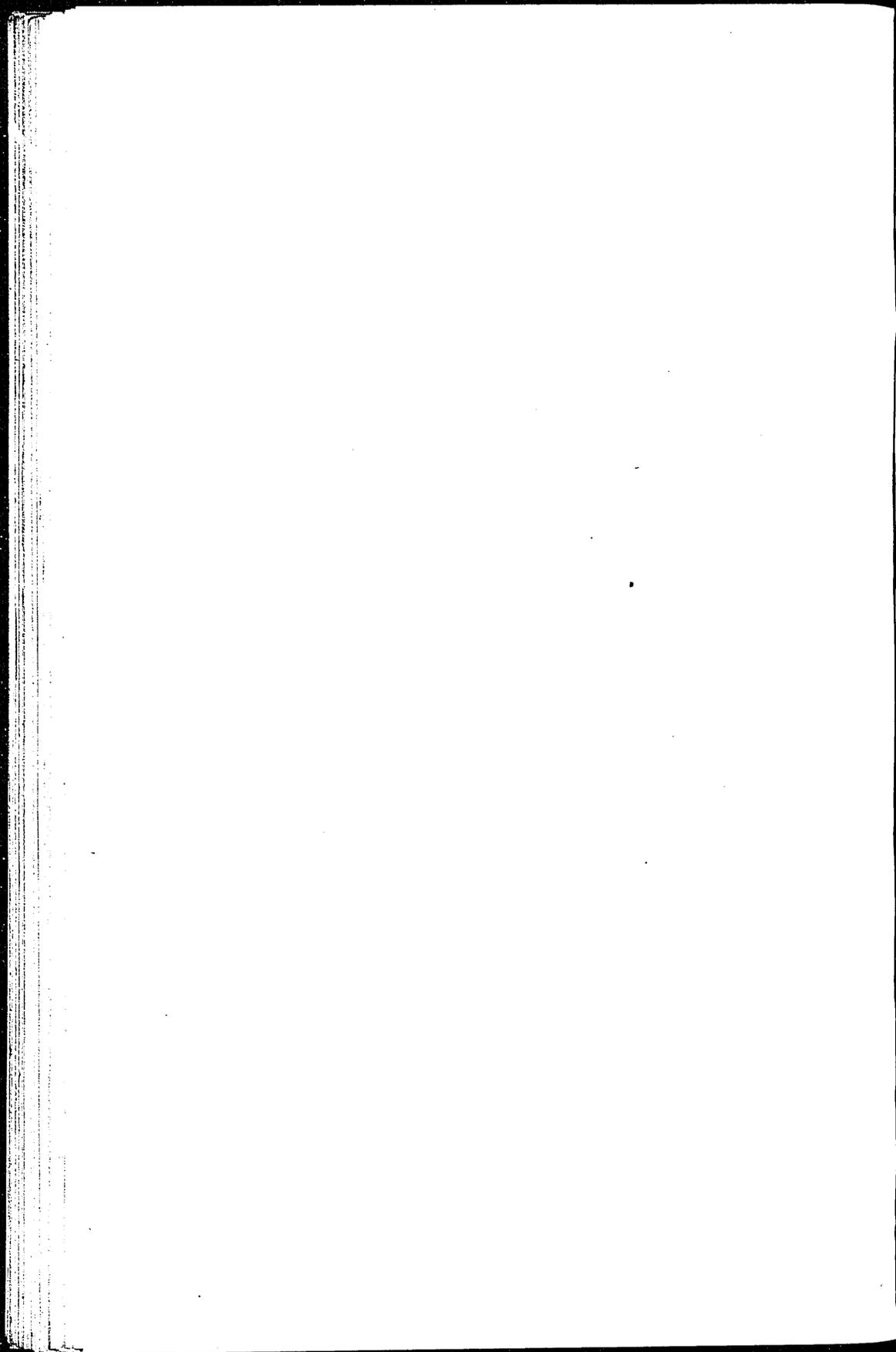
JAMES BENJAMIN WILBUR, LL. D.

Mr. Wilbur, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, after a varied career in finance and industry (ill health took him early to Colorado after he had already established himself in New England in the railroad and iron business; he became a rancher, and later, a banker, organizer, and president of a national bank, and from 1891 president of the Royal Trust Co. of Chicago), having retired from affairs in 1909 and established a home in Manchester, Vt., is an ardent collector of Americana and investigator in American history, and particularly the history of New England, the promotion of which also he aids by membership in and support of numerous historical societies, including the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
The Honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.



REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1926.

SIR: A report of the operations of the Library Building and of the disbursing office is submitted below for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

Under the librarian, the duties of this office include the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress and of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT FUND

The following tables show sources and disposition of moneys received for this fund:

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

Fiscal year 1925

Amount received as first quarterly installment of interest from the endowment.....	\$7,050.00
Amount transferred by authorization of Mrs. Coolidge to fund for construction of Library of Congress Chamber Music Auditorium	\$7,050.00
	7,050.00

Fiscal year 1926

Amounts received:

Quarterly (4) installments of income from the endowment	32,142.74
Additional gifts (4) from Mrs. Coolidge.....	13,000.00
	45,142.74

Amount transferred by authorization of Mrs. Coolidge to fund for Library of Congress Chamber Music Auditorium for winding up construction details..	\$3,800.00
Disbursements	30,538.24
Balance available June 30, 1926.....	10,804.50
	45,142.74

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION (GIFT)

Balance available June 30, 1926 ¹ -----	\$1,000
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Collections, refunds and deposits of moneys received by the board, are shown in the following table:

Fiscal year 1926

Amounts received:

As income from James B. Wilbur endowment-----	\$5,250.00
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment-----	170.00
Amounts refunded under terms of the endowments (six-sevenths of the gross income)---	
To James B. Wilbur-----	\$4,500.00
To R. R. Bowker-----	145.71
Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States to "Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account" for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments-----	774.29
	<u>5,420.00</u>

Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account:

Amount received from endowments (as per above table)-----	774.29
Expended (express and insurance charges on securities)-----	\$30.75
Balance available June 30, 1926-----	743.54
	<u>774.29</u>

Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, 1926 and 1927 (act approved May 13, 1926; amount immediately available):

Amount of appropriation by Congress-----	500.00
Expended-----	\$148.62
Balance-----	351.38
	<u>500.00</u>

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

To keep the building in the usual good condition without increased funds becomes more of a problem each year as the building grows older and it becomes more difficult

¹ There was no expenditure during the year (1926) from the original gift of \$1,000.

to foresee where deteriorations will occur. With the addition of the auditorium and the new bookstack soon to be completed, the regular cleaning force has become quite inadequate to the task, even with the addition of one decorator and one painter constantly engaged on urgent repair work.

The additions to the custody and cleaning forces asked of Congress, but not granted, for 1927 will be again included in the estimates for 1928, and the immediate need for the larger force is now urgent.

The special work of restoration during the year included repainting as follows: Walls of the northwest pavilion and north curtain, second floor (division of manuscripts); southwest pavilion (division of prints); east north curtain, second floor (Smithsonian deposit); ceiling and side walls west main attic (café); northwest attic (division of manuscripts); east main attic tank rooms and stairways; side walls, south curtain, main floor (periodical reading room); west north curtain, basement, two rooms and hall (office of executive assistant); west south curtain, basement (disbursing office); east end of north curtain, basement (printing office); east north curtain, basement (bindery); office of captain of the guard, basement; arches and ceiling, west main basement hall; ceiling and side walls, west south corridor, basement; stage of the auditorium in northwest court, basement (division of music); shop and machine rooms, cellar; exterior window trim and sash on parts of three floors.

A special appropriation of \$5,000 was again available for this repainting, and an additional appropriation of \$2,500 was granted for 1927. While various portions of the building still need repainting, it is believed that an appropriation of \$1,000, asked by the Architect of the Capitol for 1928, will suffice for that year.

New and improved but inexpensive lighting fixtures were installed in the division of music, executive assistant's offices, disbursing office, reading room for the blind, office of the register of copyrights, the guard office, printing office, and part of the bindery.

New awnings were placed on the entire west front of the building, two floors.

Broken window glass was replaced throughout the building.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

The personnel of the engineer department is under the control and on the pay rolls of the Architect of the Capitol, but is on duty in the Library Building under the immediate direction of this office. This department was occupied throughout the year with routine and emergency repairs and improvements and upkeep of the building and mechanical equipment, and with cabinet work, including the making and repair of furniture and recaning of chairs.

A new ventilating system with four 36-inch fans was installed above the card division.

New and modern plumbing fixtures were installed in the men's public lavatory in the west main basement.

The machine shop was inclosed with metal grille partitions.

The motor generator room was inclosed with glass and wood partitions to exclude dust, and fans were installed to carry off heat from the inclosed space.

The paint shop was enlarged to make space for a varnish room.

The laundry was enlarged and a new concrete floor laid.

Additional space in the cellar was secured by the removal of the old hydraulic elevator pumps.

A new high-pressure steam line was installed from the east main cellar to the northwest pavilion attic (division of manuscripts).

About one-third of the roof and skylights were painted.

Five new panel boards were installed in alcoves of the main reading room.

A new steam table was installed in the cafeteria.

A new revolving door was placed at the west basement entrance.

All the stone work of the porte cochère on the west front was cleaned by the sand-blast process, and the stone steps and platform above it were pointed up to prevent leaks.

FIRE PROTECTION

Seven new acid fire extinguishers were added and the extinguishers for the entire building (92 in all) were recharged. An appropriation for the renewal of all fire hose and additional equipment will be asked for 1928.

GROUNDS

Under the general supervision of the Architect of the Capitol the Library grounds have been kept in good condition by the force of the general foreman of labor under this office. Some replanting of shrubbery was done and during the fiscal year 1927 the pointing up of stone copings around the grounds can be begun under a special appropriation for that purpose.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care, and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment and service, housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, painting materials and other miscellaneous supplies.....	\$4, 181. 06
Flags.....	131. 71
Gas	46. 69
General telephone service of Library.....	1, 800. 57
Mail and delivery service, upkeep and repair of vehicles	572. 73
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, and postage stamps	140. 84
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	\$6, 873. 60
Unexpended	126. 40
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$7, 000. 00

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the appropriations for the engineer and electrical departments were placed under the Architect of the Capitol, and the details of these expenditures are therefore not reported here.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper weighing in the aggregate 215,392 pounds was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the General Supply Committee of the Government, at a rate of 42½ cents per hundred pounds, and yielded \$915.43, which was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1926

The building was closed on July 4 and December 25 and 26, 1925.

Total number of visitors during the year-----	1,060,525
Average for the 362 days on which building was open-----	2,930
Smallest daily average (for January, 1926)-----	1,867
Largest daily average (for April, 1926)-----	4,386
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays----	211,758
Average for 57 Sundays and holidays-----	3,715
Total number of visitors on week days-----	848,767
Average for 305 week days-----	2,783

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1924, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:

Salaries-----	\$1,957.71
Contingent expenses-----	24.12
Increase of Library, 1923 and 1924-----	3.00
Increase of Library (purchase of law books)-----	.07
Printing and binding-----	28.25
	<hr/>
	\$2,013.15

Building:

Care and maintenance (salaries)-----	294.04
Care and maintenance (Sunday service)-----	46.39
Care and maintenance (custody and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies)-----	15.45
	<hr/>
	355.88

Botanic Garden :	
Salaries -----	\$2, 440. 30
Improving Botanic Garden, 1923 and 1924-----	53. 90
Improving Botanic Garden-----	17. 59
	\$2, 511. 79
Total-----	4, 880. 82

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the administrative assistant and disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk :	Captain of guard—Continued.
5 clerks.	4 elevator conductors.
1 property clerk.	2 skilled laborers.
3 telephone operators.	Foreman and laborers :
1 messenger.	1 skilled laborer.
Captain of guard :	16 laborers.
2 lieutenants.	1 laundress.
22 guards.	2 head charwomen.
4 check boys.	58 charwomen.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	2 book cleaners.

Total number of employees, 130.

Total number of separations, 25.

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the administrative assistant, was—

Chief engineer :	Chief engineer—Continued.
4 assistant engineers.	1 painter.
2 machinists.	5 skilled laborers.
1 plumber.	Electrician :
2 carpenters.	2 wiremen.
1 decorator.	2 skilled laborers.

Total number of employees, 22.

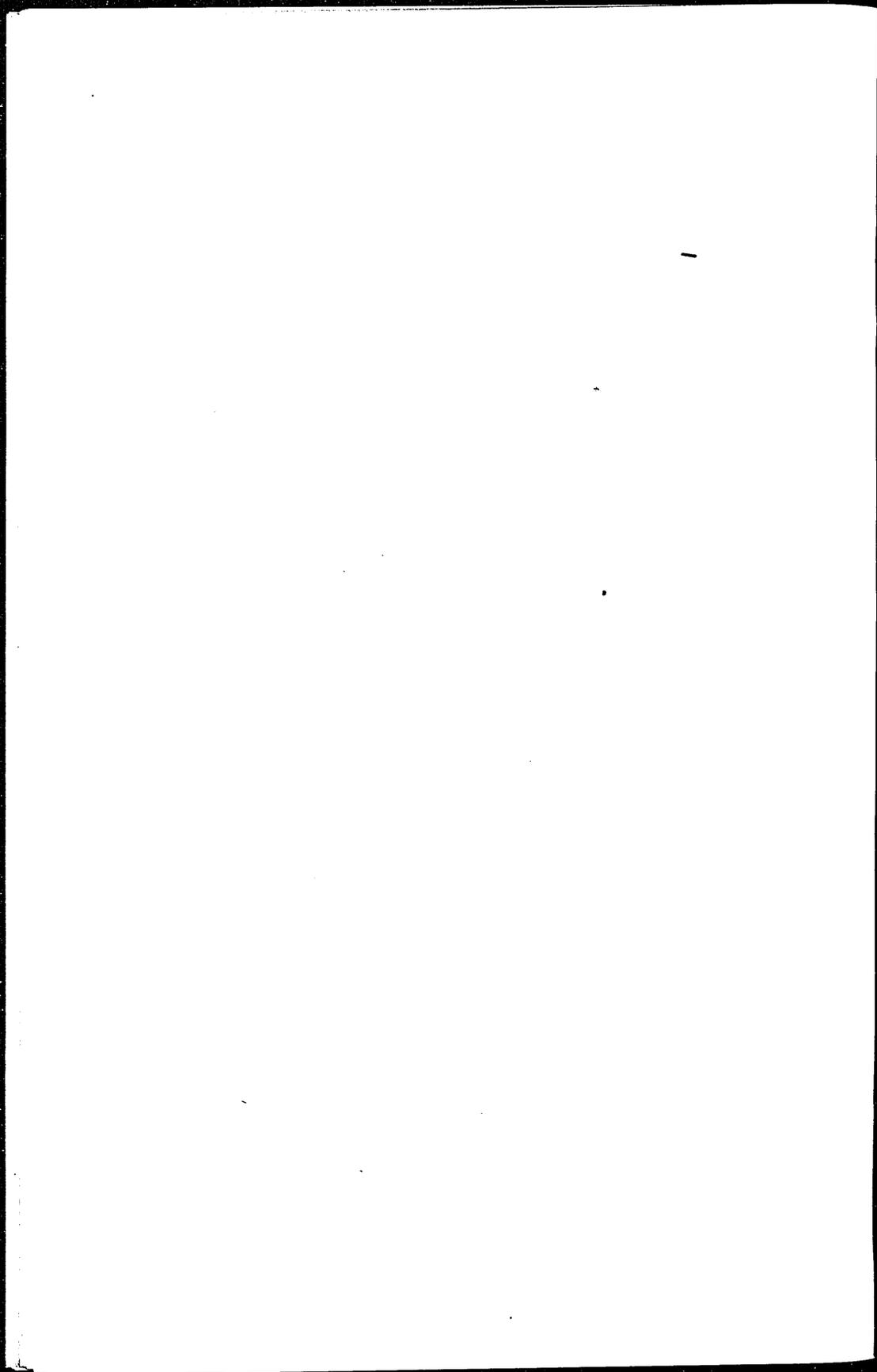
Total number of separations, 1.

It is a pleasure to again acknowledge the cooperation, keen interest, and loyal efforts of the personnel under this office.

Respectfully submitted.

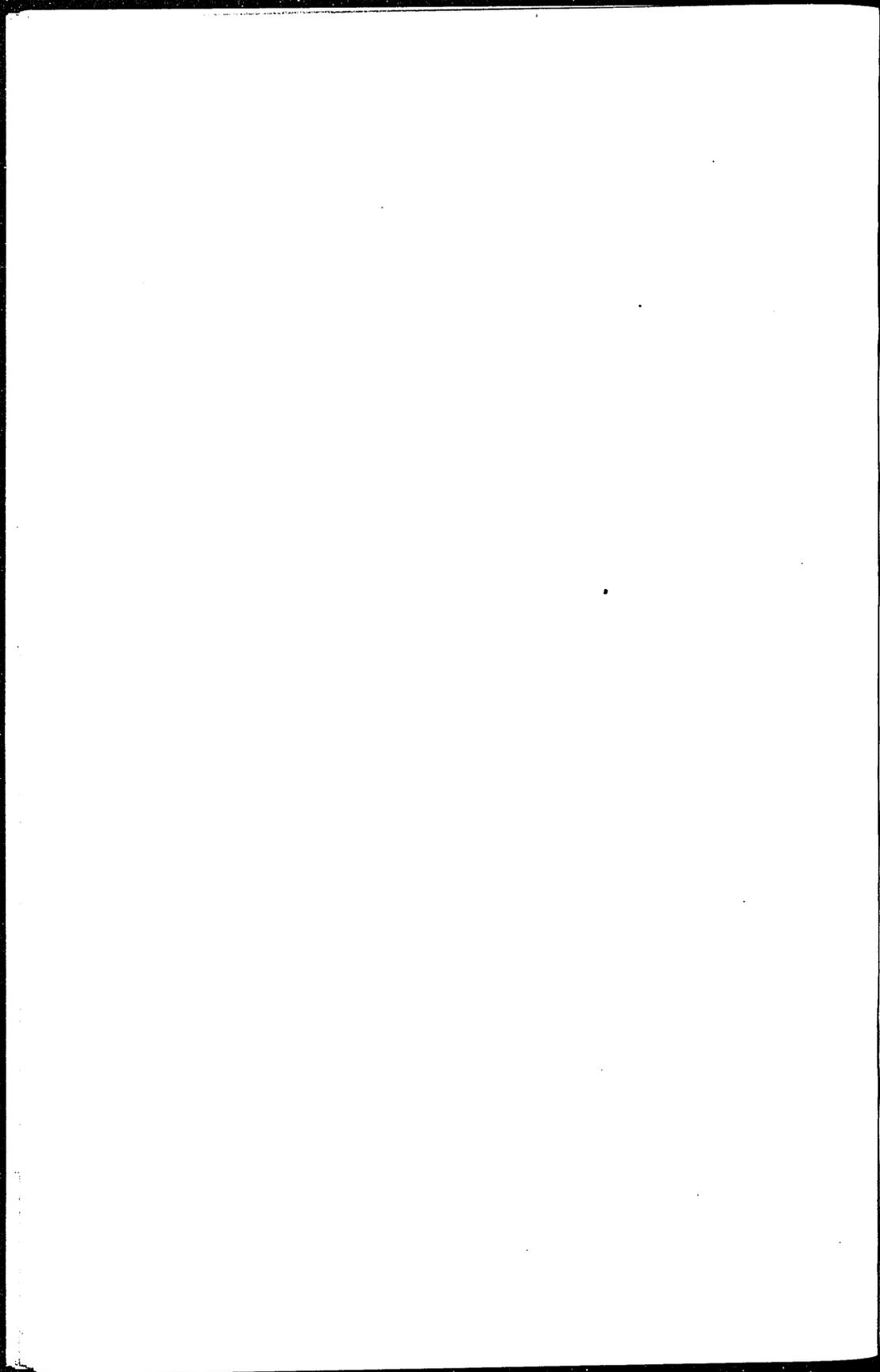
HARRIET DE K. WOODS,
Administrative Assistant and Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.



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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1925-26

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	With- drawn for retirement fund	Balance
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$484,780.00	\$471,220.54	\$11,932.00	\$1,627.46
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,939.59	50.00	10.41
Sunday service.....	13,125.00	13,111.00		14.00
Distribution of card indexes ¹	97,587.71	94,041.62	2,270.00	1,276.09
Legislative reference.....	58,660.00	57,164.07	1,460.00	35.93
Copyright office ²	159,800.00	155,769.79	3,995.00	35.21
Increase of Library ³	98,000.00	98,000.00		
Contingent expenses ⁴	10,014.40	10,010.39		4.01
Printing and binding ⁵	325,931.60	325,931.60		
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	1,250,898.71	1,228,188.60	19,707.00	3,003.11
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	104,398.00	100,827.39	2,609.95	960.66
Sunday service.....	3,550.00	3,524.03		25.97
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	76.50		423.50
Custody and maintenance ⁶	7,000.00	6,873.60		126.40
Total Building and grounds.....	115,448.00	111,301.52	2,609.95	1,536.53
Grand total.....	1,366,346.71	1,339,490.12	22,316.95	4,539.64
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ⁷	1,473.52			1,473.52

¹Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$1,987.76 credited and \$185.95 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$94,041.62) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$161,411.94).

²Expenditures, 1926 (\$155,769.79), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$178,307.20).

³Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriation does not include \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁴Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of photo duplications to governmental institutions, \$14.40. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁵Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$851.91 credited and \$79.69 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$6,282.10
Typewriter supplies.....	145.04
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	421.50
Travel expenses.....	148.70
Street-car tokens.....	140.00
Tools.....	1.94
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	445.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	23.80
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	12.12
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.....	16.00
Mail-bag repairs.....	29.25
Duplicator supplies.....	154.96
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	¹ 2,186.48
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	3.50
Total.....	10,010.39

¹\$2,869.20 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERN- MENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1927, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

SALARIES

For the librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$518,585.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$165,640.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translation, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$61,530.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the

written authority and direction of the librarian, and including not to exceed \$16,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the librarian; in all, \$102,364.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,000.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the librarian, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$13,125.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material, for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1928, \$95,000;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,500;

In all, \$100,500.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$260,000.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and copyright office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the librarian, \$10,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$107,702.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,550.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the librarian, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, including cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500, to be immediately available.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in

accordance with the classification act of 1923, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade but not more often than once in any fiscal year and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923, and is specifically authorized by other law.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1925-1926

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1926.*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copyright office for the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$185,038.29. A balance of \$15,963.74, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1925, making a total sum of \$201,002.03 to be accounted for. Of this amount, the sum of \$7,161.72, received by the copyright office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$193,840.31. The balance carried over to July 1, 1926, was \$15,533.11 (representing trust funds, \$13,691.99, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—29 years—\$1,841.12), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1925-26 and paid into the Treasury \$178,307.20. *Fees, etc.*

This is the largest year's business in the history of the office.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1913-14.....	\$120,219.25
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1920-21.....	134,516.15
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1921-22.....	138,516.15
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1922-23.....	149,297.00
1907-8.....	82,387.50	1923-24.....	162,544.90
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1924-25.....	166,909.55
1909-10.....	104,644.95	1925-26.....	178,307.20
1910-11.....	109,913.95		
1911-12.....	116,685.05	Total.....	3,035,907.15
1912-13.....	114,980.60		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries. The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was \$159,800. The total expenditures for salaries was \$159,764.79, or \$18,542.41 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$985.74, leaving a balance for the year of \$17,556.67 to the credit of the office.

Stationery and sundries.

Copyright receipts and fees. During the 29 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1926) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$3,035,907.15, the articles deposited number 6,003,676, and the total copyright registrations number 3,438,308.

Excess of fees over salaries.

The fees earned (\$3,035,907.15) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,556,443.24) by \$479,463.91.

Value of copyright deposits.

In addition to this direct profit the large number of over five and a half million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 29 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the copyright office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Entries and fees. The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 177,635. Of these, 168,839 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 4,767 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 4,029 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$173,237.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926, is shown in Exhibit D. During the period from the date of the reorganization of the

copyright office, on July 1, 1897, to the present time, the copyright business has more than doubled, the copyright registrations increasing from 75,545 in 1897 to 177,635 in 1926.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year is 293,166. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1926, with the grand total for 1897 to 1926, is shown in Exhibit E. *Articles deposited.*

It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books received bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit. *Works claiming copyright.*

In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the accessions division, law division, and the reading room in regard to 602 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 76 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 8 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 63 workers were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 133 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1926. Copies were received of 322 works in all in response to requests made by the copyright office during the period of 12 months for works published in recent years. *Requests for copies.*

The total copyright deposits for the year included 19,554 printed volumes, 61,048 pamphlets and leaflets, 82,120 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 4,653 dramas, 35,662 pieces of music, 5,222 maps, 13,042 photographs, 19,781 prints, 9,567 motion pictures, 28,955 contributions to periodicals, 5,402 works of art and draw- *Articles deposited during year.*

ings, and 335 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. The number of deposits received from foreign countries is steadily on the increase. Of foreign books in foreign languages there were received during the year 6,586 separate works. Of English books deposited for ad interim protection the number for this fiscal year has reached 1,239, an increase of more than 25 per cent.

Disposal of deposits.

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies (except of foreign books) for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the copyright office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library; (2) what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange; or (3) be transferred to other Government libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may upon specified conditions be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

Transferred to Library.

During the fiscal year a total of 101,893 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 23,818 books, 60,995 periodicals, 10,758 pieces of music, 3,849 maps, and 2,473 photographs and engravings.

Out of the total number of articles deposited in the copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1926 (3,849,757), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress a total of 1,574,158 (books, maps, prints, periodicals, etc.).

Transfers to other libraries.

Under authority of section 59 of the act of March 4, 1909, there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 6,315 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1926, the following libraries have received books as indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 3,420; Department of Commerce, 10,523; Navy Department, 1,820; Treasury Department, 1,496; Bureau of Education, 14,824; Federal Trade Commission, 8,996; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Surgeon General's library, 5,144; Walter Reed Hospital, 1,003; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,153; Soldiers' Home, 1,344; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 38,070; John Crerar Library, Chicago, 1,243.

A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books (under 1,000 volumes), including the Patent Office, 869; the Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; veterans' hospitals, 833. The grand total of books transferred to other libraries amounts to 103,872.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the copyright office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919. In response to special requests 8,975 motion-picture films and 63,092 other deposits have been returned to the copyright claimants, making a total of 72,067 articles for the fiscal year. Since the act went into effect (July 1, 1909) to June 30, 1926, a total of 679,647 articles have been returned to the claimants of copyright in them.

Thus since the present copyright act went into effect (July 1, 1909) to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1926) the total copyright deposits forwarded from the copyright office files number as follows: (1) To the Library of Congress, 1,574,158; (2) to other libraries, 103,872; (3) to copyright claimants, 679,647; making a grand total for the period of 2,357,677.

INDEX AND CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The copyright act of March 4, 1909, provides "that the register of copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations and assignments," and it further provides that he "shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes * * *"

Strenuous efforts are made in the copyright office to carry out fully these provisions of law and to keep the index of copyright entries sharply up to date, in order to promptly and accurately answer the daily inquiries in relation to any copyright entry actually made, received by mail or telegraph, or on personal application. Moreover, this catalogue constitutes the only complete and adequate current record published of the literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic productions of the United States. It includes also a record of similar foreign productions, to the extent to which foreign books, music, dramas, and works of art are deposited and registered in the copyright office.

From year to year the catalogue has been prepared and has been printed with commendable promptness and regularity, but the lack of sufficient printing funds during the last three years caused delay in the publication of all parts (except that for books). The grant of a deficiency appropriation, however, has enabled resumption of current printing and all parts up to July 1, 1926, are now in type.

Summary of copyright business

Balance on hand July 1, 1925-----		\$15,963.74	
Gross receipts July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926-----		185,038.29	
			<hr/>
Total to be accounted for-----		201,002.03	
Refunded-----		7,161.72	
			<hr/>
Balance to be accounted for-----		193,840.31	
			<hr/>
Applied as earned fees-----	\$178,307.20		
Balance carried over to July 1, 1926:			
Trust funds-----	\$13,691.99		
Unfinished business			
July 1, 1897, to June			
30, 1926 (29 years) --	1,841.12		
		15,533.11	
			<hr/>
			193,840.31
			<hr/>
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the			
29 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1926-----		3,035,907.15	
Total unfinished business for 29 years-----		1,841.12	

Register of Copyrights

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Fees for fiscal year

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$168,839.00
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	2,383.50
Fees for registration of renewals, at 50 cents each..	2,014.50
<hr/>	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	173,237.00
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	\$932.50
Fees for recording assignments.....	3,464.00
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	298.00
Notices of user recorded (music).....	218.00
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	157.70
<hr/>	
	5,070.20
<hr/>	
Total fees for the fiscal year 1925-26.....	178,307.20

Entries

Number of registrations.....	173,606
Number of renewals recorded.....	4,029
<hr/>	
Total.....	177,635
Number of certified copies of record.....	1,865
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	2,725

The greater part of the business of the copyright office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 193,999, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 196,682. During the last 29 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 832,844.

Correspondence.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

The United States copyright laws in force and the "Rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," Bulletins 14 and 15, respectively, were reprinted during the year as occasion required.

Bulletins.

A volume containing the "Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, 1918-1924" has been prepared and is now being printed, to be published presently as Bulletin No. 19.

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

*Condition of
current work.*

On July 10, 1926, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded, the account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1926

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1925	\$14,435.08	\$644.43	\$13,790.65	\$14,811.30
August.....	13,216.24	402.42	12,813.82	12,839.00
September.....	12,772.64	454.55	12,318.09	13,982.90
October.....	15,332.54	709.75	14,622.79	14,646.10
November.....	15,309.03	706.24	14,602.79	14,505.25
December.....	15,002.22	467.65	14,534.57	14,841.05
1926				
January.....	19,913.24	837.78	19,075.46	15,253.25
February.....	14,967.10	792.80	14,174.30	14,394.95
March.....	16,355.73	637.42	15,718.31	16,365.70
April.....	17,151.24	480.00	16,671.24	15,889.90
May.....	15,109.42	467.23	14,642.19	15,059.65
June.....	15,473.81	561.45	14,912.36	15,718.15
Total.....	185,038.29	7,161.72	177,876.57	178,307.20
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1925.....				\$15,963.74
Net receipts July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926:				
Gross receipts.....			\$185,038.29	
Less amount refunded.....		7,161.72		
				177,876.57
Total to be accounted for.....				193,840.31
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.....			178,307.20	
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1926:				
Trust funds.....			13,691.99	
Unfinished business.....			1,841.12	
				193,840.31

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT B

Month	Registrations, including certificates		Registration of photos, no certificate		Registrations of renewals		Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees at \$0.50		
1925								
July.....	14,032	\$14,032.00	487	\$243.50	332	\$166.00	14,851	\$14,441.50
August.....	12,243	12,243.00	336	168.00	196	98.00	12,775	12,509.00
September.....	13,355	13,355.00	344	172.00	195	97.50	13,894	13,624.50
October.....	13,834	13,834.00	393	196.50	356	178.00	14,583	14,208.50
November.....	13,950	13,950.00	353	176.50	125	62.50	14,428	14,189.00
December.....	14,133	14,133.00	399	199.50	282	141.00	14,814	14,473.50
1926								
January.....	14,299	14,299.00	188	94.00	888	444.00	15,375	14,837.00
February.....	13,482	13,482.00	517	258.50	421	210.50	14,420	13,951.00
March.....	15,519	15,519.00	276	138.00	302	151.00	16,097	15,808.00
April.....	14,983	14,983.00	396	198.00	469	234.50	15,848	15,415.50
May.....	13,960	13,960.00	626	313.00	248	124.00	14,384	14,397.00
June.....	15,049	15,049.00	452	226.00	215	107.50	15,716	15,382.50
Total....	168,839	168,839.00	4,767	2,383.50	4,029	2,014.50	177,635	173,237.00

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of users		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1925										
July.....	100	\$50.00	228	\$268.00	128	\$12.80	23	\$8.50	\$30.50	\$14,811.30
August.....	69	34.50	180	228.00	205	20.50	52	18.50	28.50	12,839.00
September.....	171	85.50	179	230.00	54	5.40	36	7.50	30.00	13,982.90
October.....	116	58.00	226	330.00	141	14.10	45	11.00	24.50	14,646.10
November.....	136	68.00	147	194.00	55	5.50	28	16.25	32.50	14,505.25
December.....	206	103.00	193	201.00	128	12.80	63	23.75	27.00	14,841.05
1926										
January.....	250	125.00	201	256.00	55	5.50	54	13.25	16.50	15,253.25
February.....	178	89.00	231	274.00	162	16.20	36	46.25	18.50	14,394.95
March.....	178	89.00	357	420.00	187	18.70	56	11.50	18.50	16,365.70
April.....	175	87.50	232	320.00	149	14.90	32	20.00	32.00	15,889.90
May.....	195	97.50	363	498.00	229	22.90	92	26.75	17.50	15,059.65
June.....	91	45.50	188	245.00	84	8.40	35	14.75	22.00	15,718.15
Total....	1,865	932.50	2,725	3,464.00	1,577	157.70	552	218.00	298.00	178,307.20

EXHIBIT C.—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 29 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978		
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
Total	3,164,067.11	3,035,907.15	3,438,308		

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months' may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT D.—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1920-21 to 1925-26, inclusive, arranged by classes ¹

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	39,864	44,626	52,034	58,729	61,440	68,776
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	1,134	1,309	2,886	2,306	3,266	3,430
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	247	372	641	947	964	1,219
Total.....	41,245	46,307	55,561	61,982	65,670	73,455
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	34,074	35,471	37,104	39,806	40,880	41,169
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	198	374	276	281	263	337
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,217	3,418	3,778	3,409	4,015	4,130
Class E. Musical compositions.....	31,054	27,381	24,900	26,734	25,548	25,484
Class F. Maps.....	1,647	1,930	2,042	2,265	2,222	2,647
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,762	2,954	2,790	2,873	2,950	3,173
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	7	1	0	4	4	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	739	800	1,254	1,342	1,414	1,422
Class J. Photographs.....	7,048	6,645	6,875	7,922	6,981	6,784
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	9,362	9,139	10,400	11,170	10,827	13,382
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,391	1,307	1,145	1,181	1,272	1,238
Class M. Motionpictures not photoplays.....	330	180	132	292	493	385
Renewals.....	2,206	2,726	2,689	3,433	3,309	4,029
Total.....	135,280	138,633	148,946	162,694	165,848	177,635

¹ For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901-2 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 180-182. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT E.—Table of articles deposited during 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1925-26

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	Total 1897-1926
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	20,658	20,120	20,129	19,554	-----
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc....	49,397	55,120	55,820	61,048	-----
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals..	18,827	22,300	24,179	28,955	-----
Total.....	88,882	97,540	100,128	109,557	-----
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	5,092	4,376	5,572	6,586	-----
English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	641	979	955	1,239	-----
Total.....	94,615	102,895	106,655	117,382	1,715,559
2. Periodicals.....	73,989	78,756	81,297	82,120	1,464,290
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	276	280	265	335	3,371
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	4,074	3,709	4,477	4,653	94,343
5. Musical compositions.....	36,733	37,950	36,862	35,662	1,243,379
6. Maps.....	4,124	4,427	4,408	5,222	104,614
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,792	2,875	2,965	3,177	83,809
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	0	2	6	0	2,094
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	0	0	0	0	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character...	2,233	2,147	2,388	2,225	19,200
10. Photographs.....	13,468	14,768	13,436	13,042	607,328
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations...	16,327	17,038	16,202	19,781	501,382
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	7,350	8,134	8,701	8,975	106,220
13. Motion pictures not photoplays...	248	464	699	592	6,070
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,527
Total.....	256,229	273,445	278,361	293,166	6,003,676

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-98 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 183-186. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in the law after July 1, 1909.

COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION

A bill to amend section 15 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, was presented to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Albert H. Vestal on March 27, 1926,¹ was favorably reported to the House on May 6,² passed by the House on June 7, presented to the Senate on June 8,³ reported to the Senate without amendment on June 25⁴ by Hon. William M. Butler, chairman of the Committee on Patents, passed by the Senate on July 3, and approved and signed by the President on July 3, on which date it became law.⁵

This act amends section 15 of the copyright act of 1909, which sets out the specific requirements of manufacture within the limits of the United States in the case of books, periodicals, and lithographic or photo-engraved prints. In regard to such requirements of American manufacture the act of 1909 provides, however, that—

They shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under this act—

Requirements
of American man-
ufacture, Act of
1909.

Exceptions.

¹ 1926 (Mar. 27): A bill to amend sec. 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 10774, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

² 1926 (May 6): A bill to amend sec. 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. H. R. 10774 (Report No. 1100), 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. Referred to the House Calendar.

1926 (May 6): Amend and consolidate copyright acts. Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 10774). H. R. Report No. 1100, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 8°.

³ 1926 (June 8, legislative day June 7): An act to amend sec. 15 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. H. R. 10774, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. In the Senate of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁴ 1926 (June 25, legislative day June 23): An act to amend sec. 15 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. H. R. 10774, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. In the Senate of the United States. Reported by Mr. Butler without amendment.

⁵ 1926 (July 3): An act to amend sec. 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Public, no. 464, 69th Cong. (H. R. 10774.) 1 p. 8°.

and the amendatory act of July 3 adds—

Amendatory Act of 1926. or to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this section.

The specific requirement of the copyright act of March 3, 1891, reenacted on March 4, 1909, that a book or periodical must be "printed from type set within the limits of the United States * * * or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein," has prevented the obtaining, since July 1, 1891, when the original act went into effect, of copyright for any book or periodical not so printed. The result has been that a great many books and periodicals not printed from type set, but produced by mimeograph, photostat or other similar processes, have not been protected by the copyright law. The difficult situation brought about by the World War in regard to printing made it necessary or convenient in substitution for printing from type set, to resort to other methods for the production of many classes of books and periodicals. The exact number of such works is not known, but it is reasonably safe to believe that they numbered many thousands. University professors and other teachers in the higher schools and similar institutions have suffered seriously by this loss of copyright for their books because they were not printed from "type set."

Mimeograph, photostat or other processes.

Relief to university professors and others.

It is certainly a reasonable proposition that the copyright granted to authors by Congress to protect their writings, as authorized by the Constitution, should not be lost to certain authors by reason of the requirements of our present copyright law as to methods of production. This amendatory act allows the author, who alone knows all the facts in relation to the publication and distribution of his book, to select his own method of production, and still be sure of his adequate protection from the time his work is *actually published* in the United States by any process of production. The enactment of this measure of relief from the restrictive type-setting requirements, in behalf of university professors and others, will also prove a considerable relief to the copyright office.

The petitions presented to the House and Senate by various university faculties led to the introduction of several other bills for the purpose of securing the relief desired. These were, in the order of date of their presentation, as follows: On January 21, 1926, in the House by the Hon. Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia (H. R. 8121);⁶ on January 23, in the Senate by the Hon. Walter F. George, of Georgia (S. 2728);⁷ on January 27, in the House by the Hon. M. C. Garber, of Oklahoma (H. R. 8464);⁸ on March 19 Mr. Garber introduced another bill for the same purpose (H. R. 10499).⁹

Petitions to Congress.

Other bills for same purpose.

H. R. 8121.

S. 2728.

H. R. 8464.

H. R. 10499.

GENERAL REVISION OF THE COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

The movement which originated with the introduction in the House of Representatives of the Dallinger bills, H. R. 8177 and H. R. 9137, in 1924,¹⁰ for a general revision of the copyright acts was continued by the introduction of the Perkins bill on January 2, 1925 (H. R. 11258, 68th Cong., 2d sess.),¹¹ and was carried over into the present session of Congress by the reintroduction of the Perkins bill without change on December 17, 1925 (H. R. 5841).¹²

Dallinger bills. H. R. 8177 and 9137.

Perkins bill H. R. 5841.

On this bill public hearings took place on January 22 and February 3, 10, and 24, 1925. The stenographic report was printed. (548 pp. 8°.) A subcommittee of five members of the House Committee on Patents

Hearings, 1925

⁶ 1926 (Jan. 21): A bill to amend secs. 15 and 16 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Montague. H. R. 8121, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁷ 1926 (Jan. 23, legislative day Jan. 16): A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended. Introduced by Mr. George. S. 2728, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁸ 1926 (Jan. 27): A bill to amend sec. 15 of the present copyright law of the United States. Introduced by Mr. Garber. H. R. 8464, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 1 p. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁹ 1926 (Mar. 19): A bill to amend secs. 15 and 16 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Garber. H. R. 10499, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁰ See Annual Report for 1923-24, pp. 194, 204-236.

¹¹ See Annual Report for 1924-25, pp. 190-191, 198-223.

¹² 1925 (Dec. 17): A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Perkins. H. R. 5841, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 40 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Vestal bill, H. R. 10434. was appointed to consider the bill during the recess. As

a result of meetings held in New York under this authorization a new bill was introduced in the House on March 17, 1926. (H. R. 10434, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)¹³

Hearings, 1926. On this new bill public hearings were held on April 15, 16, 29, and 30, 1926, and the stenographic report was printed. (342 pp. 8°.)¹⁴ Congress adjourned before any report was presented from the Committee on Patents.

Radio.

The parallel movement for the amendment of the copyright law in its relation to radio, which first had legislative attention by the introduction on February

Dill bills, S. 2600, 68th Cong. 23, 1924, by Senator Dill of his bill (S. 2600, 68th Cong., 1st sess.)¹⁵ was followed by the introduction on January

S. 2328, 69th Cong. 11, 1926, by Senator Dill of a new radio bill (S. 2328, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)¹⁶ This last bill was also intro-

Vestal bill, H. R. 10353. duced into the House without change on March 15, 1926, by Mr. Vestal (H. R. 10353).¹⁷ Joint public hearings

Joint hearings. took place in room 412, Senate Office Building, under the chairmanship of Senator William M. Butler, on April 5-9 and 19-22, 1926.¹⁸ No report was submitted by the committees.

¹³ 1926 (Mar. 17): A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 10434, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 46 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁴ Copyright: Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 69th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 10434, a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. April 15, 16, 29, and 30, 1926. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1926. iv, 342 pp. 8°.

¹⁵ See Annual Report for 1923-24, pp. 191-192.

¹⁶ 1926 (Jan. 11, legislative day Jan. 7): A bill to amend sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended, by adding subsection (f). Introduced by Mr. Dill. S. 2328, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁷ 1926 (Mar. 15): A bill to amend sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended, by adding subsection (f). Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 10353, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁸ To amend the copyright act: Joint hearings before the Committees on Patents, Congress of the United States, 69th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 2328 and H. R. 10353, bills to amend sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended, by adding subsection (f). April 5-9, 19-22, 1926. Printed for the use of the Committee on Patents. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1926. iii, 462 pp. 8°.

On July 1, in the Senate, during the debate on the House act (H. R. 9971, 69th Cong., 1st sess.) for the regulation of radio communications, the Hon. Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, offered the following amendment: ^{McKellar radio amendment.}

On page 44, line 8, insert the following:

"(d) and in case of the broadcasting of music hereafter copyrighted, each licensee shall have equal rights with all other licensees of similar stations to the use of such music upon the payment of such rates to the copyright owner as may be fixed by the commission after public hearings; and the commission shall have the power to regulate such rates from time to time after public hearings."

After some debate in which Hon. William M. Butler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, participated, the amendment was rejected. (Congressional Record, July 1, 1926, pp. 12518-12520.)

On April 5, 1926, Hon. Albert H. Vestal introduced in the House "A bill to amend the copyright act of 1909 with respect to radio and broadcasting." This bill ^{Public performance of music.} ¹⁹ proposes the following amendments of section 1 (e) of the copyright act of 1909: In provisions defining rights secured in relation to a musical composition adds "to use or authorize the use of said work for radio broadcasting"; and requires that when music is used for radio broadcasting or for any public performance for profit the owner of the copyright shall be obliged to affix in some accessible place on such music or the phonograph roll "a notice of the amount of royalty prescribed for any use of such music for public performance for profit," and thereafter any other person shall be entitled to make similar use of it upon payment of the prescribed royalty.

On April 12, 1926, the Hon. Clarence MacGregor introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 11209)²⁰ which pro-

¹⁹ 1926 (Apr. 5): A bill to amend the copyright act of 1909 with respect to radio and broadcasting. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 10987, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

²⁰ 1926 (Apr. 12): A bill to amend sec. 1 of the copyright act. Introduced by Mr. MacGregor. H. R. 11209, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

vided that the sale of any copyrighted musical composition was to carry with it the implied license to publicly perform the same for profit, unless the said music carried a notice reserving such right to the author or copyright owner.

On May 3 Mr. MacGregor made a speech in the House in support of his bill, which was printed in the Congressional Record of that date (pp. 8574-8575) under the heading "A supermonopoly in music should not be permitted."

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS

Design copy-right bills. In my report last year I made mention of the design copyright bill (H. R. 12306, 68th Cong., 2d sess.) and the favorable report on this bill submitted by the House Committee on Patents (Report No. 1521, 68th Cong., 2d sess.). Both were printed in the librarian's report for 1925 (pp. 223-238).

New bill, H. R. 6249. In the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, Mr. Vestal on December 21, 1925, introduced a new bill (H. R. 6249) "for copyright registration of designs."²¹ On this new bill well-attended public hearings took place on February 18 and 19, and on May 7, 1926.²²

Revised draft, H. R. 13117. On June 28, 1926, Mr. Vestal introduced a new revised bill (H. R. 13117),²³ which was referred to the Committee on Patents, and will doubtless come up for discussion in the next session of Congress.

OTHER COPYRIGHT BILLS

Minor bills introduced. Among minor bills introduced in relation to copyright are the following:

²¹ 1925 (Dec. 21). A bill for copyright registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 6249, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 15 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

²² Registration of designs: Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 69th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 6249, a bill providing for copyright registration of designs. [Part 1.] Feb. 18 and 19, 1926. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1926. 1 p. l., 152 pp. 8°.

— Part 2. May 7, 1926. 1 p. l., pp. 153-216.

²³ 1926 (June 28). A bill for copyright registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 13117, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 16 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

On January 27, in the Senate, by the Hon. Sam G. Bratton, a bill (S. 2811, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)²⁴ to amend section 1 of the copyright act of 1909 by adding the following words:

Bill S. 2811.

Nor shall the reproduction or rendition of a musical composition during a motion-picture exhibition as a means of entertainment in connection with the presentation of such motion-picture exhibition be deemed a public performance for profit, whether or not a fee is charged for admission to the place where such reproduction or rendition occurs.

Music used at motion-picture exhibitions.

On December 12, 1925, the Hon. Herbert W. Taylor, of New Jersey, introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 5245, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)²⁵ to amend sections 19 and 24 of the copyright act of 1909, to provide for notice of copyright in the case of reproduced designs, and for an appeal from copyright office rulings in case of applications for renewal entry. So far as any of these bills or reports are new, the full text of each is printed in the addenda to this report, pp. 246-309.

Bill H. R. 5245.

Notice of copyright for designs.

REVISED STATUTES

The movement for a revision and consolidation of the United States Statutes which has been noted in my several recent annual reports resulted in the introduction of a new bill in the House (H. R. 10000) on March 4, 1926, which was passed by both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President on July 3, 1926. This act is entitled "An act to consolidate, codify, and set forth the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 7, 1925." It provides in section 2 that—

U. S. Code: Act of July 3, 1926.

The matter set forth in the code * * * shall establish prima facie the laws of the United States, general and permanent

²⁴ 1926 (Jan. 27, legislative day Jan. 16). A bill to amend sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended in respect of public performance for profit. Introduced by Mr. Bratton. S. 2811, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 2 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

²⁵ 1925 (Dec. 12). A bill to amend secs. 19 and 24 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Taylor of New Jersey. H. R. 5245, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

in their nature, in force on the 7th day of December, 1925; but nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing or amending any such law or as enacting as new law any matter contained in the code. In case of any inconsistency arising through omission or otherwise between the provisions of any section of this code and the corresponding portion of legislation heretofore enacted effect shall be given for all purposes whatsoever to such enactments. * * * The Code may be cited as "U. S. C."

The subject of copyrights is covered in this code as "Title 17: Copyrights," pages 449-456, with the sections numbered 1 to 63, as in the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and as printed in our Copyright Office Bulletin No. 14.

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP COMMISSION

*Motion - picture
censorship.*

In my report for 1923-24, page 195, a résumé is given of the efforts to establish a motion-picture censorship commission whose license would be required before any motion-picture film could be registered for copyright protection. A bill containing the identical provision there quoted was reintroduced by Hon. William D. Upshaw, of Georgia, on December 21, 1925.²⁰ No report has been made on the bill.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

*Presidential
proclamation,
Chile, Nov. 18,
1925.*

One new copyright proclamation was issued during the fiscal year, under section 1 (e) of the copyright act of 1909, for copyright controlling the mechanical reproduction of music. This proclamation, in behalf of Chile, which was dated November 18, 1925, and became effective on July 1, 1925, is printed on pages 310-312 of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

²⁰ 1925 (Dec. 21): A bill to create a commission to be known as the Federal Motion-Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Introduced by Mr. Upshaw. H. R. 6233, 69th Cong., 1st sess. 54 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Education.

ADDENDA

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ADDENDUM I

AN ACT To amend section 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

Act July 3, 1926, to amend section 15 of copyright act, 1909.

"SEC. 15. That of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b) of this act, except the original text of a book, of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, the text of all copies accorded protection under this act, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, or photo-engraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, or photo-engraving process, and also to separate lithographs or photo-engravings, except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art: *Provided, however,* That said requirements shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under

Exceptions to typesetting requirements.

this act, or to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this section."

Approved July 3, 1926.

[Public No. 464, 69th Congress. H. R. 10774.]

[69th Cong., 1st sess., House Report No. 1100]

AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE COPYRIGHT ACTS

(May 6, 1926, referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed)

Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 10774):

*H. R. Report
No. 1100 — Ex-
ceptions to type-
setting in United
States.*

The Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10774) to amend section 15 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," amended March 4, 1909, having had the same under consideration, reports the bill to the House without amendment, and recommends that the same be passed.

Section 15 of the copyright act, approved March 4, 1909, requires a book or periodical in the English language to be "printed from type set within the limits of the United States * * * or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein." This requirement of American typesetting has prevented, since 1891, when first enacted, the obtaining of copyright protection for such works as were produced by mimeograph or photostat, or other similar processes, but were not type-set.

This loss of protection has, in the first instance, unfavorably affected university professors and teachers in high schools or other educational institutions who desire to test out the text of their books by first producing them for a limited distribution by some mimeographic or photo-engraving process before preparing a final edition to be printed and published from type set in the ordinary way.

Under existing law the copyright office has not been able to register books and periodicals not printed from type set. This has imposed a considerable hardship on

many persons who do not need to print their works from type, and particularly upon teachers and a large class of authors of limited means who prepare lectures and textbooks for use in schools or in correspondence courses, who find printing from type too expensive for the small editions of their works required.

The university professors have petitioned for this relief, but they are not the only authors who have suffered this loss of copyright for their books because they were not printed from "type set." The World War brought about a difficult situation in regard to printing which made it necessary or convenient in many cases to substitute for printing from type set the production of their books or periodicals and leaflets by other methods.

It is certainly a reasonable proposition that the copyright granted to authors by Congress to protect their writings, as authorized by the Constitution, should not be lost to certain authors by reason of the requirements of our present copyright law as to methods of production. The author, who alone knows all the facts in relation to the publication and distribution of his book, should be allowed to select his own method of production and should be sure of his protection from the time his work is put before the public in any manner.

The bill as presented reenacts the present statutory requirements as to American manufacture, which are restated without change in lines 1 to 10 on page 1, and lines 1 to 20 on page 2 of the bill. Following these provisions the present law enacts that the said requirements—

shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under this act.

To these exceptions the bill adds, as the only proposal for new legislation—

or to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this section.

No objection is known to exist to this proposed change which has been petitioned for by numerous college pro-

fessors and other persons who feel the need for this relief, and it is recommended as a just and needed amendment of our existing copyright law.

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 8121. In the House of Representatives, January 21, 1926]

Mr. Montague introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

Bill H. R. 8121.—Exceptions to typesetting clause.

A BILL To amend sections 15 and 16 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 15 and 16 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 15. That of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b) of this act, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, the text of all copies accorded protection under this act, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeographic process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeographic process, and also to separate lithographs or photo-engravings, except where in either case the sub-

jects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art; but they shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under this act.

SEC. 16. That in the case of the book the copies so deposited shall be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person claiming copyright or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, or by the printer who has printed the book, setting forth that the copies deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeographic process, that such process was wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and that the printing of the text and binding of the said book have also been performed within the limits of the United States. Such affidavit shall state also the place where and the establishment or establishments in which such type was set or plates were made or lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeographic process, or printing and binding were performed and the date of the completion of the printing of the book or the date of publication.

[69th Cong., 1st sess. S. 2728. In the Senate of the United States, January 16 (calendar day, January 23), 1926]

*Bill S. 2728.—
Exceptions to
type-setting
clause.*

Mr. George introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

A BILL To amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress

assembled, That sections 15 and 16 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b) of this act, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, the text of all copies accorded protection under this act, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeograph process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeograph process, and also to separate lithographs, photo-engravings, or mimeographs, except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art; but they shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books published abroad in the English language seeking ad interim protection under this act.

"SEC. 16. That in the case of the book the copies so deposited shall be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person claiming copyright, or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, or by the printer who has printed the book, setting forth that the copies deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made within

the limits of the United States from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeograph process, that such process was wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and that the printing of the text and binding of the said book have also been performed within the limits of the United States. Such affidavit shall state also the place where and the establishment or establishments in which such type was set or plates were made or lithographic process, photo-engraving process, or mimeograph process, or printing and binding were performed and the date of the completion of the printing of the book or the date of publication."

SEC. 2. That section 31 of such act, as amended, is amended by adding "or mimeograph" immediately following "photo-engraving."

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 8464. In the House of Representatives,
January 27, 1926]

*Bill H. R.
8464. — Excep-
tions to typeset-
ting clause.*

Mr. Garber introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend section 15 of the present copyright law of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 15 of the present copyright law of the United States be, and hereby is, amended by the insertion of the words "or mimeographic process" after the words "or photo-engraving process" in lines 9, 15, 34, and 41 of the said section 15.

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 10434. In the House of Representatives,
March 17, 1926]

Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed:

*Bill H. R.
10434.—General
revision of copy-
right law.*

A BILL To amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That copyright is secured and granted by this act to authors throughout the United States and its dependencies, without compliance with any conditions or formalities whatever, from and after the creation of their work and for the term hereinafter provided, in all their writings, published or unpublished, in any medium or form or by any method through which the thought of the author may be expressed, and such copyright includes the exclusive right:

*Copyright to
vest in author
upon creation of
his work.*

*Exclusive
rights.*

To copy, print, reprint, publish, produce, reproduce, perform, render, exhibit, or transmit the copyright work in any form, by any means, and/or transform the same in its various forms into any other form, and to vend or otherwise dispose of such work, and shall further include the exclusive rights—

*To copy, print,
and vend, etc.*

(a) To translate said work into other languages or dialects, or to make any other version thereof;

To translate.

(b) To make, copy, and vend any phonographic record or any perforated roll or other contrivance by means of which, in whole or in part, said work may be mechanically reproduced;

*To make phon-
ograph records.*

(c) To dramatize or make a motion picture of said work if it be a nondramatic work; or to convert said work into a nondramatic or dramatic work expressed in words or physical action if it be a dramatic work in the form of a motion picture; or into a novel or motion picture if it be a drama expressed in words or physical action;

To dramatize.

To arrange music. (d) To arrange or adapt said work if it be a musical work;

(e) To complete, execute, and finish said work;

To deliver in public. (f) To deliver or authorize the delivery of said work in public if it be a lecture, sermon, or address prepared for oral delivery;

To broadcast. (g) To communicate said work to the public by radio broadcasting, telephoning, telegraphing, or by any other methods or means for transmitting sounds, words, images, or pictures;

To perform dramatic works. (h) To perform, represent, or exhibit said work publicly in whole or in part if it be a dramatic or dramatico-musical work, in any manner or by any method whatsoever, and, if such work is unpublished, to vend any manuscript or record thereof or otherwise dispose of the same; to make or to procure the making of any transcription, roll, or record thereof, in whole or in part, or any other contrivance by or from which it may in any manner or by any method or means be communicated, exhibited, performed, represented, produced, or reproduced; and to communicate, exhibit, perform, represent, produce, or reproduce it in any manner or by any means or method whatsoever;

To perform music. (i) To perform said work publicly, if it be a musical composition; and to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced.

United States authors. SEC. 2. Such copyright shall extend to all published and unpublished work of citizens of the United States, and shall also extend to the work of alien authors in the event that—

Alien authors.

International Copyright Union. (a) Such work is first, or simultaneously, published in the United States and/or a foreign country adhering to the International Copyright Union; or

(b) Such work, if unpublished, is created by a citizen or subject of a foreign country adhering to the International Copyright Union;

(c) Such author is a citizen or subject of a foreign country not adhering to the International Copyright Union, which country by treaty or international agreement grants to citizens of the United States copyright on the same basis as to its own citizens. Reciprocal protection.

The existence or cessation of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require. President's proclamation.

For the purposes of this act a work shall be deemed to be published simultaneously in two countries if the time between the publication in good faith in one such country and the publication in good faith in the other country does not exceed fourteen days. Simultaneous publication.

SEC. 3. Where any work, except a dramatico-musical or musical work, is created by an employee within the scope of his employment, his employer shall, as author, be the owner of the copyright in such work, in the absence of agreement to the contrary; but this provision shall not apply to works created on special commission where there is no relation of employer and employee. Employer as author.

Where any dramatico-musical or musical work is created by an employee within the scope of his employment under general employment upon regular salary, his employer shall be the first owner of the copyright in such work, in the absence of agreement to the contrary; but this provision shall not apply to works created on special commission where there is no such relation of employer and employee.

SEC. 4. Copyright secured by this act shall extend to any work subject thereto to the extent to which it is original, notwithstanding it is based in part upon or incorporates in whole or in part some previously existing work: *Provided, however,* That the enjoyment and exercise of such copyright shall be subject and without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the copyright, if any, in the previously existing work and/or of anyone deriving or who has derived any right or rights from said owner. This section shall not apply to works referred to in section 5 of this act. Works based on other works.

*Compilations,
arrangements,
etc., of music.*

SEC. 5. Any compilation, abridgement, adaptation, arrangement, or dramatization of a dramatico-musical or musical work, if the same be a work in the public domain, or of a copyright dramatico-musical or musical work when produced with the consent of the proprietor of the copyright in such work, shall be regarded as a new work subject to copyright under the provisions of this act; but the publication of any such new work shall not affect the force or validity of any subsisting copyright upon the matter employed or any part thereof or be construed to imply an exclusive right to such use of the original works or to secure or extend copyright in such original works.

Copyright distinct from material reproduction.

SEC. 6. The copyright is distinct from the property in any material reproduction of the work, and the sale or conveyance, by gift or otherwise, of the material reproduction shall not of itself constitute a transfer of the copyright, nor shall the assignment or license of the copyright constitute a transfer of the title to the material reproduction unless expressly stipulated; except in the case of photographic portraits made for hire or on commission, in which case, in the absence of written agreement to the contrary, the copyright shall vest in the person whose portrait is reproduced or his legal representatives. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to forbid, prevent, or restrict the transfer of any copy of a copyright work the possession of which has been lawfully obtained.

Government publications.

SEC. 7. If the United States Government reprints and distributes any copyright work or part thereof with the consent of the owner, such use shall not in any way authorize the use elsewhere of such copyright material or prejudice or limit the rights of the copyright owner. Subject always to the foregoing, no copyright shall subsist in any report or other publication of the United States Government.

Works of architecture.

SEC. 8. The copyright of a work of architecture shall cover only its artistic character and its design and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction, nor shall it prevent the making, exhibiting, or publishing of

photographs, motion pictures, paintings, or other illustrations thereof, which are not in the nature of architectural drawings or plans, and the owner of the copyright shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction restraining the construction, substantially begun, or use, of an infringing building, or an order for its demolition or seizure.

ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHT

SEC. 9. The author, or other owner of any copyright under this act or of any copyright heretofore secured under any previous act of the United States, may, by written instrument signed by him or his duly authorized agent, executed after this act goes into effect, assign, mortgage, license or otherwise dispose of, the entire copyright or any right or rights comprised therein, either wholly or separately, either generally or subject to limitations, for the entire term of such copyright or for a limited time, or for a specified territory or territories, and may bequeath the same by will. Any person or persons deriving any right, title, or interest from any author or other owner as aforesaid, may each, separately, for himself, in his own name as party to a suit, action, or proceeding, protect and enforce such rights as he may hold, and to the extent of his right, title, and interest is entitled to the remedies provided by this act.

Assignment of copyright.

All rights comprised in a copyright are several, distinct, and severable. Where, under any assignment of less than the entire copyright or under an exclusive license, the assignee or licensee becomes entitled to any right comprised in copyright or to the exercise thereof, the assignee or licensee to the extent of the rights so assigned or conferred shall be treated for all purposes, including the right to sue, as the owner of the several and distinct rights and parts of the copyright so assigned or conferred; and the assignor or licensor to the extent of his rights not so assigned or conferred shall be treated for all purposes as the owner of the several and distinct rights and parts of the copyright not so assigned or conferred.

Distinct and severable rights assignable.

*Contracts made
prior to this act.*

SEC. 10. In case of any copyright secured before this act goes into effect, by a person other than the author of the work, under a written contract executed before this act goes into effect, by which some of the rights embraced in the copyright were reserved to the author of such work, such author or his assignee, or licensee, or the holder of such reserved rights (if not theretofore disposed of by the copyright proprietor of record before this act takes effect), shall have the right (to the extent of his right, title, or interest) in his own name to protect and enforce such rights, or license therein, and shall be entitled to the remedies provided by this act. In case one or more of the several rights under a copyright secured before this act goes into effect shall have been assigned, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the author or other owner of such copyright, before this act goes into effect, under a written agreement executed before this act goes into effect, then the assignee or licensee mentioned in such agreement shall have the right (to the extent of his right, title, or interest) in his own name to protect and enforce such right or license, and shall be entitled to the remedies provided by this act. This section shall apply only in cases where any such written instrument shall have been recorded in the office of the register of copyrights before the expiration of six months after this act goes into effect. This section shall not, however, affect the rights and liabilities of any of the parties to any such instrument as between themselves.

*Assignments
may be recorded.*

SEC. 11. Assignments, grants, licenses, and mortgages of copyright or of any separate right therein, or any other instrument relating to or affecting a copyright or right therein, may be recorded in the Copyright Office at any time after execution. A failure so to record shall not affect the validity of any such instrument: *Provided*, That no unrecorded assignment, grant, license, mortgage, or other instrument shall be valid or of any effect against any previously recorded assignment, grant, license, mortgage, or instrument to a purchaser, licensee, or other transferee for value without notice, whether such unrecorded instrument be prior in date of execution or not,

and whether subsequently recorded or not. Such proviso, however, shall not apply to unrecorded instruments by which magazine and/or newspaper publication rights are assigned or conveyed; but if, in addition thereto, such instruments also assign or convey other rights, and/or refer or pertain in any way to any other rights, then such instruments to the extent of the provisions or agreements contained therein relating to such other rights shall be subject to such proviso. Instruments executed in a foreign country shall further be subject to the provisions of section 12 of this act.

SEC. 12. In order to be recorded in the Copyright Office, instruments referred to in section 11 executed in a foreign country shall be acknowledged or subscribed and sworn to by the assignor or licensor before a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or consular office of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate of any foreign country authorized to administer oaths or perform notarial acts in such country and whose authority shall be proved by certificate of diplomatic or consular officers of the United States. Such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument. Failure to comply with this section shall not, however, affect the rights and liabilities of any of the parties to any such instrument as between themselves.

*Assignments
executed abroad.*

TERM OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

SEC. 13. The term for which copyright is secured by this act shall be for the life of the author, if living, and for a period of fifty years after his death, except that where the author is not an individual, the term shall be fifty years from the date of completion of the creation of the work; and except that in the case of a work by joint authors the copyright shall terminate at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the death of the last surviving joint author: *Provided*, That where the work is based in whole or in part upon a work in which a longer copyright term may endure, then the copyright

*Term of copy-
right protection.*

in said former work shall endure for a term equal to that of the latter work, or for the term of fifty years aforesaid, whichever term is longer.

Posthumous work. SEC. 14. In the case of any posthumous work, such period shall be fifty years from the date of the death of the author.

Subsisting copy-rights. SEC. 15. The copyright subsisting in any work when this act goes into effect shall be continued at the end of the subsisting term until the expiration of fifty years beyond the author's death, and such continuation of the copyright shall vest in the following order, in the author if living; if the author be not living, then in the widow, widower, or children, of the author; or if such author, widow, widower, or children be not living, then, if the author left a will, the copyright shall vest in the author's executors or testamentary trustees as the case may be under said author's will or in a duly appointed administrator with the will annexed if there be no such executors or trustees, and in the absence of a will, in his administrator: *Provided*, That where the author has parted

Contracts for renewal of copy-right.

with any or all of his rights for the subsisting term under the act heretofore in force, and has agreed to part therewith for the renewal term under said act, on a royalty basis, the owner of such right or rights shall be entitled thereto throughout the full term provided by this act, upon condition that he pay royalties at the agreed rate and in the agreed manner to the author, if living, or if dead, to his representatives in the order as above specified, during the full term provided by this act; this proviso shall not apply unless the said owner shall have substantially fulfilled his contract with said author: *Provided further*, That where there has been an

Outright purchase of rights.

outright purchase of any right or rights (for a lump sum paid and not on royalty) for said subsisting term and the author has agreed to part therewith for said renewal term, the author and/or the owner shall be entitled to the benefit of the remainder of the term provided by this act (after the expiration of the subsisting twenty-eight-year term of the copyright), upon performance of such conditions as may be determined by agree-

ment, or in the absence of an agreement entered into at least six months before the expiration of the subsisting term, by the court, as justice may require: *Provided further*, That in the case of a posthumous work, or of a periodical, cyclopædic or other composite work, or any work the subsisting copyright of which was first secured by an employer for whom such work was made for hire, or by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author) the copyright shall terminate fifty-six years from the date of first publication.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT AND REMEDIES

SEC. 16. If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States such person shall be liable— *Infringement.*

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement; *Injunction and damages.*

(b) To pay such damages to the owner of the right infringed as he may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement; and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove only sales, rentals, license fees, and/or any other revenue derived from any disposition of an infringing work, and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims;

(c) To pay, at the option of the owner of the right infringed, in lieu of actual damages and profits, such statutory damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts hereinafter stated; but such statutory damages shall in no case exceed the sum of \$5,000, nor be less than \$250, and shall not be regarded as a penalty, but this limitation as to the amount of recovery shall not apply to infringements occurring after actual notice to the infringer either by service of process in a suit, action, or proceeding against him, or other written notice served upon him personally or mailed to him by registered mail to his principal place of business or his last known place of residence. *Statutory damages.*

First. In the case of a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

Second. In the case of any work enumerated in section 38 [Sic. 37] of this act, except a motion picture, painting, statue, or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy made or sold or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

Third. In the case of a lecture, sermon, or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery;

Fourth. In the case of a choreographic work or pantomime, or a dramatic or dramatico-musical, or a choral or orchestral composition, or a motion picture, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance or exhibition;

Fifth. In the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance: *Provided, however,* That this subsection (c) shall be expressly subject to the following exceptions:

1. In case of an unauthorized newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such statutory damages assessed, in lieu of actual damages and profits, shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than the sum of \$50;

Innocent in-
fringements.

2. In case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such statutory damages shall not exceed the sum of \$100; but this subdivision shall not apply to infringements covered by subsection (d) hereof;

3. In case of the infringement of a copyright dramatic work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for distribution thereof to exhibitors, where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyright work and that such infringement could not reasonably have been foreseen, the entire sum of such statutory damages recoverable by the owner of the rights infringed from such infringing maker and his agencies

for the distribution to exhibitors of such infringing motion picture shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than \$250, but this subdivision shall not apply to infringements covered by subsection (d) hereof.

(d) For the purpose of avoiding imposition and so-called literary blackmail, in any action for infringement of copyright in any dramatic work (including continuities, motion pictures and motion-picture photoplays), if defendant prove that he was not aware that he was infringing or has been subjected to fraud or substantial imposition by any third person or persons other than one of said defendant's employees and in either case that such defendant has acted in good faith, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy against such defendant other than an injunction in respect to future infringement: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply, in the event of registration of copyright or of an instrument relating to or affecting the same or any right therein, prior to such defendant's entering into or upon the undertaking which results in such infringement, or if the work alleged to have been infringed be a published work, if notice of copyright shall be affixed (on the reverse of the title page, or at the foot of the first page of the text), to each copy published by the copyright owner or under his authority; or if the work alleged to have been infringed be a dramatic work, if such work has had a first-class public production in the United States of America.

Innocent infringement of dramatic works.

(e) In case of the infringement of any creation of an author (except a dramatico-musical or musical composition) by any person or corporation engaged solely in printing, binding, or manufacturing the same in printed form, where such infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, the person aggrieved shall be entitled only to an injunction against future printing, binding, and manufacturing the same in printed form, and to the delivery up of all such printed, bound, and manufactured material, and shall not be entitled to any profit made by such infringer from his

Infringement by printer.

contract or employment to print, bind, or manufacture in printed form, nor to damages, actual or statutory against such infringer: *Provided*, That in case such printer is also the publisher, distributor, or seller of such creation, or in partnership or regularly engaged in business with such publisher, distributor, or seller, or is in anywise directly or indirectly interested in the publication, distribution, sale, or exploitation of such creation (other than as derived solely from his contract or employment merely to print, bind, or manufacture the same in printed form) or in any profits to be derived from such publication, distribution, sale, or exploitation, then this subsection (e) shall not apply.

Infringing articles.

SEC. 17. The infringer shall further be liable:

(a) To deliver up, on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe a copyright or any right comprised therein;

(b) To deliver up, on oath, for destruction, as the court may order, all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices, or other means for making such infringing copies.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 18. All actions, suits, or proceedings arising under the copyright laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable by the district courts of the United States, the district court of any Territory, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, and Porto Rico, and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands, and any court given jurisdiction under this section may proceed in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for violation of any provision of said laws to enter a judgment or decree enforcing the remedies provided by this act.

Court may grant injunctions.

SEC. 19. Any such court or judge thereof shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, including (but not by way of limitation) any person referred to in sections 9 and 10 of this act, whether such person's rights were acquired heretofore or hereafter, to grant injunctions to prevent and restrain the violation

of any right secured by this act, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as said court or judge may deem reasonable. Any such injunction may be served upon the parties against whom it may be granted anywhere in the United States and its dependencies, and shall be operative throughout the United States and its dependencies and be enforceable by proceedings in contempt or otherwise by any court or judge possessing jurisdiction of the defendants.

SEC. 20. The clerk of the court, or judge granting the injunction, shall, when required so to do by the court hearing the application to enforce said injunction, transmit without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers in said cause that are on file in his office.

Certified copies.

SEC. 21. The proceedings for an injunction, damages, and profits, and those for the seizure of infringing copies, plates, molds, matrices, and so forth, aforementioned, may be united in one action.

Proceedings in one action.

SEC. 22. In all actions, suits, or proceedings under this act, except when brought by or against the United States, or any officer thereof, full costs shall be allowed, and the court may award to the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

Full costs allowed.

SEC. 23. In any action for infringement, where the plaintiff seeks an accounting of profits, or statutory damages, where any party shows that some third person or persons may claim to be entitled to said profits or statutory damages or some part thereof, by reason of alleged infringement of the same copyright or some right thereunder, the court on application of such party or on its own motion or on petition of such third person or persons, may order such person or persons brought in as a party or parties to the action on such terms as the court may deem just, and may make such provision with reference to such profits or statutory damages by way of division or otherwise as justice may require. The court may require that notice of pendency of the action be given in such manner as the court shall direct to any and all persons of record in the copyright office who may claim to be assignees or licensees or the owners or holders

Actions, third parties.

of any rights in or under the copyright in connection with which action may be brought, if the instruments under which such persons claim are registered, or if a claim to the copyright be registered. The failure of any party directed to be brought in, to appear in the action or suit, or to participate therein, shall not delay the judgment to which the plaintiff is entitled nor debar the plaintiff from prosecuting his suit to a final determination or to recover profits or damages to which he may be entitled: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way prejudice or delay the rights, if any, of the plaintiff to injunctive relief or any other remedy given under this act, other than for profits or statutory damages as aforesaid.

District of the defendant. SEC. 24. Civil actions, suits, or proceedings, arising under this act may be instituted in the district of which the defendant or his agent is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found.

Appeal, writ of error. SEC. 25. The orders, judgments, or decrees of any court mentioned in section 18 of this act arising under the copyright laws of the United States may be reviewed on appeal or writ of error in the manner and to the extent now provided by law for the review of cases determined in said courts, respectively.

Willful infringement. SEC. 26. Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no criminal proceeding shall be maintained under the provisions of this act unless the same is commenced within three years after the misdemeanor was committed and no civil proceeding unless the same is commenced within six years after the cause of action arose.

Limitation of actions. SEC. 27. The Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary

Supreme Court rules.

for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement under the provisions of this act.

MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTATION

SEC. 28. Of the printed books and periodicals specified in section 37, subsections (a) and (b) of this act, the text of all copies shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States or its dependencies, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States or its dependencies from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by lithographic, mimeographic, photogravure, or photo-engraving or any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States or its dependencies, and the printing or other reproduction of the text; and the binding of said book or periodical shall be performed within the limits of the United States or its dependencies. Said requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book or periodical consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by the printing press by means of lithographic, photogravure, or photo-engraving or any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, and also to reproductions by the printing press of separate lithographs, photogravures, photo-engravings, or reproductions by the printing press by any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, except, where in any case, the subjects represented are located in a foreign country or illustrate any scientific or technical work or reproduce a work of art. Said requirements shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind or to works by foreign authors.

American manufacture.

SEC. 29. That in the case of a book, lithograph, photogravure, photo-engraving, or reproduction by any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, manufacture of which is required in the United States or its dependencies under the preceding section, an affidavit under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States or its dependencies,

Affidavit of American manufacture.

of any kind for making copies thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor of any foreign copyright), except used copies, shall be, and is hereby, prohibited after a registration of a claim to copyright or rights under section 36 of this act and deposit of two copies of the American edition: *Provided, however,* That such prohibition shall not apply—

(a) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported not more than one copy at a time for use and not for sale or hire for profit, in good faith, by or for any person, library or branch thereof, school, college, society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; provided the proprietor of the United States copyright of such work has, within ten days after written demand, declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded at a price equivalent to the foreign price thereof and transportation charges, plus customs duties when subject thereto, or provided that at the date of the order of such copy for importation no registration and deposit of copies of the American edition have been made as aforesaid;

(b) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor when imported by the proprietor of the United States copyright for the purpose of filling demands for copies thereof made pursuant to the preceding subdivision (a);

(c) To works which form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph (a), or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale;

(d) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(e) To motion pictures and motion-picture photo plays;

(f) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages;

(g) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(h) To works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States:

Provided further, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

*Importation of
infringing copies
prohibited.*

SEC. 31. The importation of any copies or substantial reproductions in whole or in part, of any work in which copyright exists, into the United States which if made, published, distributed, exhibited, or performed in the United States would infringe such copyright is hereby prohibited.

*Seizure of in-
fringing copies.*

SEC. 32. Any and all copies of works prohibited importation by this act which are brought into the United States from any foreign country (except in the mails) shall be seized and forfeited by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States in violation of the customs revenue laws. Such articles when forfeited shall be destroyed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the court, as the case may be, shall direct: *Provided, however*, That all copies of authorized editions of copyright works imported in the mails or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this act may be reexported and returned to the country of export whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury in a written application that such importation does not involve willful negligence or fraud.

*Rules for im-
portation.*

SEC. 33. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such joint rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States in the mails of articles prohibited importation by this

liability which but for the enactment of this section would be lawful, nothing contained in this section shall diminish or prejudice any such action or the continuance of any enterprise lawfully undertaken pursuant to the foregoing prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That if this section be held invalid for any reason that such holding shall not affect any other provisions of this act.

Registration.

SEC. 36. The author or other owner of the copyright in any work or any right, title, or interest therein, may, if he so desires, obtain registration of a claim to copyright in such work or in any of the rights comprised therein, as the case may be, respectively, upon the deposit in the Copyright Office at Washington of an application accompanied by the registration fee provided by this act, and one copy of the work in which, or in connection with which, copyright is claimed, or the identifying matter prescribed in section 38 of this act.

Only one registration shall be necessary in the case of any work which, if made, shall inure to the benefit of the author as well as all persons claiming under him.

The Copyright Office shall have no discretion to refuse to receive such application or to refuse to register such work upon such application being made.

If any person other than the author of any work shall apply for registration under this section, he shall register at the time of making said application all instruments under which he claims ownership of such copyright or right or rights thereunder.

Classification of works.

SEC. 37. The form of application for registration shall state to which of the following classes the work to be registered belongs. The classes of works enumerated below are expressly recognized as subject matter of copyright, but the following specifications shall not be held to limit the subject matter of copyright:

- (a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations, abridgments, adaptations, and translations;
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers;

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery);

(d) Dramatic compositions, dramatizations, and dramatico-musical compositions;

(e) Musical compositions;

(f) Maps;

(g) Works of art;

(h) Reproductions of a work of art, including engravings, lithographs, photo-engravings, photogravures, casts, plastic works, or copies by any other methods of reproduction;

(i) Drawings and plastic works of a scientific or technical character;

(j) Photographs;

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations, including prints or labels for articles of manufacture;

(l) Motion-picture photoplays;

(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays;

(n) Scenarios (so-called continuities) for motion pictures;

(o) Work of architecture, models, or designs for architectural works;

(p) Choreographic works and pantomimes, the scenic arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise;

(q) Phonographic records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced;

(r) Works not specifically hereinabove enumerated.

SEC. 38. The copy deposited for registration may either be printed, typewritten, or be in legible handwriting if the work be a book, or a dramatic, musical, or dramatico-musical composition; a scenario of a motion picture; a lecture, sermon, or address, or the acting form of a choreographic work or a pantomime. For a photograph, there shall be deposited one print from the negative; for any work of art, or for a model or design for a work of art, or a drawing or plastic work of a scientific or technical character, or any work not particularly specified in this section, a photograph or other identify-

Deposit of copies for registration.

ing reproduction; for a motion picture, the title, and a description or synopsis or prints sufficient for identification; for an architectural work, a photographic or other identifying representation of such work and such drawings as are necessary to identify it. For a record, roll, or other contrivance by means of which sound may be mechanically reproduced, a description or copy of the music which has been recorded thereon, which shall differentiate and identify the particular rendition so recorded and its performer.

Copyright to be recorded.

SEC. 39. The register of copyrights upon receipt of such application, and such copy or identifying matter and fee, shall make a full and complete record of the copyright claim and send a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office to the person indicated in the application.

Bulky or fragile articles.

SEC. 40. In the case of any work in connection with which application for registration of copyright is filed, where a copy thereof otherwise required or permitted which by reason of its character, bulk, fragility, or because of its dangerous ingredients, can not expediently be kept on file, the register of copyrights may determine that there shall be deposited with the application for registration, or on subsequent notice by registered mail, in lieu of a copy of such work, such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written, typewritten, or printed description of the work as shall be sufficient to identify it.

Deposits for Library of Congress.

SEC. 41. Whenever any literary, dramatic, dramatico-musical, musical, or artistic work has been published in book form, it shall be obligatory upon the publisher, except as below provided, to make a deposit in the Copyright Office or in the mail addressed to the register of copyrights, Washington, District of Columbia, within thirty days after the date of publication, of two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, for the use of the Library of Congress. Registration for such work may be secured if such copies are accompanied by the application and remittance prescribed in section 36 of this act: *Provided, however,* That the deposit of copies required in this and the following two sections shall not

be obligatory in case of any work whose author is a citizen or subject of a foreign country which is a member of the International Copyright Union or any work which is protected by copyright in the United States under this act by reason of first publication in any country which is a member of the said union, unless and until such work, if it be a book, shall have been republished in the United States under an assignment of the copyright for the United States or under a license to print and sell such book in the United States.

SEC. 42. That in the case of newspapers or other periodicals one copy of each issue shall be deposited within thirty days after the date of publication for the use of the Library of Congress, which may be registered if accompanied by an application and remittance as provided in section 36: *Provided*, That if several editions of said newspapers are published on one day a deposit of any one of said editions shall be compliance with this section. *Newspapers and periodicals.*

SEC. 43. Should the copies called for by sections 42 and 43 of this act not be deposited as herein provided, the Librarian of Congress may at any time after the date of the default in depositing the work require the publisher of said work to make such deposit, and after the said demand shall have been made, in default of the deposit of a copy or copies of the work in the Library of Congress within three months from any part of the United States, except an outlying territorial possession or dependency of the United States, or within six months from any outlying territorial possession or dependency of the United States, the publisher of said work shall be liable to a fine of \$100 and to pay to the Library of Congress twice the amount of the retail price of the best edition of the work, but failure to make such deposit shall not in any way affect the validity of the copyright in the said work. *Default in deposit.*

SEC. 44. The United States postmaster to whom are delivered the articles to be deposited as provided in this act shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor and shall mail them, together with any application for registration *Postmaster's receipt.*

of copyright and remittances and any accompanying papers, to the Copyright Office without cost to the copyright claimant.

*Registration
constructive notice.*

SEC. 45. Registrations and recordations under this act shall be constructive notice, as of the date of registration or record, to all persons of the rights claimed therein.

*Certificate
of registration.*

SEC. 46. In the case of each work registered for copyright the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright or of any right or rights comprised therein shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office, to contain the name and address of said claimant, the name of the author, the country of which the author of the work is a citizen or subject, and when an alien author domiciled or residing in the United States at the time of the making or first publication or first public performance of his work, a statement of that fact, including his place of domicile or residence, or that of his duly authorized representative; the title of the work for which registration is claimed; the date of the deposit of the copy or copies of such work; the date of publication or performance if the work has been reproduced in copies for sale or publicly distributed or performed; and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry. The register of copyrights shall prepare a printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out as above provided for in the case of all registrations made after this act goes into effect, which certificate, sealed with the seal of the Copyright Office, shall upon payment of the prescribed fee be given to any person making application for the same, and a similar certificate shall be supplied on request in the case of all previous registrations so far as the Copyright Office record books shall show such facts. In addition to such certificate the register of copyrights shall furnish upon request, without additional fee, a receipt for the copy or copies of any work deposited under this or previous acts of the United States. Said certificate and receipt shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

SEC. 47. Subject to this act, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or a judge thereof, may on the application of any person aggrieved, by writ of mandamus upon due cause shown, order that any registration or record made under this act may be canceled, annulled, and expunged or similarly order the correction of any omission, error, or any defect in any registration or attempted registration. An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia from any final order made under this section.

Cancellation or correction of registrations.

SEC. 48. The register of copyrights shall fully index all registrations of claims to copyright or rights therein and all assignments, grants, licenses, mortgages, or other instruments recorded, and shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the names of the authors, where known, and of the titles of works deposited and registered, together with suitable indices, and at stated intervals shall print complete and indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries. Both the current catalogues and the complete and indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries shall be furnished to all persons desiring them at reasonable prices.

Catalogue of copyright entries

SEC. 49. The record books of the Copyright Office, together with the indices to such record books, and all works deposited and retained in the Copyright Office, shall be open to public inspection, and copies may be taken of the entries actually made in such record books, subject to such safeguards and regulations as shall be prescribed by the register of copyrights and approved by the Librarian of Congress.

Copyright records open to inspection.

SEC. 50. That of the articles deposited in the Copyright Office under the provisions of the previous copyright laws of the United States or of this act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

Deposits transferred to libraries.

Deposits, final disposal.

SEC. 51. That of any articles undisposed of as above provided, together with all titles and correspondence relating thereto, the Librarian of Congress and the register of copyrights jointly shall, at suitable intervals, determine what of these received during any period of years it is desirable or useful to preserve in the permanent files of the Copyright Office, and, after due notice as hereinafter provided, may within their discretion cause the remaining articles and other things to be destroyed: *Provided*, That there shall be printed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries from January to November, inclusive, a statement of the year of receipt of such articles and a notice to permit any author, copyright owner, or other lawful claimant to claim and remove before the expiration of the month of December of that year anything found which relates to any of his productions deposited or registered for copyright within the period of years not reserved or disposed of as provided for in this act: *And provided further*, That no manuscript of an unpublished work shall be destroyed during its term of copyright without specific notice to the copyright owner of record, permitting him to claim and remove it.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Copyright Office.

SEC. 52. All records and other things relating to copyrights required by law to be preserved shall be kept and preserved in the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, and shall be under the control of the register of copyrights, who shall, under the supervision and approval of the Librarian of Congress, perform all the duties relating to the optional registration of copyrights and shall be authorized to make rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright as provided by this act and to prescribe the form of application for such registration.

Register of copyrights and assistant register.

SEC. 53. There shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress a register of copyrights, at a salary of \$ _____ per annum, and one assistant register of copyrights, at a salary of \$ _____ per annum, who shall have authority during the absence of the register of copyrights to attach

the Copyright Office seal to all papers issued from the said office and to sign such certificates and other papers as may be necessary. There shall also be appointed by the Librarian such subordinate assistants to the register as may from time to time be authorized by law.

SEC. 54. The register of copyrights shall make daily deposits with the Treasurer of the United States of all moneys received to be applied as copyright fees, and shall make weekly transfers to the Treasurer of the United States, in such manner as the latter shall direct, of all copyright fees actually applied under the provisions of this act, and annual deposits of sums received which it has not been possible to apply as copyright fees or to return to the remitters; and he shall make monthly reports to the Comptroller General of the United States and to the Librarian of Congress of the applied copyright fees for each calendar month, together with a statement of all remittances received, trust funds on hand, moneys refunded, and unapplied balances.

Accounting for fees.

SEC. 55. The register of copyrights shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$20,000, in form to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury and with sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Bond of register.

SEC. 56. The register of copyrights shall make an annual report to the Librarian of Congress of all copyright business for the previous fiscal year, which report shall be printed promptly after the close of the fiscal year and also be printed in the annual report on the Library of Congress.

Annual report to Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 57. The register of copyrights shall provide and keep such record books in the Copyright Office as are required to carry out the provisions of this act.

Register to keep records.

SEC. 58. The register of copyrights shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, record any assignment of copyright, or any grant, license, or mortgage of any right pertaining to the copyright in any work protected under this act or any previous acts of the United States, and shall return it after recordation to the sender with a certificate of record attached under seal of the Copyright

Register to record assignments.

Office, and upon the payment of the fee prescribed by this act he shall furnish to any person requesting the same a certified copy thereof under said seal. The register of copyrights shall have no discretion to refuse to record any instrument presented to him for record as aforesaid.

Fees.

SEC. 59. The register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay, the following fees: For the registration of a claim to copyright or rights therein under the provisions of this act, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: *Provided*, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded, and only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any written instrument provided for in sections 10 or 11 of this act, or for any copy of such assignment, grant, mortgage, or license, duly certified, if not over three hundred words in length, \$1; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, \$2; if more than one thousand words in length, \$1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For indexing the transfer of the ownership of copyrighted works or of any right therein, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument evidencing the same. For any requested search of Copyright Office records, indices, or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour of time consumed in making such search.

Seal of Copyright Office.

SEC. 60. A seal shall be provided and used in the Copyright Office and be the seal thereof, and by it all papers issued from the Copyright Office requiring authentication shall be authenticated.

succeeding month, and every person who engages in broadcasting copyrighted musical compositions by radio, or other means of electrical transmission, shall keep a written daily record of all copyrighted musical compositions broadcast and said written record shall be open to inspection by any proprietor of any copyrighted musical composition or his authorized representative, for a period of one year.

“And any copyright owner desiring to prohibit the use of any copyrighted musical composition from being broadcast by radio, or other means of electrical transmission, shall file notice thereof accompanied by recording fee in the copyright office, and any failure to file such notice shall be a complete defense to any suit, action, or proceeding for any infringement of such copyright.

“And whenever any person intends to broadcast a copyrighted musical composition by radio or other means of electrical transmission, relying upon the provision of section 1, subsection (f), he shall serve notice of such intention by registered mail upon the copyright proprietor at the address disclosed by the records of the copyright office, sending to the copyright office duplicate of such notice; and in case of his failure so to do the court may, in its discretion, in addition to the sums mentioned in this act, award the complainant a further sum, not to exceed three times the amount provided by section 1, subsection (f), by way of damages, and not as a penalty, and also a temporary injunction until the full award is paid, and in such cases the court may require the person so failing to notify the copyright proprietor to file a bond of such amount as the court may fix to insure payment of the license fees hereinbefore provided.

“In case of the failure of such broadcaster to pay to the copyright proprietor within thirty days after demand in writing the full sum of royalties due at said rate at the date of such demand, the court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff and a reasonable counsel fee, and the court may, in its discretion, enter judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found

to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this act, not exceeding three times such amount, and in such cases the court may require the filing of a bond as in the case of the failure to notify the copyright proprietor as hereinbefore stated.

"All other sections or parts of sections of this act in conflict with the terms of subsection (f) of section 1 are hereby declared not to apply to the broadcasting of copyrighted musical works by radio or other means of electrical transmission."

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 10987. In the House of Representatives, April 5, 1926]

Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed. ^{Bill H. R. 10987: Radio.}

A BILL To amend the copyright act of 1909 with respect to radio and broadcasting.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

(e) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit, if it be a musical composition, and to use or authorize the use of said work for radio broadcasting. And for the purpose of public performance for profit, and for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) hereof, to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act, so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after July 1, 1909, and so far as concerns public

performance for profit or the use of such music for broadcasting, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject, grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights: *And provided further*, And as a condition of extending the copyright control to such mechanical reproductions, and such use of the music in radio broadcasting, or public performance for profit, that whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted or knowingly acquiesced in the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work or has permitted the use of such music for radio broadcasting or for any public performance for profit, he shall affix in some accessible place on such music and upon the phonograph disk, cylinder, roll, or other contrivance for the mechanical reproduction thereof, a notice of the amount of royalty prescribed for any use of such music for public performance for profit, and thereafter any other person may make similar use of the copyrighted work, and the sale or other distribution of any musical composition, or disk, cylinder, roll, or other contrivance for reproducing said composition which has the rate of royalty for use so affixed, shall carry with it an implied license to the purchaser or other lawful holder to perform the same publicly for profit; to broadcast it, or to use it for the manufacture of mechanical instruments, as the case may be, from and after payment of the prescribed royalty, in the absence of special agreement, at the rate stated to the person named in the said notice.

Any person placing a false notice on any work referred to in this section, or who shall accept, exact, or attempt to exact, any royalty, fee, or other compensation, other than the amount stated in the said notice, from anyone for the public performance, radio broadcasting, or manufacture of contrivances for mechanical reproduction of

the said work, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as prescribed in the act of March 4, 1909.

Any person who shall publicly perform or broadcast any such composition or manufacture records, rolls, or other contrivances for mechanical reproduction of such composition without the consent of the copyright proprietor, except under special agreement or under said implied license and payment of the royalty stated for such public use of the said music, shall be liable as provided in this act for infringement of copyright: *Provided*, That the requirement as to notice and payment of royalty prescribed by this act shall apply to compositions in which copyright is subsisting or to mechanical contrivances made therefrom only so far as such compositions or such mechanical contrivances have been published or distributed with the required statement of royalty rates after this act goes into effect: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not affect licenses for public performance, broadcasting, or the manufacture of mechanical instruments already entered into at the date when this act goes into effect.

SEC. 2. That section 25, paragraph (e) of the said act, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

(e) That whenever any person, in the absence of a license agreement, intends to use a copyrighted musical composition upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, or to perform publically, or broadcast it, relying upon the implied license provision of section 1 (e) of this act, he shall serve notice of such intention, by registered mail, upon the copyright proprietor at the address stated in the prescribed royalty notice, sending to the Copyright Office a duplicate of such notice; and in case of his failure so to do, the court may, in its discretion, in addition to sums hereinabove mentioned, award the complainant a further sum, not to exceed three times the amount of the royalties fixed by the copyright owner in the notice on the copies, as provided by section 1, subsection (e), of this act, by way of damages and not as

a penalty, and also a temporary injunction until the full award is paid.

Rules and regulations for practice and procedure under this section shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 11209. In the House of Representatives, April 12, 1926]

Bill H. R. 11209: Radio. Mr. MacGregor introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend section 1 of the copyright act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the copyright act be amended by inserting after the word "reproduced" in subsection (c) the following:

Provided, however, That the sale of any copyrighted musical composition shall carry with it the implied license to the purchaser, or other lawful holder, to publicly perform the same for profit, or otherwise, unless there shall be printed on the title-page, or otherwise conspicuously displayed thereon, a notice that the rights of such public performance are reserved to such author or owner, and in the event of any publication thereof for public performance there shall be imprinted on the said composition a statement of the amount of royalty prescribed therefor. Any person who shall publicly perform any such composition without the consent of the copyright proprietor, or who shall fail to pay the amount of royalty reserved and so indicated thereon, shall be liable to the penalties elsewhere provided in this act for infringement of copyright."

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 6249. In the House of Representatives, December 21, 1925]

Bill H. R. 6249. Mr. VESTAL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL For copyright registration of designs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is a citizen of or domiciled in the United States or who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation with which the United States shall have established reciprocal copyright relations, and who is the author of any design as hereinafter defined, or the legal representative or assignee of such author, may secure copyright therein upon the registration of such design in the copyright office of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the said design shall not have been in public use or on sale in this country by or with the consent of the author or proprietor for more than four months prior to the filing of the application for such registration.

Copyright in designs.

SEC. 2. The term "design" as used in this act means any conception in relation to a manufactured product, either as to pattern, shape, or form which is original in its application to or embodiment in such manufactured product and is for the purpose of ornamentation, or surface or other decoration; or any such conception in dies, molds, or devices for adapting a manufactured product for use in producing an artistic or ornamental effect; but shall not extend to any shape or form which has merely a functional or mechanical purpose.

Definition of design.

SEC. 3. An application for registration under this act by any author, or his legal representative or assignee, entitled thereto, who has previously regularly filed an application for registration of a design in a foreign country shall secure registration for such design, provided such application is filed in the Copyright Office at Washington within four months from the earliest date on which such foreign application was filed, and no person otherwise entitled thereto shall be debarred from registering his design, nor shall any registration of a design under this act be declared invalid by reason of its having been first registered by the author or proprietor in a foreign country, unless the application for the registration in such foreign country was filed more than four

Application for registration.

months prior to the filing of the application in this country, in which case no registration shall be made in this country.

Exclusive rights.

SEC. 4. Any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this act, shall have, within all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the exclusive right to reproduce the said copyrighted design and sell and use reproductions thereof embodied in or applied to the manufactured product described in the application registered or products of similar character substantially as specified in the certificate of registration: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or lessen the present legal right of anyone to make, use, or sell manufactured articles protected under this act, or parts thereof, when such articles or parts are made, used, or sold as repair parts: *And provided further,* That no registration under this act shall be construed to deprive any person of any otherwise lawful right to illustrate fashions by pictorial reproductions, or to make or sell patterns for dress-making.

Repair parts.

Fashions.

Assignment.

SEC. 5. Every copyright for a design registered under the provisions of this act, or any interest therein, shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the copyright claimant of record or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under such copyright for the whole or any part of the United States. Such assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment, grant, or conveyance has been duly recorded and who purchased prior to the recording of the prior assignment, grant, or conveyance. If any such assignment, grant, or conveyance be acknowledged before any notary public of the several States or Territories, or the District of Columbia, or any clerk or commissioner of any United States district

court, or before a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or consular officer of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate of any foreign country authorized to administer oaths or perform notarial acts in such country whose authority shall be proved by the certificate of a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or consular officer of the United States, the certificate of such acknowledgment, or the record thereof in the Copyright Office, when made, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of such assignment, grant, or conveyance.

SEC. 6. During the term of protection for which any certificate of registration shall be issued hereunder it shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of the copyright, without license from such owner, to copy the registered design or any characteristic original feature thereof, or to make any obvious or fraudulent imitation of said design or of any characteristic original feature thereof in the class of manufactured product named in the certificate or any product of similar character for the purpose of sale or public distribution or to sell or expose for sale or publicly distribute any manufactured product of similar character to which such design or such copy or imitation shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied: *Provided, however,* That such sale or public distribution or exposure for sale and public distribution by other than the manufacturer shall be unlawful only as to goods sold or publicly distributed after notice or knowledge of the registration of the design.

Unlawful acts.

SEC. 7. The rights secured under the registration provided in section 1 of this act shall endure for a term of two years from the date when such registration shall have been completed. At any time before the expiration of the two-year term an extension of the copyright may be registered for a further period of eighteen years to secure a total period of protection of twenty years upon filing an application for such extension and paying the fees prescribed in section 11 of this act.

Duration of protection.

Classes of products.

SEC. 8. The register of copyrights shall be authorized to determine and designate the different classes of manufactured products under which registrations may be made, and subject to approval by the Librarian of Congress, to make rules and regulations for such registrations and for the form and contents of the required certificate.

Certificate of registration.

SEC. 9. In the case of each entry of a claim for copyright in any design made subject matter of copyright by this act the person recorded as the claimant of copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office, which shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A duplicate certificate under the seal of the Copyright Office shall be supplied to any person requesting the same upon payment of the fee prescribed.

Single application sufficient.

SEC. 10. When a design actually embodied in or applied to one manufactured product is in substantially the same form to be embodied in or applied to a set of articles of the same general character ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together, a single application for registration and one certificate of registration shall be sufficient to secure protection.

Fees for registration.

SEC. 11. The register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated in this act are rendered shall pay, the following fees:

(1) For the registration of any design deposited under the provisions of this act for the first term of two years, \$2.

(2) For the registration of the extension of the period of protection to twenty years, as provided herein, \$20, and the payment of the said fees shall include, in each case, the certificate provided for in this act.

(3) For a duplicate certificate of any registration made, \$1.

(4) For recording any document in the Copyright Office, as provided in section 4 of this act, or for furnishing certified copies of any such document, \$1 for the first three hundred words or fraction thereof, and \$1 additional for each subsequent five hundred words or fraction thereof.

(5) For copies of any registration made, or of drawings or photographs, or other identifying reproductions filed in relation to any design registered, and for comparing such copies with the originals before certification, a reasonable fee, and 50 cents additional for certification of each such copy under seal of the Copyright Office.

SEC. 12. All designs registered for the first term of two years shall be listed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, prepared and printed under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, and each extension registration shall be described in said catalogue and shall be further identified by a reproduction of the design. The periodic issues of said catalogue may be subscribed for as provided in said act. The Catalogue of Copyright Entries for designs shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated as regards any copyright registration for a design made under the provisions of this act.

*Catalogue of
Copyright En-
tries.*

SEC. 13. When registration has been made in the Copyright Office for any design as provided in this act, written, printed, or photographic copies of any papers, drawings, or photographs relating to such design preserved in the Copyright Office shall be given to any person making application therefor and paying the fees required by this act, and such copies when authenticated by the seal of the Copyright Office shall be evidence in all cases where the originals could be evidence and of the same force and effect.

*Copies of Copy-
right Office re-
cords.*

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the author or proprietor of a design registered under this act, and all persons making or vending the manufactured product bearing the design, to give notice to the public that the design is registered by affixing to the manufactured product the mark "Design registered U. S." with or without the number of the registration entry. When the nature of the product will not permit the affixing of this mark in full it shall be sufficient to use the abbreviation "D, Rgd.," or the symbol ⊙., with or without the number of the registration. When the product itself will not permit the affixing of any of these marks it shall be

*Notice of regis-
tration required.*

sufficient to attach a label or tag to the product or to the package or cover containing the product in which the design is embodied or to which it is applied. In any action or suit for infringement by a party failing so to mark the manufactured product no recovery shall be adjudged the plaintiff except on proof that the defendant was notified of the registration and of his infringement thereof and that he continued after such notice to make or vend the product bearing the registered design, or that failure to mark was merely occasional and inadvertent, in no wise affecting the general notice intended by the accustomed marking. Any person who, with fraudulent intent, falsely marks such a manufactured product for the purpose of deceiving the public shall be liable for every such offense to a penalty of \$100 with costs.

Jurisdiction of courts.

SEC. 15. The district and territorial courts of the United States and its insular possessions, including the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeals of the United States, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting designs registered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Writs.

SEC. 16. Writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this act in the same manner as provided in the Judicial Code as amended by the act of September 6, 1916.

Injunctions.

SEC. 17. The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under this act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the infringement of rights secured by registration under this act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable, and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a design, the complainant shall be entitled to recover the profits to be accounted for by the defendant and the damages to be assessed by the court or under the direction of the court. The courts shall have power within their discretion to

increase the damages to treble the amount assessed, and in cases where the plaintiff may so request, or where from the record it is apparent to the court that an accounting would not find damages or profits to exceed \$100, the court may dispense with an accounting and may hold the defendant liable to pay to the plaintiff not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, or if upon proof the copying complained of be shown to be without knowledge or notice of the copyright the courts may dispense with any recovery of profits and damages. In any suit or action brought for the infringement of any copyright registered hereunder there shall be no recovery of profits or damages or other relief granted for any infringement committed more than six years before the filing of the bill of complaint or the issuing of the writ in such suit or action.

Damages.

SEC. 18. In any action or suit for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this act, upon judgment for complainant, the court may order all infringing articles, products, or parts disposed of in a manner which shall be just as between the parties, and all dies, models, and devices useful only in producing the infringing article or product, and all labels, prints, or advertising matter relating to the infringing article or product, to be delivered up and destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Disposal of infringing articles.

SEC. 19. After adjudication and the entry of a final decree by any court in any action brought under this act any of the parties thereto may upon payment of the legal fees, have the clerk of the court prepare a certified copy or copies of such decree, or of the record, of any part thereof, and forward the same to any of the designated courts of the United States, and any such court to which such copy or copies may be forwarded under the provisions of this section shall forthwith make the same a part of its record; and any such record, judgment, or decree may thereafter be made, as far as applicable, the basis of an application to that court for injunction or other relief by any court in which such copies shall have been recorded; and in the preparation of such copies the printed copies of the record of either party on file

Certified copies of decrees.

with the clerk may be used without charge other than for the certificate. When the necessary printed copies are not on file with the clerk either party may file copies which shall be used for the purpose, and in such cases the clerk shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee for comparing such copies with the original record before certification and for certifying the same.

Penalty for false registration.

SEC. 20. Any person who shall register a design under this act knowing that the design is not an original work of authorship of the person named as author in the application, or who shall bring an action or suit under a certificate of registration procured for a design known by the registrant or by the plaintiff to be not an original work of authorship of the person named as author in the application, shall, when party to a suit or action under such registration, and upon due showing of such knowledge, be liable in the sum of \$500, or such part thereof as the court may determine, to be charged against the plaintiff and paid to the defendant in addition to the customary costs.

Defendant may plead general issue.

SEC. 21. In any action or suit for the infringement of a design registered under this act the defendant may plead the general issue, and having given notice in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney thirty days before, may plead the invalidity of the plaintiff's claim and give proof in support thereof.

Presumption of originality.

SEC. 22. In an action or suit for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this act there shall be a presumption of originality in the registered design and of validity in the registration thereof and a presumption of copying may arise from substantial resemblance to the registered design in defendant's design.

Invalid registrations.

SEC. 23. After the registration of a design shall have been adjudged invalid and a judgment or decree shall have been entered for the defendant the clerk shall forward a certified copy of such judgment or decree to the register of copyrights, who shall forthwith make the same a part of the records of the Copyright Office.

Trade-mark rights.

SEC. 24. Registration under this act shall not constitute any waiver or abandonment of any trade-mark rights in the design registered.

SEC. 25. The following sections of the United States Revised Statutes are hereby repealed: Section 4929, as amended by the act of May 9, 1902; sections 4930 and 4931; and in section 4934, as amended by the act of February 18, 1922, the following words: "In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30": *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding the four months' limitation in the proviso to section 1 of this act, an applicant who has duly filed in the Patent Office an application for a design patent and whose application has not become abandoned when this act goes into effect shall within six months after this act goes into effect elect to demand a design patent which may be granted him as if the sections herein repealed were still in effect; or upon payment of the fee prescribed in section 11 of this act to file an application for registration of said design under this act, or two or more applications in different classes, if the design as disclosed in said application is entitled to registration in such different classes, as a continuation of and substitute for said application for a design patent, and to obtain copyright protection therefor under the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That each registration pursuant to this section shall have the same force and effect as if the application therefor had been filed on the day of the filing of the application for design patent. Except as above provided in this section no copyright registration of a design under the provisions of this act shall be valid if the certificate of registration shall have been issued to an author or proprietor to whom or to whose assignee shall have been previously issued a design patent in this country for the same design.

SEC. 26. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for clerical service, office equipment, stationery and supplies, for carrying into effect this act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, \$50,000, and thereafter such sums as Congress may deem necessary, to be expended by the Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 27. The Librarian of Congress shall annually submit estimates in detail for all expenses of carrying this

Repealed statutes.

Application filed in Patent Office.

Appropriations.

Assistants to register of copyrights.

act into effect, and he is hereby authorized to appoint such subordinate assistants to the register of copyrights as shall be necessary for the prompt and efficient execution of the work involved.

Date of effect. SEC. 28. This act shall go into effect on January 1, 1927.

[69th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 13117. In the House of Representatives, June 28, 1926]

Bill H. R. 13117. Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL For copyright registration of designs.

Copyright in designs. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who is a citizen of or domiciled in the United States, or who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation with which the United States shall have established reciprocal copyright relations, and who is the author of any design as hereinafter defined, or the legal representative or assignee of such author, may secure copyright therein upon the registration of such design in the Copyright Office of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the said design shall not have been in public use or on sale in this country by or with the consent of the author or proprietor for more than six months prior to the filing of the application for such registration.

Definition of "design." SEC. 2. The term "design" as used in this act means any design for a manufactured product, either as a pattern, shape, or form which is original in its application to or embodiment in such manufactured product and produces an artistic effect or secures ornamentation, or surface or other decoration; or any design for dies, molds, or devices for adapting a manufactured product for use in producing an artistic or ornamental effect; but shall not extend to any shape or form which has merely a functional or mechanical purpose.

Application for registration. SEC. 3. To secure registration under this act the author or his legal representative or his assignee must file

an application in the Copyright Office, stating all the facts required by section 9 of this act to be enumerated in the certificate of copyright registration, and, specifically: (a) That he is the author or originator of the design for which he solicits registration; or (b) that he is the assignee or legal representative of such author and that he verily believes the author named in the application to be the originator of such design: *Provided*, That any person who shall register a design under this act knowing that the design is not an original work of authorship of the person named as author in the said application shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 or such part thereof as the court may determine.

SEC. 4. Any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this act, shall have, within all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the exclusive right to reproduce the said copyrighted design and sell reproductions thereof embodied in or applied to the manufactured product described in the application registered or products of similar character substantially as specified in the certificate of registration: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to take away or restrict the right of anyone—

(a) To repair manufactured articles protected under this act, or to make or sell parts of such manufactured articles for use as repair parts;

(b) To make and sell or to sell patterns for dress-making, or to make or to have made garments from such patterns, when such garments are made for individual use and are not manufactured in quantity for sale;

(c) To illustrate designs by pictorial representation, or to publicly distribute or exhibit such illustrations or pictorial representations of designs: *Provided*, That distribution, exhibition, or publication, as authorized in subsections (b) and (c) above, shall not be held to affect the force or validity of any copyright which may subsist in any design involved: *And provided further*, That a notice to that effect shall be printed on the

pattern or its envelope, or in the work containing such illustrations or pictorial representations, by the person who makes such patterns or who publishes such illustrations or pictorial representations of any design.

Assignment.

SEC. 5. Every copyright for a design registered under the provisions of this act, or any interest therein, shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the copyright claimant of record or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under such copyright for the whole or any part of the United States.

Must be recorded.

Such assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless it is recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States, or within six calendar months after its execution, without the limits of the United States, or prior to such subsequent purchase of mortgage. If such assignment, grant, or conveyance be acknowledged before any notary public of the several States or Territories or the District of Columbia, or any dependencies of the United States, or before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the United States or its dependencies and the Panama Canal Zone or the Philippine Islands, or any clerk or commissioner of any United States district court, or before a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate of any foreign country authorized to administer oaths or perform notarial acts in such country whose authority shall be proved by the certificate of a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, or a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, the certificate of such acknowledgment, or the record thereof in the Copyright Office, when made, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of such assignment, grant, or conveyance.

Infringement.

SEC. 6. During the term of protection for which any certificate of registration shall be issued hereunder it

shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of the copyright, without license from such owner, to copy the registered design or any characteristic original feature thereof, or to make any obvious or fraudulent imitation of said design or of any characteristic original feature thereof in the class of manufactured product named in the certificate or any product of similar character for the purpose of sale or public distribution; or to sell or expose for sale or publicly distribute any manufactured product of similar character to which such copy or imitation shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied: *Provided, however,* That such sale or public distribution or exposure for sale or public distribution by other than the manufacturer shall be unlawful only as to goods purchased after actual notice in writing of the registration of the design: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to apply to any reproduction, copy, use, sale, or public distribution of any design copyrighted under this act, in any motion picture or in any advertising matter of any kind, and in whatever form used in connection with the distribution or sale or other disposition of motion pictures.

SEC. 7. The rights secured under the registration provided in section 1 of this act shall endure for a term of two years from the date when the application for such registration shall have been filed. At any time before the expiration of the two-year term, an extension of the copyright may be registered for a further period of eighteen years to secure a total period of protection of twenty years upon filing an application for such extension and paying the fees prescribed in section 11 of this act.

Term of protection.

SEC. 8. The register of copyrights shall be authorized to determine and designate the different classes of manufactured products under which registrations may be made, and subject to approval by the Librarian of Congress, to make rules and regulations for such registrations and for the form of the required certificate.

Classes of registrations.

Certificate of registration.

SEC. 9. In the case of each entry of a claim for copyright in any design made subject matter of copyright by this act the person recorded as the claimant of copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office, which shall state the name, citizenship, and address of the author of the design and of the owner of the copyright in such design, if other than the author; the name or designation of the class of manufactured product in which the design is embodied or applied; or to which it is to be embodied or applied; the date when the application for registration was filed in the Copyright Office; and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry of the claim of copyright. Said certificate shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A duplicate certificate under the seal of the Copyright Office shall be supplied to any person requesting the same upon payment of the fee prescribed.

Single application sufficient.

SEC. 10. When a design actually embodied in or applied to, or to be embodied in or applied to one manufactured product is in substantially the same form to be embodied in or applied to a set of articles of the same general character ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together, a single application for registration and one certificate of registration shall be sufficient to secure protection.

Fees for registration.

SEC. 11. The register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated in this act are rendered shall pay, the following fees: (1) For the registration of any design under the provisions of this act for the first term of two years, \$2; (2) for the registration of the extension of the period of protection to twenty years, as provided herein, \$20, and the payment of the said fees shall include, in each case, the certificate provided for in this act; (3) for a duplicate certificate of any registration made, \$1; (4) for recording any document in the Copyright Office, as provided in section 5 of this act, or for furnishing certified copies of any such document, \$1 for each Copyright Office record-book page or fraction thereof up to five pages, and 50 cents for

each such page or fraction thereof beyond five pages; (5) for copies of any registration made, or of drawings or photographs or other identifying reproductions filed in relation to any design registered, and for comparing such copies with the originals before certification, a reasonable fee, and 50 cents additional for certification of each such copy under seal of the Copyright Office.

SEC. 12. All designs registered for the first term of two years shall be listed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, prepared and printed under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, and each extension registration shall be described in said catalogue and shall be further identified by a reproduction of the design. The periodic issues of said catalogue may be subscribed for upon application to the Superintendent of Public Documents at a price to be determined by the register of copyrights for each part of the catalogue, not exceeding \$10 for the complete Catalogue of Copyright Entries provided by the act approved March 4, 1909, or \$5 for the catalogue of designs registered under this act. The Catalogue of Copyright Entries for designs shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated as regards any copyright registration for a design made under the provisions of this act.

Designs to be listed in Catalogue of Copyright Entries.

SEC. 13. When registration has been made in the Copyright Office for any design as provided in this act, written, printed, or photographic copies of any papers, drawings, or photographs relating to such design preserved in the Copyright Office shall be given to any person making application therefor and paying the fees required by this act, and such copies when authenticated by the seal of the Copyright Office shall be evidence in all cases where the originals could be evidence and of the same force and effect.

Copies of records.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the author or proprietor of a design registered or to be registered under this act, and of all persons making or vending the manufactured product embodying the design, to give notice to the public that the design is registered or to be registered, by affixing to the manufactured product the mark "De-

Notice of design registration.

Forms of notice required.

sign copyrighted," to which shall be added with reasonable promptness after registration the number of the registration entry. When the nature of the product will not permit the affixing of this mark in full it shall be sufficient to use the abbreviations "D. copr.," or the letter D inclosed within a circle thus (D), with or without the number of the registration: *Provided, however,* That when such abbreviation or symbol is used, or when the product itself will not permit the affixing of any of these marks, it shall be sufficient to attach a label or tag to the product or to the package or cover containing the product in which the design is embodied or to which it is applied, plainly marked with the words "Design copyrighted" and, with reasonable promptness after registration, the number of the registration entry: *Provided,* That in the case of any manufactured product in which the design is repeated, such as wall paper or textiles, one marking upon the roll, bale, or parcel of the manufactured product embodying such design shall be held sufficient: *And provided further,* That any person who, with fraudulent intent, falsely marks such a manufactured product for the purpose of deceiving the public shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for every such offense shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

Fraudulent notice.

Jurisdiction of courts.

SEC. 15. The district and territorial courts of the United States and its insular possessions, including the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeal of the United States, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting designs registered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Writs.

SEC. 16. Writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this act in the same manner as provided in the Judicial Code as amended by the act of February 13, 1925.

SEC. 17. The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under this act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the infringement of rights secured by registration under this act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable; and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a design, the complainant shall be entitled to recover the profits to be accounted for by the defendant and the damages to be assessed by the court or under the direction of the court. The courts shall have power within their discretion to increase the damages to treble the amount assessed; and in cases where the plaintiff may so request, or where from the record it is apparent to the court that an accounting would not find damages or profits to exceed \$100, the court may dispense with an accounting and may hold the defendant liable to pay to the plaintiff not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, or if upon proof the copying complained of be shown to be without knowledge or notice of the copyright, the courts may dispense with any recovery of profits and damages. In any suit or action brought for the infringement of any copyright registered hereunder there shall be no recovery of profits or damages or other relief granted for any infringement committed more than three years before the filing of the bill of complaint or the issuing of the writ in such suit or action or where the bill of complaint was filed or the writ issued more than two years after knowledge of the alleged infringement.

Injunctions.

SEC. 18. In any action or suit for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this act, upon judgment for complainant, the court may order all infringing articles, products, or parts disposed of in a manner which shall be just as between the parties, and all dies, models, and devices useful only in producing the infringing article or product, and all labels, prints, or advertising matter relating to the infringing article or product, to be delivered up and destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

*Destruction of
infringing ar-
ticles.*

Court records.

SEC. 19. After adjudication and the entry of a final decree by any court in any action brought under this act, any of the parties thereto may upon payment of the legal fees, have the clerk of the court prepare a certified copy or copies of such decree, or of the record, or any part thereof, and forward the same to any of the designated courts of the United States, and any such court to which such copy or copies may be forwarded under the provisions of this section shall forthwith make the same a part of its record; and any such record, judgment, or decree may thereafter be made, as far as applicable, the basis of an application to that court for injunction or other relief by any court in which such copies shall have been recorded; and in the preparation of such copies the printed copies of the record of either party on file with the clerk may be used without charge other than for the certificate. When the necessary printed copies are not on file with the clerk either party may file copies which shall be used for the purpose, and in such cases the clerk shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee for comparing such copies with the original record before certification and for certifying the same.

Suits.

SEC. 20. Any person who shall bring an action or suit under a certificate of registration procured for a design known by the plaintiff to be not an original work of authorship of the person named as the author in the application, shall, upon due showing of such knowledge, be liable in the sum of \$500, or such part thereof as the court may determine, to be charged against the plaintiff and paid to the defendant in addition to the customary costs.

Presumption of originality.

SEC. 21. In an action or suit for infringement of copy-right in a design registered under this act there shall be a presumption of originality in the registered design and of validity in the registration thereof and a presumption of copying may arise from substantial resemblance to the registered design in defendant's design.

Judgment for defendant.

SEC. 22. After the registration of a design shall have been adjudged invalid and a judgment or decree shall have been entered for the defendant, the clerk shall for-

ward a certified copy of such judgment or decree to the register of copyrights, who shall forthwith make the same a part of the records of the copyright office.

SEC. 23. Registration under this act shall not constitute any waiver or abandonment of any trade-mark rights in the design registered. *Trade-mark rights.*

SEC. 24. The following sections of the United States Revised Statutes are hereby repealed: Section 4929, as amended by the act of May 9, 1902; sections 4930 and 4931, and in section 4934, as amended by the act of February 18, 1922, the following words: "In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30": *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding the six months' limitation in the proviso to section 1 of this act, an applicant who has duly filed in the Patent Office an application for a design patent, and whose application has not become abandoned when this act goes into effect, shall within six months after this act goes into effect elect either to demand a design patent which may be granted him as if the sections herein repealed were still in effect, or, upon payment of the fee prescribed in section 11 of this act, to file an application for registration of said design under this act, or two or more applications in different classes, if the design as disclosed in said application is entitled to registration in such different classes, as a continuation of and substitute for said application for a design patent, and to obtain copyright protection therefor under the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That each registration pursuant to this section shall have the same force and effect as if the application therefor had been filed on the day of the filing of the application for design patent. No copyright registration of a design under the provisions of this act shall be valid if the certificate of registration shall have been issued to an author or proprietor to whom or to whose assignee shall have been previously issued a design patent in this country for the same design. *Repealing clause.*

Design patents.

SEC. 25. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise *Administrative appropriation.*

appropriated, for clerical service, office equipment, stationery and supplies, for carrying into effect this act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and thereafter such sums as Congress may deem necessary, to be expended by the Librarian of Congress.

Annual estimates.

SEC. 26. The Librarian of Congress shall annually submit estimates in detail for all expenses of carrying this act into effect, and he is hereby authorized to appoint such subordinate assistants to the register of copyrights as shall be necessary for the prompt and efficient execution of the work involved.

Date of effect. SEC. 27. This act shall go into effect on January 1, 1927.

[60th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 5245. In the House of Representatives, December 12, 1925]

Bill H. R. 5245: Notice of copyright in designs.

Mr. Taylor of New Jersey introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend sections 19 and 24 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 19 and 24 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 19. That the notice of copyright shall be applied, in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title-page or the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title-page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title-page or the first page of music: *Provided,* That one notice of copyright in each volume or in each number of a newspaper or periodical published shall suffice; and in cases where an artistic work embodies a connected repetition

of a design on one substance, one notice placed on such substance, or attached to it, shall be sufficient.

SEC. 24. That the copyright subsisting in any work at the time when this act goes into effect may, at the expiration of the term provided for under existing law, be renewed and extended by the author of such work if still living, or the widow, widower, or children of the author if the author be not living, or if such author, widow, widower, or children be not living, then by the author's executors, or in the absence of a will his next of kin, for a further period such that the entire term shall be equal to that secured by this act, including the renewal period: *Provided, however,* That if the work be a composite work upon which copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, then such proprietor shall be entitled to the privilege of renewal and extension granted under this section: *Provided,* That application for such renewal and extension shall be made to the copyright office and duly registered therein within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term: *And provided further,* That if any author or proprietor of a work claimed by him to be the subject of copyright under this law shall be dissatisfied with the action or ruling of the Register of Copyrights or the Assistant Register of Copyrights he shall have the right to appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon filing an appeal therefrom in the same manner and to the same effect that applicants for letters patent now have to appeal from decisions of the Commissioner of Patents on payment of the fees provided for such appeal in the Patent Office.

Renewals.

Right to appeal.

ADDENDUM II

COPYRIGHT—CHILE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

*Proclamation
dated November
18, 1925: Chile.*

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1(*e*) thereof, as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(*a*) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(*b*) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is provided by section 1(*e*) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compo-

sitions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights”;

And whereas the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas the President by proclamation dated April 9, 1910, did declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 of the act of March 4, 1909, was then and from July 1, 1909, had been fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Chile and that the citizens of Chile were and since July 1, 1909, had been entitled to all the benefits of the said act other than the benefits of section 1(e) thereof.

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that in Chile protection of copyright, which is similar to the protection afforded by section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, is and since July 1, 1925, has been available to citizens of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after July 1, 1925, the conditions specified in section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Chile and that citizens of Chile are and since July 1, 1925, have been entitled to all the benefits of section 1(e) of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works.

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure ^{Effective July 1, 1925.}

copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1925, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to the date of this proclamation on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

[SEAL.]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX III

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1925-26

By WALTER T. SWINGLE, chairman of the Library Committee,
United States Department of Agriculture

During the past year, as during previous years, the Chinese books acquired by the Library of Congress far outnumbered those of all other east Asiatic countries. The Chinese accessions total 164 works in 2,391 volumes; the Japanese, 15 works in 82 volumes, 5 pamphlets, and 1 scroll; the Korean, 2 works in 4 volumes. Only one Manchu book was secured. No Tibetan or Annamite books were added last year.

Only a few official gazetteers were added to the great collection of the Library of Congress as items new to the Library are now hard to secure.

In all 4 official gazetteers were acquired during the year—1 provincial, 1 prefectural, and 3 district gazetteers. The total number of official gazetteers in the Library of Congress is 1,365. There are also 117 duplicate copies. ^{Official Gazetteers.}

The largest and probably the most interesting gazetteer received during the year is the *Hangchow fu chih*, published in 1899, in 178 books, bound in 80 volumes in 8 portfolios. Hangchow, now the capital of Chekiang Province, was the capital of China during the Southern Sung Dynasty (1130 to 1280 A. D.) when Marco Polo visited it and described it as the noblest city in the world. No fewer than 72 books, or nearly half the work, is taken up with accounts of great officials and famous men of Hangchow.

This gazetteer, in spite of its recent date of publication, seems to be largely a reprint of an edition made

during the reign of Ch'ien Lung in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Among the district gazetteers named as a part of the Watson purchase during the past year are two editions of the *Fên yang hsien chih*, one compiled in 1772 A. D., by Li Wên-ch'i and 14 others, the other a supplemented and revised gazetteer entitled *Hsü hsü Fên yang hsien chih*, compiled in 1884 by Fang Chia-chü and 48 others. Both editions are in 14 books, the earlier edition bound in 8 volumes and the more recent edition in 10 volumes. Both are good impressions on good paper, complete, and in excellent condition.

By a fortunate chance the Library of Congress had already a still different edition, also complete and in good condition, compiled in 1861 by Chou I-ying and others.

It is unusual to secure by happy chance good editions of gazetteers that fill exactly vacancies in the great collection of gazetteers in the Library of Congress.

Ts'ung shu or
collections of re-
prints.

As usual, the effort has been made to secure additional collections of reprints (*ts'ung shu*) to add to the very large collection already in the Library of Congress. Thanks to the cooperation of Mr. Harry Clemons, the librarian of Nanking University at Nanking, China, a number of recently published *ts'ung shu* have been secured. A few have been secured from other sources and in all 13 *ts'ung shu* were added during the past year. This brings the total number of *ts'ung shu* in the Library of Congress up to 434.

One of the most valuable *ts'ung shu* received during the year is the *Pieh Hsia Chai ts'ung shu*, compiled by Chiang Kuang-hsü (tzu Shêng-mu) and first published in 1837.

The copy secured during the year is a full-sized photographic facsimile reprint of the original edition made in 1923. This *ts'ung shu* reprints 26 works in the main part and 2 supplements, and has for many years been given highly favorable notices by Chinese bibliographers. The Chinese Biographical Dictionary says of the compiler: "He enjoyed collecting books and accumulated between 40,000 and 50,000 books. He is the

author of *Tung lu tsa chi* and compiled and published the *Pieh Hsia Chai ts'ung shu* and the *Shê wên tzu chiu* (its supplement). The verdict of the world is that they are good works."

The works reprinted cover many fields of Chinese learning, such as commentaries on the classics, records of travel, studies of inscriptions, prefaces and postfaces, lexicography, poetry, etc.

The Library of Congress has already a very small-sized photolithographic edition of this important collection of reprints, but the new reprint is much better and easier to read.

Along with the last-named *ts'ung shu* we secured its supplement, *Shê wên tzu chiu*, compiled also by Chiang Kuang-hsiü. It is also a large-sized photolithographic reproduction and contains 25 works; it is bound in 20 volumes. This *ts'ung shu* contains works of much the same character as the *Pieh Hsia Chai ts'ung shu* on the classics, lexicography, postfaces, waterways, inscriptions, miscellaneous writings, poetry, etc.

As in the case of the main work, the Library of Congress has already a very small-sized photolithographic edition of this collection of reprints.

An extremely interesting old medical *ts'ung shu*, the *Shih ts'ai san shu* published by Yu Chêng in 1667, was secured with a collection of Chinese medical works purchased during the year. It contains a rare herbal, the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* by Li Chung-tzu, which is noticed below under medical works. The *Shih ts'ai san shu*, in spite of its name, includes four works bound in six volumes.

An unusual collection of reprints is the *I ts'un ts'ung shu*, or collection of reprints of works of which parts have been lost, by Baku Sanjen, a Japanese.

This *ts'ung shu* was originally published in Japan in 1799, and has been reprinted twice in China. The present edition is a photolithographic reproduction of the original edition made by the Commercial Press of Shanghai and published in 1924. All editions are bound in 30 volumes and contain 17 works.

Some of the works reproduced are very fragmentary; for instance, the *Wên kuan tz'u lin*, a collection of poems written in the style called *tz'u*, originally consisted of 1,000 books; of these only 4 remain—books 662, 664, 668, and 695.

A medical work of interest is the *Nanching chi chu*, collected commentaries on the *Nan ching* (a work on difficult medical problems by Wang Chiu-shu of the Ming Dynasty).

The outstanding acquisition of the past year is a collection consisting almost entirely of medical books purchased from Dr. Percy T. Watson, 78 works and 23 scrolls in all.

Doctor Watson's collection of Chinese medical works.

The strictly medical works in this collection amount to 60 works in 539 volumes, a noteworthy collection in a very important field. A large majority of these works are new to the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress, and in many cases where the work is already in the Library of Congress the copy purchased from Doctor Watson proves to be a different edition or a better impression from the same blocks and consequently valuable for comparison.

Among the works secured from Doctor Watson there are a number of original editions of important medical works, a few revised and enlarged editions not cited in the *Chung kuo i hsieh ta tzu tien* (cited hereafter as the Chinese Medical Dictionary), the latest Chinese encyclopedia of medicine, published in 1921.

Many other medical works contained in the Watson collection are not to be found in the standard Chinese bibliographical works.

It has not been possible to study critically all of the items in this interesting collection, but a few of the more interesting items are noticed below.

The Library of Congress has one of the best collections extant of Chinese works on materia medica and many items in this field have been noticed in preceding annual reports of the Librarian of Congress. It is, therefore, very gratifying to report that at least two herbals have been secured in this collection that seem to be un-

known to Chinese bibliographers and also a number of unrecorded editions of well-known herbals.

In view of the great strength of the Library of Congress in Chinese herbals and kindred works on materia medica it is fortunate that it has been possible to secure a good collection of Chinese medical works that serve to round out the collection in the medical field.

It is rapidly becoming evident that western medical science has much of value to learn from the Chinese physicians in the way of powerful and efficient drugs. This has been strikingly exemplified by the studies inaugurated by the Rockefeller Foundation at the Union Medical College at Peking on the Chinese drug known as *Ma huang*, the dried twigs of a species of ephedra, a very primitive flowering plant.

The Chinese have known and used this drug since the time of the semimythical Emperor Shên Nung said to have flourished 28 centuries before Christ.

Only last year (American Journal of Medical Science, n. s. vol. 170: August, 1925) full reports were published on clinical tests of the drug in hospitals in this country which showed that ephedrin extracted from Chinese *Ma huang* was very similar in its action to adrenalin or epinephrin extracted from the suprarenal gland, and likely to prove of value in treating severe cases of asthma and hypotension as seen in Addison's disease. The ephedrin extracted from *Ma huang* possesses decided advantages over epinephrin in that it is effective when administered by the mouth and is very stable, not being liable to decompose on standing or when exposed to light.

Great interest has been aroused by this discovery and experiments with the new drug have been made in many hospitals to ascertain whether the active principle of the Chinese ephedra could be found also in the species of ephedra native in North America and other countries.

The Chinese pharmacopœiæ have for centuries carried Chaulmoogra oil whose marvellous efficiency in curing leprosy has only recently been recognized by western physicians.

It is highly probable that many other drugs besides *Ma huang* and Chaulmoogra oil will be found to be valuable remedies.

Certainly the interest in Chinese drugs and Chinese works on materia medica has greatly increased during the past few years and the great collection of herbals in the Library of Congress is certain to become more and more appreciated, both in this country and abroad.

Probably the most interesting work in Doctor Watson's collection of Chinese medical books is the *Pên ts'ao hui* by Kuo P'ei-lan (*tsu Chang-i*) published in 1666 in 18 books bound in 12 volumes.

Chinese herbals unknown to bibliographers.

This herbal apparently unknown both to Chinese and Western bibliographers is compiled from the works of Western medical writers. The first volume (which is not numbered as a book) contains 208 figures of plants, animals and minerals used as drugs, and also a number of anatomical figures and diagrams.

In the introduction entitled "General plan" the author says:

This work is intended to be convenient for carrying around and not for extensive study. In the *Pên ching* (Shên Nung Pen ts'ao ching) they attained a total of 347 kinds of drugs. After generations increased these to 1,518 kinds. The *Pên ts'ao kang nu* added another 347 kinds, but the present work (*Pên ts'ao hui*) selects only the important ones and they number only a little over 470. The others were not included.

In this work the descriptions of each drug is given in stanzas of four or six and at other times in five and seven characters. "The matter is arranged in this style, and although it is not in very good literary taste it is easier to memorize."

In a chapter entitled "Discriminate between the false and the genuine drugs" Kuo P'ei-lan starts out by quoting the proverb—

Sellers of drugs have two eyes;
Prescribers of drugs have one eye;
Takers of drugs have no eyes.

and then gives numerous examples of such falsely named or adulterated drugs. He concludes the chapter with a

warning of the dangers arising from such tampering with drugs and concludes:

This is of great concern and very important and can not be classed as an ordinary matter. One should make very accurate and detailed investigations and distinguish with regard to the truth in preparing drugs for prescriptions so that errors will be avoided.

The preface by Li Chung-tzu, himself a famous physician and writer of medical books, written in 1655, tells of the studious habits of Kuo P'ei-lan, who was "very modest and eager to learn and often sought my humble opinion."

He collected enough books to fill several rooms and continued to make copies by hand all his life. * * * One day when passing Chang-i's (Kuo P'ei-lan's) studio I rolled aside his curtain and saw a book upon his table. It was a manuscript written in a very beautiful style. Upon opening it I found that it was a compilation from herbals. The material was very carefully classified and every principle was included. * * * I encouraged him in the following words: 'The compiling of a collection such as this was my ambition, but I did not realize it. Now that you have carried it out and are to publish it I can burn my inkstand.'

Li Chung-tzu was called in some years before 1655 to treat Kuo Ta-ts'an, who resided in a beautiful garden called Yeh Yüan in Soochow. He lived there 50 days and there became acquainted with his son Kuo Chang-i (Kuo P'ei-lan), who was then about 15 years old. A few years later Li Chung-tzu was again called to treat Kuo P'ei-lan's mother, and this time stayed 10 days at Yeh Yüan. Finally in 1653 Kuo P'ei-lan invited Li Chung-tzu to use Yeh Yüan as a residence. Li Chung-tzu naïvely says: "I did not consult an expert in divination about it, but moved in with my family. In former times I was a guest at the Yeh Yüan, but now I am the host of the Yeh Yüan. With poetry and wine we kept each other company and on rainy days I cut the vegetables and brewed the tea, so you can realize the happiness of us two men. The scholars of Wu mên (Soochow) did not regard me as too crude and rustic, therefore outside my door was full of shoes. This led to an arrangement whereby we were to have lecture hours and we met

*The diversions
of Chinese
scholars.*

several times each month when all the seats were taken." Soon the young Kuo P'ei-lan began to study medicine under Li Chung-tzu, who gave him all the information in his possession. "I realized his sincerity and gave to him all that I had regarded as secret, and what I formerly had packed away in trunks I unpacked at once and gave to him."

Another herbal apparently unknown to both Chinese and Western bibliographers is the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* by Li Chung-tzu contained in a collection of his writings entitled *Shih ts'ai san shu*, published in 1667 by his disciple Yu Chêng with a preface by Yu T'ung.

In this preface Yu T'ung says Li Shih-ts'ai was a physician of national reputation. "I have heard that in curing people Mr. Li let his mind work freely in choosing a method, never limiting himself to any particular treatment. This caused surprise among people, but when they took his medicine, he never lost one case out of ten." He had previously said that his impression was that "the forces that save man's life were military arms or medicine and that their uses were much the same. Success in commanding an army depends upon the mind rather than upon defensive works and alarm gongs. To understand medicine depends upon the mind rather than upon sovereigns, ministers, assistants, and agents (the four categories of drugs as classed by the Chinese)."

This herbal *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* is the second of the three works of Li Chung-tzu in the collection and occupies books 3 and 4—85 folios in all. Some 343 drugs are listed in the table of contents and these remedies are treated very briefly.

The accounts of the drugs are primarily from a therapeutical point of view and little or no description of them is given.

As a sample, the substance of the account of *Ma huang* (*Ephedra sp.*) as translated by Michael J. Hagerty is here given:

Use of Ma huang.—It is pungently sweet and of warming nature. The odor and taste are slight; it is light, pure and volatile. * * *
It will expel the cold and diseased condition from the arteries,
huang by Chinese physicians.

neutralize the air and heat in the veins, penetrate through the nine passages, enter the hair follicles of the skin, cure the speckled poison disease, break up hard gatherings, stop coughing, and cure dropsical swellings.

According to this, *Ma huang* is volatile and is able to penetrate solid substances, and for eradicating disease it is a first-class remedy.

In the wintertime, if there should be symptoms showing that one really has a cold, then it is the suitable remedy. However, if there is fever and a cold but no headache or bodily pains or nervousness and the pulse is not floating, then this drug should not be given.

He then warns against excessive perspiration induced by this drug and urges that the patient avoid wind and cold after taking. A very brief receipt for preparing the drug by boiling and skimming off the froth is given.

It is clear from the introduction to the *Pên ts'ao hui* that Kuo P'ei-lan knew the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* of his friend and teacher Li Chung-tzu, as he cites it as the last of a list of 45 herbals he consulted in writing the *Pên ts'ao hui*, where he says in a brief note that it summarizes the contents of other herbals. As the *Shih ts'ai san shu*, which contains the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan*, of Li Chung-tzu, was not published until 1667 and the last preface of the *Pên ts'ao hui* is dated 1666, it is probable that the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* was published as a separate work before it was printed as a part of the posthumous collection *Shih ts'ai san shu*.

Curiously enough, the Watson collection contains a very similar herbal in another work by Li Chung-tzu entitled *I tsung pi tu*, originally published in 1637, near the end of the Ming dynasty and 30 years before the *Shih ts'ai san shu* was published.

Two different editions, the one an almost exact facsimile of the other, were secured. Both are complete in five books and contain a *Pên ts'ao* that occupies the whole of book two.

This herbal has no distinct title, being entered merely as *Pên ts'ao* in the table of contents, but is in fact very similar to the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* published in 1667, many paragraphs being identical in both works.

For example, the account of *Ma huang* (*Ephedra* sp.) as translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, reads almost exactly the same as the corresponding account in the *Pên ts'ao t'ung hsüan* with the exception that the earlier herbal contained in the *I tsung pi tu* has in the beginning a paragraph reading:

It [*Ma huang*] penetrates into the four organs, heart, liver, bladder, large intestine. *Hou po* (*Magnolia hypoleuca*) is its agent, and it is hostile to *Hsin i*. (*Magnolia conspicua*) and *Shih wei* (*Polypodium lingua*).

In the preface the author says:

I have investigated and found that there were 7 great medical writers during the Han dynasty, 64 (almost nine times as many) during the T'ang dynasty; in the Sung dynasty the number increases to 197, and when we add those of recent dynasties the number becomes very great.

He also says:

Crude works are not fit to look at, abridged works have many omissions, elaborate works are so bulky that one can not read them all.

I studied for more than 30 years and discovered many difficulties. I wrote a work called *Ch'ao lun*, but while I did not exhaust the profound meanings still I did not regard myself as crude, so I wrote this work *I tsung pi tu* (Necessary Medical Reading) as a guide for a few friends.

A work of this title by the same author is said by Alexander Wylie and by the Medical Dictionary to have 10 instead of 5 books, of which books 3 and 4 contain discourses on *pên ts'ao*, or materia medica.

It is true that the copies in the Library of Congress have a "head" book and books 1 to 5, or 6 in all, but certainly not 10 books.

It is clear, therefore, that this work must exist in two distinct editions, one in 10 books and the other in 5 (really 6). Which was the older edition remains to be determined, but apparently both had very much the same contents.

The Watson collection has a herbal entitled *Pên ts'ao i fang ho pien*, which contains the *Pên ts'ao pei yao* and the *I fang ch'ü chieh*, both by Wang Ang (*tzu Jên-an*). The *Pên ts'ao pei yao*, a treatise on materia

medica, was written in 1694; the *I fang chi chieh*, a collection of medical prescriptions, was written in 1682. The author's preface is dated 1694.

In each page of the present work the text of the herbal is given in the upper half and that of the collection of prescriptions in the lower half. It is said to be revised and corrected by Hu Hsüeh-fêng, but no date is given for the revised edition he issued.

Two different editions of this work were contained in the Watson collection; the one edition is said on the colored title-page to have been printed in the Yü Shan T'ang, but no date is given. The author's preface is in facsimile of his handwriting.

The other edition, from somewhat smaller plates, was printed in the San I T'ang, and has the author's preface printed in ordinary book characters. Both editions state on the colored title-pages that they were revised and corrected by Hu Hsüeh-fêng.

There is also in the Watson collection a copy of a revised and illustrated edition of the *Pên ts'ao pei yao* by Wang Ang, published by the Tsiu Liu T'ang in 1864.

Both the *Pên ts'ao i fang ho pien* and the *Pên ts'ao pei yao* are in the Library of Congress but in the form of late reprints with slightly modified titles. These three editions of the herbals are therefore older than any now in the Library of Congress.

Another very interesting herbal is an edition of the famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên, of which the Library of Congress already possesses five different editions as noted in the last report of the Librarian of Congress.

The edition contained in the Watson collection has a preface by Chang Ch'ao-lin dated 1657. It is printed from different blocks from the well-known edition of 1655 which has a first preface of this date by Wu T'ai-ch'ung.

The 1657 edition is, unfortunately, incomplete, lacking books 5 to 12 and 37 to 47. The rest of the work is in good condition but is printed from rather badly worn blocks.

The Watson collection also has a copy of the 1655 edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* complete and in good order. It seems to be an earlier and better impression than the copy given to the United States Government in June, 1869, by the Emperor T'ung Chih.

Both the 1655 and the 1657 editions contain the *Wan fang chên hsien* by Chiang Lieh-hsien, which is an index to the 15,000 or 16,000 prescriptions in the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*.

The 1657 edition has a very detailed table of contents covering 28 folios, listing every plant, animal, or mineral cited in the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*. Both the detailed table of contents and the index to prescriptions have been included in most, if not all, subsequent reprints of this herbal, still the best known and most esteemed in China.

Chinese treat-
ment of small-
pox.

There are a number of works on smallpox in the Watson collection. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the *Tou chên hsien fa* by Wan Ch'üan (*tsu* Mi-chai). The preface of the main work in 12 books is dated 1687; that of the supplement in 2 books in 1690. According to the Chinese Medical Dictionary the main work is classed under 228 headings and contains 247 remedies. "These constitute a complete account of methods of treating smallpox from beginning to end." This is followed by the significant remark "It also includes preventive methods."

The supplement is said by the Chinese Medical Dictionary to discuss each type of smallpox and its various stages and the treatments for each of the five internal organs. The second book has numerous figures apparently showing the distribution of the scars over the body.

Among the medical books in the Watson collection is the *Wan ping hui ch'un* compiled by Kung Yen-hsien (*tsu* Tzu ts'ai). The copy secured by the Library of Congress is in eight books bound in eight volumes and is a reprint made in 1818. The original preface is dated 1615. The Chinese Medical Dictionary says "In the forepart there are discourses on the internal organs, veins, arteries, the nature of drugs, etc. Following this there are separate discourses on each disease beginning with

the original curative methods and continuing with explanations regarding prescriptions."

The publishers of this edition give a statement that throws so much light on the evil practices of piratical publishers that it deserves to be reproduced:

"The original edition of this work could be called perfectly good. But an unscrupulous book dealer of Hu-lin (in Anhwei Province) practiced a deception by pretending to have the original edition and by adding the words '*shan pên*,' 'excellent edition,' to the title. He also falsely called it the *chung ting* or 'revised edition' and made an unauthorized use of the name of Wang Yü-t'ai (the author of a famous Ming medical work). He afterwards found that he could not deceive people in this way so he used the name of Kung Yün-lin. Deceptions of this kind are motivated by commercial greed. In the compounding of his drugs he sometimes advocated light and other times heavy doses and arbitrarily changed them from the orthodox methods of preparation. This injures life and is not a trivial matter.

Pirated editions in China.

"Because the old editions were blurred we especially make this reprint to circulate throughout the world. We desire this edition to be exactly like the original edition without the slightest change in a single character, so that it will be different from the '*shan pên*' (the false '*shan pên*' already mentioned), which has caused infinite poisoning. Let intelligent people discriminate."

"Statement by Ching Yü T'ang (publishers of this edition)."

There are a number of special treatises on epidemics (influenza ?) and colds in Doctor Watson's collection.

One of the most interesting of these is a small work published at the very close of the Ming dynasty, the *Wên i fang lun* (*Wên i lun*) by Wu Yu-hsing (*tzu Yu-k'o*) in two books bound in two volumes. The author's preface is dated 1642 and it was probably published in that year.

This little work treats of an epidemic form of cold called *wên i*, said to be contracted through the mouth

Chinese study of influenza.

and nostrils, in contrast to colds called *shang han*, said to be contracted through the hair follicles. In his preface the author warns of the danger of treating *wên i* colds as though they were *shang han* colds and tells of a very bad epidemic of *wên i* colds (influenza ?) that ravaged the northeastern Provinces in 1641, causing very many deaths. This work was published the next year, doubtless because of the ravages of the epidemic of 1641.

Another work, the *Wên i lun lei pien* by Liu K'uei (*tzu* Sung Fêng) in four books bound in two volumes, is a classified arrangement of the materials in the *Wên i lun* of Wu Yu-hsing just noticed. The title page states that it is a new edition printed in 1799 and a note stamped on the title page in red ink states that the *Shuo i* of Liu K'uei himself in six books has been added as a supplement. This is likewise a treatise on epidemics written in 1787.

There is also in the Watson collection the *Shang han lun ch'ien chi* by Ch'ên Nien-tsu, in six books, a commentary on the famous classic on colds *Shang han lun* written by Chang Chung-ching (usually called Chang Chi) of the Posterior Han dynasty. This commentary is a modern edition printed in 1892 and bound in six volumes.

Probably much interesting information could be gleaned from the Chinese literature on colds and influenza which is said to be very voluminous. Several other works on colds in addition to those cited above are included in Doctor Watson's collection.

Among the medical works in Doctor Watson's collection is the *Shih shih pi lu* compiled by Ch'ên Shih-to in 1688. It purports to be the work of Ch'i Po (Ch'i T'ien shih), one of the assistants of the Emperor Huang Ti, who succeeded the semimythical Emperor Shên Nung in the twenty-seventh century B. C., and who, like Shên Nung, wrote on the art of healing.

Ch'i T'ien-shih is said to have appeared with a companion, Chang Chung-ching, at the lodgings of the com-

piler and his friend Lü Tao-jên (who wrote the preface to the *Shih shih pi lu*) morning and evening in 1687 until all the methods of treatment, 128 in all, were given.

Lü Tao-jên concludes his preface as follows:

Now the book is here, but Mr. Ch'ên does not like to retain it for himself, but wants it to belong to myriad generations, as he is a man who does not desire merely to save the lives of one generation.

*A spurious
medical work at-
tributed to spir-
its.*

With Confucius his aim consisted in setting one's self right in order to set other people right; to make one's self understood in order to make other people understand. How similar were their aims.

Because Mr. Ch'ên asked me to write a preface I have consented to set down a number of words, my purpose being to encourage people who like to perform good deeds. "An accumulation of good deeds will bring a superabundance of blessings."

The work is reviewed in the imperial catalogue, but was not considered of sufficient merit to be included in the works selected to be copied into the great collection of the leading Chinese works ordered to be copied in uniform style by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

The imperial catalogue says:

The discussions are strange and queer and among the prescriptions given are many that are not ordinarily seen.

After alluding to the purported visits of Ch'i Po to the compiler the imperial catalogue goes on to say:

Writers of magic often assume personalities, but there are none more absurd than this. It is a stupid, unskillful deception.

The copy of this work secured by the Library of Congress is in six books bound in four volumes and appears to be the original edition, probably printed in 1689.

It is bound in a red brocade portfolio which carries (in handwriting) the title *Ch'ing nang pi shu* "Azure bag of supernatural arts," the title of a mythical work said to have been written by Hua Yüan-hua, a celebrated physician of the Posterior Han dynasty and miraculously furnished to the compiler by his friend Lü Tao-jên.

This curious work would not deserve notice did it not typify so well a class of spurious works that are not uncommon in many branches of Chinese literature. The fact that it was accorded the dignity of a notice, even though a derogatory one, in the great imperial catalogue, renders it of interest.

There are many other Chinese medical works of interest and value in the Watson collection in addition to the few items noted above.

A Sung Dynasty Encyclopedia of Botany.

The most important single Chinese work acquired during the past year is without doubt the *Ch'üan fang pei tzu*, by Ch'ên Ching-i, revised and edited by Chu Mu. A manuscript in 58 books, bound in 20 volumes.

This famous work, finished during the Sung dynasty, 1256 A. D., is in effect a botanical encyclopedia of very great interest, not only from an agricultural and natural history standpoint but also from a literary point of view, since many of the quotations given in this encyclopedia are from works that have long ago been lost.

Although this work is supposed to have been printed, only manuscript copies are now known in China. The Library of Congress was fortunate enough to secure through the good offices of Mr. Chang Yuan-chi, manager of the Commercial Press (Ltd.), Shanghai, a manuscript copy of the first part of this work containing 27 books. Mr. Chang was good enough to have the second part in 31 books copied from the set in the Chinese library of the Commercial Press. This second part has not only been copied in beautiful Chinese calligraphy but it has been carefully proof read, which greatly enhances its value.

The author in his preface gives a very interesting justification for the study of plants and other living things, as may be seen from the following extracts translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty and Mr. Mien Woo:

The ancient and modern encyclopedias are very, very many. But they record this and omit that, therefore can not be called complete. They took the nonessentials and excluded the fundamentals; therefore they can not be called perfect. All were faulty in compilation. For example, the multifarious vegetative growth is a class which may be mentioned. As for what has

been compiled in histories, biographies, and miscellaneous writings, and what has been written by poets and other writers in the form of poems and eulogies, one's family must have a library of 10,000 volumes in order to be able to peruse so many books. But really this method of selecting materials is not perfect and the descriptions are not detailed.

When I was young, I studied trivial things, but after reaching the age of manhood I traveled abroad. At first I lived in western Chekiang; then went to the schools at the capital; then to Soochow and Nanking and the region north and south of the Huai River. In the morning at my window, and at night with my lamp, I never tired of reading the pages of recorded notes, abstracting the important parts, compiling the statements, and solving the meaning. That part devoted to flowers, fruits, plants, and trees was especially completely and thoroughly investigated. This part of the compilation comprised more than 400 classes. Do they not include all kinds of flowers? As a rule every story, prose poem, eulogy, and palace song must have its origin traced. Is this not investigating the origin?

I often state "Are not all things produced by nature governed by certain laws"? If we merely observe with our eyes without studying their origin and development, then they will be to us like the morning mushroom (ephemeral). Why are the bamboos hollow? Why are the trees solid? Why do things come forth in the spring and wither in the autumn? Why do they live through all four seasons and not change their branches or leaves? The principles governing these things are difficult to understand. * * * Some say "Your language is very beautiful and eloquent and your writings perfect and complete. Are you not in danger of playing with trivial things, thereby missing your aim"? The answer is "Study the meaning of things and not merely notice things. How can I be accused of playing with trivial things"? Furthermore, the *Ta hsueh* or Greater learning established its doctrines by placing a high regard upon the investigation of things and upon the learning of the names of many birds, animals, plants, and trees as a necessary part of the studies of scholars or students. * * *

Chinese defense
of study of bot-
any.

Respectfully written by Ch'ên Ching-i, whose *tzu* is Fei-T'un and who is also known as Yü I-tzu, a man of Chiang-huai (the present Kiangsu and Anhwei) in the autumn of the *ping ch'ên* year (1256 A. D.).

The *Chien chi* main part of the *Ch'üan fang pei tzu* consists of 27 books, all of which are devoted to flowers. The *Hou chi* or supplement in 31 books treats of fruits, plants in general, herbs, trees, agriculture and sericulture, vegetables, and medicinal plants.

The material concerning each plant is divided into *Shih shih tsu* or prose descriptions and *Fu yung tsu* or poetical material, in imitation of the *I wên lei chü*, an encyclopedia compiled by imperial order in the seventh century A. D.

Although the imperial catalogue gives a rather full notice of this work, it does not mention the name of Chu Mu given as reviser and corrector (or editor) of the copy of the *Ch'üan fang pei tzu* secured by the Library of Congress, who was a famous scholar of the Sung dynasty, probably better known than Ch'ên Ching-i himself. It is barely possible that there were two editions of this work—the original edition and the present one—revised and corrected by Chu Mu and perhaps never printed.

The *Ch'üan fang pei tzu* quotes extensively from works of the T'ang and Sung dynasties that were still available at the time it was compiled. A translation made by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty of the matter relating to the lychee shows that the *Ch'üan fang pei tzu* reproduces much of the text of the *Li chih p'u* by Ts'ai Hsiang with certain variant readings not found in the numerous other texts of this agricultural classic dating from the middle of the eleventh century A. D.

There is every reason to believe that a careful study of the *Ch'üan fang pei tzu* will bring to light much information regarding Chinese plants, both ornamental and useful, that was gleaned from works lost centuries ago and consequently not to be found in the modern Chinese encyclopedias and reference books.

Famous Chinese poets, masters of prose writing, have often been the first to record important facts regarding useful and beautiful plants in China.

Several valuable Chinese works were sent as a gift by Mr. T. L. Yuan, librarian of the newly established Metropolitan Library at Peking. Mr. Yuan spent three summers working on the Chinese books in the Library of Congress and knows the strong and weak points of the collection very well.

Chinese calendars and chronology.

One of the items sent by Mr. Yuan is the *Erh shih so jun piao* by Ch'ên Yüan published by the Peking Uni-

versity in 1925. It is a chronological table of the intercalary months with the corresponding dates in the Julian, Gregorian, and Mohammedan calendars. This work is of especial interest, as it gives not only the recognized or legal dates but also the dates of usurpers, tyrants, etc.

Another item on the same general subject presented by Mr. Yuan is the *Chi yüan t'ung k'ao* by Yeh Wei-kêng in 12 books, originally published in 1828 and reprinted in 1871.

This work gives the *nien hao* or reign titles used by all the people of the Far East in expressing dates. The ordinary works of this character list the Chinese *nien hao* of the rulers recognized by the official histories as legitimate and ignore all rebels, usurpers, etc.

The present work lists all such and also gives the *nien hao* of Japan, Korea, Annam, and other countries. Indexes of the first character of reign titles, lists of identical reign titles in ancient and modern times, and various other useful information are given, making this a useful book of reference.

An interesting Taoist work is the *T'ung hsüan chén ching*, sometimes called *Wên tzu*, the works of the ancient philosopher Wên Tzu. The Wên tzu. an early Taoist philosophical work.

The copy secured for the Library of Congress is a photographic reproduction of a Sung edition originally published in the collection of reprints of Sung books entitled *T'ieh Hua Kuan ts'ung shu*. It was then reprinted as a separate work with a preface by Chêng Kuan-ying not contained in either of the two copies of the *T'ieh Hua Kuan ts'ung shu* in the Library of Congress. The preface is dated 1902 and tells of the purchase of the Sung edition of the *T'ung hsüan chén ching* for a high price and the reprinting of it by photolithography to give it a wide circulation and make it accessible to all interested in Taoistic doctrines.

This Sung edition of the *Wên tzu* has a preface signed by Mo Hsi-tzu, a pseudonym of Hsü Ling-fu of the T'ang dynasty, who wrote the commentary. This preface is dated 802 A. D. In it, as translated by Mr. Mien Woo and Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, Mo Hsi-tzu says:

This book first set forth the causes that led to the rise and fall of the ruler and then discussed the reasons why reason, virtue, order, and righteousness have declined. Certainly he (Wên Tzu) penetrates above to the highest limit the profound Taoist arts, while he understands the nature of the masses of the people about him. His ideas were far-reaching and profound; his style of writing artistic and real. * * * For eight years I have lived a simple life and pondered in solitude over the profound thought expressed by Wên Tzu. Now, I am unable to remain silent, and venture to make some commentaries and notes, but, like measuring the height of the milky way or sounding the depths of the vast ocean, for me it is difficult to do.

The French scholar, C. de Harlez, who has translated a number of the most important Taoist texts, says (*Annales du Musée Guimet*, 20: preface 6, Paris, 1891):

* * * We have given the first place to the so famous manual which has served as the base of the whole edifice of Taoism, the *Tao t'eh ching*, whatever may be the date of its compilation.

After it we have placed the *Wên tzu*, which is nothing else, so to speak, but the commentary, then the *Han-foi tzu*, *Ko hsien*, *Huei nan tzu*, and *Lieh tzu*, in which the follies of magic find already their complete expression.

Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Mien Woo have translated one of the key paragraphs from the *T'ung hs'üan chên ching* (Wên Tzu) which gives a good idea of the beauty of its language and the depth of its thought:

Wisdom and
holiness con-
trasted.

Wên Tzu asked about holiness and wisdom. Lao Tzu answered: "To hear and then know is holiness; to see and then know is wisdom. Therefore, the holy man constantly apprehends the sources of misfortune and happiness and selects his principles, while the wise man constantly sees misfortune and happiness in its complete form and selects his mode of action.

"The holy man understands the divine law controlling good and evil, therefore knows the sources of misfortune and happiness.

"The wise man first sees the complete phenomena and then knows the gateway of misfortunes and happiness. He who apprehends these before their enaction is a holy man; he who first sees the complete phenomena is a wise man; those who do not apprehend nor see are stupid or deluded men."

This paragraph has been paraphrased by C. de Harlez, as follows:

The saint and the sage.

The difference between the saint and the sage consists in that the saint apprehends in listening and the sage in seeing. The

saint constantly listens (to interior inspiration and learns thus) how misfortune and happiness come and chooses his way (*tao*) according to this. The sage sees them already completely formed and only then chooses his acts.

The saint knows the ways of heaven and earth, that which they contain of good and evil; he knows whence come happiness and misfortune. The sage does not see them (happiness and misfortune) until they are realized, and only then knows their origin. He who apprehends them before they are born is the saint; he who does not know them until after they appear is the sage; he who neither listens nor sees them is a simple man without intelligence.

In the course of his studies of the *Wên Tzu* Mr. Hagerty located in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress nine different texts of this fundamentally important work on Taoistic philosophy. At least five of these nine texts antedate the Ching dynasty and so are free from the mutilations of the text due to the avoidance of characters rendered taboo by being used in the personal names of Manchu emperors. With such a wealth of material scholars should be able to study the fundamental philosophic tenets of Taoism as well in the Library of Congress as in the Far East.

The outstanding item of interest in the Japanese acquisitions is the *Kochu-hen* by Tadasuke Takada, in six parts, consisting of 127 books bound in 68 volumes, Chinese style, inclosed in 13 portfolios.

It is a monumental lexicographic work on the old Chinese characters such as are found on ancient inscriptions, on bronze vessels, etc. The so-called seal characters and several other ancient forms of characters are treated very fully, and there are two comprehensive indexes to assist in finding these archaic forms of Chinese writing. The last part of the work in six books bound in six volumes treats of the archæological material used in the study of ancient Chinese writing and is beautifully illustrated with 21 photogravure plates.

A great Japanese work on ancient Chinese characters.

This work unlike the vast majority of modern Japanese books seems to be written entirely in Chinese and does not even have the colophon at the end of the last volume giving the publisher, date, and place of publication that is almost invariably present in Japanese books.

Perhaps because of these unusual features, the work has already been cited as a Chinese work with the title rendered *Ku Chou pien*, the author's name would be read Kao-tien Chung-chou.

This monumental work was a gift to the Library of Congress from the Association for the Publication of the Ku Chou Pien.

As was the case last year, much detailed information regarding the Chinese acquisitions treated here was secured by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, Chinese translator of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who has made a prolonged and painstaking study of the books themselves as well as of what the Chinese bibliographers say about them.

In this work, especially in translating the often highly philosophic prefaces, he has had expert help from Mr. Mien Woo, of Berkeley, Calif., a graduate student of the University of California.

APPENDIX IV

THE WILL OF JOSEPH PENNELL

Be it known, that I, Joseph Pennell, of Philadelphia, Pa., do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made.

First. I give and bequeath to my faithful servant, Augustine Bertin, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), to be paid clear of all inheritance taxes or other charges, imposed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or by the laws of the United States of America, upon such legacy.

Second. All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real as well as personal, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, to be held by her in the following manner and for the following purposes, viz:—

To retain in her possession for life, if she shall so desire, all my books, manuscripts, paintings, drawings and prints;

To receive and take over all moneys, securities and other property, with full power to sell and assign the same, or any part thereof, whether real or personal, from time to time, in such manner as in her discretion she shall deem proper, and to convey and assure the same to any purchaser or purchasers thereof, free and discharged of all trusts or conditions, and I give to her full power to invest, at her discretion, the proceeds of any property, real or personal, which she may sell, in such securities as are provided by law for the investment of trust funds.

To collect and receive all the interest and income which may accrue from said property during her life, the said interest and income to become absolutely her own, and to be expended for her own use. And, fur-

ther, I authorize and empower my said wife, during her life, to draw out and expend for her own use from the principal of my estate, such sum or sums as she may desire, not, however, from income and principal combined, exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) in any one calendar year.

Third. Upon the death of my said wife, I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate which shall then remain in her possession, to the United States of America, for the division of prints of the Library of Congress, to be administered by the proper officers thereof, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:—

(a) That in so far as there shall then be included any books, manuscripts, drawings and prints, which are the work of, or relate to, the late James McNeil Whistler, these shall be added to the collection heretofore given by my wife and myself to the United States of America, known as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection of Whistleriana;" and now in the division of prints of the Library of Congress.

(b) In so far as the said property shall consist of books, manuscripts, drawings, prints, oil or water-color paintings, or other works of art, not the work of or relating to the late James McNeil Whistler, the same shall (subject to the provisions hereinafter made), be kept together and designated as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection," a stamp setting forth such fact to be placed on the various items.

(c) In so far as the said property shall consist of moneys, securities, copyrights, or other property, available for sale, but not suitable to be included in either of the above collections, such property to be held and invested by the United States of America, under the administration of such officer or officers of the Library of Congress, as the Government may designate, with full power to sell any and all of the securities, or real estate, from time to time, upon such terms as he or they may deem proper, and to convey and assure the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free and discharged of all trusts, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds in such

securities as he or they may deem proper, and to collect all the interest and income thereof, and apply the same to the purchase of further additions to the said collections, and this money is to be known as the "Pennell Fund." If, in any year, an important Whistler item can be obtained, and it is thought desirable to obtain it, all the available interest of the "Pennell Fund," in that year may be devoted to its purchase.

I have already given, with my wife's consent, our Whistleriana to the United States, and it has been placed in the division of prints of the Library of Congress. Owing to the incredible carelessness of the British carriers and the United States consulate in London, (see statement of the librarian, *supra*, p. 4), much of it was damaged and some items completely lost and ruined. I wish these items replaced by and at the expense of the United States Government, since the cause of the damage and loss was the carelessness of the United States officials. I, however, propose to add to the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection of Whistleriana" any other Whistler items which may come into my possession. And I wish the United States Government also to continue, through the division of prints of the Library of Congress, to add to it. I wish them to continue to subscribe to press cutting agencies for notices and articles regarding Whistler and his work, and also to purchase all the prints and drawings by Whistler, as well as books, manuscripts and letters of his or relative to him, which they can obtain. And I further desire that no use shall be made of the unused or unpublished material by any one, except by my wife and myself, until after our deaths. For these additional items, I wish the income of my estate—the "Pennell Fund" to be used. I wish this collection to be known as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection of Whistleriana," and to be suitably stamped with a Government stamp.

And I desire to state that I made this gift of Whistleriana to the United States of America for the division of prints of the Library of Congress, and that I have made the bequests contained in this will, to the United

States because the United States is spending money on prints and encouraging art and artists, and has encouraged me, and because the collection of Whistler's work formed by Charles L. Freer, will be placed in Washington and my collection will supplement that, or rather will be an independent record of Whistler's life and work.

As to my other property, comprising books, manuscripts, drawings, prints and paintings, I wish them kept together in the division of prints of the Library of Congress and to be known as the "J. and E. R. Pennell Collection." I wish at least one complete set of all my engravings and etchings, if possible, signed in every state to be kept with this collection. But if any duplicate signed proofs of my work or of other artists' works in this collection are not wanted by the division of prints, I wish them sold at the full published price and the money so obtained to be added to my other moneys, all of which I leave at the death of my wife, to the United States Government. And out of the income of this money to be known as the "Pennell Fund"—the principal is not to be touched, except to be re-invested when necessary—I wish the division of prints of the Library of Congress to purchase original prints by modern artists of any nationality, living or who shall have produced work during the last 100 years, the prints so purchased to be of the greatest excellence only. The prints are to be selected and purchased by a committee to consist of the chief of the division of prints for the time being, an etcher and a lithographer of artistic eminence, and these two shall be chosen by the then curator of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the then Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the then chief of the division of prints of the Library of Congress.

If any or all of the paintings in oil or water colors, or the pastels or the drawings in black and white included in my bequest—(excepting, of course, works by Whistler which are for the division of prints only)—should be desired by the Library of Congress for the division of prints, or by the National Gallery of Art, also in Wash-

ington, either or both these institutions can have any or all of them. If not wanted, they too should be sold and the money so obtained added to the "Pennell Fund" for the purchase of prints.

I should also like the notes which Mrs. Pennell made concerning Whistler during his lifetime with his knowledge and approval, as well as those she made after his death, to be published by the United States of America, but not until after her death and mine, unless she or I shall have published them before. I should also like the catalogues of Whistler's etchings, lithographs and paintings, which I did at his special request, and which are in my bequest, to be also issued by the United States, unless we shall have done so ourselves. Any profits arising from the sale of these documents, if published by the United States after our death, I wish added to the "Pennell Fund", for the purchase of prints and Whistleriana. And I also wish that all the copyrights of my books which have been published, or may be published, be transferred to the Library of Congress and that any profits arising from them be added to the "Pennell Fund" for the purchase of prints and Whistleriana.

What I wish above all is to make the collection of Whistleriana as complete as possible and as accessible to my countrymen as it can be:—our tribute to the greatest of American artists.

I wish all my letters and papers at my death or at my wife's death, whichever shall survive, to be read by the Librarian of Congress, or some other person whom he shall appoint, and those he thinks of importance and interest to be kept and published if thought advisable.

I also give all my copper, zinc and other printing plates and all my lithographic stones and plates and all duplicate unsigned prints from them in my possession at the time of my death, to the United States as the foundation of a calcographic museum, similar to those in Paris, Rome and Madrid, to be organized, installed in, and managed by the division of prints of the Library of Congress. That is to say, that the places [plates] and stones will belong to the United States as well as any duplicate

unsigned prints from them that I may leave. I wish that the duplicate unsigned prints be sold, one copy each to one person, at a nominal price, after they have been stamped on the back with a Government stamp to show that they are Government property, and that further pulls may be made from the stones and plates, stamped, and sold in the same way. For details of the working of this museum and the printing and sale of these prints, the directors of the Paris, Rome and Madrid calcographic museum shall be consulted and their system followed. My hope is that other artists, publishers and print sellers may be induced to give their plates and stones to the United States for the same purpose.

Fourth. I constitute and appoint my wife, Elizabeth Robbins [Robins] Pennell, to be executrix of this my last will and testament, should she survive me, but if she shall not survive me, then I constitute, and appoint the Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, to be the executor thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Philadelphia aforesaid, this seventh day of January, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen (1919).

JOSEPH PENNELL. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the within-named testator, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who in his presence and at his request have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

JOS. C. FRALEY.

EVELYN L. FULLERTON.

JAMES H. BELL.

CODICIL TO MY LAST WILL

If at the time of my death my income shall exceed the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars annually from investments etc., I wish my wife, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell to receive the whole of it if she shall survive me. If less than ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars the matter is provided for in the will. I wish the sum of ten thousand

(\$10,000) dollars to be taken from my estate and given to a competent and skilled cataloguer to make a list of a proper catalogue and arrange the various books with prints, drawings etc. belonging to my wife and myself in the Library of Congress at Washington or in my or her possession or stored at the Fidelity Storage in Philadelphia or the Eagle Warehouse in Brooklyn or elsewhere. I would suggest the advice of Mr. David Keppel be taken as to the selection of a cataloguer. I do not wish a Government official to do this work.

If for any reason the United States Government shall refuse to accept my donation of my estate and the sum of money that accompanies it or any of the provisions of my will, as far as the Library of Congress is concerned; I wish all my remaining estate, books, prints drawings etc. to be given to the New York Public Library to be kept in the main building and administered under the same conditions as I have made regarding the gifts to the Library of Congress in my will. And the gifts of money I have made to the Library of Congress turned over to the New York Public Library and administered as I have directed in my will.

· JOSEPH PENNELL.
9, 29, 1924

HEDWICK GROFFICK.

Witness

11191-26—23

APPENDIX V

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE BOARD

Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926

[Public—No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or

its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to

disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

THE OCCASION FOR THE ACT

The Library of Congress has from time to time had gifts or bequests of valuable material. Save in one instance, however, it has not until recently been the recipient of gifts or bequests of money. It has now reached a stage where not merely gifts or bequests of money for immediate application, but *endowments*, are necessary to the specialized development of its collections and a higher range for its service.

But the Library of Congress is not, as is the Smithsonian, a corporation. It could not, therefore, accept and hold in its own name the principal of a fund of which the income would be applied to benefit its collections or its operations. And the Gardiner Greene Hubbard bequest of such a fund (\$20,000 in 1909) had to be accepted by a formal act of Congress, converted into a cash deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, and an equivalent of the assumed income at 4 per cent pro-

vided for by a permanent appropriation of \$800 per annum to the designated purpose.

The recent endowment (January, 1925) by Mrs. Fred-eric S. Coolidge of its division of music (involving a principal of over \$400,000, to yield an income of \$28,200 per annum) had to be effected by a deed of trust of the principal to a trust company, with the charge to pay over the income to the librarian for the designated purposes.

The creation of the Trust Fund Board provides an agency with perpetual succession and all the corporate powers necessary to the trusteeship of such a fund. The acceptance of the fund (gift or bequest, of personal property) is subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library; but as this committee is always in existence (being represented during any recess by its Senate Members) this does not involve the delay (and debate) incident to action by Congress as a whole. Once accepted, the fund is in the exclusive custody of the board, "with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee," including the power to invest, reinvest, collect the income, and subject it to the drafts of the Librarian of Congress for the purposes designated. The actual custodianship of the securities, and the collection of the income, is with the Treasurer of the United States.

The ex officio membership of the board, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, insures a responsible and conservative policy; while the inclusion of the two appointive members (selected by the President of the United States) promises enterprise in policy calculated to stimulate the yield within the bounds of safety. And the board may at the request of a donor retain the investments in the form in which transferred to it.

The board is subject to suit in the courts of the District of Columbia to enforce the provisions of any trust.

The personnel of the board was completed by the appointment to it, by the President, of James Benjamin Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., for the initial term of five years, and of John Barton Payne for the initial term of three years. (Mr. Wilbur is an experienced banker, founder, and some time president of the Royall Trust Co.,

of Chicago, but now retired from affairs; Mr. Payne, an experienced corporation lawyer, some time judge of the superior court in Illinois, former holder of many high positions in the Government service, including the Secretaryship of the Interior, and now chairman of the American Red Cross.)

On April 11, 1925 the board organized by the election of the Secretary of the Treasury as its chairman and the Librarian of Congress as its secretary, and adopted a seal. It was thus promptly ready to function.

An opportunity came with equal promptness—the offer of an immediate fund for it to hold and administer.

The offer was from one of the members of the board (Mr. Wilbur) whose interest in our collections (especially in the inclusion within them of source material for the study of American history) is very keen, and whose suggestion (made two years ago) in fact led to the creation of the board.

Originally intending a bequest of a fund whose income would be applicable to the acquisition of such source material (chiefly in photostat or other reproductions), he proposed to the board to change the bequest into an immediate gift of the principal, with the stipulation that for the present (and perhaps until his death) only one-seventh of the income should be so applied, the remaining six-sevenths being turned over to him.

The principal consists of 1,000 shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, par, \$100 per share, quoted at the time at 107.

The offer, being precisely such as was anticipated in the creation of the board, was promptly accepted by the board, with the concurrence of the Joint Committee on the Library (the Senate Members in recess acting for the full committee). And on August 14, 1925, the transfer of the principal was effected, the board becoming custodian of it with the obligations of the trust.

A second offer recently communicated has just been accepted. It is of securities of the par (and present market) value of \$10,000, with a stipulation for temporary retention of a portion of the income similar to that by Mr. Wilbur; the remaining portion (and,

at the decease of the donor and his wife, the whole) to be applicable "to the bibliographic service of the Library as the librarian may determine to be useful."

The donor in this case is Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor and publisher of the *Library Journal and Publisher's Weekly*, and widely familiar with libraries and library administration.

The board is concerned only with endowments; its function being to hold and administer a principal sum of which the income alone is applicable to the benefit of the Library, its collection, or its service. Its creation does not therefore preclude the gift to the librarian direct of moneys immediately applicable to any of these purposes. The act confirms his authority to accept and apply them, defining the procedure.

It will be noted (sec. 5) that all gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, * * * and the income therefrom, are to be exempt from all Federal taxes.

Finally, section 6 of the act removes all legal obstacles to the utilization of outside contributions for the performance of special functions and in the cooperative undertakings of the Library.

THE LIBRARY AS IT IS—ITS RESOURCES AND SERVICE

The Library of Congress has ceased to be a library merely legislative. Continuing and intensifying its intimate service to Congress, and its indispensable service to the executive departments and scientific bureaus at Washington, it is now the National Library of the United States.

In this relation—

(a) It is the largest collection in the Western Hemisphere, and the third largest in the world.

Irrespective of purchases, upon which it expends \$100,000 yearly, it has sources of increase peculiar to itself which bring to it currently vast masses of important material—from copyright, exchange with foreign

and local governments, and the exchange of other Federal establishments, including the Smithsonian.

Its field is all literature, but with less emphasis upon the groups (e. g., agriculture, geology, medicine, and surgery) in which certain other Government establishments maintain highly specialized collections, and certain others (e. g., theology and classical philology) in which other institutions (seminaries and universities) offer sufficient facilities to American scholarship: its own dominant purpose being to afford to American scholarship resources not otherwise available.

In certain fields it is already preeminent. Among these: American history (including manuscript sources), official documents, publications of learned societies, maps, charts, and atlases, music, and (in mere scope though not in quality) prints. In others, (e. g., law, political, economic, and social science) it is eminent.

Among its special "groups" are perhaps the largest collection of Russian books (85,000 volumes) outside of Russia, the largest, and in some respects the strongest, collection of Chinese books outside of China, the Weber collection of Indica, the Huitfeld-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature, and the Schiff collections of Hebraica and Judaica. Its huge collection of serials includes over 70,000 volumes of bound newspapers.

It is now the recognized custodian of the manuscript archives of the Government (including the papers of most of the Presidents) having an historical interest.

In general content—in the substance, if not invariably in the form of highest bibliographic distinction (for in every department it lacks the "rarities" appropriate to a national library)—its resources for the investigator now surpass those of any other single American library, comprising nearly 3,500,000 books and pamphlets, several million pieces of manuscript, over 500,000 maps and charts, over 400,000 prints, and over 1,000,000 musical compositions.

A considerable fraction of the collections is of course due to copyright; but this does not mean that they are

inordinately swollen by trivialities: for under existing law articles deposited for copyright need not be retained; and under the practice of many years past only a selection of them is actually incorporated in the Library proper.

(b) The organization of its collections for effective use—although still in process—is now, in its classification and catalogues, with the assistance of its experts, and direct access to the subject groups on the shelves, such as to furnish prompt response in most fields of investigation.

(c) It has the largest and most elaborate existing library building, well equipped.

(d) To the visiting investigator it affords facilities—particularizing his need and convenience—such as can not be matched by any great reference library in a commercial or industrial metropolis.

(e) It is drawing to Washington an increasing number of such investigators.

(f) It also reaches them locally throughout the United States by its system of interlibrary loans (of “the unusual book for the unusual need”).

(g) The center of a group of Federal libraries adding to its 3,500,000 volumes specialized collections aggregating nearly 2,000,000 more; and in touch with the numerous experts in the scientific bureaus of the Government; maintaining also all procurable information as to the contents of other American libraries, it has become a *bureau of information* upon all matters involving the serious use of books.

(h) The use of its printed catalogue cards (by-product of its work in cataloguing and classification) by nearly 4,000 other libraries has developed it into a central cataloguing bureau for the entire country, whose effect is not merely to standardize processes, and to spread the benefit of the bibliographical researches of its trained staff, but to save to other libraries vast sums (at present certainly a half million dollars yearly) in avoiding duplication of effort.

(i) It issues publications (bibliographic lists, catalogues, calendars, and some texts) based upon its collections, which render a wide service to librarians and investigators. Many of these have world repute as authoritative and useful contributions to knowledge.

(j) Its processes in classification, cataloguing, bibliographic and reference work—embodying the most highly developed technique applicable to a library of research—furnish such a useful experience for students of library science that many such come to its service for that experience and graduate from it to important library service elsewhere. It has thus become a sort of postgraduate school for the profession.

(k) For the administration of its collections and the various activities in the utilization and service of them, it has now an elaborate organization, well differentiated into departments, and comprising, with the building staff and the printing and binding offices, over 600 employees.

(l) The disposition of Congress to provide reasonably for its accommodation and fundamental service is evidenced—

(1) By the building itself, whose cost to date has been nearly \$8,000,000.

(2) By additional accommodations as required, including an additional bookstack constructed in 1910 at a cost of \$310,000 and another under contract to cost \$745,000.

(3) By annual appropriations for upkeep, administration, and increase of about \$1,000,000, exclusive of the expenditures (for copyright and the printing and handling of cards sold) offset by receipts covered into the Treasury.

THE NEED OF ENDOWMENTS

This elaborate establishment and organization, these considerable collections, with their appropriate apparatus for service, and the service already being rendered by them constitute an achievement. But they also present an opportunity for achievement not yet realized, nor capable of realization by the Government alone. The col-

lections still need systematic development in fields to which the Government appropriation can not reach; and, in every field, material of distinction to which Government funds can not be applied in competition with endowed institutions, or private collectors having long purses. The organization, competent for the ordinary treatment of the material, and the ordinary service, requires to be perfected by the addition to the staff of specialists in each department of learning, who shall aid in the interpretation of the collections, and cultivate relations of service and of influence between them and the numerous interests which should benefit by them.

1. ENDOWMENTS FOR THE COLLECTIONS

That by Mrs. Hubbard (\$800 yearly for the purchase of prints); and that by Mr. Wilbur—a fund whose income is to be applicable to the acquisition (in copies) of source material in American History—are precedents.

Such endowments—for the acquisition of material special in form or in character—are needed in every department of learning. Among them, for such material to which the Government appropriations can not adequately reach, are the following:

MANUSCRIPTS—especially those relating to American history and representative examples of the early European.

PALÆOGRAPHY.

INCUNABULA—to perfect the collection of early presses deposited with us by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher.

FIRST EDITIONS (a) of the classics (b) of English and American authors.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS—(chiefly first editions).

EARLY AMERICANA.

THE FINE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE, AND PRINTS.

CLASSICS OF FOREIGN LITERATURE—e. g. French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Dutch, etc.

MUSIC.

SEMITIC AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

SLAVICA.

CARTOGRAPHY.

LAW.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

2. ENDOWMENTS FOR SERVICE—SUPERSERVICE

For the usual operations of a library—for the classification and cataloguing, and the conventional reference and bibliographic service—the Library now has a staff unsurpassed in its efficiency; and this can be further developed from within or replenished from the ranks of the profession. What is needed in addition is, in certain fields, specialists not in mere library technique but in the subject matter: men definitely educated in the science or cultivated in the art involved—with the equipment to teach it or to pursue research in it, but who would find a larger interest in interpreting—vitalizing—the literature of it for the benefit of the student, the investigator, and the public at large; who, understanding the problem of the investigator, will be able to translate his need into the language of the classification and catalogue, and who (in other fields) having the appreciations of the connoisseur, will be able to converse with him in his own “language,”—and whose influence may thus be potent not merely in interpreting our own collections, but in bringing to us the gift of collections already formed.

The Library has not wholly lacked such men; but such of them as it has secured have been so circumstanced financially that they could afford a pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of rendering a public service. The disposition may be counted upon in others, but the sacrifice can not fairly be asked; nor will such a course insure or hold a consistent staff.

Now the Government stipend for even the higher staff positions is necessarily limited by the standardized classification applicable to the Government service generally. For the chiefs of divisions in the Library the normal salary is thus but \$3,800 per annum.

What is needed is endowments whose income added to this will secure and hold men competent for this highly specialized service.

A precedent is in Mrs. Coolidge's endowment for the music division, which includes provision for an annual honorarium to the chief of the division in addition to his governmental salary. The explanation is the special

duties and responsibilities—and inevitable personal expense—imposed upon him in the execution of her trusts; but the result is to insure expert conduct in the administration of that division, a specialist there who will not merely be an authority in the subject matter, but widely influential in the application of it to the service of the science, the art, and the profession.

It is therefore analogous to the endowment—or part endowment—of a CHAIR OF MUSIC.

Similar endowments for other departments would lift the staff of the Library to the position of a faculty, and the Library to the plane of an institution of learning: an actual university of the people,—serving, not an immature student body, but the adult community at large.

With such a faculty, in active relations with inquiry and research, backed by the resources of this great establishment, and free to draw upon the numerous other scientific establishments at Washington, and their expert personnel, and in touch with the numerous activities centering at the Capital for the promotion and coordination of research, the diffusion of information, and cultivation in the arts, our National Library could render a service—and diffuse an influence—quite beyond any heretofore attempted.

In creating the establishment, in housing it, in providing for its maintenance, its organization, the ordinary material, and the ordinary service, the Government has done the substantial, the basic thing, and meets the major expense.

For the extraordinary in material and this superservice a copartnership by individuals is necessary.

The “chairs” for which endowments are most pressingly needed are:

The fine arts (chief of the division of prints).

American history (chief of the division of manuscripts).

Cartography (chief of the division of maps).

Semitic, Slavic, and Oriental literature (chief of the division).

Political science and economics.

Applied science.

3. ENDOWMENTS FOR DISCRETIONARY USE

As a university particularly welcomes the gift of "free funds"—i. e., funds without specifications so precise as to limit their usefulness in contingencies unforeseen by the donor—so would the Library.

This does not exclude a specification general in terms, c. g.:

- (a) For material, to the acquisition of "rarities."
- (b) For editing or publication, as of special bibliographies or original texts (in its possession).
- (c) For service, to service of a particular type, as, for honoraria to the specialists in the higher staff positions, or for the promotion of a phase of the work.

An example of the latter is Mr. Bowker's endowment for the "bibliographic service" of the Library: to promote the development (largely in cooperation) of the apparatus here which is the basis of our informational service and aids to coordinate the resources of American libraries as a whole in the interest of research.

EXAMPLE OF PROCEDURE

JANUARY 2, 1926.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Esq.,

Librarian of Congress, and Secretary

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

DEAR DOCTOR PUTNAM: This is to confirm, in a form suitable for submission to the Joint Committee on the Library and the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, the offer I communicated to you informally in my letter of December 17.

It is, to present to the board as an addition to its endowment fund for the benefit of the Library, securities of the par value of \$10,000, * * *

My desire is—though this is not to be regarded as a condition or permanent limitation, that the application [of the income] shall be to the bibliographic service of the Library as the librarian may determine to be useful: that service, as now developed, seeming to me of the highest importance to the welfare of learning, and the efficiency of libraries in its behalf.

The securities I propose to turn over are the following bonds: [Description of bonds.]

Upon receipt from the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the board, of a letter stating that the gift and its terms will be acceptable to the board and the committee, I am prepared to make the actual transfer of the securities: a receipt from him referring to this correspondence concluding the transaction.

It gives me especial pleasure thus to second the initiative of James B. Wilbur in providing for a fund which will enable the Library of Congress to increase its effective work beyond the necessary restriction of Government appropriations.

Truly yours,

(S) R. R. BOWKER.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION

The organic law which provides the basis of the constitution of the Library may be found in sections 80 to 100 of the Revised Statutes of 1873 and the appropriation act approved February 19, 1897.

The Library is, under the law, considered a branch of the legislative department of the Government. Appropriations for the Library are made annually in the legislative appropriation bill; and while the estimates for them are communicated to the Bureau of the Budget for submission to Congress through the President, they are not subjected to revision. Although the librarian is appointed by the President, he reports to Congress direct. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate, and is for an indefinite term.

In each House there exists a Committee on the Library, and the two committees in joint session constitute "The Joint Committee on the Library." While always available for consultation, however, and also—should an occasion arise,—for any investigation, or report of Congress upon the affairs of the Library, the committee does not concern itself with the routine administration of the institution, or occupy the relation to it of a board

of trustees; nor has it any control over the appropriations for it—which are shaped by the Appropriations Committees of Congress upon estimates submitted by the librarian.

Appropriations for the Library, formerly but a small section of a bill providing for the Government service generally, are now carried in a bill for the legislative establishment alone, embracing the expenses of Congress itself, of the Capitol and office buildings, the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden, and the Government Printing Office. This severance has much inconvenienced explanation of the Library estimates and secured ampler and more leisurely consideration of them.

Receipts and expenditures; accounting. The Library is under control and supervision of the General Accounting Office of the Government, accounts regularly to that office, and observes a system of bookkeeping approved and under inspection by it. Moneys received in its operations (over \$300,000 per annum—chiefly copyright fees and receipts from sales of its printed catalogue cards) are covered directly into the Treasury. Moneys received for direct expenditure under any trust are banked with the Treasurer of the United States. Payments are by check upon him issued by the disbursing officer and accounted for by vouchers.

The librarian, the register of copyrights, and the disbursing officer are under official bonds to the United States Government.

The act of February 19, 1897, vested in the librarian the authority to appoint all of his subordinates and to “make rules and regulations for the government of the Library.” It created under him the position of register of copyrights, with an appropriate staff, to handle the routine of the copyright business. It created also various departments (entitled “divisions”) to perform certain processes, or administer certain groups of materials (e. g., manuscripts, maps, etc.). It assumed to be retained under him the law library at the Capitol, which, with the law division behind it, is the library of the Supreme Court.

For the care and maintenance of the Library Building and grounds it provided a superintendent, also to be appointed by the President, and with a separate staff. In 1922, however, this office was abolished, the responsibility for the care of the building being committed to the librarian, with an "administrative assistant," who acts also as "disbursing officer," while the responsibility for structural work and repairs and the operation of the mechanical plant was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol.

The staff of the Library is included in benefits of the classification act and the retirement act. It is not, however, within the "classified service" under the Civil Service Commission. Employees are therefore not merely appointed but selected by the librarian—with the limitation (prescribed in the act of 1897) that the selection shall be "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Although founded (in 1800) "for the use of both Houses of Congress and the Members thereof" this primary object for the Library did not restrict the scope of its collections nor their use merely to Members. Jefferson called the Library "the Library of the United States"; and this conception of it was throughout encouraged by Congress both in the development of the collections and in hospitality to the public.

Its culminating expression was, however, in the separate building constructed for it, 1887-1897, after 17 years of discussion: a building obviously looking to an expansion of its collections and service far beyond the needs of Congress alone.

Development of its organization followed. Consisting in 1899 of but 134 employees in the Library proper and copyright office, the number has now risen to about 515—exclusive of the engineer, custodial and janitor force, and of the employees in the printing office and bindery (who are under the Public Printer).

And the organization is now well differentiated as follows:

General administration:

The Librarian of Congress—
 Chief assistant librarian.
 Executive assistant.
 Secretary.
 Disbursing officer.

Divisions:

Acquisitions

Accession division.
 European representative.

Processes prior to use

Catalogue division.
 Classification division.

Service

Reading rooms (including service for the blind).
 Consultant in bibliography and research.
 Bibliography.
 Legislative reference.
 Card division.

Special (departments)

Documents.	Periodicals.
Law.	Prints.
Manuscripts.	Smithsonian.
Maps.	Orientalia.
Music.	Semitic.

Slavic.

Miscellaneous

Binding.	Mail and delivery
Copyright office (register and assistant register).	
Building and Grounds (administrative assistant).	
Library branch, Government Printing Office—	
Printing office.	
Bindery.	

APPENDIX VI

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

(Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation)

PROGRAM

[October 7, 8, 9, 1926, Washington]

The sonata of Mr. Huybrechts and the composition by Mr. Berezowsky were played for the first time in public; the works of Messrs. Malipiero, Jongen, Gedike, and Balmer received their first performance in America.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

I. J. S. Bach

"Brandenburg" Concerto, No. 3, in G (1721).

For string orchestra.

II. W. A. Mozart

Serenata notturna (K. 239), in D (1776).

For two small string orchestras and kettledrums.

III. G. Francesco Malipiero

Ricercari (1925)—

For 11 wind and string instruments.

IV. Ernest Bloch

Concerto Grosso (1924).

For string orchestra and piano.

Conductor: Ernest Bloch; pianist: Arthur Loesser.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK

I. Joseph Jongen

Quartet, Op. 67 (1922).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

II. Albert Huybrechts

Sonata (1925).

For violin and piano.

(Winner of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Prize," 1926.)

III. César Franck

Quartet, in D (1889).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

The "Pro Arte" string quartet of Brussels: Messrs. A. Onnou,
L. Halleux, G. Prévost, and R. Maas. Pianist: E. Robert Schmitz.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 8, AT 4.30 O'CLOCK

I. N. Berezowsky

Theme and fantastic variations, Op. 7 (1926).

For clarinet, string quartet, and piano.

II. A. F. Gedike

Five Russian Folksongs, from Op. 29 (1922).

1. I shall come to thee.
2. The flight of the crow.
3. The gadabout.
4. Prayer.
5. At the gate.

For voice, violin, violoncello, and piano.

III. S. I. Taničev

Quintet, Op. 30 (ca. 1910).

For two violins, viola, violoncello, and piano.

The "Stringwood Ensemble" of New York: Strings, Messrs. J. Stopak, S. Kuskin, M. Cores, A. Borodkin; clarinet, Simeon Bellison; piano, Arthur Loesser. Baritone, Boris Saslawsky.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

I. Joseph Haydn

Quartet, in D, Op. 76 No. 5 (ca. 1797).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

II. Luc Balmer

Quartet, No. 3 (1925).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

III. Robert Schumann

Quartet, in A, Op. No. 3 (1842).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

The Flonzaley quartet: Messrs. A. Betti, A. Pochon, N. Moldavan, I. d'Archangeau.

 ADDITIONAL CONCERT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 10, 1926, AT 4.30 O'CLOCK

I. L. van Beethoven

Quartet, in F, Op. 135 (October, 1826).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

II. Gabriel Fauré

Quartet, in G minor, Op. 45 (1886).

For violin, viola, violoncello, and piano.

III. Albert Huybrechts

Quartet ("Poème") in one movement (1924).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

(Winner of the "Ojai Prize," 1926; performed with the kind permission of Mr. Frank J. Frost and Mr. Louis Persinger)

The "Pro Arte" string quartet of Brussels: Messrs. A. Onnou, L. Halleux, G. Prévost, and R. Maas. Pianist: Ernest Hutcheson.

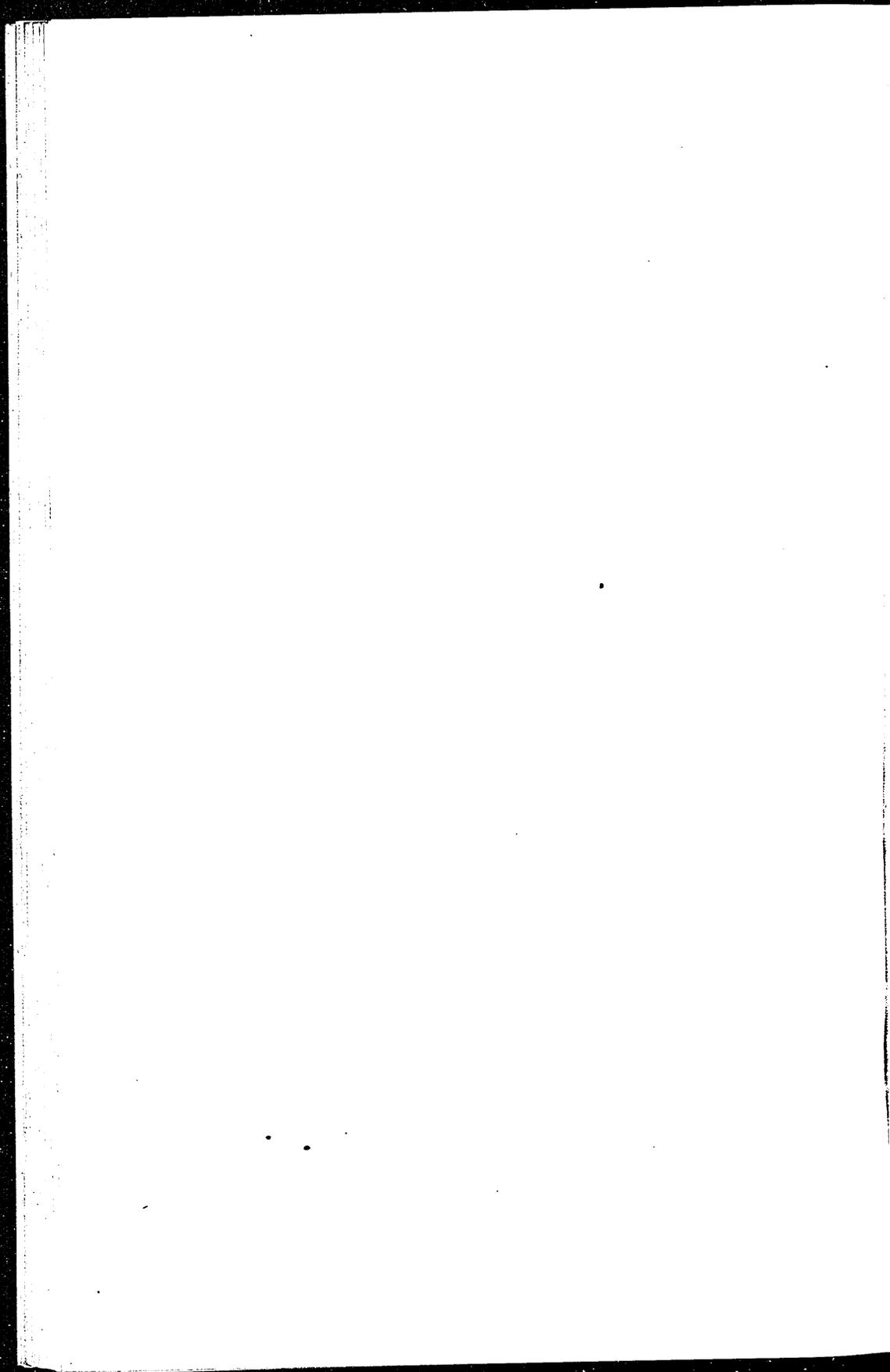
Festival of Chamber Music

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FOUNDER'S DAY CONCERT, OCTOBER 30, 1926

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4.30 O'CLOCK

- I. L. van Beethoven
Sonata, Op. 47
For violin and piano.
 - II. F. Chopin
Sonata, Op. 35
For piano.
 - III. J. S. Bach
Ciaccona, from the Sonata in D minor.
For violin.
 - IV. Claude Debussy
Sonata in G.
For violin and piano.
- Pianist, Alfred Cortot; violinist, Joseph Szigeti.



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