

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(U.S.) LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30

1934



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

1934

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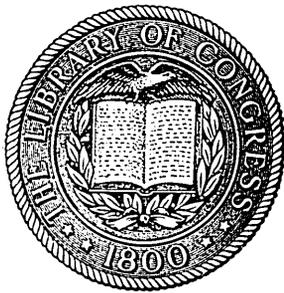


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1934 Jan. 35.

1934

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

B. Of endowments:

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see appendix II to 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.

C. Of money for immediate application:

Such gifts may be made directly to the Librarian, who, under section 4 of the above-mentioned act, has authority to accept them, deposit them with the Treasurer of the United States, and apply them to the purposes specified.

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*
SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.*
HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

Appointive:

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Esq., Washington, D. C. (Term expires March 9, 1938.)

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D. C. (Term expires March 9, 1935.)

LIST OF OFFICERS

1934-35

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.
FREDERICK WILLIAM ASHLEY—Chief Assistant Librarian.
WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE—Chief Reference Librarian.
ALLEN RICHARDS BOYD—Executive Assistant.
JESSICA LOUISE FARNUM—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

- Reading Rooms*—Martin Arnold Roberts, Superintendent. David Chambers Mearns, Chief Assistant. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, Custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge.
- Rare Book Room*—V. Valta Parma, Custodian.
- Division of Accessions*—Linn R. Blanchard, Chief.
- Division of Aeronautics*—Albert Francis Zahm, Chief.
- Division of Bibliography*—Florence S. Hellman, Acting Chief.
- Binding Division*—George W. Morgan, in charge.
- Card Division*—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief.
- Catalog Division*—James B. Childs, Chief Cataloger to June 30, 1934; Julian Leavitt, Chief, July 1, 1934.
- Catalog, Classification, and Bibliography*—Charles Martel, Consultant.
- Classification Division*—Clarence W. Perley, Chief.
- Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service*—David Judson Haykin, Chief.
- Division of Documents*—David Judson Haykin, Chief to June 30, 1934; James B. Childs, Chief, July 1, 1934.
- Division of Fine Arts*—Leicester B. Holland, Chief; Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Honorary Curator, Pennell-Whistler collections.

List of Officers

Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, Director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, Chief.
Division of Manuscripts—J. Franklin Jameson, Chief.
Division of Maps—Lawrence Martin, Chief.
Division of Music—Carl Engel, Chief to June 30, 1934; Oliver Strunk, Chief, July 1, 1934.
Division of Orientalia—Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.
Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, Chief.
Division of Semitic Literature—Israel Schapiro, Chief.
Division of Slavic Literature—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, Chief.
Smithsonian Division—Frederick E. Brasch, Chief; William Lee Corbin, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).
Law Library—John T. Vance, Jr., Law Librarian.
European Representative—Worthington C. Ford.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Consultant in Bibliography and Research—Ernest Cushing Richardson.
Consultant in Economics—Victor Selden Clark.
Consultant in European History—Henry Eldridge Bourne.
Consultant in Hispanic Literature—David Rubio.
Project C—Seymour de Ricci, Compiler and Editor; William J. Wilson, Executive Secretary.
Project E—William J. Wilson, Director.
Union Catalog—Ernest Kletsch, Director.
Honorary Consultant in Military History—Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A., retired).
Honorary Consultant in Chinese History and Culture—Kiang K'ang-hu.
Honorary Consultant in Classical Literature—Harold North Fowler.
Honorary Consultant in Musicology—Carl Engel.
Honorary Consultant in Paleography—Elias Avery Lowe (Oxford).
Honorary Consultant in Philosophy—William Alexander Hammond.
Honorary Consultant in Roman Law—Francesco Lardone.
Honorary Consultant in Science—Harry Walter Tyler.
Honorary Consultant in Sociology—Joseph Mayer.
Honorary Consultant in American Folk-Song and Curator of the Archive of American Folk-Song—John A. Lomax.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown—Register of Copyrights.
 Richard Crosby De Wolf—Assistant Register.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

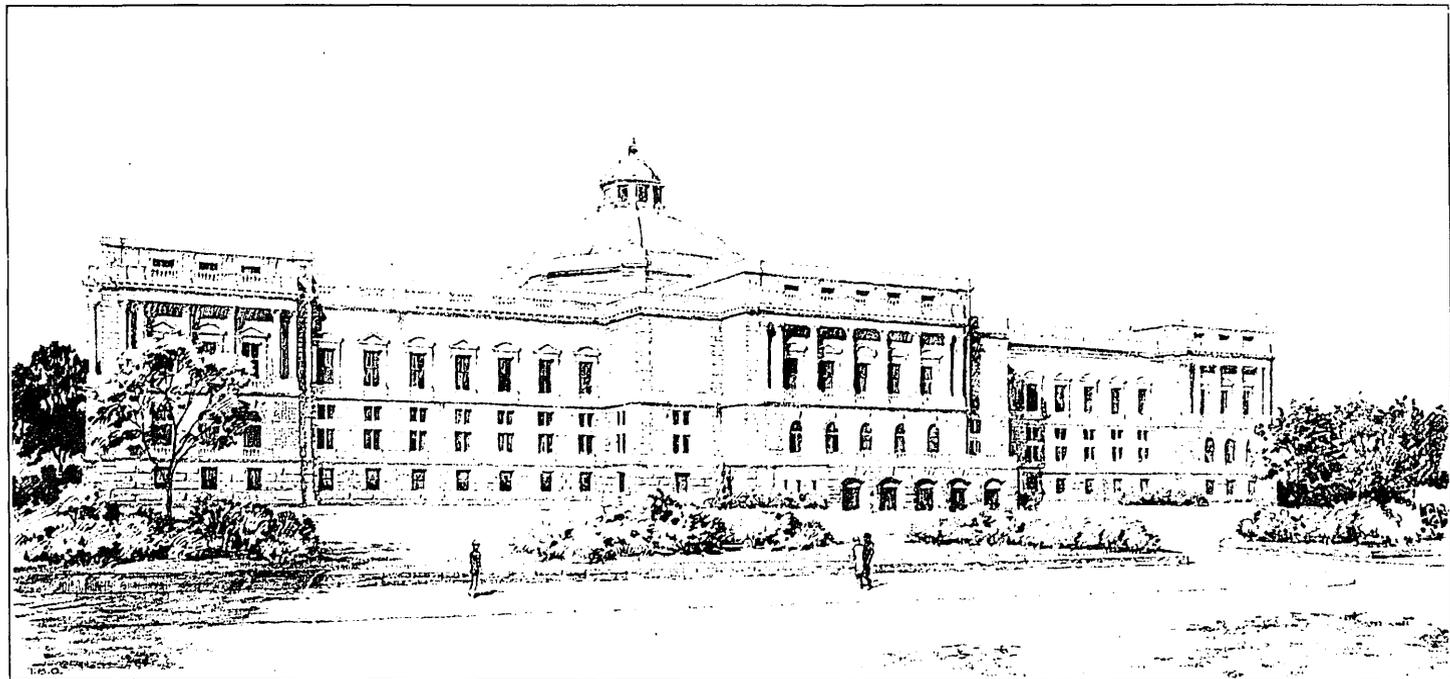
William C. Bond—Superintendent.
 Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.
 Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
 Roy N. Carr—Captain of the guard.

DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

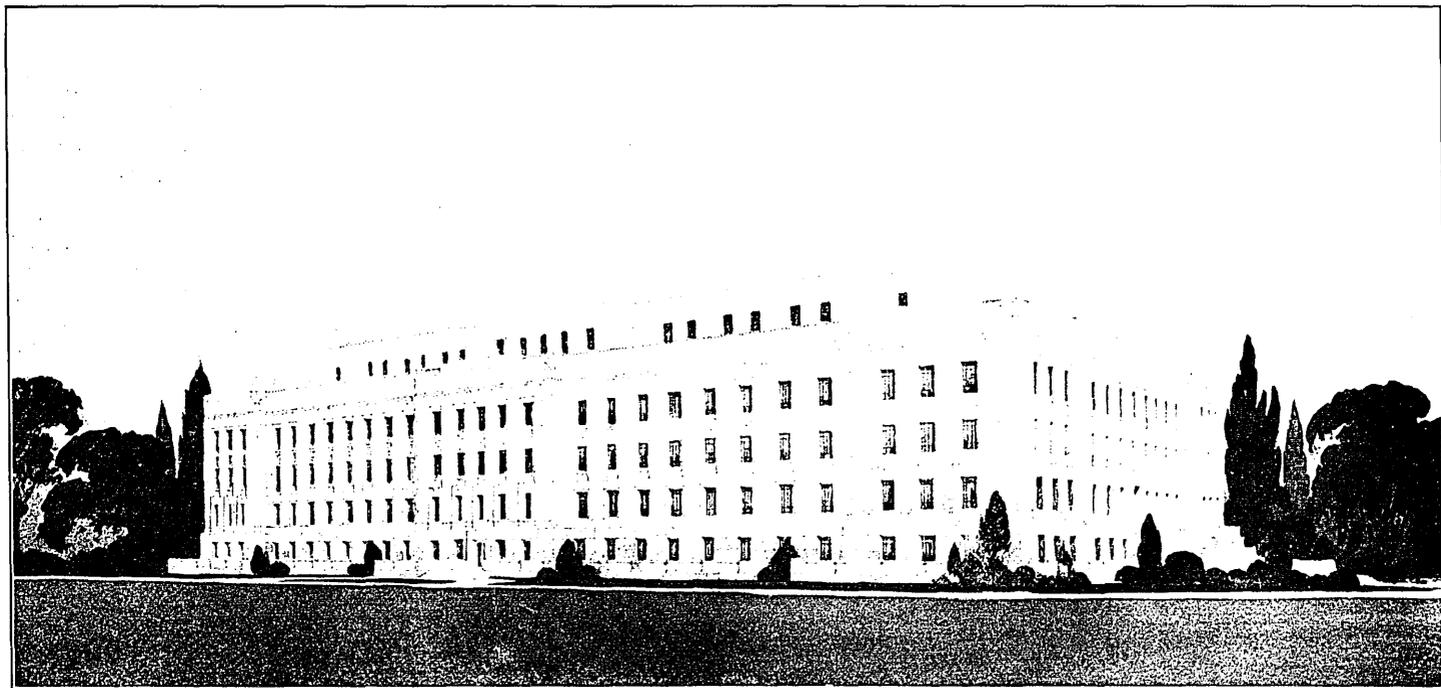
Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

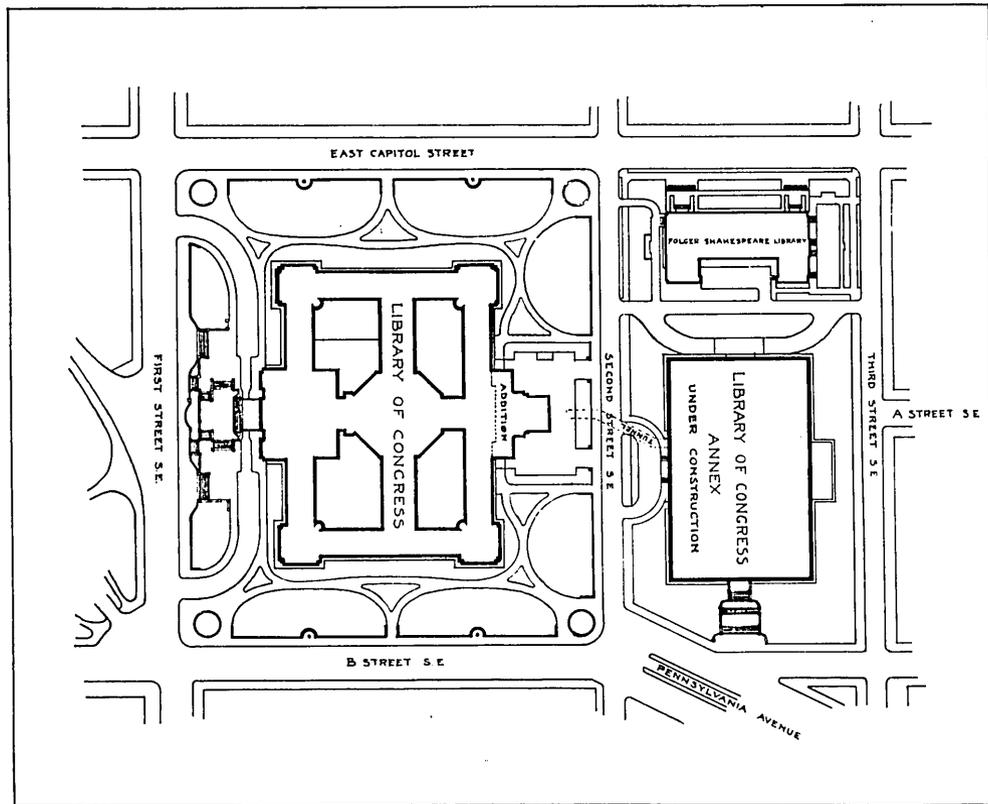
Printing—John Henry Williams, Foreman.
Binding—William Holt, Foreman.



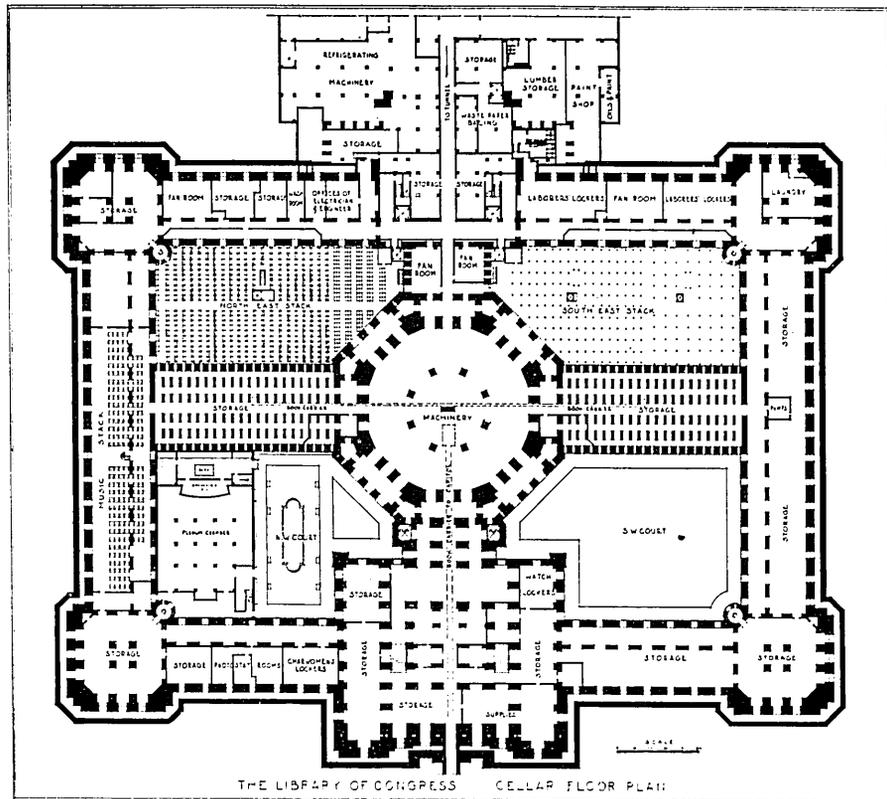
EAST FRONT SHOWING COMPLETED ADDITION

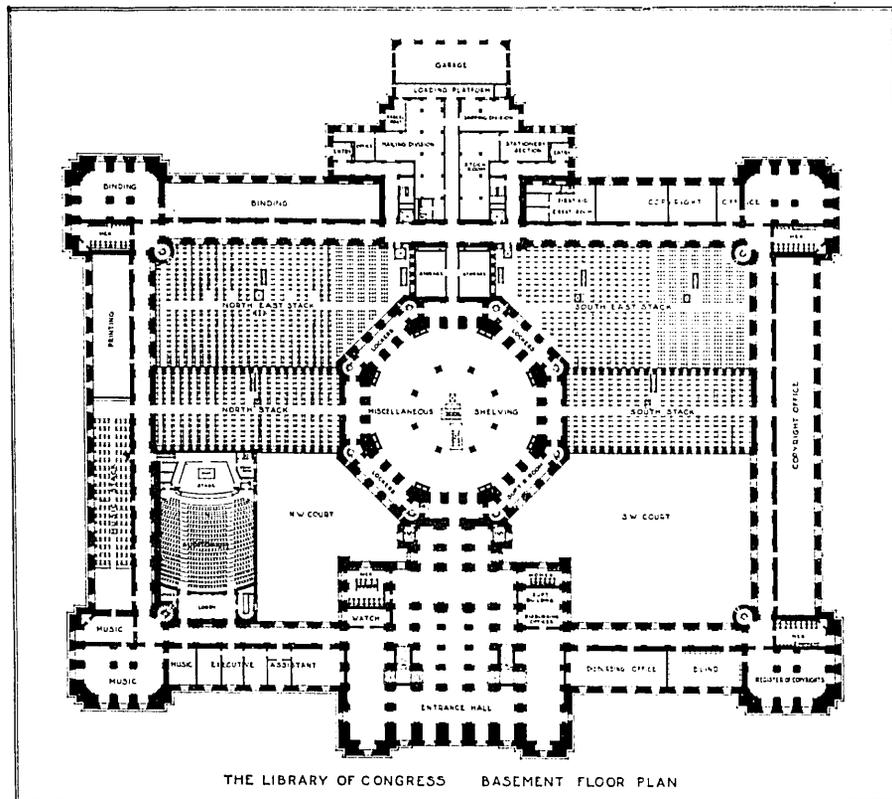


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROPOSED ANNEX: FRONT ELEVATION.

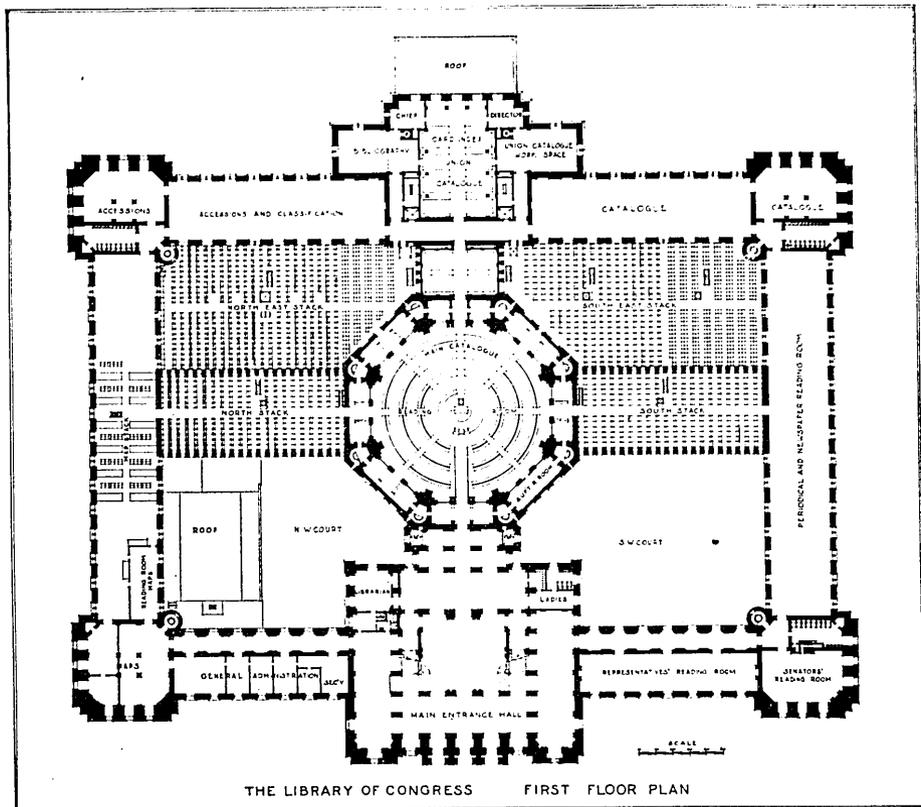


PLAT OF LIBRARY GROUNDS WITH SQUARES 760 AND 761

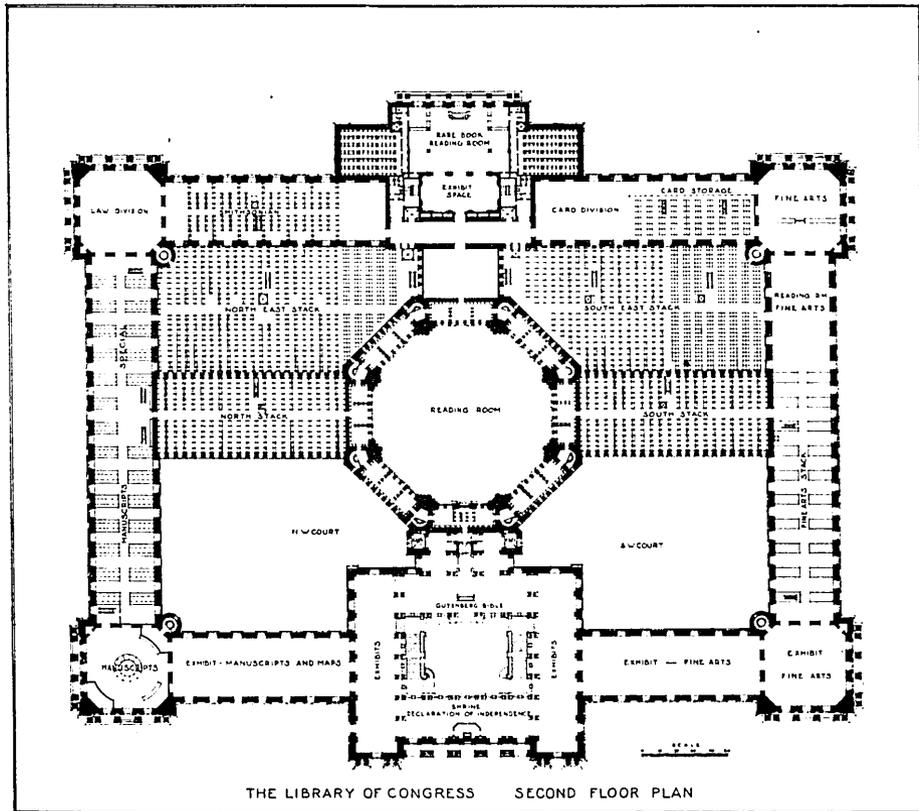




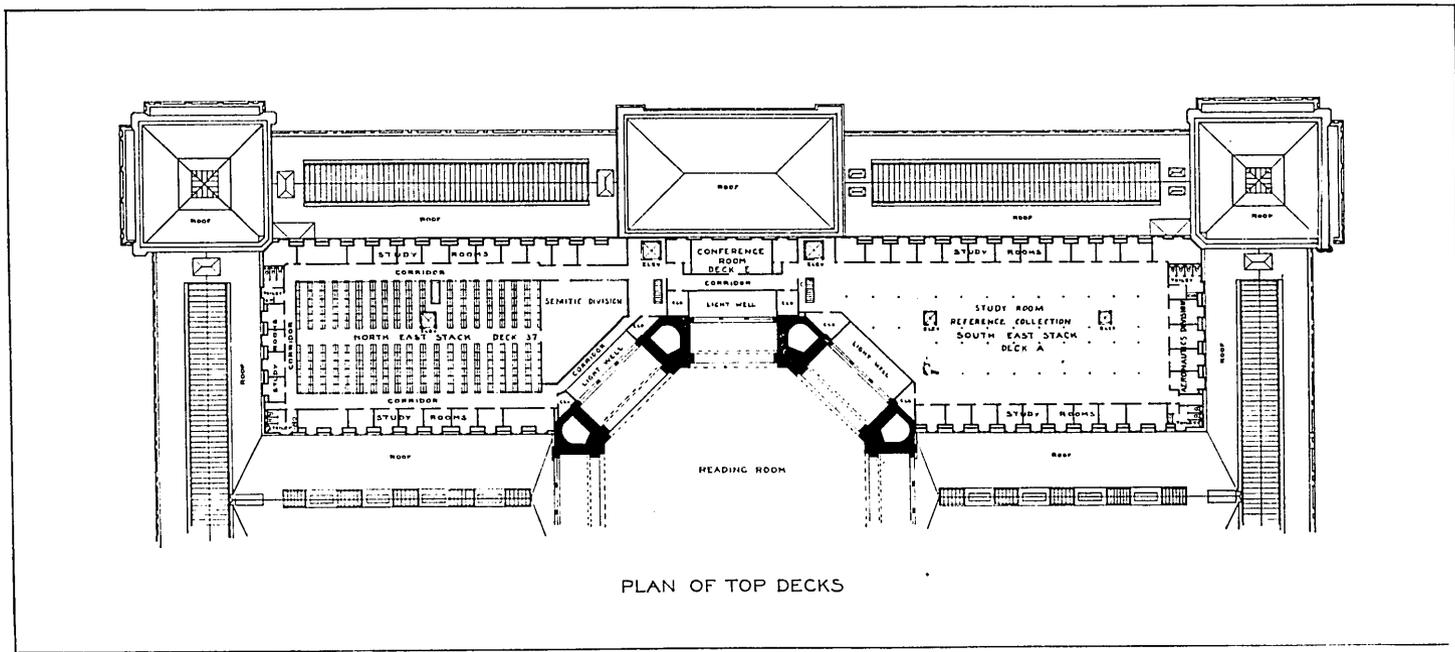
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



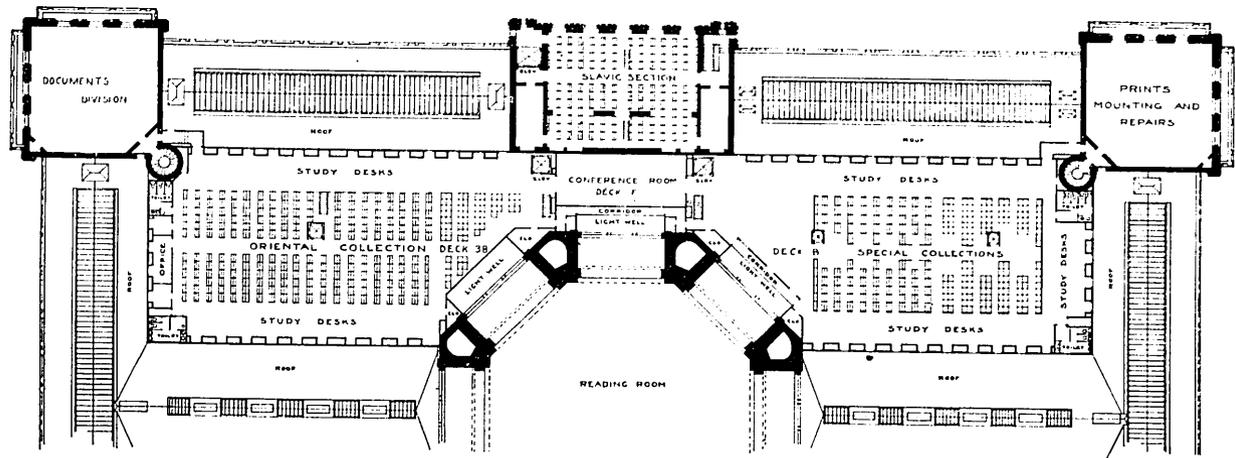
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



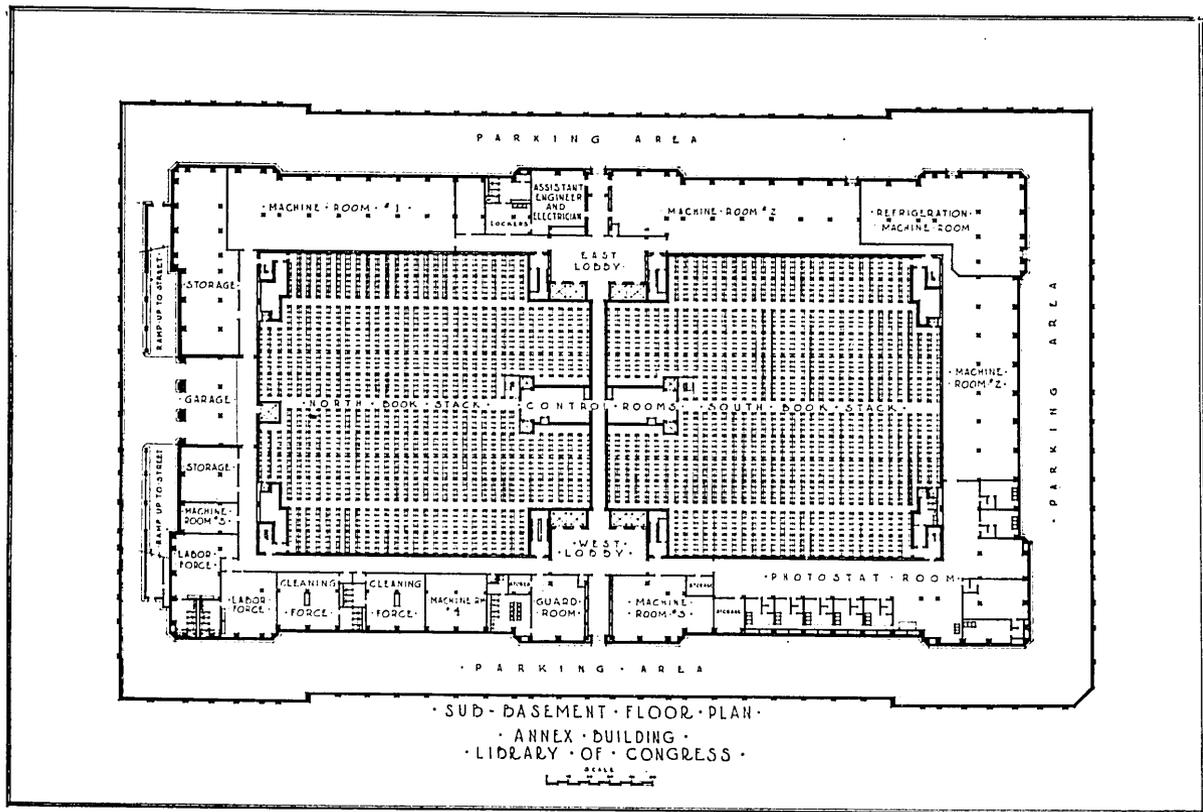
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN

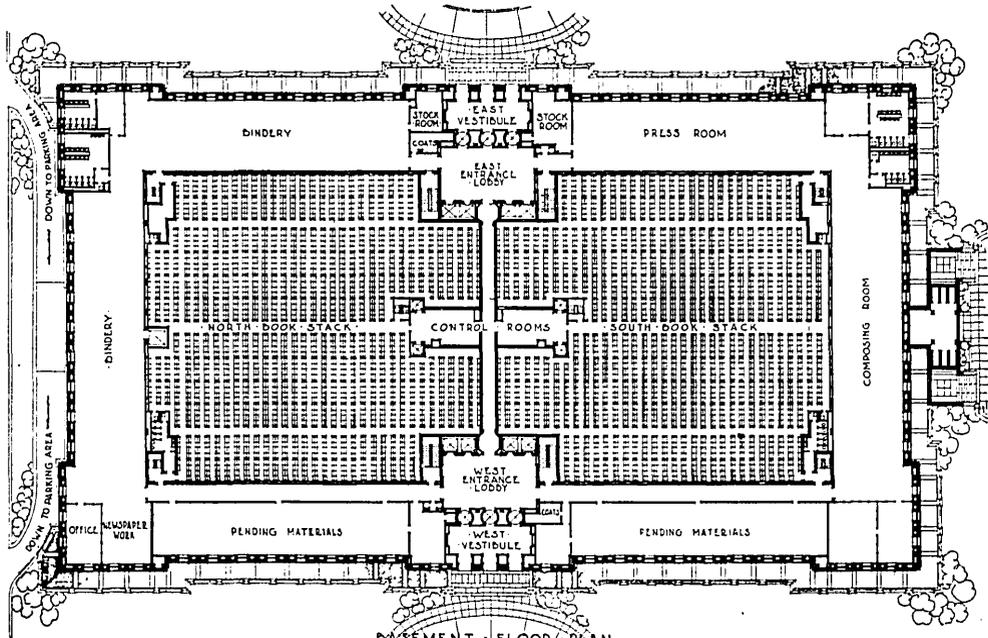


PLAN OF TOP DECKS



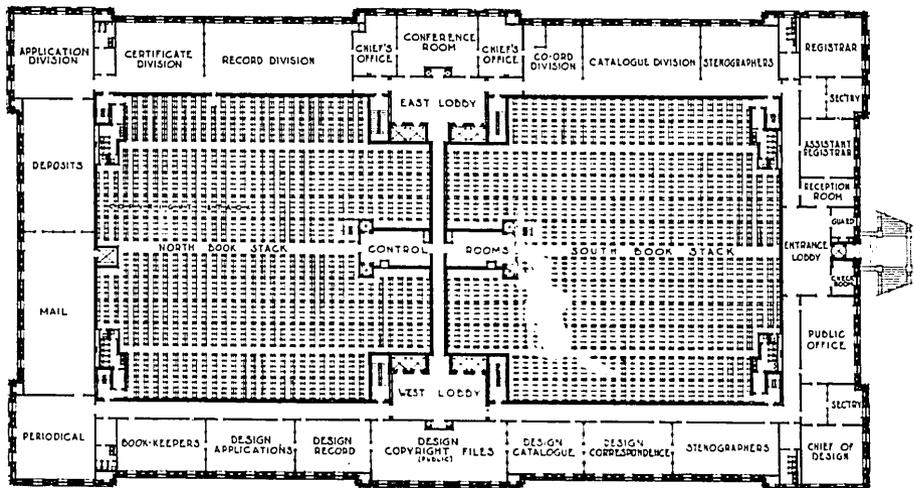
PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS





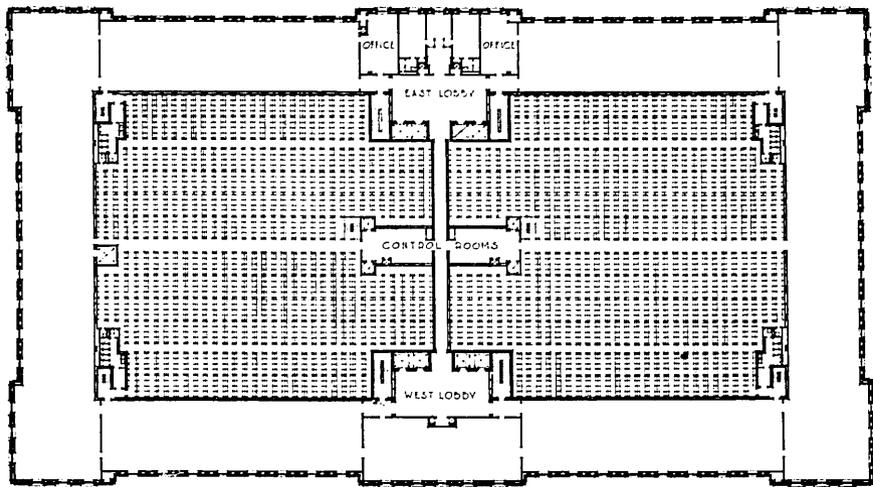
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 ANNEX BUILDING
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS





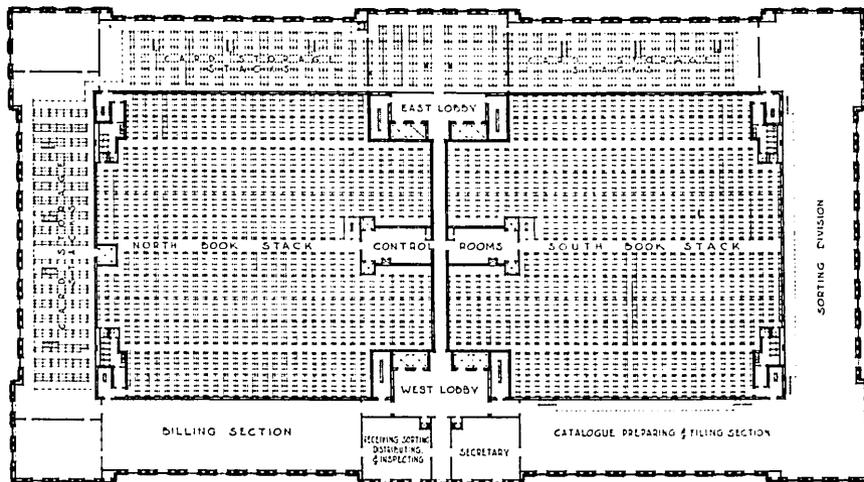
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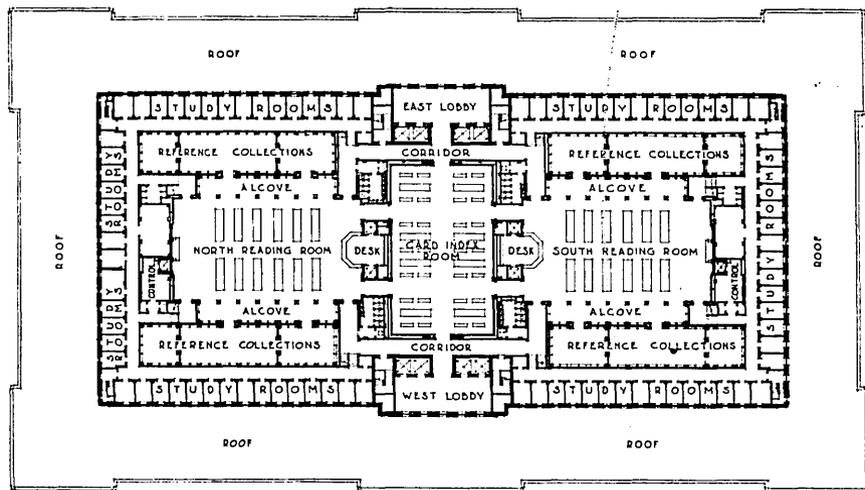
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· ANNEX · BUILDING ·
· LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·

SCALE
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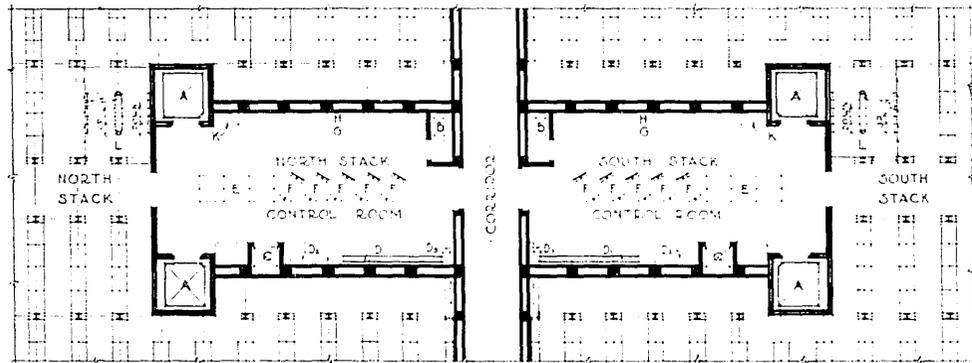
· THIRD · FLOOR · PLAN ·
 · ANNEX · BUILDING ·
 LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·





· READING ROOM (FIFTH) FLOOR PLAN ·
 · ANNEX BUILDING ·
 · LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ·

SCALE
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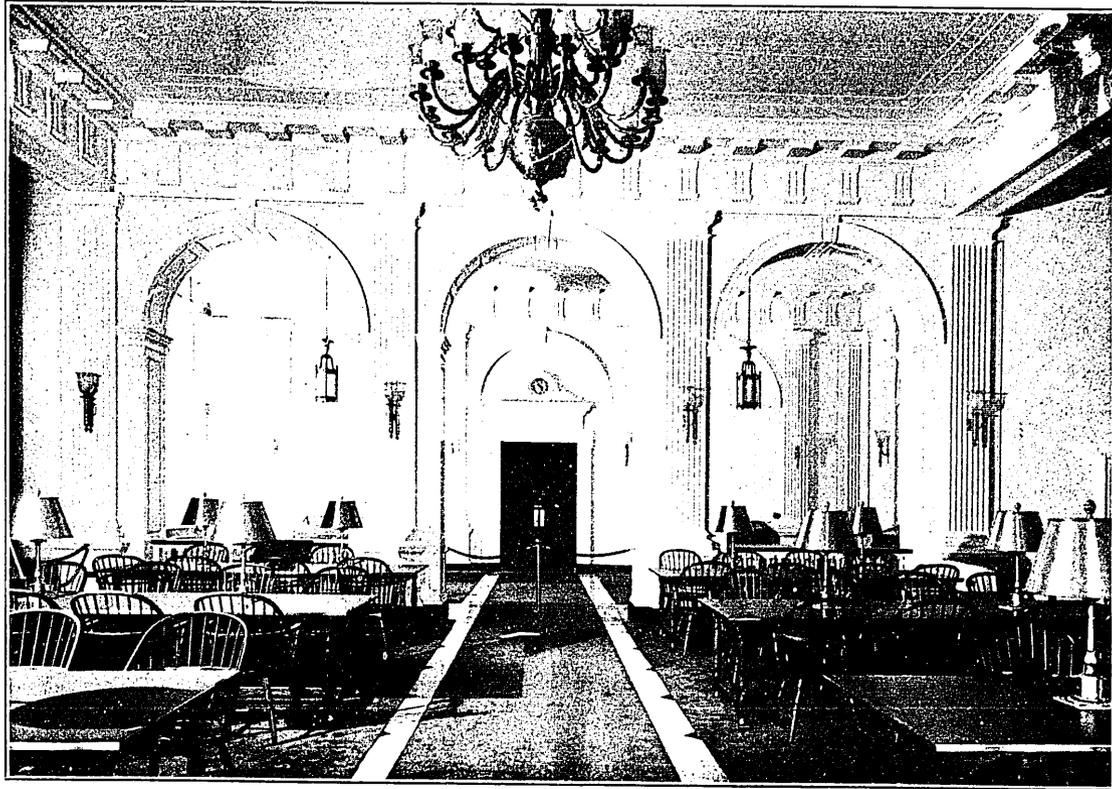
• LEGEND •

- A - STACK ELEVATOR
- D - BOOK TRAY CONVEYOR
- C - BOUND NEWSPAPER CONVEYOR
- D_r - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (RECEIVING)
- D_s - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (SENDING)
- D_m - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR MESSAGES
- E - CARD INDEX
- F - BOOK TRUCKS
- G - WORK COUNTER
- H - SHELVES FOR BOOK TRAYS
- K - WASH BASIN
- L - STACK STAIR

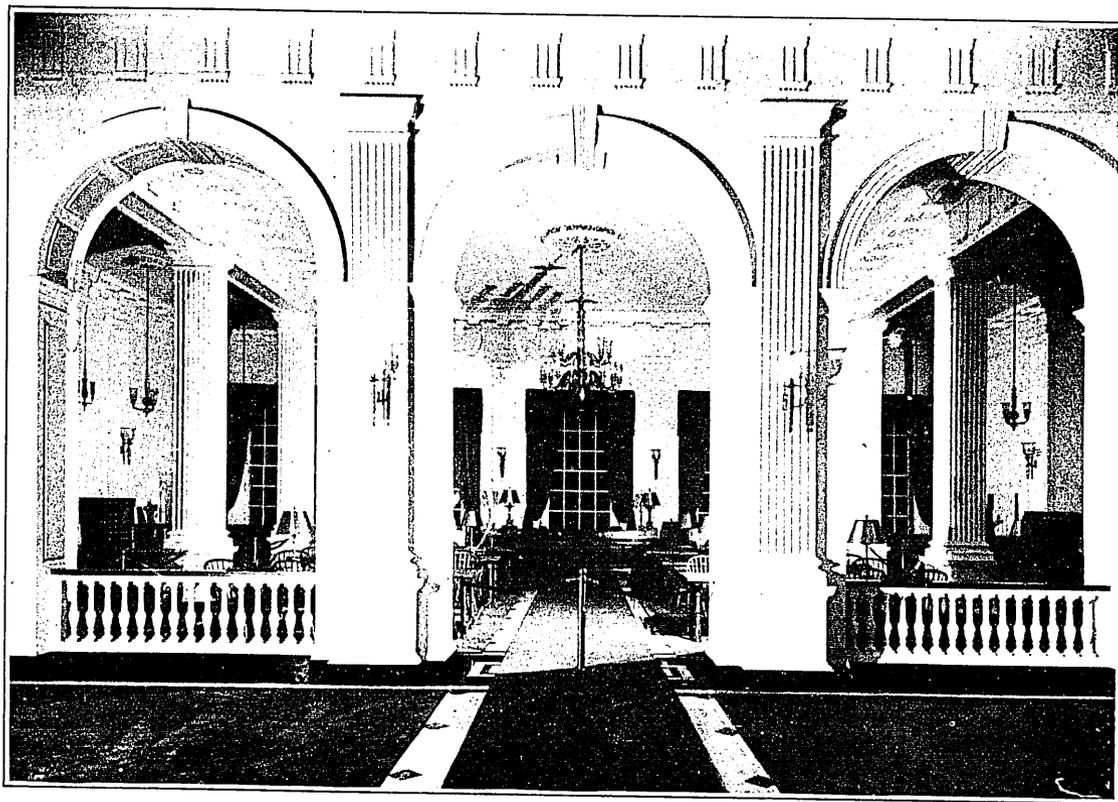
• TYPICAL • CONTROL ROOM PLAN •

• ANNEX BUILDING •
• LIBRARY OF CONGRESS •

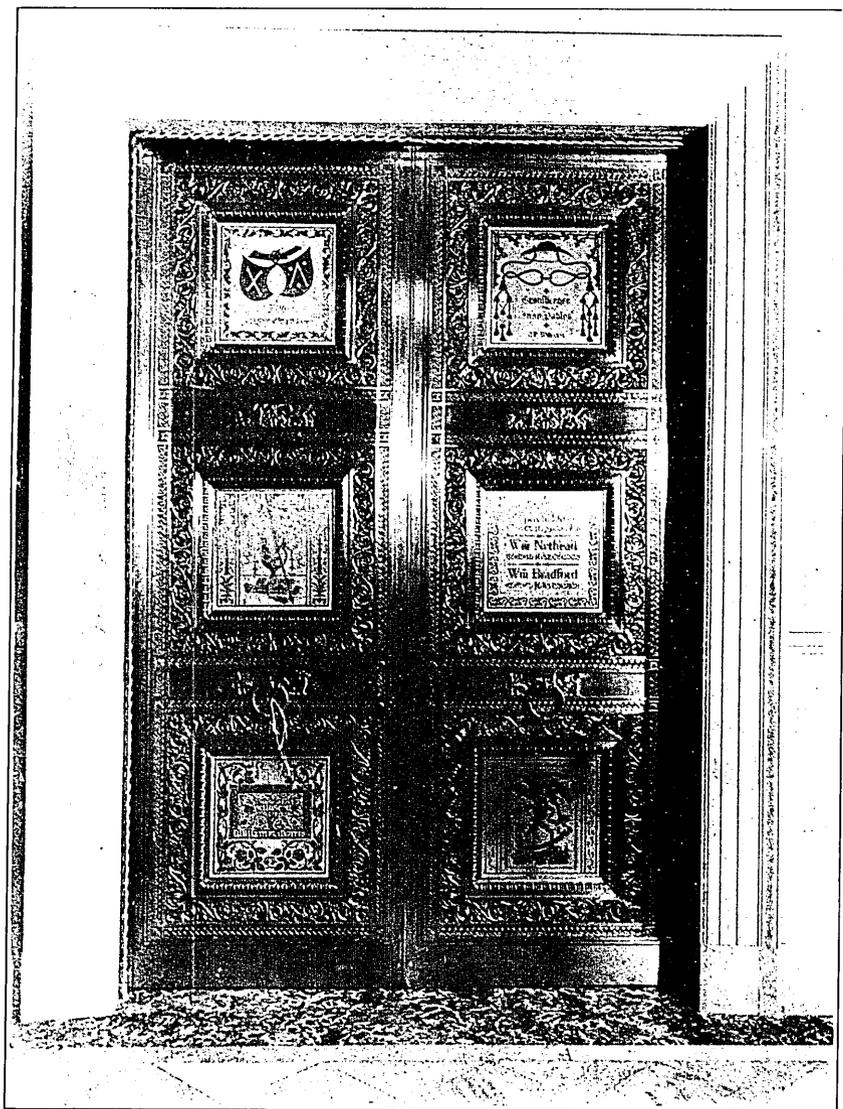




RARE BOOK ROOM: WEST END



RARE BOOK ROOM: EAST END.



BRONZE DOORS. RARE BOOK ROOM

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1935.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1934. 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) appears in the statement of the superintendent of the building, William C. Bond, and of the disbursing officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, beginning at page 234, the latter submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including also receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Register of Copyrights is published separately.

Accommodations.—With the completion of the extension on the east front of the building the accommodations described in my last report became available, and occupancy of them was possible before the close of the (fiscal) year. Besides the provision for the electric plant and shops in the cellar, that for the mail, delivery, and supply services in the basement, the Union Catalog and Bibliography Division on the main floor, and the Slavic Division in the uppermost levels, that meant an ample and dignified provision for our rare book collection and the service of it on the second floor. The appropriation act for the present year providing the necessary personnel—though short of that requested—enabled the collection to be moved there and the service initiated last June. Owing to the limit in personnel the room cannot at present be open in the evening, but the service there continues until 6 p. m. The space on the upper level of the northeast stack thus released has been assigned to the Semitic Division, the removal of which from the north “curtain” on the second floor has freed alcoves much needed by the Division of Manuscripts. A few of the vaults in the stack, formerly in use for the rare books, have been allotted to several divisions for the accommodation of certain groups of material special to them yet inappropriate to their ordinary shelves.

The Annex.—Work upon the foundations, suspended for 2 months by a strike, was resumed in July and has now been concluded; also (under a separate contract) the tunnel connecting with the main building.

The full plans for the building call for a 5-story structure, 406 feet long, 228 feet wide, the fifth floor being set back 35 feet from the outer edge of the building. The building is to be a solid unit without interior courts. The central portions (measuring 147 by 222 feet) are to be reserved for book stacks, each 12 levels in height, each level accommodating 850,000 books (or 10,200,000 books in all).

The topmost floor as planned would be occupied by two spacious reading rooms and 172 study rooms for research readers. On all of the four lower floors the outer space to the depth of 35 feet all the way around the building will provide ample room for the Copyright Office, the Card Distribution Division, and the Printing and Binding departments. The transfer of these activities from their present locations in the Library Building would result in liberating space now greatly needed for the expansion of the other divisions of the Library, at present functioning under adverse conditions due to lack of space.

The stack plans provide for an air-conditioning system and for the necessary equipment of elevators, pneumatic tubes, book carriers, and vacuum cleaning apparatus.

The problem of fire protection in the stacks has been carefully considered and their construction as planned will be radically different from the usual installation of tier stacks. The deck floors will be solid from wall to wall. Vent ducts, conveying filtered air to the different decks, will be provided with dampers at each deck opening. These dampers will be controlled both automatically by a heat-actuated device and by mechanical means from a central point. All stairways, elevator shafts, pneumatic tubes, book carriers, etc., will be inclosed. The stack will be divided in half by vertical walls. By these means the possible fire spread will be less than 5 percent of that of the usual tier construction of stacks.

PECUNIARY GIFTS AND GRANTS

A renewal for the present year of the grant of \$20,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the acquisition of source material (in foreign archives and institutions) for American history, supplemented by income from the James B. Wilbur fund and a fraction of our appropriation for increase, has enabled the extension of the work under Project A to be carried forward with results very substantial even if in volume less than that under the original gift from Mr. Rockefeller. Details appear in the report of the Division of Manuscripts.

The Friends of Music in the Library have repeated their important gift of a thousand dollars for the purchase of significant rarities for the collection.

A grant of \$14,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation upon recommendation of the American Council of Learned Societies has initiated a project which, though at the outset small in dimension, has implications of scholarly importance. It is for research work in Chinese and Japanese history and culture, to be centered at the Library under the direction of the Chief of our Division of Orientalia. The personnel for it, under him, will be two native Chinese and one native Japanese. As a preliminary Dr. Hummel was enabled from the grant to revisit China and arrange for the personnel. Incidentally, he secured during the trip a considerable number of items, including many "gazetteers" needed to perfect our collection, and also over 30 fine manuscript maps, the cost of which was met in part from our appropriation, and to the extent of \$1,000 by a gift from Mrs. William H. Moore, of New York, a previous benefactor of the division.

The Carnegie Corporation has renewed its grant of \$2,500 toward the development of our collection of photographs of early Virginia architecture, with incidental benefit to the collection at the University of Virginia. It also, last December, appropriated the sum of \$3,000 toward work in the field by Dr. John A. Lomax in the collection of records for our Archive of American Folk-Song.

A grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, received in June but applicable during the first half of the present fiscal year, provides for the special care and administration of the collection of rotographs (of rare texts important to literary research) developing under a group associated with the Council but in the custody of our Manuscripts Division for active service to scholars.

The will of Mrs. Helen Carter Leidy, of Philadelphia, who died in 1933, bequeathed to the Library the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of musical manuscripts.

The fund (in the hands of the Trust Fund Board) constituting the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, for the furtherance of music, has by successive contributions been enlarged to about \$7,000.

THE SERVICE

The grant for consultants (General Education Board) is for the present year reduced to \$6,000; and for the year to come will be only \$3,000. Only Dr. Bourne (European history), Dr. Clark (economics), and Dr. Rubio (Hispanic literature) remain, therefore, on the present roll of this project. Dr. Hammond joins the "honorary" group; Dr. Allison has been retained on our regular roll to assist in the expert treatment—in classification and cataloging—of the section of religion in progress under Dr. Richardson.

On July 1 last there were certain other adjustments on our regular roll. Dr. Haykin, from the Division of Documents, was assigned

to a new task: the conduct in our behalf of those features of the project of cooperative cataloging for which the Library is responsible, in association with the work being directed by Miss Gregory under the grant from the Social Science Research Council. Mr. Childs resumed his former place as Chief of the Division of Documents; and Mr. Leavitt was placed in complete charge of the Catalog Division.

The resignation on June 30, 1934, of Carl Engel, as Chief of our Division of Music, brought to a close his remarkable service to us which, beginning in January 1922, was interrupted only during a period of 3 years (1930-1933) when he was lent to the publishing house of Schirmer to forward there certain projects of concern to the profession which his predecessor, Oscar Sonneck, had initiated. It would be premature and inappropriate here to capitulate the personal traits, the appreciations, and the facile and joyous learning, which have made him a colleague alike of historian, critic, teacher, composer and artist, and infected important groups of lovers and patrons of music with a friendly and generous interest in the Library. They are already familiar both here and abroad.¹ He still continues in an advisory relation with our programs under the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, as a member of the committee named by Mrs. Coolidge in her deed of trust. And he will also continue a service to us as honorary consultant in musicology. His responsibilities as Chief of the Division and incumbent of our "Chair" of Music have been smoothly assumed by Oliver Strunk, who since July 1, 1932, had served as his chief assistant.

On November 1 (1934) a pronounced weakness in our overhead administration was remedied by the return to us of William Adams Slade, our former Chief Bibliographer, who during the past 4 years has been engaged in the organization of the collections and service of the Folger Shakespeare Library. His task with us as Chief Reference Librarian will be not merely to render personal aid to inquiries of a more difficult nature but to supervise and coordinate the reference service of the Library as a whole, in an effort to bring to any problem of research our entire resources in material, apparatus and specialized knowledge, and so far as possible, the material, apparatus and specialized knowledge available in the other Government establishments at Washington.

There have been 9 retirements from the service, 3 of them for disability; and 8 deaths, among them several of veteran employees (including George T. Ritchie and Caspar Dickson) who will be especially regretted.

¹ In conferring upon him at Oberlin, last June, the honorary degree of doctor of music, the citation characterized him as "composer *grazioso ma elevato*, writer and editor *maestoso ma sempre animato*, musicologist *amabile e brillante*."

The restoration of two-thirds of the pay cut of 15 percent under the Economy Acts has of course greatly heartened the staff as a whole.

The relief measures undertaken by the Civil Works Administration included numerous projects throughout the United States which have brought to the service of libraries persons on the relief rolls. There was a great deal of work in the Library of Congress for which such assistance could have been utilized. Of the numerous projects submitted by us only one was, however, subventioned in this way. This was the continuation of the A. L. A. Index to Portraits, originally issued by us in 1906. A grant of \$35,000 enabled the part time of about 50 people, enlisted by the emergency officials and of varying competence, to be assigned to it under the competent direction of Miss Alice Lerch, and general supervision of the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts. At the conclusion of the period—last May—although all of the desirable material had not been treated, that represented in the cards prepared will so substantially extend the original Index that it is not merely valuable as apparatus but may deserve publication. Our own appropriation for printing being otherwise overpressed the publication of it may be undertaken by the American Library Association.

On the organization of the Emergency Works Administration, further projects (and some repetitions of the earlier ones) were submitted to it. One group of these, applicable to our collection of law and the apparatus here, was conceded. It involved part-time service from about fourscore persons similarly selected and assigned. With some interruptions the aid of these persons has since May 7 been applied (1) to an inventory of sections of the collection, (2) to a consolidation into a single catalog of our records of serials in law, (3) to the preparation of a want list of Colonial session laws, and (4) to an index of the briefs and records in our custody of the United States Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals.

THE COLLECTIONS

As appears from the report of the Accessions Division, *infra*, the collection of printed material has not been augmented during the year by any large groups of importance. In the reports of the Manuscripts, Documents, Law, and Oriental Divisions appear, however, very significant items of concern to them. Of unusual interest are the accessions of Nashi material due to Dr. Joseph F. Rock, and the prospect of others. They are described in the memorandum by Dr. Swingle appended to the report on the Orientalia. The general numerical increase has exceeded that of last year.

THE JOHN BOYD THACHER COLLECTION

Considerable space was occupied in the reports for 1932 and 1933 with accounts of legal proceedings growing out of the Library's possession of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula, early Americana, books and autographs, and Mr. Thacher's bibliographic apparatus assembled in the course of his historical writing. A final adjustment with the executors of Mrs. Thacher and Colonel Treadwell left the Library in final possession of all the material in its custody at the outset of the proceedings excepting the bibliographic apparatus—willingly released because already represented here. Certain of the autographs originally deposited and included in volume 3 of the Thacher Catalog, but claimed by her executors as not within the specifications of her bequest to the Library, have been purchased from the estate of Colonel Treadwell, thus preserving the collection of autographs in its entirety as cataloged. The collection has therefore now taken its permanent place in the beautiful rare-book room just completed, where it will be kept together and maintained by itself as an entire collection to be known as "The Collection of John Boyd Thacher."

THE HALL OF ARCHIVES

Of high importance, not merely for the relief of the various executive departments, but in its potential service to History, Economics, Law, and Administration, and therefore of concern to the Library in its own service to them, was the establishment by Congress at its last session of "A National Archives of the United States Government" and provision for the administration of them in the building on Constitution Avenue now nearing completion. The act of establishment (approved June 19, 1934) is quite relevant to this report and is therefore reprinted in an appendix (p. 263). The appointment, announced October 10 (1934), of Dr. Robert D. W. Connor as the director of the establishment adds the assurance of an efficient administration and intelligent cooperation.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper, the Copyright Office, and the custody and maintenance of the Library Building for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment of the building and grounds, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1933	Appropriations, 1934	Expenditures, 1934	Appropriations, 1935
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries: ¹				
General service.....	\$842,045.00	\$773,360.00	\$772,790.59	\$774,341.00
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,750.00	2,684.39	2,700.00
Sunday service ²	18,000.00	18,000.00	17,948.47	16,200.00
Distribution of card indexes ³	172,422.43	168,367.90	166,917.70	162,260.00
Legislative reference service.....	67,500.00	68,365.00	67,780.33	66,662.00
Copyright Office ⁴	249,380.00	228,600.00	226,073.57	224,442.00
Index to State legislation ⁵	25,000.00	31,070.73	31,070.73	36,420.00
Index to Federal statutes ⁶	50,000.00			
Union catalogs.....	20,000.00	18,335.00	18,282.58	18,100.00
Increase of Library ⁷	125,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Books for adult blind ⁸	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	99,620.00
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,987.87	9,000.00
Photostat supplies ⁹	5,331.70	5,474.55	5,470.61	5,000.00
Printing and binding ¹⁰	361,038.19	366,329.82	366,329.82	365,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	2,037,717.32	1,929,653.00	1,924,336.66	1,929,745.00

¹ Appropriations for salaries include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1933, \$47,217.15; for 1934, \$47,679.28; for 1935, amount not yet determined. Appropriations for 1933 also include (\$146,989.61) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriations and expenditures for 1934 include (\$66,648.56) economy deductions returned to the Treasury, but do not include the economy reduction of \$115,735 not appropriated. Also expenditures, 1934, include (\$47,679.28) amount withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriations for salaries, 1935, do not include the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries in accordance with title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935. Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

² No reduction for retirement fund.

³ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1933, \$2,422.43 credited; for 1934, \$2,742.81 credited and \$360.09 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1934 (\$166,917.70), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$206,631.23).

⁴ Expenditures, 1934 (\$226,073.57) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$251,591.50).

⁵ Appropriation, 1934, includes \$155.73 reimbursement to the appropriation from the National Emergency Council for services rendered by the assistants of the Index to State Legislation in preparing an Index to the National Emergency Council Manual. Expenditures, 1934, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

⁷ 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, 1934, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation, 1933, includes (\$133.04) amount withdrawn for retirement fund, and (\$373.27) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures, 1934, include (\$124.34) amount withdrawn for retirement fund and (\$462.05) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Expenditures, 1934, include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation, 1935, does not include the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries in accordance with title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935. Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

⁹ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1933, \$331.70; for 1934, \$403.90 credited and \$70.65 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1934, include outstanding indebtedness.

¹⁰ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1933, \$1,038.19; for 1934, \$1,176.48 credited and \$153.34 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1934, include outstanding indebtedness.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1933	Appropriations, 1934	Expenditures, 1934	Appropriations, 1935
Library Building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ¹¹	\$161,822.00	\$151,145.00	\$144,555.31	\$145,640.00
Sunday service ¹²	4,500.00	4,000.00	3,692.97	3,600.00
Special and temporary service ¹³	500.00	500.00	291.25	450.00
Custody and maintenance ¹⁴	8,900.00	7,000.00	6,212.24	8,900.00
Total, Library Building	175,722.00	162,645.00	154,751.77	158,590.00
Expenses trust fund board.....		500.00		500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol	2,213,439.32	2,092,798.00	2,079,088.43	2,088,835.00
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds:				
Salaries ¹⁵	46,960.00	42,830.00	41,220.56	42,048.00
Trees, shrubs, etc. ¹⁶	1,000.00	1,000.00	966.91	1,000.00
Repairs and supplies ¹⁷	13,500.00	17,750.00	17,634.13	39,640.00
Furniture.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,895.69	13,965.00
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress ¹⁸	921,201.94			

¹¹ Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1933, \$5,494.41; for 1934, \$5,531.93; for 1935, amount not yet determined. Appropriation, 1933, also includes \$14,326.55 furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury; also appropriation and expenditures, 1934, include (\$7,188.75) economy deductions returned to the Treasury, but do not include the economy reduction of (\$10,677) not appropriated. Also expenditures, 1934, include (\$5,531.93) amount withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation, 1935, does not include the 10-percent economy reduction in accordance with title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935. Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

¹² Appropriation, 1933, includes (\$136.52) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures 1934 include (\$479.72) economy deductions returned to the Treasury, but do not include the economy reduction of (\$500) not appropriated. Appropriation 1935 does not include the 10-percent economy reduction in accordance with title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935. Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

¹³ Appropriation, 1933, includes (\$28.99) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures 1934 include (\$40.64) economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation 1935 does not include the 10-percent economy reduction in accordance with the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d). Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

¹⁴ Appropriations, 1933 and 1935, include \$1,900 for uniforms for guards.

¹⁵ Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1933, \$1,628.49; for 1934, \$1,576.70; or 1935, amount not yet determined. Appropriation, 1933, also includes (\$4,691.70) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures for 1934 include (\$2,074.99) economy deductions returned to the Treasury, but do not include economy reduction of (\$3,890) not appropriated. Also expenditures, 1934, include (\$1,576.70) withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation 1935 does not include the 10-percent economy reduction in accordance with title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935. Of the 10-percent economy reduction for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

¹⁶ Appropriation, 1933, includes (\$27.26) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures 1934 include (\$9.95) economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

¹⁷ Appropriation, 1933, includes (\$176.17) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation and expenditures, 1934, include (\$500.14) economy deductions returned to the Treasury. Appropriation, 1935, includes \$10,000 for copper roofing, \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints, and \$7,000 for oil air filters.

¹⁸ Includes \$600,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1930 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$321,201.94 appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, to continue available until expended.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1933	Appropriations, 1934	Expenditures, 1934	Appropriations, 1935
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol)—Continued.				
Building and grounds—Continued.				
Care, maintenance, and repair of buildings on the site acquired for the annex building ¹⁹		\$2,500.00	\$2,496.00	
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ²⁰		4,275,000.00	2,019,291.15	
To provide for the removal of buildings and structures on the site acquired for the annex building ²¹	\$20,000.00			
Total, building and grounds.....	1,012,661.94	4,349,080.00	2,091,504.44	\$96,653.00
Grand total.....	3,226,101.26	6,441,878.00	4,170,592.87	2,185,488.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ²²	4,554.36	3,476.82	2,712.29	1,564.53

¹⁹ Appropriated for 1933 but not expended. Continued available until June 30, 1934, under the Second Deficiency Act, 1933. Expenditures include \$374.41 economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

²⁰ Includes \$1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and \$150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Also includes an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Expenditures include \$3,602.91 economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

²¹ Appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

²² Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1933-34 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation decreased from \$842,045 to \$773,360.²

Copyright Office.—Appropriation decreased from \$249,380 to \$228,600.²

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$67,500 to \$68,365.

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation decreased from \$170,000 to \$165,265.² The item for employees engaged on piece-work and work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, decreased from \$58,500 to \$53,625.²

Temporary services.—Appropriation decreased from \$3,000 to \$2,750.²

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation increased from \$25,000 to \$30,915.

Union Catalogs.—Appropriation decreased from \$20,000 to \$18,335.²

² Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to legislative economy deductions in accordance with the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1933, approved June 30, 1932, pt. II, title I, sec. 101 (a) and (b).

Increase of Library.—Appropriation for law books increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and the item made to read:

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books.

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$190,000 to \$200,000. Appropriation for the Catalog of Title Entries of the Copyright Office decreased from \$50,000 to \$45,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries decreased from \$161,822 to \$151,145.² Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from \$4,500 to \$4,000.² Appropriation for custody and maintenance decreased from \$8,900 to \$7,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * * rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen * * *.”

The appropriation for expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board is as follows:

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries decreased from \$46,960 to \$42,830.² Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from \$13,500 to \$17,750.

The following item made to read:

For completion of the addition to the Library of Congress building under the provisions of the act entitled, “An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress”, approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$325,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

The appropriations for 1934–35 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library Proper.—Appropriation increased from \$773,360 to \$774,341, and the following additional item included: “* * * of which amount \$1,670, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available for the salaries of additional assistants in the rare-book room.”

Copyright Office.—Appropriation decreased from \$228,600 to \$224,442.³

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation decreased from \$68,365 to \$66,662.³

² Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to legislative economy deductions in accordance with the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1933, approved June 30, 1932, pt. II, title I, sec. 101 (a) and (b).

³ Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to economy deductions in accordance with the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d). Of the 10 percent economy reductions for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation decreased from \$165,265 to \$162,260.³ The item for employees engaged in piece-work and work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, decreased from \$53,625 to \$52,650.³

Temporary services.—Appropriation decreased from \$2,750 to \$2,700.³

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation increased from \$30,915 to \$36,420 and the following additional item included “* * * of which \$6,700 shall be immediately available for printing and binding.”

Sunday opening.—Appropriation decreased from \$18,000 to \$16,200.³

Union Catalogs.—Appropriation decreased from \$18,335 to \$18,100.³

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for Books for the Adult Blind increased from \$90,000 to \$99,620.

Contingent expenses.—In the item for miscellaneous and contingent expenses the following additional phraseology included: “* * * office * * *”

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries decreased from \$151,145 to \$145,640.³ Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from \$4,000 to \$3,600.³ Appropriation for special and temporary services decreased from \$500 to \$450.³ Appropriation for custody and maintenance increased from \$7,000 to \$8,900.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries decreased from \$42,830 to \$42,048.³ Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from \$17,750 to \$39,640. Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$10,000 to \$13,965.

³ Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to economy deductions in accordance with the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d). Of the 10 percent economy reductions for salaries 5 percent has been restored effective July 1, 1934.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears this year as a separate publication.

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

Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1933-34

Registrations for published works (at \$2)-----	\$205,806.00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1)-----	28,289.00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs, no certificates-----	866.00
Registrations (at \$1), renewals-----	6,989.00
For copies of record-----	873.00
For assignments and copies of same-----	7,562.00
For notices of user-----	213.00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship-----	113.50
For searches-----	880.00
Total -----	251,591.50
Total number of registrations-----	139,047
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above-----	184,541
Total communications sent out (including letters written)-----	190,658

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 1933-34 as above----- \$251,591.50

EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated-----	\$214,946.90
Stationery and sundries-----	1,281.68
	216,228.58
Net cash earnings-----	35,362.92

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 217,912 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of the net cash earnings.

On July 6, 1934, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

During the past 37 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	4, 743, 821
Total number of articles deposited (about).....	8, 092, 896
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$5, 145, 392. 10
Total expenditure for service.....	\$4, 273, 230. 24
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$872, 161. 86

During the 64 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,624,677.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act of 1909, 36,117 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 3,991 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 66,402 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works cataloged. For the calendar year 1933 all parts of the catalog have been printed.

DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. BLANCHARD)

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

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:

Description	Contents of the Library June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934			Net accessions	
	1933	1934	Gain	1933	1934
Printed books and pamphlets.....	4, 633, 476	4, 805, 646	172, 170	156, 045	172, 170
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	-----
Maps and views ²	1, 281, 228	1, 319, 697	³ 38, 469	16, 112	³ 38, 469
Music (volumes and pieces).....	1, 100, 428	1, 116, 895	16, 467	12, 821	16, 467
Prints (pieces).....	524, 321	528, 256	⁴ 3, 935	3, 493	⁴ 3, 935

¹ For manuscripts, maps, and music, see, respectively, divisions of Manuscripts, Maps, and Music, *infra*. For prints, see Division of Fine Arts, *infra*.

² Including deposits.

³ Including 271 items received 1932-33 and not previously counted.

⁴ In addition 1,151 drawings and 571 negatives were received.

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

How acquired	1933	1934
By purchase:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library.....	16, 290	20, 686
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library.....	8, 682	8, 863
Guggenheim gift fund.....	¹ 4, 636	204
Huntington endowment fund.....	2, 964	2, 655
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources).....	² 25, 194	³ 27, 922
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	14, 656	15, 604
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	7, 295	7, 810
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music).....	165	70
From Project: Books for the Blind.....	2, 041	1, 411
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	26, 826	41, 038
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches.....	2, 678	2, 518
Gifts from State governments.....	18, 407	17, 192
Gifts from local governments.....	4, 205	2, 842
Gifts from official corporations and associations.....	424	185
By copyright.....	24, 443	⁴ 25, 228

¹ Including a portion of the Hildebrandt aeronautical collection (4,241 v.).

² Including 761 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

³ Including 902 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

⁴ Including 594 volumes added to the reserve collections.

How acquired	1933	1934
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit.....	5,647	6,648
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit.....	768	24
By exchange (piece for piece).....	4,259	8,606
By priced exchange.....	4,468	4,720
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections.....	62	102
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports and Monthly Check Lists of State Publications).....	66	29
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form.....	3,789	9,227
Total added—books and pamphlets.....	177,265	204,584
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	2,288	2,393
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	822	8,723
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece for piece exchange.....	16,751	19,450
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange.....	724	1,045
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.).....	635	803
Total deductions.....	21,220	32,414
Net accessions.....	156,045	172,170

⁵ Including 3,315 foreign dissertations. In addition 10,202 parts of volumes and 109 charts were added from this source, and 214 volumes were completed.

⁶ Including 5,973 foreign dissertations. In addition 9,596 parts of volumes and 15 charts were added from this source, and 388 volumes were completed.

⁷ In addition 519 parts of volumes and 5 charts were added from this source, and 8 volumes were completed.

⁸ In addition 521 parts of volumes and 24 charts were added from this source, and 12 volumes were completed.

GIFTS

During the year ending June 30, 1934, the Library received 27,922 volumes and pamphlets as gifts from individuals and other unofficial sources, as compared with 25,194 received last year, an increase of 2,728. The following table showing the number of printed books and pamphlets received in the gift section over a period of seven years is given as being of possible significance:

1928.....	18,921
1929.....	20,505
1930.....	20,409
1931.....	20,237
1932.....	22,453
1933.....	25,194
1934.....	27,922

The steadily rising figures during the last four years and the fact that the Library this year received 9,001 more volumes and pamphlets as gifts than in 1928 are indicative of a healthy, normal growth and show an increased interest in the National Library.

Acknowledgments have been sent to all donors as part of the routine work of the gift section, but continuing the practice of previous years brief individual mention will be made in this report of a few

of the gifts. The selection is necessarily more or less arbitrary owing to lack of space, the intention being merely to give a representative cross section of this mode of acquisition. Gifts in special fields will be found described in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care, but among those of a more general nature received during the year were the following:

From Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of "Lectures, selected papers, addresses, by Cyrus Adler; collected and published by his colleagues and friends on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, September 13, 1933. With a bibliography," Philadelphia, Privately printed, 1933.

From the American Baptist Historical Society, of Chester, Pa., among other gifts, a file of the Minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, comprising 18 volumes and 106 pamphlets, and including many minutes of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

From the American Historical Review, of this city, at various times during the year, miscellaneous collections totaling 135 volumes, 103 pamphlets and 517 numbers.

From the Aquinas High School, La Crosse, Wis., a copy of an especially interesting school annual, "The Trumpet, 1934. Published at Aquinas High School, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Volume VI. [With foreword by Douglas C. McMurtrie]." It was presented through its editor-in-chief, Robert J. Papenfuss, and includes the usual records of school activities, but the main theme of this annual, as presented consistently throughout the volume, is "The history of printing in Wisconsin."

Mrs. A. W. Austin, of Buffalo, N. Y., granted us the privilege of making a photostatic reproduction of her unpublished manuscript of the "Ferris Ancestry."

From Vernon Bailey, of this city, a copy of his work entitled, "Cave life of Kentucky, mainly in the Mammoth Cave region . . . With chapters on the birds, by Florence Merriam Bailey and on the invertebrates, by Leonard Giannoli . . ." Notre Dame, Ind., The University Press [1933].

From Mrs. E. Atkins Baldwin, of Boston, Mass., a set, in 10 volumes, of "Progress of nations; the story of the world and of its peoples from the dawn of history to the present day . . . [Unknown Soldier edition] Published in the interests of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War . . ." Chicago, Department of Rehabilitation, Disabled American Veterans of the World War [1933]. This set was especially prepared for the Library of Congress and is hand-bound in full French morocco. Copy no. 577.

From David Rankin Barbee, of this city, an autographed copy of "My imprisonment and the first year of abolition rule at Washington, by Mrs. Greenhow," London, Richard Bentley, 1863. Mrs. Rose O'Neil Greenhow, the author, became a Confederate secret agent in Washington during the Civil War and, at the instigation of President Lincoln, was arrested and imprisoned in 1861. On her release in 1862 she was taken through the lines to Richmond, where she wrote this book. In the autumn of 1863 she ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and went to England via Nassau, to publish her book and to represent the Confederacy in diplomatic negotiations with England and France. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1864, she was drowned while running the blockade into the port of Wilmington. She had in her reticule at the time this copy of her book, which she had inscribed to her little daughter Rose, who had shared her imprisonment with her. The book was recovered

when her body was washed ashore and sent to Rose, then in school at the Sacred Heart Convent in Paris. Rose later married Major General Duval, of the United States Army, and at her death the book came into the possession of her only daughter, Mrs. Louis E. Marié, of Point Loma, California, who, in turn, presented it to Mr. Barbee.

From the daughters of Mrs. Alice Pike Barney, a memorial gift of 187 miscellaneous volumes, supplementing a similar gift made last year.

From Laurence Vincent Benét, of Paris, France, a copy of "A portrait and a poem," Paris [Marcel Servant] 1934. No. 21 of 50 copies printed for private circulation.

From Mrs. W. H. Bergtold, of Denver, Colo., a copy of Geoffroi de Ville-Hardouin's work entitled, ". . . Conquête de Constantinople, avec la continuation de Henri de Valenciennes. Texte original, accompagné d'une traduction par M. Natalis de Wailly . . . 3. éd.," Paris, Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1882.

From Edward C. Boykin, of South Orange, N. J., a copy of his booklet, "Facsimiles of famous American documents & letters, arranged and edited by Edward C. Boykin," New York, Blue Ribbon Books, Inc. [1934] with accompanying portfolio of facsimiles.

From Charles Bragin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a collection of Beadle's Dime Novels and other similar series published by the same firm (5 volumes, 2 pamphlets, 29 numbers).

From L. Vernon Briggs, of Boston, Mass., two copies of his work, "Arizona and New Mexico, 1882, California, 1886, Mexico, 1891," Boston, Privately printed, 1932.

From William Perkins Bull, K. C., of Toronto, Canada, a copy of his catalog of the autographed collection of Canadiana known as the "Michael Bull Collection": "M'n N Canadiana; books by Canadians or about Canada. A national wedding present from Wm. Perkins Bull, K. C., to his son Michael Bull . . . and his bride, Noreen Hennessy," [Brampton, Ont., Printed for private circulation by Charters Publishing Company, Limited, 1933].

From Henry K. Bush-Brown, of this city, a collection prepared and presented in memory of his uncle, Henry Kirke Brown, "the father of American sculpture." The gift includes eight volumes of a typewritten manuscript entitled "Life and letters of Henry K. Brown, 1814-1886 and Lydia L. Udall, his wife [by Henry Kirke Bush-Brown]." The manuscript is profusely illustrated with photographs of Mr. Brown's work. Associated with the manuscript are 13 bound volumes of his sketches and engravings, a scrapbook, photographs, and several manuscript account books.

From Miss Alice H. Bushee, of Woonsocket, R. I., a miscellaneous collection, comprising 43 volumes, 38 pamphlets, 4 maps and 1 print.

From the several departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 406 volumes, 814 pamphlets and 653 numbers.

From Mrs. C. B. Chandler, of Havana, Ill., a copy of her work, "Dr. Charles Chandler; his place in the American scene," [Springfield, Ill., Phillips Bros. print, 1932]. No. 90 of 100 presentation copies.

From William Andrews Clark, Jr., of Los Angeles, Calif., a reproduction of Thomas Gray's "Ode on the pleasure arising from vicissitude, left unfinished by Mr. Gray, and since completed," [San Francisco, Printed in facsimile for W. A. Clark, Jr., by J. H. Nash, 1933]. This is a facsimile of the only known copy of the ode as completed by William Mason and printed in 1774 for a few of his friends. Accompanying this volume is a folio reprint of the same work, printed from hand type, with an introduction by Leonard Whibley

(San Francisco, Printed for W. A. Clark, Jr., by J. H. Nash, 1933). Both form no. 36 of limited editions of 200 copies each.

From Arthur R. Coelho, of New York City, seven works in Portuguese dealing with the so-called "constitutional revolution" of São Paulo, Brazil.

From the Commission on North-eastern Foreign Relations, Peiping, China, a collection of titles on the Manchurian situation, comprising 2 volumes, 10 pamphlets, and 10 numbers.

From Dr. Pedro Corominas, of Barcelona, Spain, a group of seven of his own works, all but one of which are written in the Catalan language.

From Samuel M. Croft, of this city, a miscellaneous collection, comprising 87 volumes, 11 pamphlets and 5 numbers.

From Ralph F. Cummings, of Grafton, Mass., various periodicals and year books that he has published in the interest of collectors of dime novels. The gift included a complete file of the periodical, "Reckless Ralph's Dime Novel Roundup; official organ Happy Hours Brotherhood," Jan. 1931-April 1934, and a file of the "Novel Hunter's Year Book", covering the period from 1926 to 1931, both inclusive.

From Hon. Dwight F. Davis, of this city, a collection of 12 volumes and 7 albums of photographs, all relating either to the Dutch East Indies or to French Indo-China. Many of the volumes are sumptuously bound.

From W. H. Deakin, of Worcester, Eng., copies of the first and second editions of his collection of humorous sketches published in Calcutta under the title: "The Koochpurwanaypore Swadeshi railway, by Jo Hookm [pseud.]"

From Noel Deisch, of this city, a typewritten copy of his essay on astronautics, "The navigation of space: problems of habitation." This essay was given honorable mention in connection with the Rep-Hirsch prize of 1928, which was awarded through the Société Astronomique de France. Pertinent correspondence and newspaper clippings accompany the essay. From the same donor we also received a copy of "The paradise within the reach of all men, without labor, by powers of nature and machinery; an address to all intelligent men . . . by J. A. Etzler . . ." Pittsburgh, Pa., Etzler and Reinbold, 1833. 2 v. in 1.

From the estate of Wythe Beale Denby, through William Wheeler, of this city, a collection of 316 theater programs.

From Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny, of Los Angeles, Calif., a copy of "A pre-Raphaelite Aeneid of Virgil in the collection of Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny, of Los Angeles, being an essay in honor of the William Morris centenary, 1934, by Anna Cox Brinton, of Mills College," [Los Angeles, Printed for Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheny by Ward Ritchie, 1934]. No. 69 of 150 copies printed for private distribution only and signed by Mrs. Doheny, Dr. Brinton and Mr. Ritchie.

From Douglas Dunbar, of New York City, a copy of "The ghost plays of Japan, by L. Adams Beck," New York, The Japan Society, 1933. Limited edition of 1000 copies.

From Franklin D. Edmunds, of Philadelphia, Pa., copies of vol. 2-7 of his "Public school buildings of the city of Philadelphia from 1845 to [1907] . . ." Philadelphia, 1915-33. 6 v. Vol. 2-6, no. 96 of 100 copies each; vol. 7, no. 48 of 50 copies. The Library already had vol. 1, which was printed in an edition of 50 copies.

From Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, of Wellesley, Mass., president emeritus of Beloit College, two copies of his sketch of his father and mother, "Two Wisconsin pioneers. Sketches in remembrance. Samuel Witt Eaton. Catharine Demarest Eaton ..." [Cambridge, Mass.] Privately printed [by the Murray Printing Company] 1933.

From Thomas Ewing, of New York City, among other gifts, a collection of nine anthologies. These anthologies include representative poems by Mr. Ewing and by his brother, the late William Cox Ewing.

From Dr. Harold N. Fowler, of Cambridge, Mass., a miscellaneous collection comprising 360 volumes, 33 pamphlets, 2 maps and 3 engravings.

From John Garcin, of this city, a copy each of "Dolls on display; Japan in miniature, being an illustrated commentary on the girls' festival and the boys' festival, by G. Caiger ..." Tokyo, The Hokuseido Press [1933] and "The idyl; my personal reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn, by Leona Queyrouze Barel ..." Tokyo, The Hokuseido Press, 1933. No. 106 of 250 copies.

From the Germantown Historical Society, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., a bound carbon copy of a typewritten manuscript entitled "Newspaper items relating to Germantown, historical and genealogical, 1721-1807; comp. from the Philadelphia newspapers, with some notes from Sower's and Billmeyer's German newspapers published in Germantown. Annotated ... Issued by the Germantown Historical Society in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Germantown ..." 1934.

From Dr. John M. Gitterman, of Merano, Italy, a miscellaneous collection comprising 405 volumes, 20 pamphlets, 6 numbers and 1 map.

From Mrs. Archibald Gracie, of this city, the remaining 106 copies of her late husband's work, "The truth about Chickamauga." Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1911. These were sent to us for distribution to other libraries.

From Ernest R. Graham, of Chicago, Ill., a set of "The architectural work of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago, and their predecessors, D. H. Burnham & Co., and Graham, Burnham & Co. ..." London, Priv. pub. for Graham, Anderson, Probst & White by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1933. 2 v. No. 160 of 300 sets.

From an anonymous donor (now deceased) we have received, through Mr. Archibald R. Tisdale, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Julius H. Tuttle, of Boston, Mass., a collection of about 900 letters (including some post cards) written by Louise Imogen Guiney, the American poet and writer, throughout the years from 1885 to within a few weeks of her death in 1920. Along with the letters we received a group of books, pamphlets and magazine articles either by or about Miss Guiney, the collection comprising 38 volumes, 11 pamphlets, 18 numbers and 17 photostat sheets. The two groups will be known as the "Louise Imogen Guiney Collection." From the same anonymous donor we received a collection of photographs, half-tone reproductions, etchings, engravings and miscellaneous prints (1047 items in all). The photographs were taken by one of the pioneers in what was called the "new photography" a generation ago, when the use of the camera as a means of expression in art first attracted attention.

From Francis Burton Harrison, of London, Eng., two copies each of "Indo-China, a sportsman's opportunity, by Archibald Harrison. [Preface signed by Francis Burton Harrison," Plymouth, Eng., Priv. print., The Mayflower Press, 1933] and "Burton chronicles of colonial Virginia, being excerpts from the existing records, particularly relating to the Burtons of the valley of the James and Appomattox; with especial reference to the ancestry of Jesse Burton, of Lynchburg (1750?-1795), by Francis Burton Harrison," [Darmstadt] Priv. print. [L. C. Wittich'sche Hofbuchdruckerei] 1933.

From Emil W. Haury, of Globe, Ariz., a copy of his work entitled, "Roosevelt: 9:6; a Hohokam site of the colonial period . . ." Globe, Ariz., Privately printed for the Medallion, 1932. (Medallion papers, no. 11.)

From Emanuel Hertz, of New York City, a collection of material, mainly relating to Abraham Lincoln and comprising 6 volumes, 23 pamphlets, 3 num-

bers and 5 prints. In addition to this gift Mr. Hertz sent us 280 song sheets (broadsides) published during the Civil War.

From Hon. Isaac R. Hitt and Mrs. Hitt, of this city, a miscellaneous collection, including 431 volumes, 31 pamphlets, 35 numbers, 4 maps and 9 musical scores.

From Mme. C. Whitney Hoff, of Peyrieu (Ain), France, a set of the "Bibliothèque de Madame C. Whitney Hoff. Catalogue des manuscrits, incunables, éditions rares, reliures anciennes et modernes," Paris, Léon Gruel, 1933. 2 v. No. 24 of 350 copies.

From Col. Frederic L. Huidekoper, of this city, 8 volumes, 3 maps and 9 prints, including a volume relating to the Huidekoper family and certain other volumes on genealogy and heraldry. A scrapbook and the 9 prints (drawings, photographs, etc.) formerly belonged to Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, better known as "Lewis Carroll."

From Eppa Hunton, IV, of Richmond, Va., a copy of the autobiography of his grandfather, Brig.-Gen. Eppa Hunton, of the Confederate Army (Richmond, Va., The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1933). No. 23 of 100 copies.

From the Indian Lac Research Institute, of Namkum, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa, India, a set of the publications of the Institute.

From the International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Mo., through its president, Mr. Cyril Clemens, a collection of 227 volumes by contemporary authors, selected from the library of the society. It is understood that these volumes will be kept intact by the Library of Congress and will be known as "The International Mark Twain Society Collection." This is only the initial installment as the society expects to add to it from time to time. The collection is made up of autographed presentation copies from members of the society, each copy representing the author's favorite work as selected from his own writings. Sir A. Conan Doyle wrote in the copy of the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" that he presented: "Not my favorite, but the public's, I fear." Associated with the collection, but not a part of it, are numerous letters received by Mr. Clemens from members of the society.

From the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Eng., a copy of the "Catalogue of Arabic papyri in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, by D. S. Margoliouth . . ." Manchester, Univ. Press, 1933.

From His Highness, the Prince Youssouf Kamal, of Cairo, Egypt, two volumes (tome II, fasc. IV, and tome III, fasc. III) of his "Monumenta cartographica Africae et Aegypti," which is being published in a limited edition of 100 sets.

From Sir Frederic Kenyon, of Kirkstead, Godstone, Surrey, Eng., a copy of "John Locke: Directions concerning education, being the first draft of his thoughts concerning education, now printed from Additional ms. 38771 in the British Museum. With an introduction by Frederic George Kenyon," Oxford, Printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe Club, 1933.

From Allwyn Charles Keys, of Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand, a copy of his work entitled, "Les adaptations musicales de Shakespeare en France jusqu'en 1870," Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1933.

From Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum, Sandefjord, Norway, a copy of Sigurd Risting's work on the history of whaling, "Av hvalfangstens historie," Kristiania, J. W. Cappelens forlag, 1922. It forms "Publikation nr. 2 fra Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum i Sandefjord."

From Mrs. M. C. Kroner, of this city, a collection relating to Emanuel Swedenborg and the Church of the New Jerusalem, comprising 32 volumes, 75 pamphlets, 34 numbers and 1 portrait.

From Mrs. Opal Logan Kunz, of New York City, a total of 1,359 items (296 volumes, 501 pamphlets, 233 numbers, 185 manuscripts, 2 pieces of music, 103 prints and 39 maps). Of special interest is a group of 46 titles relating to Jeanne d'Arc, supplementing the collection on the same subject that we purchased from Mrs. Kunz last year.

From Señor Augusto Malaret, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, 56 copies of his work entitled, "Diccionario de americanismos. 2a. ed., extensamente corregida . . ." San Juan, Puerto Rico, Imprenta "Venezuela," 1931. These copies were sent to us for distribution to American libraries.

From Hon. Henry Morgenthau, of New York City, two copies of his privately printed work, "My trip around the world."

From Thomas J. Mortimer, of this city, a copy each of "Fanny; or, The happy repentance. From the French of M. d'Arnaud. The first American edition," Worcester, Mass., Isaiah Thomas, n. d., and "The farmer's daughter, of Essex; written by herself," New-York, Evert Duyckinck, 1814.

From Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, R. N., of London, Eng., three volumes by the Admiral of the Fleet, the Marquess of Milford Haven, on naval medals, rewards and tokens, commemorative medals, war medals, and portrait medallions of Great Britain and various other countries.

From the National Woman's Relief Corps, the only auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, a bound typewritten manuscript, "Services and activities of the departments of the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, 1883-1933." This work was compiled under the direction of Jennie Iowa Berry and Grace B. Willard, forming the Committee on Department History, as part of the general plan for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the order in Denver, Colorado, July 26, 1883. The original copy that we have and the carbon copy at the national headquarters of the Corps are the only copies in existence.

From Mrs. Edith B. Newman, of Cheverly, Md., a bound scrapbook containing clippings relating to the Spanish-American War.

From Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Day Pardee, of Cannes, France, a copy of M. A. Pardee's work entitled, "... Un pavillon flétri. Des souverains déshonorés. Un drame unique dans l'histoire de tous les temps et de tous les pays. Sainte-Hélène d'après les archives, les récits de l'époque et des documents inédits. Édition privée publiée en octobre 1933." [Cannes. A.-M.] Édition privée, 1933. [Colophon reads: "Achévé d'imprimer sur les presses de F. Robaudy, S. A., à Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes), mai 1934."]

From Fred Lewis Pattee, of Coronado Beach, Fla., 15 class histories of various classes of Dartmouth College.

From the Payne Fund, New York City, a collection of 42 volumes on philosophy, symbolism, basic English, etc., all but one of which form part of the series, "Psyche Miniatures."

From Israel Perlstein, of New York City, among other gifts, a collection of juvenile books (20 volumes, 1 pamphlet) which formed part of the schoolroom library of Crown Prince Alexis, and the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria, and Anastasia, son and daughters of the late Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia. All of them were presentation copies, mostly from members of the royal family.

From Carl H. Pforzheimer, of Purchase, N. Y., a copy of "Surrey's Fourth Boke of Virgill, ed., with introduction, variant readings, and notes by Herbert Hartman," Purchase, N. Y., Privately printed, 1933. No. 15 of 250 copies.

From the late Robert Ranson, through his daughter Miss Grace Ranson, of St. Augustine, Fla., a composite volume of pamphlets, maps, and photographs relating to the everglades of Florida. It includes a copy of his own work

entitled, "The Florida everglades," reprinted from the *Journal of the American Peat Society*, vol. 16, no. 2, April, 1923.

From David E. Roberts, of Baltimore, Md., a collection of folders, circulars, maps and pamphlets gathered from the State and foreign exhibits at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

From Sister St. Catherine, of San Diego, Calif., a copy of her work entitled, "A thought at Christmastide & other poems . . ." San Francisco, Printed by John Henry Nash, 1931.

From Miss Margaret McD. Scott, of this city, a miscellaneous collection including 81 volumes, 3 pamphlets and 5 pieces of music.

From Bertram Smith, of Berkeley, Calif., continuing his extensive gifts of last year, a total of 1,112 items (830 volumes, 209 pamphlets, 29 numbers, 10 manuscripts, 10 pieces of music, 20 prints and 4 maps). The collection was quite miscellaneous in character, but with philosophy and religion predominating.

From Hon. Reed Smoot, of Salt Lake City, Utah, 61 volumes, 302 pamphlets, 4 numbers and various miscellaneous items.

From the Society of the Founders of Norwich, Connecticut, two copies of "Inscriptions from gravestones in the old burying ground, Norwich Town, Connecticut [by] George S. Porter, with illustrations from original photographs. Published by the Society of the Founders of Norwich, Connecticut," Norwich, The Bulletin Press, 1933. No. 26 and no. 28 of a limited edition of 250 copies.

From James Harvey Spencer, of Buffalo, N. Y., a copy of his collection of poems and prose sketches, "The sunny side of life," Baltimore, The Norman Remington Co., 1925. On the flyleaves and on the blank spaces throughout the volume Mr. Spencer has added much new material in his own handwriting.

From Miss Norma L. Stoner, Prospect, Ohio, a file of "Both sides of religious ceremonies; a monthly periodical, devoted to the investigation of every variety of rituals in religion. Ed. by Robert Smith," Vol. 1, no. 1-12 (Nov. 1, 1839-Oct. 1, 1840). Cincinnati, O., Looker & Graham, 1839-40. Only two other sets are recorded in the Union List of Serials.

From Henry Tatter, of Oak Park, Ill., a typewritten copy of his thesis, "The preferential treatment of the actual settler in the primary disposition of the vacant lands in the United States." This was presented to Northwestern University in August 1932 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

From Tiffany and Company, of New York City, 11 of the booklets on French art, artists and sculptors, prepared by the late Georges Constantin Pélissier, of the Paris house of that firm. The text of eight of these booklets is autographed, reproducing Mr. Pélissier's own handwriting. With the four booklets already owned by the Library its set is now complete.

From the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Boston, a copy of "Trinity Church in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, 1733-1933," Boston, Printed for the Wardens & Vestry of Trinity Church, 1933.

From Edwin H. Tuttle, of Mount Carmel, Conn., a collection of 274 items, mainly in the field of philology (40 volumes, 106 pamphlets, 126 numbers, 2 sheets).

From Henry R. Wagner, of San Marino, Calif., a copy of the "Published writings of Henry R. Wagner," [Santa Ana, Calif., Fine Arts Press, 1934]. Limited edition of 125 copies printed for private distribution only.

From William Lewis Washburn, of Collingswood, N. J., a copy of a miniature book, "Last will of Elder John White, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, also a Narrative of his life as a colonist," Collingswood, N. J., Printed and sold by W. Washburn [1933]. (2½ inches high) No. 2 of a limited edition of 64 copies.

From Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., a sumptuous volume of colored plates, "The Joseph Widener collection. Tapestries at Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania; with historical introduction and descriptive notes by George Henry McCall," Philadelphia, Privately printed, 1932. No. 55 of 200 copies.

From Harry R. Williams, of Hartford, Conn., 16 volumes on the subject of patents.

From Nils G. Wollin, of Stockholm, Sweden, a copy of his work entitled, "Gravures originales de Desprez ou exécutées d'après ses dessins ..." Malmö, John Kroon [1933]. Limited edition of 500 copies.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, but excluding periodicals, numbered during the year 621 volumes, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items. This material came to us as in past years, on the basis of the printing of catalog cards. For each of these books and pamphlets donated a catalog card is printed for use in our regular catalogs and in the catalogs of the many subscribing libraries using our printed card service. Publishers of periodicals and newspapers have continued, in increasing numbers, to replace current issues with bound sets, thus assuring a permanent place on our shelves for these volumes. From this source alone we received 902 volumes during the year, as compared with 761 received last year, an increase of 141.

GENEALOGIES

As in previous reports we include a brief record of the receipt during the year of many presentation copies of genealogies, among them being histories of the following families: Abell, Abernathy, Alexander, Altnow, Andrus, Baskin, Bearce, Bennet, Bentz, Blanchard, Bonville, Boone, Bosworth, Bowman, Boyd, Bradford, Bridges, Brown, Browning, Bryan, Bunker, Butler, Carleton, Case, Cassatt, Churchill, Clemmons, Coleman, Cooley, Coplestone, Cory, Cosart, Cossairt, Cozart, Croker, Crone, Cross, Cutten, Daggett, Daughhete, Day, Dellinger, Denton, Dickinson, Diehl, Dillamn, Dodds, Drake, Dritt, Dumont, Eddy, Elam, Eliot, Elkin, Ellicott, Elliott, Fairbanks, Fairfield, Farnham, Farwell, Ferris, Finley, Fisher, Fissel, Flournoy, Folsom, Forney, Fox, Foy, Francis, Freeman, Gardiner, Gardner, Garnet, Garrett, Gay, Gibbs, Glendonwyn, Grosvenor, Guest, Haight, Hailey, Hale, Haley, Hall, Halley, Haly, Hamilton, Harris, Haskins, Hatch, Havley, Hawley, Hayley, Hessey, Hill, Holtzinger, Hood, Hooe, Hooke, Hoover, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Kuechlein, LaVeille, Lawrence, Leach, Lee, Lincoln, Lord, Lowe, Lyon, McClure, McCurdy, McIntosh, MacPike, Madan, Madden, Mayfield, Miller, Mobley, Montgomery, Morarty, Morehead, Morgan, Morris, Nedeker, O'Daniel, Parry, Peirce, Pierce, Pike, Poellnitz, Pollock, Price, Pyke, Queen, Radcliffe, Rees, Reid, Reist, Rezeau, Rhorer, Ringo, Ross, Ruf, Russell, Safford, Sanborn, Shef-

field, Short, Shotwell, Shurtleff, Sigler, Sims, Sirk, Smith, Smouse, Spilman. Spotswood, Spruance, Steel, Stout, Strahl, Stuckey, Sumner, Swasey, Swayze, Swezey, Switzer, Tate, Taylor, Tennant, Thomas, Thurber, Tracy, Traverrier, Turnbull, Turner. Vanderpyl, Vechte, Waddingham, Waltz, Warder, Wardwell, Washburn, Waterhouse, Watts, Weaver. Weeks, Wells, West, Wilkieson, Wilkinson, Wilkison, Willing, Winn, Winslow, Wittmeyer, Ziegler.

DEPOSITS

During the year 23 new deposits were accepted, additions were made to 6 deposits, 7 were withdrawn, and 2 were presented to the Library. A portion of one deposit that was withdrawn (a group of photographic prints) was purchased. The two deposits that have become permanent gifts are described briefly below:

(a) A framed engraved portrait of Warner Lewis, by St. Memin, formerly owned by Mrs. Susan Lewis Byrd, deposited here in 1914 by her great-granddaughter, Miss Mary S. Thompson, of Norfolk, Va., and now presented by her.

(b) The original manuscript of "A Stein Song," composed by the late Frederic Field Bullard. This had been deposited with us since 1916 by Mrs. Bullard, of South Orleans, Mass., who has now changed its status to that of a gift.

Among the new deposits special mention should be made of the following:

(a) Papers of Admiral George Dewey, deposited by his son, Col. George Dewey, of Chicago, Ill.

(b) Papers of the American diplomat, Hon. Charles M. Dickinson, deposited by Mrs. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N. Y.

(c) Papers of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Available for examination only upon written permission from the depositor.

(d) Papers of Gen. Robert E. Lee and his family, deposited by Mrs. H. E. Ely, of this city, and Mrs. William Hunter DeButts, of Upperville, Va. Not at present available for examination.

(e) Papers of Thomas Sim Lee, and other members of the Lee family, to be known as the "Collection of Miss Sarah Lee"; deposited by Miss Lee, of this city. Not at present available for examination.

(f) A group of 58 packages of papers of the National League of Women Voters, mainly covering the period from 1920 to 1930; deposited by the league.

(g) Papers of Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Benjamin Harrison; deposited by Mr. Frank B. Tracy, of Owego, N. Y.

(h) A collection of the original carbon copies of "Secret Letters to Pershing, 1918-19"; deposited by Col. Paul H. Clark, United States Army, retired, of this city. Available for examination only with the consent of the depositor.

(i) The Jones (formerly Benton) collection of maps, comprising about 5,000 maps, atlases, and geographical works; deposited by Mr. Carl W. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn.

PURCHASES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the general increase of the Library and \$50,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Law Library, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being \$100,000 and \$25,000, respectively. In common with other American libraries the Library of Congress has been confronted with a serious financial problem because of the fall in the exchange value of the dollar, thus greatly increasing the cost of foreign books. This loss in buying power is felt the more keenly by the Library of Congress since foreign books and periodicals make up such a large percentage of its total purchases.

The plan for a systematic rounding out of the collections through recommendations made by our group of consultants, each in his special field, has been temporarily halted owing to lack of funds, although it will always be found necessary to approve a certain number of these recommendations.

Mention may be made here of a considerable sum that has been set aside from the general appropriation for the purchase of current noncopyrighted American and foreign books in the field of religion. Recommendations will be made by Dr. E. C. Richardson. At the end of the fiscal year only one lot, comprising 53 volumes and pamphlets, had been received, but it is planned to make rather comprehensive purchases during the next fiscal year.

Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of our Division of Orientalia, who has been away from the Library for several months on an extensive trip through China and Japan, was allotted several thousand dollars for the purchase of Chinese and Japanese books. He writes that in China he has restricted his purchases almost exclusively to topographies, or gazetteers of Chinese localities, partly because the Library is already so well represented in this field and partly because the chances of securing old and rare editions are so rapidly diminishing. Several shipments of these books have been received but a complete survey of his purchases must await his return.

Although bids were placed at a few auction sales during the year the only one worthy of special note was the sale, on June 26 and 27,

at Lucerne, Switzerland, of the two private collections of aeronautica formerly owned by Eduard von Sigmundt, of Triest, and Dr. Otto Nirenstein, of Vienna, respectively. The sale catalog of these combined collections contained 816 items, of which 311 were books, the only items in which we were interested. Bids were placed on 48 of these and a letter from our agent informs us that he was successful in securing all but 5 of them. The 43 items that were purchased represent the earlier literature of aeronautics, with two seventeenth century imprints and the rest falling mainly within the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This was by far the most important purchase of the year from the Guggenheim gift fund.

We have purchased a collection of 1,812 volumes and pamphlets written in the languages and dialects of places where the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions had stations in the first half of the nineteenth century. As might be expected the items are chiefly catechisms, tracts, portions of the Bible, and other religious works, but it is hoped that the collection will prove useful in philological studies.

Until recently one of the two largest princely libraries still in existence was that of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, situated in Wernigerode, Germany. Founded nearly 400 years ago it had become one of the most important libraries in Germany, both as to contents and size, comprising approximately 120,000 volumes. Not only had it been systematically developed throughout the years by successive members of the dynasty, such as Count Wolfgang Ernst, Count Christian Ernst, Count Heinrich, and Count Botho, all of whom were real book lovers, but the collection had been, at various times, under the administrative care of renowned archivists and librarians, notably Christian Heinrich Delius, the historian, Ernst Förstemann, who later became librarian of the Royal Library in Dresden, and Eduard Jacobs, who died as recently as 1919. Although a private library, maintained exclusively by appropriations from the princes, it had been generously open to the public since January 1746, but recent financial reverses forced the closing of the library in May 1930, and the collection was offered for sale. As it was too large to be sold *en bloc* it became necessary to dispose of it in parts. The Library of Congress decided to check the sections of the catalog devoted to bibliography, bio-bibliography, collected biography, libraries, early printing, book industries and trade, history of books, literary history, and learned society publications, a total of 7,516 volumes. The Library is already well represented in these fields, especially in the older literature, but we were able to enrich our collections by the purchase of 424 volumes, including 48 volumes printed in the seventeenth century and 325 volumes printed in the eighteenth century.

The income from the Archer M. Huntington endowment fund of \$100,000 amounts to \$4,200 a year. In accordance with the stipulations of the fund the entire income must be spent annually and purchase is limited to books relating to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only, which have been published not more than ten years previous to the date of purchase. It also provides that lists of all books purchased from this fund shall at once be forwarded upon receipt by the Library of Congress to the Hispanic Society of America, New York City, and that the latter shall be permitted to borrow any of these books for a period of three months. It is gratifying to note that the Hispanic Society is making increasing use of this privilege. In the past, however, we have at times found it difficult to locate the books that have been requested, owing to the fact that they have often been in the process of being cataloged, classified or bound, at the time the request reached us. In an endeavor to give more prompt service the Catalog Division is now setting aside the books on a given list, uncataloged, awaiting possible requests from the Hispanic Society, instead of putting them at once through the various technical processes.

During the past fiscal year the income from the Huntington fund furnished 1,989 titles, representing 2,655 volumes. Since March 16, 1928 this fund has provided 10,764 titles, representing 13,063 volumes, at a total cost of \$25,954.75. Recommendations are made for the most part by Dr. David Rubio, our consultant in Hispanic literature, and Mr. C. K. Jones, of the Classification Division. This special fund often enables us to purchase extra sets of standard reference works as well as expensive books published in limited editions which we could not otherwise afford to buy. Among such works may be noted the following:

- Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Peru, formado y redactado por Manuel de Mendiburu. Segunda edición con adiciones y notas bibliográficas publicada por Evaristo San Cristóval . . . Lima, Imprenta "Enrique Palacios", 1931-33. 7 v. In progress.
- Novelas ejemplares compuestas por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra; texto corregido conforme al de la edición príncipe por Juan Suné Benages, dirección artística de A. Saló. Barcelona, Editorial Orbis, Reinaldo Wetzig [1933]. 2 v. No. 47 of 200 copies printed on cork.
- Cuatro coloquios de Erasmo; El soldado, Las posadas, Los peregrinos, Caronte; traducidos del latín por Julio Puyol. Madrid, Tip. de Archivos, 1933. No. 10 of 12 copies, only 3 of which are for sale.
- 4 evangelios en uno, por Augusto d'Halmar. [Paris, Les Presses de L. Pichon, 1927]. French translation by Mme. Hermann-Paul, followed by the Spanish text. No. 8 of 45 copies.
- L'Abencerage, nouvelle historique espagnole écrite par Antonio de Villegas, M. D. LXV. Paris, Aux dépens de la Société les Exemplaires, 1927. Translated and illustrated by Hermann-Paul. No. 4 of 109 copies.

Nearly all of the individual titles purchased from the general appropriation that seem worthy of special note fall within the province of other divisions and will be mentioned in their reports, but the miscellaneous titles listed below, arranged by date of imprint, are cited as being of possible interest:

Theatrvm mvndi et temporis; in quo non solvm precipvae horvm partes describuntur, & ratio metiendi eas traditur, sed accomodatissimis figuris sub oculos legentium facilè ponuntur ... Nunc primum in lucem editum Ioanne Pavlo Gallvcio Saloensi avctore ... Venetiis, Apud Ioannem Baptistam Sonasum, 1588.

Warhafftte nachricht von einer hochteutschen evangelischen colonie zu German-tovvn [i.e.Germania] in Nord-Virginien in America, und derselben dringendliches ansuchen an ihre glaubens-genossen in Europa. n.p., anno 1720.

Mecometrie de leyman, cest a dire La maniere de mesvrer les longitudes par le moyen de l'eymant. Par laquelle est enseigné, vn tres certain moyen, au paravant inconnu, de trouuer les longitudes geographiques de tous lieux,—aussi facilement comme la latitude ... De l'invention de Gvillavme de Nautonier, sieur de Castel franc en Languedoc ... Imprime a Venes ches l'auteur, 1603-04. 3 v. in 1.

Advice to a young tradesman written by an old one [i.e.Benjamin Franklin]. <Sold at the New Printing-Office, in Boston.> To my friend A.B. ... [Boston, Printed by Benjamin Mecom, 1762]

Constitution of the State of Deseret, with the Journal of the convention which formed it, and the proceedings of the legislature consequent thereon. Kanesville, Published by Orson Hyde, 1849.

Index of entries (literary) in the Book of registry of the Stationers' Company (pursuant to 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 45) from 1st July 1842 to [15th March 1907]. London, Harrison and Sons, 1896-1907. 4 v.

Sites et monuments ... Paris, Touring-club de France, 1900-06. 33 v. in 32.

At head of title: À la France.

"Exemplaire no. 512." Introductory chapter of each volume signed by Onésime Reclus.

The Song of Roland [tr. into English from the Old French by Isabel Butler, following in the main the text of Theodor Müller. Cambridge, Mass., Printed at] The Riverside Press [by Bruce Rogers, for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906].

No. 177 of 220 copies, of which only 200 were sold. The volume was printed on a hand press and is considered the most beautiful single item printed by Rogers.

West-European incunabula. 60 original leaves from the presses of the Netherlands, France, Iberia and Great Britain. Described by Konrad Haebler. Translated from the German by André Barbey. Munich, Weiss & Co., 1928.

Leaves of grass, comprising all the poems written by Walt Whitman, following the arrangement of the edition of 1891-'2. New York, Random House, Inc., 1930.

No. 248 of 400 copies printed by Edwin and Robert Grabhorn, San Francisco, with woodcuts by Valenti Angelo.

Die Wiener Genesis; farbenlichtdruckfaksimile der griechischen Bilderbibel aus dem 6. jahrhundert n. Chr., Cod. Vindob. Theol. Graec. 31. Hrsg. und erläutert von Hans Gerstinger. Wien. Dr. Benno Filser Verlag [c1931]. 2 v. (Vol. 1, text; vol. 2, illuminated facsimile) At head of title: Nationalbibliothek in Wien.

The romance of Alexander, a colotype facsimile of MS. Bodley 264, with an introduction by M. R. James . . . Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1933. Edition limited to 250 copies.

EXCHANGES

We can again report greatly increased activity in our exchange section, as compared with previous years. The following table sets forth the statistics for the last three years:

Volumes sent out and received either on piece for piece or priced exchange

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Volumes sent by the Library of Congress to other libraries.....	13, 010	17, 045	20, 495
Volumes received by the Library of Congress from other libraries.....	4, 963	8, 727	13, 326

Many libraries have been involved in these exchanges but those that have been most active in offering material to the Library of Congress are the American Antiquarian Society, Brown University Library, Cleveland Public Library, Cooper Union Library, Duke University Library, Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Luther College Library, University of Michigan Library, University of Minnesota Library, University of Nebraska Library, New York Public Library, New York State Library, University of North Carolina Library, University of Oregon Library, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Possibly the most important exchange transactions of the year were those that resulted in the exchange of American eighteenth century newspapers with the American Antiquarian Society and the New York Public Library. As these papers were largely single issues they are not included in the statistics given above but are described more in detail in the report of the Chief of the Division of Periodicals.

From the Columbia University Library we received 78 volumes, 135 pamphlets, and 13 numbers forming part of the collection on photomechanical subjects that had been presented to that library by Mr. Edward Epstein, of New York City. Although these items were credited to the exchange account of Columbia they were virtually gifts from Mr. Epstein, who had stipulated that the Library of Congress was to be given the first choice of any titles that might prove to be duplicates.

The exchange relations carried on with other libraries by the Division of Accessions should not be confused with the foreign exchanges referred to in the report of the Chief of the Division of Documents.

TRANSFERS

During the year the Library received a total of 15,604 volumes and pamphlets by transfer from other United States Government libraries within the District of Columbia and transferred 8,723 of its own duplicates to these libraries. The latter figure compares very favorably with the corresponding figure for the preceding year when only 822 volumes and pamphlets were transferred from our collections. Owing to reduced appropriations some of the Governmental libraries have found it necessary to cancel their subscriptions to certain current periodicals. A letter was sent to each librarian inviting him to send the Division of Accessions a list of the periodicals to which his library can no longer subscribe, in the hope and expectation that many of these current issues might be more or less regularly supplied by the Library of Congress from its extensive duplicate files. The response was gratifying and the plan has been in operation for several months.

One of the most important transfers was the receipt of 1,151 bound volumes of periodicals from the District of Columbia Public Library and its various branches. The collection included 31 standard English and American periodicals and one French periodical, many of them long and important runs. The majority of these volumes could be absorbed directly into our collections as extra sets, some were set aside to be used as future replacements and a few were made available for exchange with other libraries.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS

A total of 25,228 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the library during the year, as compared with 24,443 added last year. Although most of the volumes received by copyright are ordinary trade editions there are occasional privately printed books and still others that are printed in limited editions, such as the following received this year :

Private papers of James Boswell from Malahide Castle, in the collection of Lt.-Colonel Ralph Heyward Isham. Prepared for the press by Geoffrey Scott and Frederick A. Pottle, and now first printed. n.p., Privately printed, 1932-34. 4 v.

Designed by Bruce Rogers. 570 copies printed by William Edwin Rudge and the type distributed.

Early American children's books, by A. S. W. Rosenbach, with bibliographical descriptions of the books in his private collection; foreword by A. Edward Newton. Portland, Me., The Southworth Press, 1933.

This copy, bound in full pig skin, is one of the Zerkall Halle paper edition, limited to 88 copies, with which was distributed a copy of "The tragi-comic history of the burial of Cock Robin", Philadelphia, B. Warner, 1821.

Surplus copyright deposits, numbering 4,440 volumes and pamphlets and 90 photographs, were transferred to 14 Government libraries of the District of Columbia during the year. The largest numbers went to the Federal Trade Commission Library (1,143 volumes), the District of Columbia Public Library (1,103 volumes) and the Department of Commerce Library (875 volumes). In addition, 703 volumes of copyright deposits were sent on exchange to another library. The volumes selected by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they have never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the Chief, DR. JAMESON)

Just as the fiscal year 1933-34 was ending, a considerable addition of space, made vacant by reason of shiftings due to the new construction on the east side of the Library building, was placed at the disposal of the Division of Manuscripts. The enlargement, very welcome to a division lately so crowded, may be taken as evidence that the Division of Manuscripts is regarded as still in the stage of rapid expansion which began with its establishment in 1897. In that case it is still appropriate that the foremost place in its annual report should be given to a record of the more important of the accessions made during the year. And, as hitherto, a natural arrangement places first, and in some sort of chronological order, those acquisitions that lie in the field of public or political history. Not by deliberate intention, for materials contributory to our economic, social, and cultural history are always welcome and often sought, but by natural development in a political capital it has come about that our collection is primarily a collection related to the public history of the United States.

COLONIAL

Not for its intrinsic importance, but because it illustrates one of the lines of governmental service to the public, mention is made of a photostat of the will of Sir Francis Drake and probate proceedings (in Latin) upon it. Officials of the Post Office Department brought it to the division, with the request that a transcription and translation of its antique text should be furnished. Armed with this, a member of the staff went out by request to a trial in Sioux City and as a witness did his part toward the conviction of one who had victimized many persons, to the extent of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, by false representations concerning an imaginary estate of great magnitude coming down from Sir Francis Drake and properly belonging to the heirs of his son (he had no son). The will was conclusive as to the whole legend.

Mr. G. R. G. Conway, of Mexico, has added to his previous gifts of materials from the archives of that city four volumes of transcripts relating respectively to Tristan de Luna y Arellano, Martin López Ossorio, Elizabethan sailors subjected to the Inquisition, and other British subjects in Spanish possessions.

A purchase of some importance to early South Carolina history brought a collection of 21 communications sent at frequent intervals in the early months of 1721-22 to the governor of the colony by James Moore, speaker of the Commons House of Assembly. There are journals of the Commons, even thus early, but Speaker Moore's communications are of a character to furnish supplementary knowledge of their transactions.

Another colonial document of some interest is a brief description, written about 1766, of the Mississippi and the settlements one met in traversing its course from the Gulf to Kaskaskia.

REVOLUTION

Of materials purchased which relate to the Revolutionary War, mention may be made of a journal kept from January 1 to April 17, 1779, by the Revolutionary general whom it was customary to call Lord Stirling; of a book of accounts of Joshua Mersereau, who had charge of supplies and expenditures made on account of the prisoners of Burgoyne's army who were surrendered at Saratoga and marched to Cambridge; of a 14-foot parchment roll, interesting as a specimen, of the final official settlement of the accounts of Kender Mason as contractor for supplying food to the British troops, vessels, and rebel prisoners in East Florida, from 1778 to 1780; and of a manuscript book by Alexander Bruce, M. D., of Edinburgh, entitled "An Enquiry into the Principal Cause of the Wide Destruction of Mankind in Time of War, and of the Slow, Ineffectual Progress and Permanency of Military and Naval Operations in General", in which questions of the hygiene of armies and navies are intelligently discussed, with illustrations drawn from the American War, and long letters of that period.

PRESIDENTS

The Library's collection of letters of Washington has been fortified, and the Bicentennial Commission's (or Dr. Fitzpatrick's) edition of his writings has been helped by the acquisition of a further and not inconsiderable number of photostats obtained through the kindness of various owners, widely scattered. For an instance of such helpfulness, one may recall the mention, in last year's report (p. 27), of the manner in which photostats of certain Washington fragments of widely scattered ownership gave us, when brought together, a document of major importance for the history of his first year as President. Since then, a collector in London, seeing a mention of this in the *Publishers' Weekly*, has kindly sent us reproductions of two pages more.

Two letters of Jefferson to Caesar Rodney, 1800, 1802, and one to Joel Barlow, 1809, were supplied in photostat by Mrs. William S. Hilles, of Delaware.

The last winter's sale of papers of Mrs. Madison enabled the Library to acquire some 57 manuscripts of interest to the history of President Madison. Notable among them were his accounts with the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the period when he represented his State in the Continental Congress; papers respecting the settlement of his estate; and others relating to the Government's purchase from Mrs. Madison of his papers, now in the Library.

Photostats of certain Monroe manuscripts, given by Barnes F. Lathrop, of the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., included an especial record, in journal form, of interviews and consultations had during the last days of Monroe's Presidency, in late February 1825.

A small but interesting group of papers of President Hayes, including letters from Senators Schurz and Hawley, was given by Prof. Andrews Rogers, of the Ohio State University Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Benjamin Harrison, has added to her great gift of his papers, recorded in last year's report, a supplementary collection embracing, beside some manuscripts, much printed matter, including many rare newspapers of the Presidential campaign of 1841 which have come down from the possession of President William Henry Harrison.

CABINET OFFICERS

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York, has continued his benefactions to the Library by presenting various letters and documents of his grandfather, Secretary Thomas Ewing, and of his father.

Mrs. Grace Dexter Bryan Hargreaves, daughter of Secretary William J. Bryan, has made a large addition to the collection of his papers presented by the late Mrs. Bryan, including about 177 pieces, of various dates from 1883 to 1931.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, has deposited in the Library the papers concerning his public life. Naturally, they are not at present open to the public.

OTHER PUBLIC MEN

A small purchase of papers of William Carmichael, chargé d'affaires in Spain, chiefly letters to Richard Harrison, consul at Cadiz, 1781-1782, is of some value in connection with that year's diplomacy.

Relating rather to an episode of public history than to the public life of any one man, a collection of 45 manuscripts concerning the

Yazoo land grants of the State of Georgia is of much interest as illustrating a famous controversy, in various aspects, throughout the period from 1790 to 1804.

A ciphered letter of John Marshall (photostat) written to President John Adams from Paris during the time of the X. Y. Z. Mission is of value in illustration of the last stages of that mission.

Mrs. Townsend Phillips, of New York, a descendant of Elbridge Gerry, has kindly permitted the making of a photostat copy from the letter-book which he kept from 1797 to 1801, including important correspondence concerning the X. Y. Z. Mission.

In 1841 there appeared in volume LXVIII of the "Quarterly Review" an article (anonymous, but it was written by Lockhart, the editor), the heading of which indicates it as based on "Notes on the United States of America, by Sir Augustus Foster, unpublished." Augustus John Foster, whose mother became Duchess of Devonshire, was a secretary in Anthony Merry's legation at Washington in 1803-06, and was himself minister from 1811 to the outbreak of war in 1812. The Notes were written in old age, after a long career of diplomatic experience. The long extracts from them which Lockhart gives show so capable an observer and so interesting a narrator that the present chief of the division, before his connection with the Library, made a prolonged but unavailing search for the manuscript. In 1933, however, it came to light, being found in an Irish country house, in a cupboard of which the lock had been broken. Singularly, the provision regarding it in the will of Sir Augustus Foster prescribes that the "Notes" shall not be published till ninety years have elapsed from the death of the testator, and he died in 1843. The manuscript consists of five volumes, with a total of some 700 pages, and is replete with interest for the student of the times of Jefferson and Madison. It is much to be hoped that it may be published.

The late Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, acquired many years ago the papers of John McKee, M. C., who at various times from 1792 to 1830 was Indian agent and negotiator of various treaties with the Choctaw. Subsequently this large and valuable collection was much damaged by fire. Mrs. Owen, Dr. Owen's successor as archivist, has turned over the papers to the Library in order that its expert repairers may salvage as much as is possible of the collection, photostats of the more important being returned to Mrs. Owen in recognition.

Mrs. Edward M. Deems, of New York City, has presented the original (but not autographic) text of the autobiography of Mrs. John H. Eaton (Peggy O'Neale), which at the instance of Rev. Dr.

Charles F. Deems she in old age dictated to an amanuensis, and which was published in 1932.

An interesting relic of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, purchased during the year, is a ledger in which Jacob Gideon, a member for some years of the firm of Gideon and Wells, printers to Congress, kept account of the sales of printed speeches and other public documents which Members of those Congresses—Abraham Lincoln and other famous Members—ordered for distribution to constituents and others whose opinions it was desired to influence.

Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge has made a large addition, several hundred pieces, to the collection of papers of John D. Caton which last year's report noted her as having deposited.

L. E. Chittenden, of Vermont, a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, took extensive notes of its proceedings and debates, which were later published as a volume. The original notes have come into the possession of the Library.

Few newspaper correspondents of the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction were better known than George Alfred Townsend, who wrote over the signature of "Gath." The Library acquired during the year a scrapbook of his, partly containing his printed articles and letters, partly manuscript from his pen. Its chief interest attaches to what he records of his journalistic pursuit of Booth and the other assassins of President Lincoln, including many sketches of places along the route which have a part in the narrative.

Mrs. William S. Hilles, of Delaware, has during the year made large additions to the collection of papers of her father, Senator and Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, which she gave to the Library last year. The addition comprises perhaps 1,000 letters and other manuscript pieces and a considerable number of pamphlets. Restrictions upon the use of the collection, however, continue in force.

A considerable enlargement of the collection of papers of Robert G. Ingersoll has been supplied by gift of Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, amounting to 456 pieces, about evenly divided between letters of Colonel Ingersoll and letters to him.

MILITARY

An account book of Capt. Callender Irvine, United States Army, commissary general of purchases, running from the end of March 1817 to November 1822, was purchased during the year.

One of the most noteworthy and valuable collections ever deposited in the Library has been placed there, under natural restrictions as to access, by Mrs. W. H. DeButts and Mrs. H. E. Ely, of Upperville, Va., being correspondence, etc., which has come down to them by

descent from Gen. Robert E. Lee. It comprises nearly 500 letters written by General Lee to members of his family, mostly to his wife, at various times from 1832 to 1870, but with especial abundance in the period of the Civil War, more than 200 letters of Mrs. Lee and other members of the family, including her mother, Mrs. G. W. Parke Custis, an invoice and memorandum book of Daniel Parke Custis, 1749-57, two volumes of General Lee's post-war letter books, a volume of Mrs. Lee's reminiscences of the war, a journal kept by one of her daughters, and a number of letters from other generals and friends. It is a pleasure to think of these precious memorials as preserved in a place of perfect safety, for the Library's satisfaction in its collections of manuscript is not more a pleasure in their acquisition than a pleasure in their safe preservation for the future.

The Princess Boncompagni, née Margaret Preston Draper, has given to the Library a journal kept by Lt. Col. William Preston, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers, narrating service in the War with Mexico, the originals of Dr. Isaac Draper, Jr.'s diary of service in the Sebastopol campaign, mentioned in last year's report (p. 32), and the Civil War letters of her father, Gen. William F. Draper, of Massachusetts.

An acquisition related to the Civil War, though of date anterior, is a collection of 208 letters and documents concerning the affair of John Brown, mostly addressed in 1859 to Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia. These were a gift from Mrs. Edwin Tatham, of Katonah, N. Y.

An unusual number of minor collections illustrating the Civil War, in many cases from the point of view of the man in the ranks, has come in during the year. Worthy of mention are: Papers of the Associated Survivors of the VI Army Corps of Washington, D. C., and the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association of the District of Columbia, 4 volumes and about 250 pieces, given by John M. Kline; papers of Edward Maynard, relating to the invention and manufacture of firearms; letters (50) of Capt. Wilson Barstow, 1861-65, mostly to his sister, Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, given by Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock; military papers (420), mostly of commissary service, given by Miss Ida Thayer Weeks, of Bradford, Vt.; letters of Alpheus S. Bloomfield, private in an Ohio Regiment; of C. C. Enslow, of Illinois; and of O. B. Bailey, a Connecticut soldier. Little as an individual soldier might see of the war as a whole, a mass of records of the sort, such as is gradually accumulating in the Library, will have a distinct value for the historian, especially as showing the spirit in which the war was waged by the rank and file.

In some cases these acquisitions are gifts of originals, in others descendants or other owners have given the Library permission to

photostat. Of the latter sort is the narrative of Capt. Given Campbell concerning the final march of Jefferson Davis preceding his capture, a march in which Captain Campbell was one of his guard. Permission for photocopying was given by the owner, Albert Evans, Jr., of Fort Worth, Tex. Another item of Confederate interest is a set of photostats of the war-time journal of Mary Greenhow, kept mostly at Winchester, Va., 1862-65.

Material of great value for the history of the World War, though not at present available, is contained in the large series of private reports made to General Pershing by Col. Paul H. Clark, representative of the General with the French army in the field. These, deposited in the Library by Colonel Clark, are naturally not yet open to examination.

NAVAL

A small group of papers of Capt. William H. Allen, United States Navy, was found, unaccountably, in the garret of a house in New Jersey whose occupants were nowise related to him. Allen was one of the naval heroes of the War of 1812, who, in 1813, when in command of the *Argus*, after spectacular destruction of commerce in the English Channel, was mortally wounded in the fight with the *Pelican*. The most important of the letters, however, is one of 1807, a letter of blazing indignation narrating the affair of the *Chesapeake* and the *Leopard*. Allen was at that time third lieutenant of the *Chesapeake*, fired the one shot that was fired in its defense, and took the lead in the junior officers' denunciation of Barron's misconduct.

Mrs. Oscar H. Rogers, of Yonkers, N. Y., widow of Capt. D. McN. Stauffer, United States Navy, presented a volume of extraordinary interest and attractiveness, in which Captain Stauffer had gathered together a number of interesting letters of his former commander, Admiral David D. Porter, together with a few of Commodores David Porter and William D. Porter, inlaid them with much care, and accompanied them with an invaluable series of water-color drawings by his own hand depicting more than a score of gunboats and other vessels of the Union Navy in the Civil War.

ECONOMIC

An account book of Parkinson and Burr, commission merchants of New York, acquired during the year, shows them engaged, in 1787 and subsequent years, in a business of which perhaps the most interesting portion was the disposing of the cargo of the *Empress of China*, the first American vessel to sail to that country. The purchases made in the summer of 1787 by members of the Philadelphia Convention are of particular interest.

Other useful account books acquired are those of a tannery and of a large estate in Louisa County, Virginia, in the early years of the nineteenth century, and of Elk Mills in Maryland during the years 1820-30. For such materials, of the general region of Washington, the Library of Congress is a natural local depository.

By the kindness of Mrs. J. Laurence Laughlin and of her son, Laurence C. Laughlin, their owner, the Library was presented with the papers of the late Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, for many years head of the department of economics in the University of Chicago, papers relating to the struggle for the creation of the Federal Reserve System, an agitation in which, as is well known, he had a leading part as chairman of the executive committee of the National Citizens' League.

In the sociological field, several of those who cooperated in the preparation of the notable Report on Social Trends presented to President Hoover in 1933 have turned over to the Library the extensive manuscript materials from which by reduction their chapters were compiled.

SCIENTIFIC

Mr. Frederick E. Brasch, secretary of the History of Science Society, has contributed to the division a variety of photostats of letters and documents of early American followers of scientific pursuits; Dr. Curtis W. Garrison, formerly a member of the staff, now archivist of the State of Pennsylvania, a number of documents relating to the arrival of Joseph Priestley in that State. From Miss Emma M. Long, of Athens, Ga., has been received an interesting group of letters, documents, and photographs concerning her father, Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, of Georgia, and his discovery of the production of anæsthesia by inhalation of sulphuric ether. Dr. F. W. Putnam, of Binghamton, N. Y., has given an important collection of the scientific correspondence of Dr. Frederick W. Putnam, anthropologist and curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge.

ARTISTIC AND LITERARY

Dr. Charles Moore has added to his previous valuable gifts of manuscripts illustrating the modern development of American architecture a small but informing body of papers on the life of Charles A. Platt, a larger one relating to that of William R. Mead, and, just as the year was closing, 15 letterbooks of Charles F. McKim.

A collection of between 40 and 50 playbills of the Baltimore Theater, of the years 1810 and 1811, forms an interesting addition to the Library's rather large collection of theatrical material of that class,

while a peculiar and interesting development of the drama in our own time, folk plays and other products of the college dramatic schools, is illustrated by the many programs and other such pieces kindly presented by Prof. Frederick H. Koch, director of the "Carolina Playmakers" at the University of North Carolina, showing the product of his directing efforts at that and other universities.

MISCELLANEOUS

Of particular interest to the Library itself is a group of photostats of letters preserved in the Department of State illustrating the history and conditions of the Library of Congress in 1802 and 1807. These, and other occasional gifts, were received through the kindness of Mr. Hunter Miller, historical adviser to that Department.

More than 200 papers illustrative of the anti-imperialist movement of 1898-1904, being papers kept by the late William A. Croffut, secretary of the Washington branch of the Anti-Imperialist League, are of worth and interest as showing the methods adopted for influencing public opinion in those years.

Mention should also be made of the reminiscences of Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden (1770-1851), presented in photostat by Mrs. William Stansfield of Atlantic City; of Jeremiah H. Taylor's "Sketches of Religious Experiences", in and near New York City, 1811-58; and of the journal of William E. Bernard, dated at Thetford, Vt., and at Dartmouth College, 1851-53, given by Bertram Smith, of Berkeley, Calif.

EUROPEAN MATERIAL

Mrs. William Emerson, of Cambridge, Mass., has generously supplied a set (two volumes) of beautiful photographs of an illuminated manuscript in her possession, "Officium B. V. Mariae", made in Spain, apparently by a Flemish artist, about 1504. The original is believed to have been made for Queen Juana la Loca, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Another valuable gift of European material was made by Mr. Kirkor Minassian, of New York, a collection of 110 French documents, 70 of them on parchment, of dates from the time of Louis XI to that of Louis XV, together with a score of autographs of celebrities of the early nineteenth century.

BROADSIDES

Among broadsides acquired during the year, examples are: broadsides relating to political contests in Ulster County, N. Y., 1792, York County, Maine, 1804, and Greene County, Tenn., 1840; news

propagated by Genêt, 1794; President Madison's proclamation of war, 1812; and a group of pieces relating to railroads in Rhode Island, in the 1850's, given by Miss Caroline Hazard.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

From September 1927 to the end of August 1932 the Library, by means of a munificent grant from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., carried on a great enterprise in the archives and libraries of Europe, Canada, and Mexico, in the making of photographic reproductions of manuscript materials for American history preserved in those repositories. Because of the colonial relations of early America to European countries and the later diplomatic relations between them and the United States, their archives and the manuscript departments of their libraries are rich in such materials, capable of supplementing to an enormous extent the materials for American history which are to be found in the United States. In the course of five years something like two million pages of such reproductions were acquired, enriching American historical work to a degree which it would be difficult to express. Since that time the work has been carried forward upon a reduced scale. The five years had brought, it was judged, photocopies of all the correspondence and documents most needed and most likely to be used from the archives and libraries of all the foreign countries but England, France, and Spain; i. e., from Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Canada, and Mexico. Operations since then have accordingly been confined to the archives of London, Paris, and Seville. During the past year a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has enabled the work to be pursued in these three centers on an adequate scale and with very gratifying results, the income of the Wilbur fund and an allotment from the general funds of the Library being also employed in its prosecution. The work has been under the general charge of Dr. Worthington C. Ford. Those having immediate charge of it in the three cities named have been: in London, Miss Ruth A. Fisher; in Paris, Mr. Abel Doysié; in Seville, Miss Irene A. Wright; to all of whom the special thanks of the Library are due for the resourceful and intelligent application of special knowledge to the work, for skillful and businesslike management, and for constant vigilance over the product.

ENGLAND

The year's receipts from the London Public Record Office represented 45,160 pages of the original manuscripts. The work was mostly devoted to the Admiralty papers, especially those relating to the naval operations of the War of 1812. It embraced the whole

series of "Secret Orders and Letters" from the Admiralty to commanders, 1812-15, that of the despatches from the commanders in chief on the North American station from 1795 to 1815, and the court-martial proceedings arising out of the war. Some Admiralty material of the Revolutionary period was also obtained. Of Foreign Office material, several volumes not previously included were covered, but the most important accession is that of the long series of reports of the law officers during the American Civil War.

FRANCE

Most of the photocopies from Paris came from the archives of the Ministry of War, including whatever related to the War of American Independence in the records of some 50 regiments of the French Army, 17 volumes of the general correspondence of the ministry for the years from 1777 to 1783, and some papers concerning the French and Indian War. Some portions of the correspondence of the Ministry of Marine were also included, and the amount of 20 volumes from that of the Colonies, relating to Canada and Louisiana in various periods from 1713 to 1768. In the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several volumes of the series Angleterre were reproduced, for the year 1775, and about 35, of various periods, of the series France. Just before the end of the year, however, Dr. Ford's applications, assisted by the American Embassy, brought the gratifying permission to continue work in the series États Unis from 1814, the point at which it had previously paused, to 1830. The next year should see this period covered. The total receipts from Paris represented 36,525 pages of manuscript.

SPAIN

The largest item in the receipts from Spain was a body of 21 *legajos* from the section of the Archive of the Indies known as Audiencia de Santo Domingo, rich in material for the history of colonial Louisiana and Florida. Seven *legajos* from the section Papeles de Cuba helped to complete our voluminous receipts from that section, and before the end of the year nearly all the films from that section which remained in film state at the cessation of the major Rockefeller grant were transformed, by contract in America, into enlarged prints. The year also brought four *legajos* from the section Ultramar, and six from that called Estado; these are of major importance, being materials concerning, not the local affairs of Spanish Louisiana and Florida, but the large general relations of the United States to Spain and the Spanish possessions in the New World in the years when the empire of Spain was in process of dissolution. The total receipts from Seville represented 33,403 pages of manuscript.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

The collection of rotographic reproductions of medieval or early modern manuscripts (or in a few cases rare early printed books) which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association of America for the use of students of the vernacular languages and literatures of Europe, and is administered by the Library of Congress, has increased in number during the year from 260 to 291, and amounts at present to nearly 400 volumes. The borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly. The nature of the acquisitions made during the past year may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: Of French medieval romances and poetry, Garin de Montglane, Erec et Enide, and Ogier le Danois were obtained from Bibl. Nat. Fonds Fr. 24403 and 1420 and the Roman de Cliges de Mandevie from Fonds Fr. 1002, Anticlaudianus and many poems of Rutebeuf from Fr. 1634 and 1635. Vincent of Beauvais' treatise "De Eruditione Puerorum Nobilium" was obtained from the same library, MS. Lat. 16390 and 16606, and from the former also the "De Ortu Scientiarum" of Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury. Various treatises of Uhtred of Boldon were obtained from a manuscript belonging to the library of the cathedral of Durham. From the Bodleian, MS. Douce 262, from the Cambridge University Library, MS. I. i. VI., and from Ampleforth Abbey, MS. 42, came reproductions of the "Cloud of Unknowing." From the Biblioteca Estense at Modena came extensive reproductions of manuscripts of "Rime Provençali", and various texts of Tasso's "Aminta" from the Biblioteca Estense, the Magliabechiana at Florence, the University Library at Bologna, and the Vatican Library, Barberini Lat. 3910. Of more modern material, there were acquired additions to the collection of rare French plays of the seventeenth century, and Voltaire pieces from the Public Library of Leningrad; from the Ashley Library in London "The Book of Shelley and Mary" (4 vols.) of which an edition in only twelve copies had been privately printed; and from the same library, the British Museum library, and that of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, a variety of rare printed *opuscula* of Landor.

HARKNESS COLLECTION

Work has continued on the preparation for publication of the second volume relating to this collection, which will present in full text and translation some hundred documents from the Peruvian section (already calendared in the first volume) relating directly to the several Pizarros and Almagros taking part in the conquest of Peru—as described in the report of last year. Transcriptions and

translations are completed, and the volume is now in the process of assembling and editing. It is expected that it will be ready for the printer by the end of this coming autumn.

VIRGINIA COMPANY

Early in the fiscal year galley proofs of volume IV of the Records of the Virginia Company, received from the Government Printing Office, were sent to Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, the editor of the series. Her occupations as principal professor of social economy and social research in Bryn Mawr College have, however, so engrossed her time that her reading of these difficult proofs could proceed only slowly. By the end of the fiscal year reported upon, all but the last galleys, corrected by her with faithful exactness, have come back and been returned to the Government Printing Office.

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Volumes XXX and XXXI of the Journals of the Continental Congress, edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, and covering the transactions of 1786, were published from the Government Printing Office in July 1934, a few days after the completion of the fiscal year reported upon. Together they make 1,004 pages, illustrating in the fullest manner all the transactions of Congress during that year. The record for 1787, partly prepared by Dr. Fitzpatrick before he was obliged to drop the work in order to take up that of editing the Bicentennial Edition of the Writings of George Washington, has been completed and edited by Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, and the whole manuscript for that year, making also two volumes, was sent to the Government Printing Office a few days after the end of the year reported upon. Dr. Hill is continuing the record for the year 1788, the last year of the existence of the Continental Congress.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Careful calculations show that the amount of correspondence which the division has to carry on has nearly doubled in the last six years. The division is also increasingly resorted to personally by historical scholars, in pursuit of the most varied inquiries. It is plain that its position as the principal repository of manuscript materials for American history is becoming more widely known and more fully appreciated. At times, especially in the summer, the space available for readers is severely taxed. Large use is made of the transcripts and photostats of materials in foreign archives, especially the British, French, and Spanish. These reproductions can, under suitable conditions, be sent for the use of scholars to other libraries under the usual procedure for inter-

library loans. Much such lending has occurred during the past year.

Photostat copies of any of the division's photostats, or enlargements from its films, can be obtained at prescribed rates. Students who are provided with adequate projecting or enlarging apparatus may find it to their advantage to order films, made from the division's photostats or films, the rate being less than that for photostats or enlargements, on account of the high cost of photostat paper. Requests for any such reproductions, or for interlibrary loan of photostats or other photocopies, will be facilitated by observing the fact that these reproductions are kept in the same order in which the originals are kept, and are marked with the same reference numbers or other designations, which the originals bear in the archives or libraries where those originals are preserved. It is not practicable to put forth in print any really satisfactory general guide to the collection of photocopies and transcripts as a whole, while such materials are currently flowing in, but the division has begun to prepare provisional lists, to be manifolded by planograph or similar process, in the case of certain series that have been practically finished. Meanwhile, a descriptive inventory list of the whole collection and a journal of the accessions are in the division, and are kept currently up to date, by which many needs of investigators are met.

REPAIR AND BINDING OF MANUSCRIPTS

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high reputation for efficient work. Its records show 45,867 pieces or pages of manuscript received and repaired, 4,384 covered with mousseline, 447 inlaid, 257 books completed for binding, and 12,692 photostats mounted.

PROJECT C—CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS, PROJECT E—CATALOG OF ALCHEMICAL MANUSCRIPTS, AND PROJECT H—THE ROTOGRAPH SERVICE

(From the reports of the executive secretary and associate editor, Dr. WILSON)

Project C.—The Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada is proceeding somewhat slowly through the press in Paris. The first volume of text, which may be published separately before the end of the present calendar year, is expected to cover the States from Alabama to Maryland, inclusive. Some progress has also been made on the second volume of text. Plans for the third volume, which should contain the indices, descriptions of papyri, a condensed record of manuscripts in the

hands of American dealers, and a list of manuscripts known to have been sold in American auctions but now unlocated, are at the moment somewhat in abeyance.

Project E.—The detailed examination of alchemical manuscripts in the United States and Canada has been continued. A week in Montreal was devoted to three items, one of them of great rarity, in the Osler Medical Library. A German manuscript, seemingly unique, at the Catholic University of America, has required about a week's time for a full description. By means of a complete photostat kindly loaned by the Henry E. Huntington Library it has been possible to describe a long and important manuscript of English origin from the fifteenth century—an alchemical compendium only a little less valuable and interesting than the Arnold of Brussels manuscript at Lehigh University. Of the 30 manuscripts loaned by Harvard University, on the other hand, the greater number still remain unstudied. Two alchemical manuscripts just obtained by the Boston Medical Library, one being a compendium that was number 4341 in the Phillipps collection, have also been loaned.

The chief progress in project E during the past year has been made on the bibliographical side. The interest in the early history of chemistry and alchemy has been very lively in recent years, and much material previously inaccessible to scholarship has been published. A great deal of this has not yet found its way into the systematic histories, but exists only in periodical literature, to which the Sarton bibliographies provide scores of references. These, except for a few items unavailable, have all been studied and indexed on cards for ready reference. As a result a number of stray manuscript items have already been identified, much to the advantage of the proposed catalog.

Project II.—The administering of the rotograph service established originally by the Modern Language Association of America, and now conducted jointly by that society and by the American Council of Learned Societies for its other constituents, is a difficult and exacting task and has suffered not a little during the past year because of the coincident demands of projects C and E. It has been possible to keep up fairly well with current needs in the ordering of new rotographs of European manuscripts and the checking, binding, cataloging, and loaning of the new acquisitions as they have come in; but hardly more than a dozen of the older rotographs, of which some eighty or ninety remain uncataloged, have been cataloged during the past year, nor has much progress been made toward a union list of American-owned photo-facsimiles of manuscripts in European collections. Such a list remains as one of the important needs of American scholarship, and it is hoped that the year to come will bring its fulfilment measurably nearer.

THE UNION CATALOG

(From the report of the Director, Mr. KLETSCH)

Occupation of the quarters provided in the new east wing of the Library marks a new era for the Union Catalog, in so far as it provides for the physical needs of former project B in a measure commensurate with the value of Mr. Rockefeller's gift.

NEW QUARTERS

The new quarters of the Union Catalog are ideally situated on the same level with and directly behind the Public Reading Room, and between the Catalog and the Classification, Accessions, and Bibliography Divisions. It is but one level removed from the Card Division. The catalog room is spacious, air-controlled, and possesses the most scientific lighting arrangement with an average of 10 candlepower at an average height of 30 inches in any place in the room. The lighting is concealed in the ceiling with lens reflectors and nowhere in the room is additional illumination necessary.

Ten cases follow the wall, extending out in five wings on each side and providing for about 12 million cards. Cork-topped standards between the sections of cases make for easy consultation. Provision for expansion is ample at the present time, and should it become necessary, capacity can be doubled by the addition of a tier of cases atop the present ones without detriment to the looks of the room. The same is true of the workroom, in which an additional million cards can be accommodated by the erection of a second tier of cases.

Actual moving of the catalog began in February and was completed within ten days. This was accomplished without interruption in the use of the catalog, due to the prior preparation of printed labels for each tray. Much of the auxiliary material, however, had to await installation of additional cases in the workroom, adjacent to the catalog.

This workroom, with a total of over 1,000 square feet of floor space and a balcony of about 400 square feet, furnishes ample work space for the present. Its sides are lined with card cases which house the auxiliary catalogs, viz, the catalogs of the Vatican Library, the League of Nations, the Concilium Bibliographicum, the Deichmanske Bibliothek, and others.

GROWTH OF UNION CATALOG

The routine work of the year was very much the same as in the preceding year and, although there was considerable retrenchment in library expenditures throughout the country in general, presaging curtailment of contributions to the Union Catalog, the result proved the opposite—that is, vastly increased contributions of cards. This is explained by the fact that a large number of libraries under curtailed income and other adverse economic factors have turned to the mechanical reproduction of their own cards. This permits an extra copy for the Union Catalog to be run at negligible cost and without effort. The approximate total number of cards handled in both the Union Catalog of Books in American Libraries and its auxiliary catalogs, including the pasted catalog of the British Museum and other European catalogs, was well over 392,006.

Of this number 210,954 represent cards handled for the Union Catalog, either filed or location affixed. The distribution is as follows: From Library of Congress sources, 79,386; printed and otherwise mechanically reproduced cards from other libraries, 98,211; other than printed cards from other libraries, 11,108; cards photostated from other sources, 12,335; CDU cards, 9,914. The marked falling off in number of CDU cards is due to the fact that in numerous instances CDU cards demanded are furnished as mimeographed cards and are so listed as otherwise reproduced cards. The CDU and CDP systems as stated and reported on last year have grown steadily and form one of the most compensating sources of the Union Catalog.

Of more importance to the Union Catalog in the matter of automatic increase is the CDU system, as first suggested at the Los Angeles Conference of the American Library Association and placed in operation with the cooperation of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee and the Card Division. CDU represents "cards desired for Union Catalog" whose lack there is automatically ascertained by search by the Card Division for Library of Congress card orders. When the lack is established and the title does not justify printing, request is made upon the library possessing the title to furnish the Union Catalog with full entry. This is practised now with 34 libraries and it is hoped it may be extended to all card subscribing libraries.

CDP represents "copy desired for printing card by Library of Congress" for a book which the Library of Congress does not have and does not wish to obtain, but for which other libraries have placed orders for printed cards. A library possessing the book is requested to furnish copy for the card which is printed by the Library of Congress.

Work on the British Museum card catalog is being kept up. In addition to all accessions from 1931, there have also been incorporated the accessions from 1918 to 1930.

The growth of the Union Catalog for the past five years is indicated in the following table:

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Main record	6,592,708	7,752,300	8,344,256	8,689,303	8,900,257
Auxiliary record	3,302,548	3,881,530	5,533,871	5,633,459	5,815,411
	9,895,256	11,633,830	13,878,127	14,322,762	14,715,668

Consolidation, checking, and revision, in addition to filing, now the main activity of the Union Catalog, are removing from the catalog many of the short-type entries. Almost all new contributions are of the highest type of bibliographical cataloging.

Greater cooperation, noticeable in the contributions to the Union Catalog, is mostly due to better understanding and to greater willingness of cooperating libraries to support the Union Catalog. As in former years, cooperation was carried on in every conceivable way including the photostating of original catalogs.

The photostat was much in use, most of the work being for inter-departmental service, that is, for the reproduction of temporary entries, information cards, etc. Photostatic negatives of all Library of Congress information cards are made in exchange with the New York Public Library. The present outfit, the original experimental machine, is still in use through the kindness of the Photostat Corporation. However, it is desirable to obtain for the Union Catalog the most up-to-date photostat machine, as in the last five years great improvements have been made in the camera of the card photostat.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, ETC.

Considerable time has been given in advising Civil Works Administration and Public Works Administration projects engaged in library work throughout the country. In every project which has come to the Director's attention, or in which his advice was sought, a clause has been inserted to provide the Union Catalog with the result of the work. Of the many projects started only a few have so far contributed to the Union Catalog. In many cases the work was either not finished, or not finished to a degree which allows the results to be given to the Union Catalog. Most of the contributions are in the form of lists of newspapers or periodicals in certain regions, literature appertaining to a locality or State, and similar

undertakings, which although not having any direct bearing on the Union Catalog as a bibliographical tool are furnishing it with many helpful aids.

The Union Catalog Division itself has not been the recipient of any relief work groups. Unstinted advice, help, and cooperation were accorded the Geological Survey project, one of the earliest Civil Works Administration projects launched and now being carried on under the Emergency Works Administration plan.

USE OF UNION CATALOG

The ever-increasing correspondence, due to inquiries for locations and requests for bibliographical information, as in the case of Sabin, is taxing the capacity of the Union Catalog force to the utmost. Provision for handling this increase, as well as the increased hour-cost of revision of filing, owing to use of the locked tray, demands an increase in the force as suggested in the appropriations.

The Union Catalog in its present state as a bibliographical repertory, is rapidly becoming an indispensable tool, eminently fitted to promote not only general research work, but also cooperative work with all divisions of the Library, especially the Catalog Division, the Reading Room, and the Accessions Division. This is due to the value of the catalog as a clearing house of all otherwise unlisted titles of Library of Congress material, as well as to the special training of its personnel. This was exemplified most forcibly by the results of Dr. Richardson's experiment of editing and producing 1,300 titles in religion, fully described in his pamphlet, "Project 12A: Recataloging 1,300 Titles in Religion." The whole work was based on the Union Catalog as a working tool, to the exclusion of all other references.

To the research worker the Union Catalog renders the greatest service by eliminating the necessity of much repeated search and travel, by virtue of its almost nine million locations of approximately seven and a quarter million titles and editions, and by such auxiliary records as are represented by five and one-half million cards of miscellaneous data, including foreign locations, foreign card catalogs, priced memoranda of unlocated books, etc. Of particular interest to the research worker is the inclusion in the Union Catalog of the most comprehensive record of academic dissertations, American and foreign, located in American libraries.

To the bibliographer the Union Catalog offers the greatest accumulation of titles and editions of the works of any author, with their locations.

The cataloger will find in it a most comprehensive collection of bibliographical data including all available printed entries or en-

tries reproduced by American libraries, as well as hundreds of thousands of photostated copies of fully cataloged titles. In addition, there are more than a million entries clipped and pasted from printed book catalogs, including those of the Peabody Institute Library, the Surgeon General's Office, the Astor Library, the California University Libraries, and 114 others, enumerated in the Report of the Librarian for 1932.

The most important function of the Union Catalog, however, lies in its informational value for general bibliographical data and book location. The Library of Congress cataloging staff secures much information in the form of established entries, the various forms of which are preserved by adequate reference cards, thus presenting to the cataloger the sum total of the scholarly cataloging ability of cooperating libraries. Similar service is rendered to libraries throughout the country and the ever-increasing demand for such information, both from libraries cooperating with the Union Catalog and from other sources, makes it apparent that special provision to cope with this increased demand will soon become necessary.

Already an indispensable tool to the interlibrary loan system of the Library of Congress, the Union Catalog is becoming even more valuable for this purpose through its normal growth and through the development of a technique of cooperation with all borrowing libraries, by which they furnish the Union Catalog with locations of titles found by them subsequent to a negative search in the Union Catalog. Inquiries from other libraries regarding the location of books which cannot be located through other sources form the bulk of correspondence addressed to the Union Catalog.

DISSERTATIONS

As in previous years, the incorporation in the Union Catalog of foreign dissertation entries was continued, producing 7,238 cards for immediate use, in contrast with the lapse of eighteen months before the Berlin printed cards are received. The requests for dissertations for interlibrary loan purposes as well as for the use of readers in the Library, has increased greatly, owing to the fact that the immediate incorporation of dissertation entries in the Union Catalog has become more widely known.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

A considerable amount of editorial work has been performed during the year on the Index to Special Collections. This has been brought to a point where information concerning the majority of the collections listed includes much bibliographical and descriptive

matter gathered from correspondence and close scrutiny of library reports and other publications describing special collections. During the past year there were checked into the Index the references contained in "Library Literature, 1921-32", "Libraries of the Chicago Area, 1933", and other similar guides.

The Index is in constant use by the staff of the Library and by research workers in general, as well as in correspondence in answer to queries from many librarians throughout the country. It has proven itself of such value that it is earnestly hoped that publication of a handbook may soon be anticipated.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. HAYKIN)

Because the acquisition of Government publications constitutes so large a part of the work of the Division of Documents, it seems appropriate to present in the first place the following table showing by class and kind the accessions to the Library received through the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

How acquired	Volumes	Pam- phlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	2,281	5,529	7,810
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	360	2,158	2,518
Gifts of State governments.....	3,505	13,687	17,192
International exchange.....	14,917	26,121	41,038
Gifts of local governments.....	860	1,982	2,842
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	23	162	185
By transfer.....	935	2,966	3,901
Total received.....	22,881	52,605	75,486
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Accessions Division).....	4,643	8,958	13,601
By binding periodicals.....	597		597
Total handled.....	28,121	61,563	89,684
Maps and charts.....			10,072

The number of volumes and pamphlets received is but 3,401 less than the accessions of the fiscal year 1931-32, which was the banner year of the division in this respect. In view of the fact that the factors which brought about the 24 percent reduction in accessions a year ago were still in effect, the only interpretation which can be put upon the unusual increase is that it was the direct result of increased efforts on the part of the Division of Documents and the renewed good will of the Library's foreign exchange sources. An analysis of the figures above confirms this interpretation. In the number of volumes received by law there was a substantial increase, due no doubt to the publishing activity of the Government's new agencies for national recovery, especially the National Recovery Administration. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the number of gifts received from departments and bureaus of the National Government and of the States, as well as from county and city governments. The number of documents received by inter-

national exchange and of maps and charts received in various ways shows the most marked increase. The number of foreign accessions of the past year exceeded those of the fiscal year 1931-32 by over 22 percent and those of 1932-33 by more than half, or nearly 53 percent. The record number of maps is accounted for largely by the single gift of 5 925 sheets of maps of Siam received from the Royal Survey Department in Bangkok.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

While there was no change in the number of exchanges with foreign countries, an improvement in our exchange relations could be readily observed. A special arrangement has been made with the State Central Book Chamber in Moscow by which current issues of specified serial publications are now received by mail. This has the effect of bringing needed periodicals to us promptly and of preventing gaps in series, a condition almost impossible to avoid in the case of shipment by freight. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia has perhaps aided in the improvement in exchange relations with that country, even though the exchange agreement with the State Central Book Chamber is of an informal character. A visit to Spain by Dr. David Rubio in the summer of 1933, made in part in behalf of the Library, resulted in greater regularity and completeness in the exchange of government publications with that country. The important changes in the Government of the German Reich have as yet shown no appreciable effect on the exchange of publications. To be sure, journals of legislative proceedings of the German states are greatly reduced in size, but the total number of publications received is about the same as in previous years. Efforts to reach a complete exchange agreement with Persia are still pending. It is to be hoped that the coming year will bring the negotiations to a successful issue.

Government documents and other publications received from abroad are so great in number and variety that a complete list of them is out of the question. The greater proportion of them consists, furthermore, of late annual reports and current periodicals, the listing of which would be of doubtful value. Only the outstanding items are, therefore, mentioned specifically.

LATIN AMERICA

Of the numerous publications received from Latin America, two gifts stand out above the rest. The National Library of Brazil presented to the Library 29 volumes of the important Brazilian books of the current year in the fields of science, literature, history, geog-

raphy, folklore, etc. Together with several similar gifts received in recent years, they form a substantial addition to the Library's growing collection of Braziliana.

In continuation of his practice during the past several years, Señor Don Rafael Heliódoro Valle, Chief of the Section of Bibliography and Reviews in Mexico City, made the Library a gift of 103 volumes of the newer books published in Spanish America.

BRITISH COLONIES

While the effort to complete and enlarge the Library's collection of the documents of dominions and colonies of Great Britain was begun systematically the year before, it was not until the past year that the greater results were to be observed. As a matter of fact, the publications received from some of the lesser colonies far exceeded in number those already on the shelves. Nearly all of the colonial documents were secured with the generous aid of the Department of State, since no formal exchange relations exist with the colonial governments. Without the aid of the Department of State very little could have been accomplished. Only the major gifts among the dominion and colonial publications are noted below.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Annual report of the Sudan government railways, 1913-31; Annual report of the Central Economic Board, 1907-09, 1911, 1926, 1929-31, and the Monthly report, 1928-32; Annual statistical returns of the Sudan customs, 1908-13, 1916, and the Monthly statistical returns, 1927-31, the above among other publications going to fill gaps in the Library's files.

Southern Rhodesia. From the Parliamentary Librarian of Southern Rhodesia at Salisbury came the gift of a large part of the documents issued by the Southern Rhodesia Government since 1900, that is, practically since the beginning of a separate government there. Among them were the following: Government gazette, 1900-April 7, 1933; Debates of the Legislative Council, 1900-23; report of the Department of Agriculture, 1902, 1906-08, 1909-32; report of the Department of Education, 1903-04, 1906-32; report of the Department of Lands (including that of the Surveyor General), 1901-08, 1924-31; Estimates of the revenue and expenditure, 1915/16-1919/20, 1921/22, 1923/24-1932/33; Customs report, 1902-32; report of the Defense Department, 1915-16, 1920-31.

Brunei. Annual report, 1907-31 (except 1906 and 1916); Estimates of revenue and expenditure, 1909, 1911, 1913-14, 1916-33.

Falkland Islands. Falkland Islands gazette, 1891-99, 1930-33, complete with minor exceptions; Annual colonial report, 1890-1902, 1904-15, 1917, 1919-28, 1930-31; Medical and sanitary report, 1907-10, 1912-14, 1916, 1921-31; and other administrative reports, statistical and census publications, Minutes of the Legislative Council, etc., for recent years.

British Guiana. A total of over 300 publications came through the Department of State from the American Embassy in London and direct from the Colonial Secretary's Office. The two shipments included, in addition to reports covering recent years, the following: Annual colonial report, 1890-1931; Estimates, 1913-15, 1921-32; the report of the Institute of Mines and

Forests, 1909/10-1921/22; the report of the Local Government Board, 1916-31; and the report of the Postmaster-General, 1892-1931 (with some omissions). *Trinidad and Tobago*. These reports form a remarkably complete series for the period covered. Special mention should be made of the following: Yellow book, 1856 and 1866-1920 (with the exception of 1869, 1873, 1876, 1879, 1881-83, 1887, 1891, 1898-99, 1903/04); Annual general report, 1900-31, with several omissions, and for the same period the reports of the Audit, Constabulary, Lands and Surveys, Forest, Medical, Immigration, Post Office, Prison, Public Works Departments; report of Mines Department, 1908-31; Census report, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931; report on the crown lands, 1900-09; report of the Public Analyst, 1900-31; report on the labour exchanges, 1922-31; report of the Printing Office, 1900-31; Post office savings book 1900-31; Income tax report, 1924-31; report of the Public Officers Guarantee Fund, 1907-31; report on vital statistics, 1900-31; annual report on trade statistics, 1893-99; annual report of the Education Department, 1904/05-1912/13; Harbour Master's Annual report, 1902-13, 1918; and a number of others.

Grenada. In addition to odd volumes which go to fill gaps in the several respective series, the following were received: Estimates, 1913/14-1914/15, 1927-30, 1932-33; Annual colonial report, 1890-1931 (with a few omissions); Public Works Department report, 1897-1931 (with some omissions); and other publications to a total of 134 items.

Barbados. From the Colonial Secretary of Barbados through the Department of State, among others, the following: Financial report of the Auditor General, 1902-1927/28; Excise report, 1907-31; Customs report, 1908-25; Agricultural report 1899-1913; Report of the Education Department, 1910-31—all the above with slight omissions.

Saint Lucia. Through the British Embassy in Washington in response to the request of the Department of State in behalf of the Library: Blue book, 1902-26; Estimates of the revenue and expenditures, 1893-1933; Report on the audit of public accounts, 1898-1931; Annual report on excise, 1913-22; Annual report of the Treasurer, 1903-31; Annual report of the Treasurer on the savings bank, 1899-1921; Annual report of the Treasurer on shipping, 1913-22—most of the above with some omissions, and, in addition, reports of many government departments for odd years or covering smaller intervals of years.

Leeward Islands. A large collection of the documents of the Leeward Islands, both federal and of the presidencies, were received with the aid of the Department of State through the British Embassy. It included Leeward Islands Blue books, 1889-1932 (with minor omissions); Estimates of the revenue and expenditure, federal and local, for varying periods between the years 1897 and 1934, and many other reports as well as Minutes of the Legislative Council for several periods during the same interval of years.

Other British colonies. Several hundred items were secured through the same channels from other British colonies, viz, in and near Africa: Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mauritius; in Malaya: the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, and North Borneo; elsewhere: Cyprus, St. Helena, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands, and British Honduras.

AUSTRALIA

Among the Australian documents the most noteworthy accessions of the year are those of the States of Victoria, South Aus-

tralia, and Western Australia. From the Parliamentary Library in Melbourne came a complete file of the Parliamentary debates of Victoria for the years 1866-1926, inclusive, volumes 1 to 172, all bound, with a very few exceptions. The Government of South Australia was generous in presenting to the Library a very large collection of its documents, including Blue books for 1851, 1854-61, 1864-70, 1872, 1874-1917. They, as well as those of Western Australia, were secured with the aid of the Department of State. Among those received from Western Australia were the following:

Annual report of the Department of Forests, 1896-97, 1900-02, 1920-32.

Financial statements of the Treasury Department, 1907/08-1932/33 (with some exceptions).

Annual report of the Department of Mines, 1898-1901, 1903, 1905-06, 1908-26, 1931.

Population and vital statistics, 1901-16.

Statistical register, 1898-1903, 1905-1931/32 (with some exceptions).

Annual report of the Department of Health, 1910-17, 1919-20, 1922-26, 1929-30.

Annual report of the Department of Railways, 1905-12, 1915-22, 1925, 1927-32.

Western Australia industrial gazette, 1921-32.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The reports of the administrative fact-finding commissions must be reckoned among the most important Scandinavian public documents, especially so because they are usually printed in limited editions and their distribution is often restricted to certain government officials. In order to round out the Library's rather meager collection of such reports Mr. Jens Nyholm, of the Library's staff, was commissioned, on his visit in the Scandinavian countries in the summer of 1933, to make the necessary contacts with a view to securing them by gift or exchange. The results of Mr. Nyholm's representations in behalf of the Library exceeded all expectations. From the Ministry of Public Works in Copenhagen came about 50 Danish "Betænkninger", largely of recent years, a few of them, however, dating back to the seventies and eighties. Mr. V. Haffner, the Archivist of the Norwegian Storting, whose "Instillinger og betenkninger" is an outstanding example of the bibliography of Scandinavian commission reports, presented to the Library 109 such reports for Norway. By far the most impressive accession in this field, however, is represented by a single shipment of 1,596 volumes of Swedish "Komitebetänkanden" received from the Riksgäldskontoret in Stockholm. These "Betänkanden" cover a period of about 110 years.

GERMANY

Due to the efficiency of the Reichstauschstelle and its Geschäftsführer, Dr. A. Jürgens, rather than to the provisions of the exchange agreement, exchange relations with Germany are broader in scope

and smoother in operation than those with most, if not all, other countries. The exchange is not limited to official publications, but extends to duplicates available in German research libraries generally. During the past fiscal year it was noted that many of the files of the publications of German chambers of commerce were not up to date or showed serious gaps. At our request Dr. Jürgens sent circular letters and lists of our wants to specified chambers of commerce in the larger cities of the Reich. The response to these requests exceeded our expectations and made it possible for us to complete and bring up to date many files of annual reports and economic periodicals of the chambers in Breslau, Dresden, Cologne, Mannheim, among many others.

BELGIUM

In addition to the documents received regularly under the terms of the exchange agreement, a number came in response to a list of wants transmitted to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Department of State. Among them were the following military publications: *Annuaire officiel de l'Armée belge*, 1835, 1838, 1854-69, 1872, 1874-76, 1898, 1906, 1908, 1924/25, 1926/27, 1928, 1930; *Journal militaire officiel*, 1839-40, 1850-52, 1864, 1870, 1876, 1925-32.

FRANCE

Many gifts of French publications were received in the course of the year from the French Embassy in Washington. Special mention should perhaps be made of a beautiful album of drawings of the American scene made by the French naturalist, Ch. A. Lesueur, during his sojourn in the United States between the years 1816 and 1837. The drawings were published in a limited edition by the Committee of the Cité Universitaire from the originals in the Havre Museum.

ITALY

From the military attaché of the Italian Embassy came the gift of volumes 2 to 12 of the list of the Italian World War dead: *Militari caduti nella guerra mondiale 1915-1918*; albo d'oro.

RUSSIA

The number of books, pamphlets, and issues of periodicals received from the Soviet Union exceeded that from any other country. It included in addition to public documents publications not of a governmental character in practically every field of knowledge. The outstanding accessions were, however, among the older public documents and were acquired by purchase.

The Library was already in possession of the first 11 volumes of the Documents collected by the Caucasian Archæographical Commission (Akty sobrannye Kavkazskoïu Arkheograficheskoiu Kommissiïu). This is a collection of documents relating to the history of the Caucasian tribes and their conquest by Russia. The twelfth and last volume was published much later than the first 11 volumes and is extremely scarce. By chance this twelfth volume became available and was acquired, thus making our set complete.

Of extraordinary importance are the volumes of the Journal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Izviestiia Ministerstva Inostrannykh Diel) for the war years. The acquisition of the volumes for 1912, 1913, 1914 (lacking no. 1), 1915, and 1917 (as far as issued), makes the Library's file complete, including the war years (with the sole exception of 1914, no. 1).

It was also possible to fill many of the gaps in the much-used Messenger of finance, industry, and commerce (Viestnik finansov, promyshlennosti i torgovli) of the Ministry of Finance. Most of the quarterly volumes for 1903 to 1917 were acquired, thus making the Library's set practically complete.

Among the other purchases of Russian imperial documents the following are of special importance: The report of the Ministry of War (Vsepoddannïshii otchet o deïstviakh Voennago Ministerstva), 1867-70, 1872, 1874-81, 1883, 1885-88, 1891-92, 1899-1911; and the Journal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Zhurnal Ministerstva Vnutrennikh Diel), 1836, 1838-52, 1855-61, with the omission of some numbers.

SWISS CANTONS

The federal and cantonal governments of Switzerland display a striking parallelism to the National and State governments, respectively, of our own country. This is certainly due, in part, to the federal character of our Government and the large measure of autonomy, not to say sovereignty, which the States possess. It is for that reason that the federal and cantonal documents are of special interest to students of government in the United States. The Library's collection of Swiss federal documents is unusually complete, but of the cantons only a numbered few are represented in any considerable measure. For the purpose of eliminating these lacunae, letters were sent to the executive bodies of the cantons in German, French, and Italian, respectively, suggesting an exchange of publications and requesting older files of their documents. In response several of them indicated a willingness to supply all available publications as soon as they can be assembled. From Solothurn, Zug, and Appenzell-Inner-Rhodes came collections of documents, mainly of

recent years. From the government of the canton of Basel-Stadt came a large collection of the documents of the nineteenth century and of the twentieth century to date, bringing the Library's collection of this canton's publications to a point approaching completeness for this period.

LIBERIA

From Dr. L. A. Grimes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, who some years ago also served the Republic as its attorney general, came the gift of the Opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of Liberia for the April term of 1914, and the Report and opinions of the Attorney General for 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

The use made by investigators and students of the reference service in the field of public documents has been far greater than in preceding years. In addition to answering requests for information in regard to specific government documents, the Division of Documents has led inquirers to official sources on various subjects of investigation. One notable request was for the texts of all constitutional provisions, laws, and administrative regulations bearing on the rights of citizenship of women. In all cases, the primary sources in the vernacular of the various countries were required. The total number of memoranda prepared mainly in response to requests for information received by mail was 1,217.

The Monthly Check-list of State Publications still constitutes the major bibliographic project of the division. The number of entries in it for 1933 was 8,522. The first half of 1934 shows a total of 4,625 entries.

In view of the arrangement of entries in the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments 1815-1931 by issuing offices, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to trace publications known only by title. In order to obviate this difficulty, a title index for the Russian section of the List has been compiled. Because the Russian section was compiled by the Division of Documents, it was thought appropriate to compile the index here also.

STAFF

On February 1, 1934, the one member of the staff who has served in the Division of Documents the longest of any since its organization on July 1, 1900, severed her connection with the Library by voluntary retirement. Miss Carrie A. Rosenbusch, secretary to the chief of the division, entered the service of the Library April 25,

1900, and in 1904 was assigned to the Division of Documents where she remained without interruption until her retirement. Her services to the division, due to her command of the intricate, polyglot correspondence files and her familiarity with every part of the Library, were invaluable. In loyalty, diligence, and devotion to the interests of the Library and the Division of Documents she has never been excelled by any other member of the division, to which the records and the words of her associates on the occasion of her retirement bear adequate testimony.

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. VANCE)

The following table sets forth the sources of accessions during the year:

How acquired	1932-33		1933-34	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	2,491		1,922	
By gift and transfer.....	675	180	704	182
By purchase.....	4,891	513	18,863	546
Through Division of Documents.....	951		1,004	
Total.....	9,008	693	12,493	728
Total accessions.....	9,701		13,221	
Total contents of Law Library ²	286,236		299,457	

¹ The actual number of volumes purchased and received by the Accessions Division.

² Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

The Law Library has passed the most successful year of its history. This naturally is reflected in the number and character of its accessions. According to the table *supra*, the collection shows a total gain over the preceding year of 3,520 volumes, despite a decrease in copyrighted books of over 20 percent. The increase in volumes purchased, viz, 3,972, is explained by the restoration of \$25,000 in the amount appropriated for the purchase of books, by which amount the book fund had been reduced in 1931.

The total shows the Law Library having almost 300,000 volumes. But this is not a true estimate of the size of the law department of the Library. Under the L. C. classification system many thousands of volumes which are strictly and technically legal in character are classified and shelved throughout the general Library. They are mingled together with the social and political sciences, etc., and a conservative estimate of them would be 50,000 volumes or more. In addition, there are thousands among biography, philosophy, legal manuscripts, and miscellany, which the larger law libraries, such as Harvard and Columbia, would have in their collections. Therefore, for a true comparison, 350,000 volumes would be a conservative estimate of the law material in the Library of Congress, and even

those figures would not represent the full numerical strength of the Law Library.

With the total of 59,341 accessions for the past four years, the Law Library is shown to be increasing at the rate of about 15,000 volumes per annum. While the number may seem large, it is exceeded by at least one other law library, that of the Harvard Law School, which now possesses over 450,000 volumes; and it is well to remember that the Law Library of Congress is the national law library, serving a vast and varied official body as well as the bar and the public. Indeed, the present appropriation does not permit the purchase of important foreign collections which are being placed on the market during the world depression. The United States Government could make no better investment in these times than to place a revolving fund of \$100,000 at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for the acquisition of desirable European law collections, which are being dispersed through the vicissitudes of fortune.

The reestablishment, however, of the annual appropriations, to the original amount of \$50,000 has given an opportunity to undertake considerable improvement of the Law Library collections. The records have been revised by subjects and countries in order to ascertain the lacunae. In this way a list of desiderata has been compiled. In view of the fact that little foreign material has been purchased for several years because of lack of funds, half of the total amount of the appropriation was assigned to foreign law. There was also another reason which made it necessary to spend a considerable amount for European material. Political events which took place in Europe recently produced considerable change in the laws of many countries. The newly formed governments have tried to exercise in a short time an extensive legislative activity. Systems of government have sometimes been changed almost overnight. In some other countries, especially those created after the Great War, such as Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, the long efforts to unify laws within the territory of a given country began to bear fruit with the year 1929. For example, Poland adopted from 1929-32 a new criminal code, a new commercial code, new codes of civil and criminal procedure, a new code of obligations, and a number of other laws of general character. Yugoslavia codified her laws in the same fields and, in addition, proceeded similarly to restate other branches of law. Italy has enacted a new criminal code and a new code of criminal procedure effective since 1931.

Under such circumstances, many new additions had to be made to quite recent editions. Furthermore, in order to be able to answer the numerous inquiries of Congress, Government offices, and the members of the bench and bar, the Law Library has had to build up

some of the foreign collections almost anew. Moreover, the new codes produced a voluminous literature, discussing all the current problems of social life; and, in creating new codes, the foreign countries have tried to follow the last word in scientific research, and in some cases have even attempted the formulation of new principles. Since these problems are in some cases similar to those arising in our own country, the foreign legal literature thereon may prove to be helpful in solving domestic difficulties. At all events the national Law Library cannot very well ignore the literature reflecting the genesis of positive legislations.

For these reasons the main attention has been concentrated on current foreign material, only a limited number of old items being acquired, and among the latter the preference has been given to those representing a reference value rather than rarity. A general estimate was prepared and a tentative amount assigned to the individual countries. The estimate was based on the number of works published annually in each country, their importance to American scholars and legislators, and the state of the Law Library collections on the subjects.

In this manner the available funds were efficiently distributed among the diversified needs of the Law Library, so that the most urgent gaps were the first to be filled. Although it required more work in the selection of books, it has helped to augment the reference value of our collections. The total amount of foreign items ordered was 5,237, many of them being sets, so that altogether about 7,000 volumes will be added when all the orders are received. The American and British material will be augmented by about 3,000 volumes.

While our major efforts during the year have been directed to the increase of the foreign collections, we have not failed to take advantage of several opportunities to acquire important American and British material. The most notable item acquired during the year is a copy of the Constitution of the State of Deseret, (from *deseret*, a word in the Book of Mormon signifying "land of the honeybee"). This was the name given by a convention of Mormons in Salt Lake City, March 5, 1849, to the original territory out of which the State of Utah was carved. Congress refused recognition and in 1850, after the Clay Compromise, organized the Territory of Utah (named for the Ute Indians). Aside from the historical value of this document, it is excessively rare, only three other copies being known. It is interesting to note that the name of the town wherein it was printed, Kaneshville, was changed in 1851 to Council Bluffs. The Constitution of Deseret was reprinted in the "Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials, passed at the several annual sessions of the Legisla-

tive Assembly of the Territory of Utah [1850-54]. Great Salt Lake City, Joseph Cain, printer, 1855" and also in the "Laws and ordinances of the State of Deseret (Utah) Compilation 1851 ... Salt Lake City, Shepard Book Co., 1919." The title and imprint of the original document is as follows:

Constitution of the State of Deseret, with the Journal of the convention which formed it, and the proceedings of the Legislature consequent thereon. Kanesville, Published by Orson Hyde, 1849. 16 p.

COLONIAL AND EARLY STATE LAWS, ETC.

We also acquired by purchase the following colonial laws and early State and Territorial material:

Massachusetts.

Several laws and orders made at the General court the 8th. of October 1672. As also several laws and orders made at the General courts, holden at Boston the 7th. of May, and 15th. of October 1673. And printed by their order. Edward Rawson Secr. [Cambridge, Printed by Samuel Green, 1673]

One of nine copies located, some of which are imperfect.

Anno regni Regis Georgij II. decimo sexto ... An Act for fixing the times for holding the Superiour courts of judicature, Courts of assize and general goal delivery, and courts of General sessions of the peace, and inferiour courts of common pleas within the several counties in this province. Boston, N.E., Printed and sold by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green, 1743. p. 335-337.

New York.

An Ordinance of His Excellency and Council for the establishing courts of judicature for the ease and benefit of each respective city, town and county within this province of New-York. [New York, Printed by William Bradford, 1699] 4 p.

The only other known copies, according to our best information, are in the New York Public Library, New York Historical Association Library, and Harvard Law Library.

An Ordinance for the further establishing the Supream court of judicature for the province of New-York, and encreasing the terms and returns thereof. New-York, Printed by William Bradford, 1704. 4 p.

Of this item only two other copies are known, one in the New York Public Library and one in the Church Library.

An Ordinance of His Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury captain general and governour in chief in and over the provinces of New-York, New-Jersey and territories depending thereon in America [for establishing fees in Courts of chancery]. [New York, Printed by William Bradford, 1704]. 5 p.

Only two other copies of this item are known, one in the New York Public Library and one in the New York Historical Association Library.

Pennsylvania.

Anno regni Georgii II. regis Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae quinto.

At a General assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, begun and holden at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of October, anno Dom. 1731 ... and from thence continued by adjournment to the tenth

Pennsylvania—Continued.

of January, 1731. Philadelphia; Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the New printing-office near the Market. M,DCC,XXXI [*i. e.*, 1732] 1 p. l., p. 93-95.

Anno regni Georgii II. regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, tertio. At a General assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, begun and holden at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of October, anno Dom. 1729 ... And from thence continued by adjournment to the twelfth of January, 1729. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the New printing-office near the Market. M,DCC,XXXIV. 34 p.

Laws from the press of Benjamin Franklin are very scarce. According to Oswald, Franklin obtained work as a printer of public documents from the Pennsylvania Legislature because of the excellence of his work as compared with that of the other Philadelphia printers, Bradford and Keimer.

Acts of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at a session, which was begun and held at the city of Philadelphia on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-seventh. Pub. by authority. Philadelphia, Printed by Hall and Sellers, M. DCC.XCVII. p. [183]-186.

North Carolina.

Anno regni Georgii III, regis, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, quinto. At an Assembly begun and held at Wilmington, the thirtieth day of January, in the fourth year of the reign of ... George the Third ... to the twenty-fifth day of October ... one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four: being the second session of this present Assembly. [n. p., n. d.] p. 353-386. (Running-title: Laws of North-Carolina).

Virginia.

Certain acts of the General assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia; passed at a General assembly, begun and held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the first day of October ... one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the operation whereof was suspended by an act of the same session until the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. Richmond: Printed by Augustine Davis, printer for the public, M.DCC.XCIV. 119 p.

Kentucky.

Laws of Kentucky; comprehending those of a general nature now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof. Together with a copious index and a list of local or private acts, with the dates of the sessions at which they were passed. To which is prefixed the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments. The Act of separation from the state of Virginia. And the Constitution of Kentucky. Lexington, Printed by John Bradford, 1799. 1 p. l., [v]-lxxxvii, [3]-514 p. (Title-page in photostat).

Orleans (Ter.)

A compilation, in which is comprised the Constitution of the United States. With the Amendments to the same; the Treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States; the Laws and Ordinance of Congress for the government of the Territory of Orleans; together with two ordinances of the governor general & intendant of Louisiana. By authority. New-Orleans: From the press of Bradford & Anderson, printers to the Territory. 1806. 159 p. Title-page also in French; text in English and French on opposite pages; title-pages and table of contents in photostat.

New Hampshire.

The public laws of the state of New-Hampshire, passed at the annual session of the General court, begun and holden at Concord, on the first Wednesday of June, 1809 ... Concord, Printed by George Hough, July, 1809. 47 p.

Louisiana.

Moreau, L., & Carleton, Henry. A translation of the titles on promises and obligations, sale and purchase, and exchange; from the Spanish of Las Siete Partidas. New-Orleans: Printed by Roche Brothers, 1818. x, [11]-197 p.

Ohio.

An Act for disciplining the militia, of the state of Ohio, passed January 27, 1818. Together with a compilation of the former act on that subject. Published by authority. Columbus, Printed at the office of the Columbus gazette, by P. H. Olmsted, 1818. 70 p., 1 l.

Indiana.

An Act regulating the militia, of the state of Indiana, passed at the eighth session of the General Assembly. Published by authority. Corydon, Ia., Printed by Carpenter & Douglass, 1824. 54 p.

Scarce facsimile reprints were acquired of the following colonial and State laws:

Georgia.

Georgia colonial laws, 17th. February 1755—10th. May 1770. Savannah: James Johnston, 1763-1770. Washington, D. C.: reprinted, 1932. Statute law book co.

Indiana.

Laws adopted by the governor and judges of the Indiana Territory, at their first sessions held at Saint Vincennes, January 12th, 1801. Published by authority. Frankfort, (K.) Printed by William Hunter, 1802. 31, [1] p.

Maryland.

Laws of Maryland made and passed at a session of Assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the fourth of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. Published by authority. Annapolis, Printed by Frederick Green, printer to the state [1800]. [Washington, D. C., Statute law book co., 1932] 1 p. l., [80] p.

New England.

Laws of the Dominion of New England 1686. From the only known copy of the original issue, now in the archives of the state of New Hampshire. <Twenty-five copies.> Concord, N. H., Otis G. Hammond, 1928. 1 p. l., 3-10 numb. l.

BRITISH COLONIAL LEGISLATION, ETC.

Anno regni Regis Georgii II. sexto ... An Act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of His Majesty's sugar colonies in America. 1733. p. 459-463.

Anno regni Regis Georgii III. quarto ... An Act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America ... 1764. p. 464-479.

Anno regni Regis Georgii II. vicesimo quarto ... An Act for regulating the commencement of the year; and for correcting the calendar now in use. Boston, Printed and sold by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1751. p. 415-420.

Anno regni Georgii III. regis Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, quinto. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the nineteenth day of May, anno. Dom. 1761 ... to the tenth day of January, 1765 ... [An Act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America] London, Printed by Mark Baskett, and re-printed by William Dunlap, Philadelphia. 40 p.

This is one of the very rare editions of the Philadelphia stamp act.

Anno regni Regis Georgii II. vicesimo quinto ... An Act for avoiding and putting an end to certain doubts and questions, relating to the attestation of wills and codicils, concerning real estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, and in His Majesty's colonies and plantations in America. Boston: Printed and sold by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1752. p. 427-430.

Anno regni septimo Georgii III. Regis ... An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America. ... 1767. p. 535-542.

Instructions to our trusty and well-beloved Coll. Vetch, to be observed in his negotiations with the governors of several of our colonies in America. Given at our court at St. James's the 28th of February, 1708. [New York, Printed by William Bradford, 1708]. 4 p.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, this printed copy of the instructions of Queen Anne to Colonel Vetch is unique. Our researches failed to locate another copy.

GREAT BRITAIN

The collection of British Year Books was augmented by the purchase of the following:

- 18 Henry VI. Tottel. n.d.
- 19 Henry VI. Tottill. 1567.

These two volumes from the prolific presses of that printer of Year Books par excellence again illustrate the variations he affected in his surname. Bolland in his *Manual of Year Book Studies* states that we have his own (Tottel's) authority for writing his full name in 32 different ways.

In connection with an inquiry a comparison has been made of the holdings of the first five libraries, both European and American, richest in early English law, as listed in Beale's *Bibliography*. It may be of interest to note that the Law Library of Congress ranks second in the number of Year Books among these world-famous libraries, third in the number of statutes (collections, abridgments, and session laws), but only fourth in the number of early English treatises. It ranks third in the number of early English material taken as a whole.

Other British material acquired includes:

The Lord Coke his speech and charge. With a discoverie of the abuses and corruption of officers. London, Printed for Nathaniell Butter, 1607.
Ireland.

Le primer report des cases & matters en ley resolues & adiudges en les courts del Roy en Ireland: Collect et digest per Sr. Iohn Dauys ... Dvblin, Printed by Iohn Franckton, 1615.

With this is bound: Une exact table al Report de Sir John Davys. London, 1677.

Scotland.

Curriehill, *Sir John Skene, lord.* De verborum significatione, the exposition of the termes and difficill wordes, contained in the fovre bvikes of Regiam Majestatem, and others ... 2d ed. Edinbvrgh, Printed be Robert Walde-graue, 1599. Sigs. H-S^o.

Nova Scotia.

Laws, 1817-20. (10th Assembly, sessions 7-8; 11th Assembly, session 1; 12th Assembly, session 1)

CANON LAW

Council of Trent.

Sacrosancti et oecumenici concilii Tridentini, Pavlo III. Ivlio III. et Pio IIII. Pontific. Maximis celebrati, canones et decreta. His nunc recens accesserunt Duorum eruditissimorum virorum D. Iohannis Sotealli theologi, & Horatii Lvtii iuriscōsulti, vtilissimæ ad marginem annotationes: quibus Sacræ scripturæ, superiorum Conciliorum, iuris Pontificij, veterum Ecclesiæ patrum, tum citata, tum consonantia loca, fideliter indicantur. Additæ præterea sunt ad finem, Pii IIII. Pontificis maximi Bullæ, vna cum triplici vtilissimo indice. Antverpiæ, ex officina Christophori Plantini, prototypographi regij. M.D. LXXI.

This is one of the early editions of the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent with annotations and citations from earlier canonic sources. The earliest edition of a similar compilation mentioned by Schulte was published at Rome in 1564; the item acquired (Antverpiæ, 1571) is one of the fairly early editions.

Corpus juris canonici.

Epistolæ Decretales D. Gregorii Papæ IX, svæ integritati restitvtæ, et passim notis quæ iustarum Glossarum fere instar esse possunt, locupletatæ: addita Margarita earundem Decretalium, summaris, indicibus, &c. Francofvrdi, Excudebat Ioan. Wechelus, impensis Sigismundi Feyrabendii, Henrici Thacquii et Patri Fischeri. M D L X X X V I. Title vignette (port. of Pope Gregory XIII).

For canon law the Decretals of Gregory IX are of fundamental importance (original compilation begun in the year 1230 by the Dominican, Raymund de Peñafort, completed in 1234). This was the first official compilation in the sphere of canon law (and the first of the "Decretals"). Its importance explains the fact that more than 1,000 mss. are in existence. The printed editions are also numerous, some simple reprints of the text, others with glossæ and additions, as is the case with the edition acquired. The earliest edition with date is Mainz, 1473 (cf. Schulte, *Geschichte der quellen und literatur des canonischen rechts*, II, p. 22f.).

ROMAN LAW

The purchase of the late Prof. Paul Krüger's library four years ago (see *Law Librarian's report*, 1930) filled to some extent the gaps in nineteenth century monographs on Roman law, and supplied a few early editions of medieval and Renaissance jurists. Yet the

Law Library must possess a considerable collection of the works of medieval Romanists because they are representative of the genesis of the science of law for that epoch. These works have to be acquired primarily in their early editions either because many of them are not available in recent reprintings or because the earlier editions possess certain peculiarities of importance. In the selection of such items, the holdings of the Law Library have been checked against the bibliographical information furnished by the outstanding authorities on Roman and canon law literature. During the year just past, old editions have been selected not so much on account of their rarity, but primarily because of their scholarly value. The same applies to selections from the offers of dealers; that is, the guiding idea has been to give preference to the high lights among early legists and canonists and to their most outstanding works in the best available editions from the point of view of scholarship. However, this selection has systematically excluded expensive items, the purchase of which could be deferred.

This program has only recently been put into effect. Its main difficulty is, of course, the impossibility of rapid acquisition of important desiderata, because it takes time to locate them. During the past year the Law Library has succeeded in acquiring some of them on very reasonable terms. The most important among them are listed below.

SOURCES OF ROMAN LAW

The needs of the Law Library are well illustrated by the fact that of the editions of the *Corpus iuris civilis* recommended by outstanding Romanists, 10 with authentic annotations of Denis Godefroy and 9 unannotated, the Law Library possesses only one of each group (for the various editions cf. E. Spangenberg, *Einleitung in das römisch-justinianeische rechtsbuch*, Hannover, 1817, p. 839 ff.). This year we succeeded in acquiring three of these desirable editions as follows:

Corpus iuris civilis.

Corpus iuris civilis in IIII partes distinctum ... His omnibus adiectis est commentarius ... auctore Dionysio Gothofredo I. C. Accesserunt Chronici Canones ... itemque chronologia ... auctore Antonio Contio I. C. Postremo ex Pacii & aliorum editionibus ... summaria præfixa sunt ... Editio omnium absolutissima & nouissima ... à Francisco Modio I. C. Brugensi. qui corollarii vice addidit notas suas perpetuas, in ius vniuersum ... Francofurti ad Mœnum ex officina Ioannis Wecheli. Cum speciali Cæsaris M^{ti}s privilegio ad decennium. 1587. 2 v.

Title-page in red and black with woodcut vignette. Contemporary stamped pigskin binding. This is the second reprint of the first edition which appeared in Geneva in 1583 and was reprinted there in 1585.

Corpus iuris civilis—Continued.

Corpus iuris civilis a Dio. Gothofredo I. C. recognitum. Editio quarta. Ex typographia Iacobi Stoer, M.DCXIII. 2 v. in 1.

Corpus iuris civilis Romani in duos tomos distinctum singularem circa recensum praefationem praemisit Io. Gottl. Heineccius. Lipsiae, in officina libraria Christiani Samvelis Krvgii MDCCXXXV. [Unannotated.]

Denis Godefroy (Dionisius Gothofredus), 1549–1622, the editor and annotator of the first two editions, introduced the expression *Corpus iuris civilis* as a general title in printing the entire body of laws codified under Justinian.

Novellæ.

Ἀποκράτωρων, Ἰουστινιανοῦ, Ἰουστίνου, Λεόντος νεαρὰ διατάξεις. Ἰουστινιανῶ ἐδικτα. Imp. Iustiniani, Iustini, Leonis nouellæ constitutiones. Iustiniani edicta. Ex bibliotheca illustris viri Huldrici Fuggeri, domini in Kirchberg & Weyssenhorn, publicæ cōmoditati dicantur. Iustiniani quidem opus antea editum, sed nunc primum ex vetustis exemplaribus studio & diligentia Henrici Scringeri Scoti restitutum atque emendatum, & viginti tribus Cōstitutionibus, quæ desiderabantur, auctum. Cui & Edicta eiusdem imperatoris, non prius edita, tãquam corollarium, accesserunt. Iustini autem & Leonis Constitutiones (quæ & ipsæ in antiquis codicibus nouellæ cognominantur) nunquam antea in lucem prolatae. Anno M. D. LVIII excudebat Henricus Stephanus Huldrici Fugger typographus.

Title vignette with motto. Contemporary parchment binding.

The medieval jurists confined their study only to the sources of Roman law which were contained in the extant Latin manuscripts, although the Novellæ constitutiones, i. e., decrees of Justinian and his successors, were available only in Greek manuscripts. The German jurist, Gregor Meltzer (Haloander), 1501–31, was the first who occupied himself with these sources and published some of them with translations (Nuremberg, 1531). The compilation purchased, edited by Henricus Scringger, is a continuation of this work and is considered by Stinzinger to be a superior and more complete collection of Novellæ than that of Haloander (cf. Stinzinger, Geschichte der deutschen Rechtswissenschaft, München, 1880, I, pp. 185, 197, 206). It was printed from a manuscript belonging to one of the members of the house of Fugger, renowned bankers of the epoch of the Renaissance. The exceedingly clear lettering of the Greek text is worthy of mention.

POST-GLOSSATORS (ITALIAN SCHOOL)

Baldo de' Ubaldi.

Practica iudiciaria domini Baldi de Perusio et Lanfranci de Oriano ... ad hec vsque tēpora nō impressa ... cum apostillis clarissimorū virorū domitorū Benedicti Vadi ... & Celsi Hugonis Dissuti ... Colophon: Finitur vtilis ipse ... tractatus iudicarius ... Lugduni sculptus in calchographia Johānis Thome anno post Virgineum partum. xiiij. supra mille & quingentos die vero sexta aprilis.

Baldo de' Ubaldi—Continued.

Title-page in red and black with printer's mark and a woodcut, with inscription "Baldus & Lanfrancus", representing both authors surrounded by pupils.

Practica Baldi. 1525. *Perutilis ac vere aurea practica iuris ... cū additionibus domini Antonij de Cremôte: ... & cum pristinis apostillis clarissimi. J. U. doctoris dñi Celsi Hugonis Dissuti ...* Colophon: *Presens opus impressum fuit Lugduni in edibus Joannis Crespin calcographi. Anno a Virginis partu . M . ccccxxv . die vero . iij . mensis octobris.*

Title-page, with architectural woodcut border, printed in red and black.

Baldo de' Ubaldi (Baldus de Ubaldis) 1327–1399, called also Baldus de Perusio, shared with Bartolus de Sasseferato the glory of being the most popular among the post-glossators of the Italian school. The item acquired, dealing with civil procedure, is very characteristic of the epoch and belongs, together with his *Lectura* (of which the Law Library possesses the 1493 edition) and his *Commentarii* (1535–36 edition in the Law Library) among his most important works. Savigny seems to consider the edition of 1513 as the first; the edition of 1525 was unknown to him (cf. Savigny, *Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, 2. Ausg., Heidelberg, 1850, VI, p. 244).

FRENCH SCHOOL

Alciatus.

De verborvm significatione, libri IIII. Eiusdem in titulum XVI. Lib. L. Digestorum commentarij. Accessit index locupletissimus. Lvgdvni, impressis Ant. Gryphii, 1565.

Printer's mark with motto. Contemporary Florentine binding of stamped pigskin.

Andreas Alciatus (1492–1550) is a precursor of the spirit of the Renaissance in jurisprudence. He inaugurated the application of historical and philological analysis in the interpretation of the sources of Roman law, which method of historical exegesis reached its highest development in the works of the French jurists of the 16th century. Some of the most important works of the latter have been acquired this year and are described below. The *De verborum significatione* contains Alciatus' general considerations on the method of philological interpretation and the last part is an application of this method to title XVI of the fiftieth book of the Digest.

Budé.

Alter editio Annotationum in Pandectas. Lvgdvni, apvd Seb. Gryphivm, 1541.

Printer's mark with motto on title-page.

Guillaume Budé (Budaeus), 1467–1540, of the French school, deserves special mention in a library report, because at his suggestion King Francis I founded the library at Fontainebleau, which, when

transferred to Paris, became the basis of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The first edition of the book purchased, which appeared in 1508, created a new era in the historical treatment of Roman law in France.

Duaren.

Omnia quæ quidem hactenus edita fuerunt opera ... Lugduni, apud Guliel. Rouillium, sub scuto Veneto. M.D.LXXXIII. Cum privilegio Cæs. Maiest. et Christ. Galliarum et Polon. Regis. Woodcut vignette.

François Duaren (Franciscus Duarenus), 1509–1559, is another of the outstanding representatives of the French school. While Cujas (see *infra*) excelled in the reconstruction of texts, Duaren was superior in their interpretation and Savigny thinks that Cujas' interpretation of *possessio* "is below that of Duaren in profoundness" (cf. Savigny, *Das Recht des Besitzes*, 7th ed., Wien, 1856, p. 8).

Baudoin.

Commentarij in libros quatuor Institutionum iuris civilis: Et eiusdem libri duo ad Leges Romuli, & Leges XII. Tab. ... Parisiis, apud Iacobum Dupuys, 1554. Cum privilegio Regis.

Bound in contemporary stamped pigskin on wooden boards; woodcut on title-page. Separate title-page and pagination for: Libri duo in Leges Romuli & Leges XII. Tab.

Commentarij. De pignori et hypothecis. De conditionibus. Idem: ad Pavlum, de divisione obligationum. Ad eundem, de cautione lecta in auditorio Papiani. Ad Papinianum, de evictione, & duplæ stipulatione. Ad regulam Catonianam ... Basileæ, per Ioannem Oporinum [ca. 1530].

François Baudoin (Franciscus Balduinus), 1520–1573, is another of the renowned French jurists of the Renaissance who occupied themselves with the original sources in general and with those of the pre-Justinian time. The item acquired is an interesting attempt at a treatment of the laws of Romulus and the XII tables.

Hotman.

Quæstionum illustrium liber. [Parisiis] Excudebat Henr. Stephanus Anno M.D.LXXIII.

Dialecticæ Institutionis libri IIII. [Genevæ] ex officina Iacobi Stœrij, 1573. Cum Privilegio Regis.

De legibus populi Romani liber. Basileæ, apud Episcopium Iuniorem, M.D.LVII.

François Hotman (Franciscus Hotomanus), 1524–1590, is also an important representative of the French school, noted for his works on political science. As a political writer he is placed by the side of Bodin in importance for the development of the political philosophy of modern times.

Cujas.

Opera omnia in decem tomos distributa ... Editio nova ... opera & cura Caroli Annibalis Fabroti IC. Lvtetiæ Parisiorum, impensis Societatis typographicæ librorum officij Ecclesiastici, iussu Regis constitutæ. M.DC.LVIII. Cum privilegio Regis. 10 v.

Copper engraved vignette with motto. Contemporary calf binding.

Cujas—Continued.

Opera omnia in decem tomos distributa ... jam à Carolo Annibale Fabroto J. C. disposita. Accessere in hac novissima editione ... dissertatio Emundi Merillii ... postremo Controversiæ Joannis Roberti ejusdemque Notæ in Responsiones à Cujacio nomine Antonii Mercatoris editas; quæ majori eruditorum commodo in ipsis observationibus afferuntur, studio & diligentia Liborj Ranii J. C. Neap. Neapoli, typis ac sumptibus Michaelis Aloysii Mutio. Superiorum licentia, et privilegio per decennium. M.DCC.XXII. (10 v.); Index dated M.DCC.XXVII (1 v.); Promtuarium universorum operum Jacobi Cujacii ... Neapoli, Ex typographia Simoniana Superiorum Facultate, M.DCCLXIII. (2 v.) 13 v.

Each of the ten volumes of the Opera is dedicated to some prominent jurist of the 18th century with his engraved portrait as frontispiece, excepting v. 2, which has a coat-of-arms.

Recitationes solennes ad Titulos Institutionum Justinænearum, & Digestorum de actionibus & appellationibus. Nunc primum Dionysii Gothofredi J. C. celeberrimi opera e tenebris erutæ, lectæ, relectæ, correctæ, & in publicum emissæ. Franco-fvrti, ex officina Paltheniana sumtibus heredum Ionæ Rhodii. M.DC.

Jacques Cujas (Cujaz, Cujacius), 1522–90, is the most brilliant representative of historical and critical exegesis among the French Romanists of the sixteenth century. He penetrated so deeply into the spirit of the Roman jurists of the classical period that he reconstructed some of their missing passages and the *Fragmenta Vaticana*, a manuscript discovered in the nineteenth century, proved his opinions to have been correct (cf. A. Stoïanov, *Metody razrabotki polozhitel' nago prava i obschestvennoe znachenie iuristov ot glossatorov do kontsa XVIII stolietia*, Khar'kov, 1862, p. 59). The two editions of his collected works acquired are not identical as to contents and are classed among the best.

DUTCH SCHOOL

Voet.

Commentarius ad Pandectas. Hagæ-Comitum, apud Abrahamum de Hondt, M.DC.XCVIII–M.DCC.IV. Cum privilegio. 2 v.

Woodcut (printer's mark) on title-page, contemporary parchment binding.

This is the first edition of Voet's noted commentary, which was published in two parts, the second being largely an elaboration of the first (cf. Jugler, *Beiträge zur juristischen biographie*, Leipzig, 1773, I, p. 354). It is hardly necessary to mention the numerous subsequent editions and translations into English of this most popular work.

AUSTRIA

Some of the gaps in the Austrian collection of post-war material have been eliminated during the past year with the completion of such annotated series as: *Manzsche Ausgabe der oesterreichischen Gesetze*, *Handausgabe österreichischer Gesetze und Verordnungen*

(published by the Staatsdruckerei in Wien), and Oesterreichische Gesetze mit Erläuterungen aus den Materialien (published by Perles). A selection of treatises of the most important writers was added to this source material.

CHINA

Along the line of current Chinese literature, the works of the following authors have been received and shelved with the Division of Orientalia:

Hsü Ch'ao-yang, *Origin of Chinese Criminal Law*, 1933.

Liu Hung-chien, *Property Rights*, 1933.

Tai Hsiu-tsan, *Obligations in Civil Law*, 1933.

Chu Ts'ai-chên, *General Treatise on Chinese Law*, 1930.

Li Tsu-yin, *Comparative Civil Law, Part II*, 1933.

The two items following are of special interest, being among the earliest translations of the sources of Chinese law into a European language:

Taiġsin Gurun i Ukheri Koli to est' vsġe zakony i ustanovleniġa Kitaġskago (a nynġe Manzhurskago) pravitel'stva. Perevel Aleksġei Leont'ev. V Sankt-peterburgġe, 1781-83. 3 v. in 2.

This is a translation into Russian of the code of laws of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi (1662-1723). Its Chinese title is K'ang-hsi hui-tien. The compilation was begun in 1684 and completed in 1690. It is in 162 chġian or sections. The translation covers 85 such sections, and was made by the order of Catharine the Great and printed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences. A list of members of the commission who compiled the code and a Russian transcript of some Chinese and Manchu terms, with translation, have been added.

Ulozhenie Kitaġskoi palaty vnġeshnikh snoshenii. Perevel s mandzhurskago Stepan Lipovġsov. Sanktpeterburg, 1828. 2 v. in 1.

Contemporary Morocco binding with stamped ornaments and rich gilt tooling, and stamp of the Library of Tsarskoe Selo, the residence of the Russian emperors.

This is a translation into Russian of the statute on the Chinese Office for Foreign Relations, called also Tribunal of Foreign Relations, printed in Peking in the Manchu language in 1811 and in Chinese, under the title Li fan yġan t'sġe-li, in 1817. A commission established by the order of the Emperor Chia-ching completed it in the course of seven years. It contains also the regulations relating to the administration of Mongolia, Tibet, and other parts of Central Asia. The Chinese version on the shelves of the Division of Orientalia consists of 63 sections; the Manchu may have had 67, as stated by the translator. The translation is divided into the following chapters: 1, Civil Code; 2, Military Code; 3, Criminal Code; 4,

Clergy of Lamaism; 5, Provisions for Tibet; 6, Relations with Russia. Although the translator claims this to be his own arrangement, it is identical with the distribution of sections in the Chinese version.

FRANCE

During the past year the purchases relating to France were confined primarily to contemporary legal literature. On account of the limited funds available for the purpose, the building up of earlier French legal publications has been deferred until a judicious selection can be made. The compilation of a systematic list is in progress. One of the interesting items acquired is:

Collection générale des lois, proclamations, instructions, et autres actes du pouvoir exécutif, publiés pendant l'Assemblée nationale constituante & législative, depuis la convocation des États-généraux jusqu'au . . . [18 prairial de l'an II]. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, M.DCC.XCII.—An III. de la République. 18 v. in 23. Contemporary calf binding.

Besides being of considerable reference value, this set is very rare, and, according to the records of the Union Catalog, is not possessed by any other library in this country.

GERMANY

Since Germany occupies an important place in the sphere of legal publications, our attention has been concentrated on bringing the collection of secondary material up to date, although here and there some codes and compilations were lacking and had to be purchased. The main bulk of the items acquired, mainly treatises, consisting of about 3,000 volumes and covering a variety of legal fields, is contemporary.

So far as the treatises are concerned, quite a number of monographs on individual problems are issued in Germany as series such as *Abhandlungen, Beiträge*, etc. Our acquisition of such serial publications has been amplified, all important deficiencies being eliminated. Among those purchased in nearly complete sets (a total of 267 volumes) during this year, the following should be mentioned:

Abhandlungen des Kriminalistischen Seminars (later Institut) Berlin, 30 v.
Abhandlungen und Mitteilungen aus dem Seminar für öffentliches Recht, 19 v.
Abhandlungen des Kriminologischen Seminars zu Halle, 11 v.
Bonner rechtswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, 25 v.
Frankfurter Abhandlungen zum modernen Völkerrecht, 13 v.
Hamburger Rechtsstudien, 16 v.
Heidelberger rechtswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, 17 v.
Internationalrechtliche Abhandlungen, 6 v.
Kölner Arbeiten zum englischen Recht, 5 v.
Rechtsfragen der Praxis, 55 v.
Tübinger Abhandlungen zum öffentlichen Recht, 36 v.
Wirtschaftsrechtliche Abhandlungen, 10 v.
Wuerzburger Abhandlungen zum deutschen und ausländischen Prozessrecht, 24 v.

Although attention was directed primarily to current publications, the following early item acquired this year is worthy of mention:

Statuten buch / Gesetz / ordnungen vnd gebräuch / kaiserlicher / allgemeiner / vnd etlicher besonderer land vnd stett rechten. Cum priuilegio imperiali. Zu Franckfort / Bei Christian Egenolff. Colophon: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Meyn / bei Christian Egenolff. Anno M.D.LIII. Im Mertzzen.

Illustrated with numerous woodcuts representing life scenes connected with legal matters.

This is an interesting compilation of the sectional German laws and those of the Holy Roman Empire, into which Germany was incorporated at that time. The book purchased came from the press of the first printer established in Frankfurt am Main. Christian Egenolff (1502-1555), while a student of Mainz University came into friendly contact with leading German humanists, such as Melancthon and Justin Gobler. As a printer he was known since 1522, and had his own establishment at Strassburg in 1529. His printing-office at Frankfurt am Main was opened in 1530. At the time the item listed was printed (1553), he was involved in litigation concerning his printer's license, but was successful and his printing establishment was continued. The illustrations of this item are good examples of the high artistic standards of the German woodcuts of the time.

JAPAN

A number of current publications were ordered, but only a small portion of them has been received so far. Among them the following are worth mentioning:

Horei zensho (Cyclopaedia of laws and ordinances, 1934) 10 v.

Nihon koku horei zenshu (Laws relating to aviation) 1 v.

Tokkyo-kyoku horei (Laws relating to patents) 1 v.

NETHERLANDS

Some important gaps have been disclosed in both the current and earlier historical material of the Dutch collections. A selection covering these needs has been made, and among the items already received the following compilations of early local laws form an important acquisition, since the local and municipal law were not well represented in the collection.

Deventer.

Rechten ende gewoonten der stadt Deventer. Tot Deventer, by Nathanael Cost, 1644.

Gouda.

Ordonnantie van de vierschare der stede van der Govde... Ter Govde, Ghedruckt by Pieter Rammaseyn, 1633.

Oldambten.

Land-recht der beyden Old'-ambten... Tot Groeningen, Gedruckt by Hans Sas, M.DC.XVIII.

Leyden.

Keuren der stadt Leyden, geamplieert ende gerenoveert: mitsgaders octroyen, privilegien en hantvesten, den selven stede gegeven... t'Amsterdam, Voor Jan Hendricksz, 1657.

Nimwegen.

Gereformeerde landt-rechten ende gewoonten van het Rijk van Nymegen ... Tot Arnhem, By Elisabeth van Biesen genaemt de Haas, 1686.

Overijssel.

Landrechten van Over-yssel, met de nadere reglementen, resolutien en ampliatiën, mitsgaders de hofrechten. Door ordre van de ed. mog. heeren Staten van gemelte provincie daar by gedrukt. [Tot Deventer, by Jan van Wyk, 1724.] (Added title-page with provincial coat-of-arms.)

Rijnland.

Costumen, keuren, ende ordonnantien, van het Baljuschap ende lande van Rijnland ... Beschreven door Mr. Simon van Leeuwen, R.G. Tot Leyden, Rotterdam, By de Hackens, 1667.

PORTUGAL

Although in the main, attention has been given to current material, the following early Portuguese item has been purchased:

Regimêto & ordenações da fazenda. M. D. xlvij. Colophon: A qui se acaba ho liuro do regimêto da fazenda del rey nosso senhor. Foy impresso per autoridade & preuilegio de sua Alteza esta següda vez: em a cidade de Lixboa em casa de Germão Galharde aos. xxv. dias do mes de Feuereyro de mil & quinhentos & quarêta & oyto annos.

Woodcut design on title page, Royal coat of arms within architectural border, with the initials I H S in upper, title in lower border.

This is the second edition of these laws of King Manuel I, the first edition of which was printed in 1516 and the third in 1682.

The sixteenth century may be called the golden age of artistic printing in Portugal. Germão Galharde, the printer of the above work, was, after João da Barreira, the most prolific of the Portuguese printers of this epoch, and the only printer in Portugal from 1522 to 1530. He published altogether about 100 books, all of them being very artistic from a typographical standpoint. He received the title of Royal Printer February 14, 1530, but did not use it until 1544.

During the reign of King Manuel I (1495-1521), whose laws the book contains, the trade route to India was discovered and the Portuguese empire in the New World was established. Under his direction a codification of Portuguese laws was made, and he was sponsor and protector of printing in general and of law books in particular. In the royal letters patent issued to Jacob Cronberger, February 20, 1508, he says, "how necessary the noble art of printing is for good government because the ministers of justice can thus make use of our laws and statutes more easily and at less expense"

(cf. António Joaquim Anselmo, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no século XVI*, Lisboa, 1926, p. 181; Azevedo-Samodães, *Catálogo da importante e preciosíssima livraria*, Porto, 1922, v. 2, p. 223; *Early Portuguese Books, 1489-1600*, in the Library of His Majesty the King of Portugal, described by H. M. King Manuel, 2 v., London, 1929-32, I, pp. 396, 408-413.

The book purchased contains regulations concerning the royal treasury and the overseers of finance, the Ordinance of October, 1516, etc. It seems to be an important supplement to the general code of laws of King Manuel, the so-called *Ordenações d'el Rei D. Manuel*, first printed in 1512-14 (known as the 1514 edition), revised edition 1521, reprinted in 1526, 1533, 1539 and 1565. A royal decree ordered the destruction of all copies of the original 1514 edition. It contained in *Livro I*, tit. iii, some chapters with headings identical or similar to those in the item acquired. Since our acquisition includes ordinances of later dates, we must therefore conclude that its contents could not be identical with these chapters. (See index to the 1514 edition, in *Ordenações do Senhor Rey D. Manuel*, Coimbra, 1797, v. 1, pp. xxix-xxx.)

RUSSIA

Among the Russian material acquired during the year the following set should be mentioned first:

Ukazy Ego Īmperatorskago Velichestva Samodorzhĭsa Vserossiĭskago iz Pravĭtel'stvuĭshchago Senata (The decree of H. I. M. Autocrat of all Russias sent from the Ruling Senate) 86 volumes.

Originally there was no special Russian periodical for promulgation of the laws; the so-called *Sobranie Uzakonenii* (Collection of enactments) of which the Law Library has a complete set, first appeared in 1863. The Ruling Senate (*Pravĭtel'stvuĭshchii Senat*) exercising the functions of supreme tribunal and guardian of the law, promulgated the ukases, i.e., the imperial decrees having the force of law. Each ukase promulgated was printed as a separate pamphlet, and sent to the persons concerned, complete collections being kept in only a few of the highest government administrations. Only a limited number of decrees appeared in the *Senatskiĭ Vĭdomosti* (Senate Gazette). When the publication *Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov* (Complete Collection of Laws) began in 1830, only a selection of decrees was reprinted according to the discretion of the compilers. For this reason the noted Russian historian V. Klĭchevskii characterizes the "Complete Collection of Laws" as "a very incomplete monument of Russian legislation" (see his *Russian History*, v. 4). The item described *supra* is partly from the library of the First Division of the Senate, and partly from the collection of the former Russian Minister of Finance, Count Kankrin. All volumes

have contemporary bindings and almost all of them have at the front a printed "Index of all ukases printed in the Senate printing office during the year", which would indicate that the collection possesses authenticity and all possible completeness. It covers the reigns of Catherine II, Paul I, Alexander I, Nicholas I, and Alexander II (1768-1866), with only a few years missing. Of particular interest in connection with this set is the fact that it covers the period of Russian dominion in Alaska. It is extremely doubtful if another set of this kind exists except in Russia.

Here should be mentioned a valuable gift from Israel Perlstein of New York, whose interest and liberality have enabled us to build up probably the best collection of Russian law outside of Russia, at the minimum outlay. The item is as follows:

Ukazy Imperatrītsy Anny Ioanovny. [n. p., n. d.] (The decrees of the Empress Anna Ioanovna.)

It is a collection of original ukases of the Empress Anna (1730-1740), covering the period from March 1732 to December 1737. Her reign is considered a period of German domination at court and in public life. The ukases were often given orally and reduced to writing by the official who received the imperial command. This item contains decrees issued to the Chief of the Medical Chancellery of the Empress. Some of them bear the signature of the Empress, others are decrees put into writing and certified by the Chief of the Chancellery. The high officials were Germans, and therefore a number of the reports appear in two languages, the original on one side of the page written by the Chief in German, and then its translation into Russian on the other. This item contains original and unexplored documents of Russian history, coming from the Russian imperial archives and unpublished so far as we know. It possesses some interest also from a paleographic point of view, illustrating the period of transition from the ornate Church Slavonic script of the seventeenth century to the present-day type of lettering definitely established at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Zhurnaly Sovēta Minīstrov (Minutes of the sessions of the Council of the Ministers). 1914.

This is a collection of journals of all meetings held by the Russian Cabinet throughout the year 1914, including those dealing with the outbreak of the war, some of them incorporating notes of a highly confidential character. The volume has a printed index and comes from the Library of the Office of the Council of Ministers itself.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, considerable work on the preparation of new codes was done in Russia. The committees set up for this purpose consisted of the most competent Russian jurists, both professors of law

and judges. The voluminous transactions of these committees deal with experiences in the application of new principles of criminal and civil law, substantive and adjective, not only in Russia but all over the world. The draft of a civil code prepared then was before the State Duma at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution.

During the past year the following sets of transactions were purchased:

Kommissiã dlã peresmotra zakonopolozhenii po sudebnoï chastî. Podgotvitel'nye materialy, trudy, proekty i.t.d. (Commission, established for the revision of laws on the judiciary. Preliminary works, transactions, drafts, etc.) Sankt-Peterburg, 1894. 57 v.

Grazhdanskoe ulozhenie, proekt, vtorãã redaktsiã (A, draft of a civil code, second version) Sankt-Peterburg, 6 v. The first version of the draft was acquired previously.

As far as the Soviet material acquired is concerned it was supplied chiefly by the International Library Exchange. It may be noted with gratification that during the past year the Division of Documents succeeded in making arrangements for the dispatch by mail to the Library of official serial material, so that the current numbers of session laws and legal periodicals are available within a month or so after their publication, while formerly it took much longer.

SCANDINAVIA

The field of Scandinavian law is now considerably better represented on the shelves of the Law Library because in the past year nearly 300 volumes of Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish publications were procured. They cover the period of the last five years. In addition the bibliographies available were consulted and orders for earlier items were placed.

SPAIN

Although the major part of the Spanish items purchased belong to current material, advantage was taken of several good offers of early works, among which the following should be mentioned:

Ordenanças reales de Castilla. Por las quales primeramente se han delibrar todos los pleytos ciuiles y criminales: y los q̄ por ellas no se fallaren determinados se han de librar por las otras leyes y fueros y derechos. Colophon: Este presente libro fue emprimido enla muy noble y muy leal cibdad de Salamanca por Laurencio de Leon de dey: año de mill y quinientos: & treze años; acabo se a veynte y cinco días de Junio.

Title page with a woodcut of the royal coat-of-arms. Contemporary parchment binding.

This is a compilation of laws made by the most popular Spanish jurist of the fifteenth century, Díaz de Montalvo (1405-1499). It

was variously known as Ordenamiento real, Ordenamiento de Montalvo, Compilación de leyes, and Recopilación de las leyes y ordenanzas reales de Castilla.

The object of this compilation was to produce a general code, a single and authentic body of all the laws in force, and thus unify the diversified legal sources of the Spanish Kingdom which at that time had attained its unity. The compilation was decided upon at the Cortes in Toledo in 1480 and Queen Isabella placed Alonzo Díaz de Montalvo in charge of this task, which he completed in 1484. Although it never received official sanction, the practice of using it as an authentic source of law became general. As to the reputation of the compiler, the Spaniards have called the fifteenth century the "Siglo de Montalvo." This work was reprinted several times, the first editions being published in 1484 in Huete and in 1485 in Huete and Zamora. The Law Library has the Zamora edition of 1485 and the 1779-80 edition annotated by Diego Pérez.

Leyes ordenanças: prematicas y declaraciones delas ordenanças antiguas q hablan del obraje delas lanas y paños. . . Venden se en casa de Salzedo librero en Alcalá de Henares. Colophon: Fue impressa en Alcalá de Henares en casa de Juan de Brocar que santa gloria aya a veynte & quatro dias del mes de Nouiembre. Año del señor de mil & quinientos & cincuenta y dos. Estan tassadas a maravedis el pliego.

Woodcut of royal coat of arms on title-page surmounted by inscription: Carolvs V Imperator Rex Ispanie.

This is the first edition of the laws on cotton and woolen mills issued under this title (cf. Palau, v. 4, p. 231), the next edition being published in 1558 by Salzedo.

La prematica que su magestad ha mādado hazer este año de M.D.Lij. de la pena que han de auer los ladrones y rufianes y vagamundos y para que sean castigados los holgazanes así hombres como mugeres y los esclauos de qualquier edad que sean que fueren presos. Venden se en casa de Salzedo Librero en Alcalá de Henares. Colophon: Fue impressa en Alcalá de Henares. En casa de Joan de Brocar defūto que sancta gloria aya. A diez y nueue dias del mes de deziembre del año de mil y quinientos y cincuenta y dos años.

The title page of this law concerning the penalty for theft, vagrancy, etc., conforms in all details with the reproduction in Vindel's Manual (v. 7, p. 238). Vindel, however, in contradiction with the colophon of our copy, which reads, "mil y quinientos y cincuenta y dos años", gives the date of publication as 1553.

Prematica para que lo dispuesto por las leyes contra los que jugaren, dados, bueltos, y carteta: se entienda y execute, contra los que jugaren los juegos que dizen del bolillo y trompico, palo o instrumento que tengan encuentros, o hazares, o reparos, y los tuuieren, vendieren, o hizieren, y dieren casa y tableros para los jugar. En Madrid, por Tomas de Iunta, Año M.D.XCIII. Vendese en casa de la biuda de Blas de Robles, y Francisco de Robles, su hijo, librero del Rey nuestro señor.

This imprint containing the law against gambling is unknown to Palau and Vindel and is not listed in the British Museum catalogue of printed books.

YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND, RUMANIA, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Our collection on the laws of the countries of the Little Entente, that is, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, required a similar treatment. They were represented by odd volumes and even the law gazettes were incomplete. The low currency of these countries has been so favorable that by the expenditure of a relatively small amount the Law Library has succeeded in building up good working collections of their laws. As stated elsewhere, Yugoslavia and Poland adopted a number of new codes, and for this reason the volume of their recent legal literature appeared to be greater and our expenditures for this material heavier than originally anticipated. Over 1,000 volumes concerning these countries have been acquired. One item referring to early Polish law is worth special mention:

Statuta y Przywileje Koronne, z Łacińskiego języka ná Polskie przełożone, nowym porządkiem zebrane y spisane. Przez Jego M. Páná Janá Herbortá z Fulstyná. Colophon: W Krakowie. W Drukárni Mikoláia Szárffenbergá Mieszczániná y Bibliopole Krakowskiego Roku Páńskiego, 1570.

This is a compilation of Polish laws made by Jan Herburt, pursuant to the commission given to him by the Congress (Sejm) of the Polish state in 1565. It was reported at the Congress of 1569, but for some unknown reason it received no official approval, although it was used by the courts. Being one of the first compilations of Polish laws printed in Polish, it is a valuable item, for at that time Latin was the language of the courts and legal books of Poland. It contains the first Polish version of certain laws, especially of the acts concerning the union between Poland and Lithuania, and those pertaining to the relations with Prussia. It is of value also because the item has had but a single edition, while a similar work of the same author in Latin has had five editions (1569, 1613, 1620, 1693, 1756), (cf. Estreicher, v. 18, p. 133; Kutrzeba, *Historja Zródeł dawnego Prawa Polskiego*, v. I, p. 257 ff.)

The Polish edition is a fine example of early printing in Gothic, with numerous ornate woodcut letters and vignettes. In our copy a number of missing pages, including the frontispiece, have been restored by a most skillful calligrapher, imitating the printed characters and ornaments so perfectly that it is hard to distinguish them from the printed pages without a magnifying glass. According to the water-marks on the paper, this artistic work should be ascribed

to the first decades of the nineteenth century. The title page and a table have been omitted in the restoration of the missing pages.

GIFTS

Primarily as a result of the activities in publicizing the needs of the Law Library, the efforts of the Friends of the Law Library and the active support of the American Bar Association and a number of other associations interested in the promotion of legal scholarship and in the growth of the national repository of legal literature, the gifts made to the Law Library during the year just past have been numerous (a total of 374 volumes, 230 pamphlets, and 2 manuscripts). Gifts have been received from many parts of the world, including England, France, Spain, Rumania, Italy, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, and Java. The full cooperation of State bar associations in supplying the Law Library with their reports has also been secured, special acknowledgment being due the Nebraska Bar Association, which supplied the 21 volumes of its reports necessary to fill the gaps in the library's set.

Among the outstanding foreign gifts it is a pleasure to acknowledge a valuable gift from His Excellency the Most Reverend A. Giovanni Cicognani, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States, of a 12-volume set, *Sacra Congregazione Orientale, Codificazione Canonica Orientale, Fonti* (Tipographia poliglotta Vaticana, 1930-33), presented through Dr. Francesco Lardone, of the Catholic University, our honorary consultant in Roman law.

The Law Library owes special acknowledgment to the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Mexico, which has supplied it during the year just past with 125 students' dissertations presented to its faculty of law, and continues to augment our collection with its valuable monographs on Mexican law.

Among American donors special acknowledgment is due Judge William V. Kellen, of Boston, Mass., who, in addition to his gifts augmenting the Law Library's collection of Year Books, during the past year presented it with the two-volume set of the page proofs of Dana's eighth edition of *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, Boston, 1866, containing the autograph and manuscript corrections of Dana himself.

Karl Fenning, Esq., of the Washington Bar, and Secretary of the association of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, made a gift of 84 pamphlets, consisting of bar association reports, patent-law cases, briefs of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, etc. Harry R. Williams, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., donated 16 volumes of treatises on patent law. In response to an appeal printed in the *American Bar Association Journal*, H. H. Smelling, Esq., presented to the Library 25 law treatises. The United States Circuit Court of

Appeals of St. Louis, Mo., sent a gift of 79 pamphlets, consisting of briefs and records of cases.

From Miss Estelle Brereton, of the Solicitor General's Office, the Law Library received two parchment manuscripts of the seventeenth century, which came from her English ancestors. One, dated February 14, 1678, is an indenture illustrating the use of the fine, and the other, bearing the date February 12, 1679, is an exemplification of a recovery of lands. The last mentioned is a handsome example of court hand, with engravings of Charles II, and the coat of arms of the royal family. Miss Brereton presented the manuscripts through the Friends of the Law Library.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

The frequent changes in legal systems, the immediate importance of problems of government, the vital significance of current legislation and opinion, necessitate a medium of expression more immediate than the book, more adequate than the newspaper. That medium is the legal periodical. It furnishes a means for the exposition and critical analysis of the various phases of recent enactments, for the discussion of proposed measures, and the indication of the general trend of juridical thought. There is no more useful bibliographical tool than the Index to Legal Periodicals, edited and published by the American Association of Law Libraries. The growing importance of legal periodicals obtained fresh impetus in the emergency measures of the present administration and the extraordinary economic and social conditions prevailing throughout the world.

To keep abreast of the situation in this field the Law Library must augment its collection constantly. Its serial publications constitute a group rapidly developing both in size and range. In the last ten years the number of titles has more than tripled, the total at present being 2,531 current, and 405 closed serials.

This does not include duplicates, though in these there has been a large increase. The actual number is, however, not yet adequate to the demand. For example, in spite of the six complete sets of the Harvard Law Review, it is often difficult to fill all of the requests.

The above mentioned increase requires additional effort on the part of the staff. Besides the law reviews of the United States, the session laws of the individual States, their court reports, and those of certain Federal bodies, the Law Library receives similar material from the countries of Europe with their many subdivisions, from Great Britain and its numerous colonies, from the provinces of Canada, Australia and India, and from the Latin American states. The entries of those received in unbound parts average about 250

a day. Keeping the records up to date necessitates constant vigilance with regard to missing numbers.

At the present rate about 800 volumes are bound annually; but this scarcely takes care of the American and English periodicals alone. Among the urgent needs of the Law Library is the binding annually, in addition to the above figure, of approximately 800 foreign serials. The service rendered by the Library in the periodical field grows constantly with the creation of new commissions and bureaus of the Government, the enlarged circulation required by the regular Government departments, the growing familiarity of the public with the facilities of the Law Library, and above all, the increasing importance of the law reviews to Congress and the Courts. Inquiries vary in their nature, as they do in other classes of material, from blanket orders, such as those for all items in legal periodicals concerning the National Industrial Recovery Act or references on the gold clause in American or foreign cases, to special requests, such as those for the current amendments of the Czechoslovakian Child Labor Law, or the issue of the Reichsgesetzblatt containing the law of Germany granting dictatorial powers to Hitler.

Further augmentation of the collection of law serials, both in duplicates and in new titles, is in progress on the basis of the requirements and aims of the national Law Library.

Among the noteworthy accessions for the year are:

Czechoslovakia.

Entscheidungen der obersten Gerichte. vols. 1-10, 1921-1930. Brünn, Rohrer, 1921-30.

With this addition the Reports of the Supreme Court of Czechoslovakia are complete to date, and continuations are received regularly.

Italy.

Cronaca legislativa. vols. 1-45, 1859-1903. Milano [1859-1904].

These volumes are a valuable addition to the set of source material for Italian law already in the Law Library.

Il foro siciliano. vols. 1-37, 1893-1931. Palermo, 1893-[1931].

Il foro veneto. vols. 1-19, 1911-1929. Venezia, Padova, 1917-1929.

These court reports complete the sets already in the Law Library.

Netherlands.

Tijdschrift voor privaatrecht, notariaat en fiscaal recht. 1900-1912. Groningen, Leiden, 1900-1912. 10 v. No more published.

Weekblad voor privaatrecht, notarisambt en registratie. Jaargang 1-62, 1870-1931. [s'Gravenhage, 1870-1931].

This weekly carries general legal information and is considered to be of outstanding value on the Netherlands.

Switzerland.

Beiträge zur kunde und fortbildung der zürcherischen rechtspflege. vols. 1-19, 1841-1854. Zürich, 1841-1854.

Zeitschrift für kunde und fortbildung der zürcherischen rechtspflege. vols. 1-23, 1855-1872. Zürich, 1855-1872.

These two publications together complete a set which the Law Library has been trying for some years to procure.

Yugoslavia.

Službene novine Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Godina 1-10, 1918-1928. Beograd. 11 v.

These volumes complete the set of Yugoslavian session laws in the possession of the Library.

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibit of Russian law was set up in the exhibition hall of the Library on the occasion of the recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States.

This exhibit reflected various phases of Russia's legal development from the earliest times of the Kiev principality (tenth century) down to the Moscow Czardom (fifteenth to seventeenth centuries) and the Russian Empire (1720-1917) to the contemporary Soviet Union. The display was arranged with the idea of showing rare and artistic items, as well as those illustrating the past genesis and present state of Russian law.

Some early legal manuscripts were shown in facsimile reproductions made in Russia, such as a lithographic reprint of the first Russian Code, "Russkaia Pravda" (The Russian Law) enacted by Prince Yaroslav the Wise (974-1054). It was one of the first European codes in a native tongue, Latin being the almost universal legal language of the time. Here should be mentioned also a reproduction from a fourteenth century manuscript of the "Judicial Charter of Pskov", a monument of customary law of northern Russia. Pskov and Novgorod were at the time city states independent of the Czar and similar to the Hanseatic towns in Germany.

A reproduction made in 1913 from the original records of the official inquiry into the mysterious death of Czarevich Dimitri, the son of Ivan the Terrible, on May 15, 1591, is a good specimen of the trial records of that period. His death extinguished the first dynasty of Russia (Rurikovichi), yet the inquiry failed to prevent the appearance of a number of false Dimitris during the next two decades known as "turbulent times."

A specimen of illuminated legal manuscripts of the seventeenth century was shown in a reproduction of the "Book on the Election of the Romanoff dynasty", 1613, illuminated by the best Russian artists of the time. The reproduction is of 1856 and is in itself an excellent piece of colored lithography.

The printed legal material consisted primarily of original editions, illustrating the origin of Russian scripts and printing, as well as the changes in political institutions. Although printing was introduced into Russia in 1564, the first book printed being the Acts of the Apostles, a good copy of which is kept with the rare books of the Library of Congress, the first legal item from the Russian press was

not produced until 1649. It was the Code of Law of Czar Alexei Mikhailovich (1645-76), father of Peter the Great, issued in two editions, both dated 1649. It was exhibited together with a de luxe reprint of 1913 in the modern type.

The so-called Church Slavonic (Cyrillic) type, used in the early Russian printing, underwent a substantial change under Peter the Great. The early printing in these characters was represented by the Military Code of Peter the Great, printed in 1719. The power of the Russian emperors was defined in this law for the first time.

The major acts of Russian legislation of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were shown in original editions or special copies from the Imperial Library. For example, the emancipation of the peasants in 1861, the reform of the Judiciary in 1864, and other acts of the Emperor Alexander II (1854-1881) were represented by items from his personal collection.

The collections of laws of Imperial Russia were shown in the display of a number of editions of Svod zakonov (code of laws in force) and Polnoe sobranie zakonov (chronological collection of all laws of the Russian Empire). After 1922 the Soviet Government adopted a number of codes, such as civil, criminal, civil procedure, criminal procedure, land code, labor code, etc. A collection of these codes in various editions, annotated as well as unannotated, was shown together with their translations into foreign languages.

A separate exhibition case was devoted to the judiciary, past and present. The Imperial Governing Senate, which was established in 1711 as the supreme executive body and became during the nineteenth century the highest tribunal for judicial and administrative matters, was represented by a 5-volume set dealing with the history of that body. The copy exhibited was printed for the late Czarevich Alexei and bears his bookplate. The original annual reports of the Cassation Departments of the Senate for the years 1912-13, with the signatures of the chief justice and attorney, and the bookplate of the emperor on the cover, were also displayed. The Soviet judiciary was represented by a copy of the law relating to the Supreme Court which is attached to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union; this was displayed with a translation of section 43 of the Constitution dealing with the jurisdiction of the court. Collections of the decisions of the supreme courts of the constituent republics were also shown.

A number of books on exhibit illustrated the relations between the United States and Russia, beginning with the first treaty concluded between these countries in 1824 and ending with photostat copies of the letters exchanged between President Roosevelt and the Com-misar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Litvinoff, on November 16, 1933. The

collection of photostats was obtained through the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. R. Walton Moore.

One of the show cases contained a collection of the Russian laws relating to Alaska, which became United States territory by purchase in 1867. Two volumes of a de luxe set of the *Polnoe sobranie zakonov* from the imperial collections were displayed. One showed the statutes which were referred to in the decision of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, in 1902, in *re Minook*, 2 Alaska 200 *et seq.*, 1902, as being the law still in force in that part of the United States.

The exhibit attracted many visitors and met with very favorable comment from the press in a number of extensive articles, together with photographic reproductions from the exhibition.

During the annual meeting of the American Law Institute some new members of the association of Friends of the Law Library and members of the Institute expressed the desire for a closer acquaintance with the collections of the Law Library. To this end an informal meeting took place in the Mayflower Hotel, where a few selected items were displayed. I addressed the meeting on the subject of the needs of the law collection and on the requirements of and facilities for legal research. This address was followed by a description of the items on exhibit, which aroused great interest among the distinguished jurists present. Both Anglo-American law and foreign legal systems were represented by some of the most interesting items in the possession of the Law Library.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF PROJECTS

On April 26, the Civil Works Administration of the District of Columbia approved the following projects to be carried on under the direction of the Law Library:

1. Indexing and listing briefs and records of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of Appeal.
2. Inventory of the Law Library.
3. Consolidation of all law serials into one catalogue.
4. Preparing a want list of colonial session laws and supplying gaps by photostat and cinematograph film.

All of the projects have been definitely set up and the work is going forward. Progress has been necessarily slow due quite as much to the lack of continuity in the number of hours per worker as to their unfamiliarity with library work, and the frequent changes in personnel.

However, it is confidently expected that with increasing experience, and under competent direction, the personnel will be able to produce considerable useful work. It is a matter of extreme satisfaction that the Law Library is able to have a part in supplying work for the white-collar unemployed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

As president of the American Association of Law Libraries, I had the honor to represent the Library at the annual conference at Montreal, June 25-30 last. It is of particular interest to the Law Library that the Association voted to establish permanent headquarters in Washington and approved a plan of expansion which would enlarge its service to the bar and law schools, in addition to the excellent contributions already made by the Index to Legal Periodicals and the Law Library Journal. In pointing out before the Association the advantages of Washington for the permanent secretariat, the facilities of the Law Library were emphasized, and we are looking forward to an opportunity for cooperation in the endeavor to place before the bar and the public additional bibliographical facilities of the same high standard.

During the meeting of the Association, I visited the Advocate's Library which is an old and famous library and is especially well-equipped in civil law material. Many courtesies were extended to me by the librarian, Monsieur Maréchal Nantel, C. R.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

In former annual reports and in the press I have advocated the establishment at Washington of a national institute of criminal law and criminology under the Department of Justice. As an indispensable and component part of such an institute, I have urged that sufficient funds be provided to establish a "chair" in criminal law and criminology in the Law Library and that these particular collections be expanded in order that there be available for such an institute all possible literature and statistics on the subjects.

If the world's literature on criminology and related fields is collected in one place, is catalogued and rendered easily accessible, no researcher need retrace the ground so laboriously won by another, but can devote all of his time to tilling virgin soil. Long ago the criminalistic institutes of Europe awoke to the need of adequate library facilities, not limited merely to criminological books and periodicals but including works covering all related fields. Unfortunately our country has not kept pace with European countries in this respect.

The Attorney General has voiced his approval of such an institute on several public occasions, and in his address at the National Anti-Crime Conference in Washington on October 12 last he said:

Amongst the constructive suggestions which have been made is the suggested establishment of a national institute of criminology, which would include among its functions scientific research, training for officials showing an aptitude

in certain specialized fields of law enforcement, *the maintenance of a library to provide a further basis for research*, the publication of articles found of value to law enforcement, and the furnishing of actual aid to law-enforcement agencies in the study of latent evidence in a scientific or technical laboratory. Steps along these lines have already been taken in the Department of Justice, but this work should be extended in scope.

The twelve-point legislative attack of the Department of Justice in its war on crime having been successfully won during the last session of Congress, and its relentless campaign against "public enemies" having resulted in a full appreciation of the complexity of the problem, the confident belief is that the creation of the institute will be undertaken and provision will be made for the increased facilities in the Law Library.

INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, ETC.

In the last annual report mention was made of the Special Committee of the American Bar Association on the facilities of the Law Library of Congress, and of its report published in the advance program of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Association at Grand Rapids, Mich. As a representative of the Library, I was privileged to attend the meeting and hear the report rendered by Chairman James O. Murdock, of the District of Columbia bar, on the subject. The report was unanimously adopted after several members spoke from the floor endorsing the aims of the Law Library, and suggesting various ways of furthering the resolution of the committee. In his remarks from the floor, Morrison Shafroth, Esq., member of the bar of Colorado, said:

Now, in connection with the Law Library of Congress, if we haven't one of the great law libraries of the world, the reason is that the lawyers of the United States aren't sufficiently interested in it to ask for one of the great law libraries of the world. The proposition that there ought to be such a library in Washington is so self-evident that if it were simply suggested by the members of this Association to their Representatives in Congress, no campaign would be necessary. The mere suggestion by the lawyers who attend this convention of the fact that there ought to be a greater appropriation for the Law Library of Congress will bring about almost immediately the establishment of such an institution. I certainly hope that the Bar Association will, not only by resolution but by personal effort, take the trouble to explain to their representatives that we haven't such a library now, and that the Bar of this country wants it.

The resolution "That the American Bar Association favors the continued development of the facilities of the Law Library of Congress to the end that it may become the nation's principal repository of legal literature and sources" was adopted unanimously, the committee was continued, and authorized to continue its cooperation with the appropriate governmental agencies furthering the development of the Law Library of Congress. The following members were ap-

pointed to the committee for the year 1933-34: James O. Murdock, Chairman, Roscoe Pound, Lessing Rosenthal, Charles Warren, and George Wickersham. This committee will report to the fifty-seventh annual meeting in Milwaukee, August 27-31, 1934. The Friends of the Law Library are also on the program of this meeting for a luncheon which is to be given on August 31, at the Schroeder Hotel, whereat several talks will be made concerning plans for the future.

The Committee was also represented by its Chairman, Mr. Murdock, at the hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in February of this year, where he urged the Committee to continue the annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of law books. Speaking of the interest the American Bar Association had taken in the Law Library since the meeting of the Association in Washington in 1932, Mr. Murdock said:

At that time its attention was called to the fact that the logical place for a great national research center was here in the Capital for a number of reasons. In the first place this is the seat of the Federal Government and of the various executive departments, of Congress, and of the Supreme Court. These activities are centered here in Washington, but there is also the thought that the citizens throughout the country are increasingly turning to Washington for information on many subjects, and particularly it seems fitting that they should turn here for a great national research library instead of possibly to the various places over the country where there is not the economy that there would be by concentrating here a great national research center.

There is also the fact that the Government has the facilities, through the copyright act and other measures, of getting certain books, and that also through their foreign services the Government has the facility of getting a great many foreign legal sources.

While there are a great many private law libraries over the country, they are not as easily accessible as the Library of Congress would be, and they are not as easily availed of or referred to as the Library of Congress would be; their rules and regulations do not make it as easy to consult them as it would be to consult the Library of Congress.

There is always the thought that the Law Library of Congress is connected with the general Congressional Library, and legal research today frequently leads into questions of research in history, sociology, and political economy, making it a much more adaptable library in which to make a research either in the contemporary legal problem or the history of law.

Mr. Murdock urged the Subcommittee not only to continue the annual appropriation of \$50,000, but also to consider increasing the amount substantially with the improvement of business conditions.

The American Patent Law Association and the Federal Bar Association continued to show their interest in the expansion of the Law Library. The former published a notice in its official journal appealing to its membership of over five hundred lawyers for gifts of patent law material to the Law Library.

At the invitation of Dr. F. Regis Noel, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, I addressed one of its regular meetings

on the program of expansion of the Law Library and its organized support.

FRIENDS OF THE LAW LIBRARY

The temporary organization of "Friends" having been effected on April 7, 1933, the permanent association was launched in Washington on February 19, 1934. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Alfred K. Nippert, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, Clarence E. Martin, of West Virginia, Robert N. Miller, of the District of Columbia, and David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Karl Fenning, of the District of Columbia; Treasurer, Howard S. LeRoy, of the District of Columbia. The following members were elected to the Council: Thomas Ewing, of New York; E. Smythe Gambrill, of Georgia; Urban A. Lavery, of Illinois; M. M. Logan, of Kentucky; James O. Murdock, of the District of Columbia; Morrison Shafroth, of Colorado; Harold M. Stephens, of Utah; William Roy Vallance, of the District of Columbia; Charles Warren, of the District of Columbia; George W. Wickersham, of New York; and the Law Librarian *ex officio*.

The Law Library found enthusiastic support in the speeches made at the meeting by former Senator A. O. Stanley, Representative Ross A. Collins, Gregory Hankin, Fred A. Eldean, Richard S. Ould, and others. Useful suggestions were made as to methods of increasing the collections of the Law Library, and also for increasing the membership of the association. At the organization meeting approximately 125 members were recorded, and on May 3 a list was printed showing 260 members representing 26 States, 1 insular possession, and 2 foreign countries.

The serious purpose of the Friends of the Law Library is expressed by the following excerpt from a letter which was mailed to prospective members:

Insufficient appropriations in the past may be the direct cause of the neglect of the Law Library, but a lack of organized interest of American lawyers is doubtless responsible in the last analysis. It is proposed, therefore, that this association of Friends of the Law Library of Congress supply this need, and crystallize sentiment throughout the country to the end that the national law library may obtain all the resources necessary to meet the demands made upon it, and become as eminent in law as the Surgeon General's Library, of Washington, is in medicine.

The importance and value of the organization was given signal recognition when the Director of the American Law Institute invited the President of the Friends of the Law Library, Judge Alfred K. Nippert, to address the Institute at its May meeting in Washington. Judge Nippert was called to the platform at the opening session,

following the address of Chief Justice Hughes and the reports of the officers. He made an eloquent appeal to the members to support the Law Library to the end that its deficiencies be corrected, and that it become the Nation's principal repository of law material.

The work of the Friends of the Law Library has already been evidenced by gifts of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts. Its influence is bound to become of greater value as its membership increases and time goes by. With a number of members from every State, which is the definite aim of the organization, the Law Library expects not only to keep in touch with local uncopyrighted legal publications, but members will also be on the alert for opportunities to build up the collections through donations and bequests, and the occasion will not be overlooked to follow Mr. Shafroth's suggestion in the matter of sufficient appropriations. A brighter day has indeed dawned for the Law Library, and although as yet no "chairs" or special funds for bibliographical purposes are provided, as has been done for divisions of the general Library, the impetus already given to the expansion of the Law Library will certainly result in these and other accretions to the staff and bibliographical service.

NEW PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT

In the past, due to limited appropriations as well as to the consideration of the immediate needs of government agencies, the collections of the Law Library of Congress have been developed on the practical rather than the theoretical side. Thus in the course of time gaps have accumulated to the point where a systematic development of the collections from a scholarly point of view is imperative.

In view of the fact that the Law Library is a part of the Library of Congress, which is the national library of the United States, the more liberal appropriations by Congress and the possibility of private contributions (through the Friends of the Law Library) make a policy for this systematic development appear both timely and opportune: therefore, the following scheme has been adopted and the work thereon is in progress:

1. To ascertain and attempt the gradual acquisition of all the works in the sphere of law proper and in closely related fields which reflect the genesis of the science of law from the XIIth to the XXth century, including monographs treating the various periods thereof from the primitive to the contemporary.
2. To fill the gaps in the collection of original sources of law that have played an important part in legal history (ordinances, statutes, codes, court reports) from the earliest times to the present.
3. To attempt the accumulation of a representative collection of monographs and treatises, covering the historical, theoretical, and practical aspects of the legal systems of the world.

In view of the fact that the field of law is closely related to all other social sciences, obviously the systematic development of the law collection would include also books on bibliography, political science, government, constitutionalism, ethics (theoretical, practical), moral theology, philosophy (social), sociology, international law, and similar subjects. Therefore the acquisition of this material for the needs of the Law Library will also contribute to the development of the other collections of the general Library.

Of course such a development requires both time and resources, and even then has to be carried out within modest limits, that is to say, on the basis of rigid selection and all possible economy, expensive items being eliminated. Outside of the expense for current items, the resources of the Law Library should be used with this systematic development in view, preference being given to items and editions important from a scholarly point of view which are not available in the libraries of the United States.

Having to cover such an extensive field and period, it is not possible to expect that even gradually a complete collection could be acquired for the reason that some of the items are expensive to the point of being beyond reach and others are in manuscript form and out of circulation. In such cases photocopies will be taken of: (a) Manuscripts (tracts, treatises, codes); (b) printed items that are not on the market or are too expensive; (c) monographs and articles of scholarly value that have appeared in early collections, publications and periodicals that are not in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Data concerning the various gaps in the Law Library are gradually being assembled and the items are being listed in order that every writer who has left his name in the *history of the science* may be represented in our collection, if not by all of his works, at least by the most important ones. This development of the law collection, delayed for so long, has become imperative also in view of the new tendencies in law studies, a greater interest in the genesis of the science, and the more extensive theoretical interests of government agencies and their functions.

In conclusion let me acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of my colleagues of the staff, not only in the preparation of this report, but in countless ways not recorded in statistics nor required by the rules and regulations of the Library. Much has been made recently of the long hours demanded in some of the new executive boards and commissions of the government. They who are acquainted with libraries know that overtime work is nothing new in this field of endeavor.

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the Chief, COL. LAWRENCE MARTIN)

During the last ten years more than 424,000 maps, atlases, and other geographical items have been added to the collections of the Division of Maps, an increase of nearly 47 percent. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1932-33 and 1933-34, and specifies 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, 1933, to June 30, 1934, compared with those of the previous fiscal year*

	1932-33	1933-34
Map sheets:		
Gift.....	521	238
Exchange.....	2,403	8,315
Transfer.....	3,171	5,491
Copyright.....	3,742	2,660
Purchase.....	463	920
Other sources.....	808	569
Deposit.....	115	14,208
Total map sheets.....	11,223	32,431
Manuscript maps:		
Gift.....	9	2
Transfer.....	4	1
Copyright.....	1	1
Purchase.....	4	17
Other sources.....	1	1
Total manuscript maps.....	18	20
Views:		
Gift.....	1	5
Transfer.....	1	1
Copyright.....	15	1
Purchase.....	6	6
Other sources.....	1	7
Deposit.....	164	1
Total views.....	187	19
Atlases:		
Gift.....	16	9
Exchange.....	11	6
Transfer.....	8	5
Copyright.....	35	38
Purchase.....	40	71
Other sources.....	11	2
Total atlases.....	121	131
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	11,549	32,601

TABLE B.—Approximate number of maps, atlases, etc., in the Library of Congress

Description	1932-33	1933-34	Gain
Map sheets.....	764,416	796,847	32,431
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	510,520	1 516,241	1 5,721
Manuscript maps.....	1,924	1,944	20
Views.....	3,241	3,260	19
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,398	1,405	7
Total of maps and views.....	1,281,499	1,319,697	38,198
Atlases.....	7,518	7,649	131
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....	2,135	2,178	43
Books in the Division of Maps.....	2,940	2,971	31
Pamphlets in the Division of Maps.....	1,295	1,309	14
Total of atlases, books, etc.....	13,888	14,107	219
Grand total of contents of the Division of Maps.....			1,333,804

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

GIFTS AND DEPOSITS

Ransom Post, No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic, St. Louis, Mo., through Col. M. A. Reasoner, of the St. Louis Medical Depot, United States Army, and Mr. P. H. Callahan, adjutant of the post, presented a manuscript atlas illustrative of Sherman's march to the sea. It consists of 52 detailed colored maps, drawn in 1864-65 by Maj. R. M. McDowell, chief topographical engineer of the Army of Georgia, partly upon the basis of data compiled by Lt. Col. Charles W. Asmussen, assistant inspector general of the Twentieth Corps. The route of this corps is shown not only from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., but also from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta and from Savannah to Alexandria, Va. Parts of the route of the Fourteenth Corps are also given. Most important of all, the atlas contains, in addition to the route maps, 7 detailed battle maps.

Mr. Carl W. Jones, publisher of the Minneapolis Journal, and other heirs of the late Herschel V. Jones deposited in the Library of Congress some 14,000 maps which were gathered by Andrew H. Benton. The collection includes cartographic Americana of high quality. For example, two of the maps seem to have belonged to Robert Louis Stevenson and to have been used by him in 1887 at Saranac in the Adirondacks when he was writing "The Master of Ballantrae."

Mr. Boylston A. Beal, of Boston, through the good offices of Dr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, director of the Boston Athenaeum, gave us an eighteenth century manuscript map of Portland, Maine, which formerly belonged to Mr. James T. Fields.

We are indebted to Dr. Worthington C. Ford for the gift of a hitherto unknown George Washington map item and one of unusually early date. This is a French map published at Paris by Le Rouge in or shortly after 1755. It represents the basin of the Ohio River and is entitled "Essay du Cours de l'Oyo avec les Forts François et Anglois, tiré de la Carte Angloise de Washington 1755." Dr. Ford identified the printed original in the Archives Nationales at Paris. Although the English source of this French map is attributed to George Washington, it does not appear that he should have this credit.

Mr. G. W. Grabham, of Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, director of the Sudan Geological Survey, donated photographic copies of three manuscript maps which were prepared in 1922 for a projected atlas of Ethiopia. The maps, which are lettered in Amharic characters, represent the world on Mercator's projection, Africa, scale 1:16,000,000, and Ethiopia, scale 1:3,000,000.

Mr. Leonard G. Dawson, American consul at Munich, Germany, presented 12 maps which he collected during the period when he was American consul at Vera Cruz. These included several maps of Vera Cruz, one of the Mariana Islands in 1794, and a facsimile of a pre-Hispanic map of the city of Mexico.

Mrs. Lawrence Washington, of Washington, D. C., deposited temporarily in the Division of Maps for exhibition and photostating two manuscript maps and a deed, including a map of Mount Vernon drawn not long after May 2, 1741, by R. O. Brooke, surveyor of Prince William County, Va., and a map depicting the campaign against the Indians in 1790 in the area between Fort Washington at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Maumee Town near Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mrs. Dewitt Clinton Cohen, of New York City, deposited for exhibition and photostating nine maps printed on cotton or on silk. These maps show respectively the seat of the Crimean War in the Black Sea in 1853-56, the seat of war in the Baltic about 1854-55, the Boer War in 1899-1902, the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, and the war between Tripoli and Italy in 1912, together with maps of London, the Isle of Man, Paris, and the departments of France.

Mr. Frank C. Deering, of Saco, Maine, gave us photostats of three manuscript maps in his collection showing Fort George at Castine on Penobscot Bay, Maine, a southeast view of Fort George with the peninsula and harbor of Majabigwaduce, taken from an island in the harbor in June 1780, during the British occupation, and a sketch of the neck and harbor of Majabigwaduce on August 20, 1779.

In addition to the items described above, other maps, atlases, and geographical books and pamphlets were presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by a number of generous donors.

EXCHANGES

During 1933-34 the Division of Maps sent out 171 maps as exchanges to 15 different institutions, including 5 universities, 4 government offices, 4 libraries, and 2 individuals. We received 83 maps and 1 atlas in exchange, plus accessions by international exchange.

The most notable exchange of the year was that by which we received from Mr. Tracy W. McGregor, of Washington, D. C., a copy of the fourth impression of the third French edition of Mitchell's map. For this we gave Mr. McGregor one of our duplicate copies of the fifth impression of the same edition. With the receipt of this map the Library of Congress is now possessed of all eight of the known French issues of Mitchell's map. No other library or collection in this country or abroad has them all.

Upon the basis of exchanges, we received 8,321 maps and atlases last year, nearly three and a half times as many as during the previous year.

The Royal Survey Department at Bangkok, Siam, supplied 5,474 modern cadastral maps on the scale of 1:4,000, which cover 11 of the 14 provinces of Siam wholly or in part.

TRANSFERS

Under authority of the provisions of the Act of February 25, 1903, the legislative and executive departments and establishments continued to sort out maps and atlases no longer needed for their use and to make transfers to the Library of Congress. This year we received 5,497 maps, views, and atlases by transfer. Last year the number was only 3,184.

One of the ten distinctive copies of Mitchell's map acquired by the Library of Congress in 1933-34 was transferred by the Department of State. This was a full-scale facsimile of the annotated copy of the fourth English edition which is commonly referred to as the King George map. It was reproduced in 1909 by Great Britain in connection with the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration. From the same source we received photostat copies of two representations of the portion of Mitchell's map from the Bay of Fundy to the St. Lawrence River, dating from 1799, and one photostat of the manuscript copy of the Lake Superior-Lake of the Woods section of Mitchell's map which was drawn in 1827 in connection with the attempts at that time to fix the boundary between the United States and Canada.

The Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, transferred 2,583 charts from the hydrographic establishments of Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Chile, Russia, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, France, China, Japan, and our own country. Another

transfer from the same department was a valuable Blaeu atlas. The volume contains a group of Latin and French editions of Blaeu's maps of parts of Spain, France, etc., together with a number of Dutch, French, and Latin maps of European countries by Jansson, Mercator, Wit, Hondius, and others. One map is dated 1627; the others bear no dates; most of them were probably printed at Amsterdam in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This atlas appears to have been brought home by the Palos Expedition of 1874-84.

The number of other maps and atlases received by virtue of law again decreased in 1933-34, the copyright items being 2,729 in number as compared with 3,792 last year. By way of contrast, however, the number of printed maps received by exchange and by transfer increased nearly two and a half times.

PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS PURCHASED

Under the Wilbur fund for the acquisition of source material, as well as through other activities of the Library of Congress abroad, we continued to receive photostat copies of maps and geographical documents in foreign archives.

Mr. Marcian F. Rossi, of San José, Calif., permitted us to add to our collections a photostat copy of a second geographical document related to Marco Polo. The original is a manuscript map of Asia on parchment and is dated July 5, 1297. Upon the borders are extensive legends in Latin, including several statements about Kubla Khan. The place names upon this map are much the same as those upon the back of the Moretta Polo map described in last year's annual report. It seems possible that some of the lands shown represent the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. No previous documents imply knowledge of the northwestern part of North America by Europeans as early as the thirteenth century. Assuming that the map is not a forgery, it may be either an original of Marco Polo's time or a copy made in the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

The William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Mich., let us make a photostat of the large manuscript map which John Stuart sent to Gen. Thomas Gage on April 22, 1773. It is entitled "A Map of West Florida, part of E^t Florida, Georgia, part of S^t Carolina, including Chactaw Chickasaw & Creek Nations with the road from Pensacola through ye Creek Nations to Augusta & Charles Town ...". The map is about 9 feet wide and 6 feet high and contains 34 lines of explanations by Bernard Romans and David Taitt.

We also copied two manuscript maps of Wakefield, Va., showing in detail the outlines of the house believed to have been occupied by Augustine Washington in 1732 when his son George was born. The

shape of this structure is slightly different from that of the building recently erected by the Wakefield National Memorial Association and may not be oriented in exactly the same way.

OTHER PURCHASES

The outstanding purchase of the year was a large, colored, manuscript map of the siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio, which took place a few miles southwest of Toledo in April, May, and July, 1813. The fort was held by the Americans under Gen. William Henry Harrison and was besieged by a force of British and Indians under Gen. Henry Proctor. The map is entitled: "Plan of Fort Meigs and its Environs Comprising the Operations, of the American Forces, under Genl. W. H. Harrison, and the British Army and their Allies, under Genl. Proctor, and Tecumseh." It was drawn by Capt. William Sebree, a participant in the siege, who alludes to himself in the legend of the map only as "an Officer of the Kentucky Militia", and is remarkable, among other things, as a manuscript map which has all the place-names and notes printed from type.

From Prof. Guy-Harold Smith, of Ohio State University, we purchased 10 manuscript maps drawn by him, the large-scale originals of the physiographic diagrams in N. M. Fenneman's "Physiography of Western United States."

Our purchases also included a folio atlas of 14 plates from the library of the Czar of Russia, published at St. Petersburg in 1817. Its title is both in Russian and in English, the latter reading as follows: "Atlas of the Gulf of Finland Containing the South Coast with the Islands belonging to it, from cape Luserort to Cronstadt with Light houses & Towers necessary to be known for sailing by night." The atlas is bound in red morocco and lavishly decorated. This is the copy which was presented to the Empress Elisaveta Aleksieevna. A "Maritime Atlas of the Baltic Sea", in the same kind of binding and presumably from the same source, was compiled by Gavriila Sarichef, who subsequently made charts of the coast of Alaska.

We also bought two editions of a map of London in Shakespeare's youth, showing the amphitheatres for bearbaiting and bullbaiting which are ancestors of our modern theaters for plays. This is Braun and Hogenberg's map entitled "Londinum Feracissimi Angliae Regni Metropolis." It is thought to be based on a manuscript map drawn between 1554 and 1558 and was first published in 1572. The Library of Congress now has five different editions of this map, the latest published in 1620.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

In accordance with previous practice the map exhibits in the reading room of the Division of Maps and in various corridors of the Library of Congress included a selection of our rarest cartographic treasures as well as modern maps illustrative of recent acquisitions and of current geographical information. We showed, for example, maps of Russia, the countries recognized by the United States, the region in process of study by the Tennessee Valley Authority, power stations and transmission lines in southeastern United States, and various world maps from the time of Ptolemy to that of Waldseemüller. We also exhibited a manuscript map compiled by ourselves showing the distribution of places in northeastern United States named after Thomas Jefferson, another of our own, indicating the progress of formal adhesion of the several States to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons less than eighteen years old, as well as the large map of Antarctica compiled several years ago for the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., the 5 earliest printed editions of the final version of L'Enfant's plan of Washington, D. C., on paper and on cloth, 8 newly compiled maps of the battle of Saratoga and 2 of the battle of Bennington, and 12 colored manuscript maps made by Mr. Robert E. L. Russell, of Baltimore, Md., to illustrate the details of Gen. R. E. Lee's maneuvers on the North Anna River, Va., near Spotsylvania Court House between May 21 and 26, 1864.

Among our most comprehensive special exhibits was one arranged in connection with the Washington meeting of the International Geological Congress. On July 28, 1933, a number of professional geologists from various foreign countries came to the Library of Congress to examine our map collection as well as to see a display of modern geological maps.

During the meetings of the Association of American Geographers and the National Council of Geography Teachers at Evanston, Ill., on December 26-30, 1933, we exhibited nine editions of Del Isle's "Carte du Canada" together with a portrait of its author. The Washington branch of the Society of Woman Geographers met at the Library of Congress on December 9, 1933, when a special exhibit of maps was displayed.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

More than 11,000 maps and atlases were supplied to the public in the reading room of the Division of Maps during the last fiscal year. The staff of the division wrote 990 letters and memoranda

to correspondents from 47 of the States of the United States and from 18 foreign countries. Four hundred and ten of our maps were photostated or photographed for use by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, and so forth. Six hundred and fifty maps and atlases were lent to government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems. Some 38,417 maps, views, atlases, and books and pamphlets were received and incorporated in the Division of Maps during the last fiscal year; in 1932-33 we received only a little over 16,000.

SERVICE TO CONGRESS

The Division of Maps supplied to members of Congress, upon request, the relevant maps and geographical information bearing upon various legislative matters. To 48 Senators and Representatives we lent some 77 maps and atlases, including maps of the United States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Florida, Ohio, and Missouri, counties in Louisiana and Wisconsin, physical maps of Canada, Europe, Germany, Russia, South America, British, Dutch, and French Guiana, the Dutch East Indies, the Arctic Ocean, and Antarctica, as well as maps of the United States indicating the consolidation of railroads and the field operations of leading electric-power groups, maps of the Great Lakes, the canals and inland waterways of New York, the District of Columbia, and historical and political atlases of the world, the United States, and Latin America.

In connection with the work of the commission established under H. R. 6228 to determine the boundary line between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia, the Division of Maps supplied a number of pertinent early maps showing the original shoreline of the Potomac River and the channels and islands near the Virginia side.

SERVICE TO COURTS AND TO GOVERNMENTS

In the final hearing in the boundary case of Wisconsin versus Michigan, before Hon. F. F. Faville, of Des Moines, former Chief Justice of Iowa, now acting as special master for the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, the Chief of the Division of Maps testified respecting pertinent maps during the last four days of August 1933, at Lansing, Mich.

At the request of the Solicitor General of the United States we prepared a map showing Peacock Spit at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1928, and arranged for its enlargement to 6 by 9 feet, for

use in the argument in the Supreme Court of the United States on October 19, 1933, in the case of the United States versus H. S. McGowan, Bakers Bay Fish Company, and the State of Washington (Nos. 28 and 29, October term, 1933). The following day we rendered similar service to the special counsel of the State of Washington, who laid before the court photostat copies of a map of the same spit in 1854.

The chief of the technical commission on the marking of the new boundary between Guatemala and Honduras was advised, at his own instance, with respect to certain problems which have arisen in the demarcation of this frontier.

At the request of the Deputy Attorney General of Wisconsin we supplied information concerning detailed maps of the shores of Lake Monona, Dane County, Wis., which are pertinent to pending litigation.

The State of New Jersey published a list of 118 maps and charts which were introduced as exhibits in the boundary case of New Jersey versus Delaware in the Supreme Court of the United States (Plaintiff's Abstract of Testimony and Exhibits, vol. 16, Newark, 1933, pp. 143-155). Many of these maps were photostated from copies in the Library of Congress. New Jersey also published an abstract of the testimony respecting maps, given by the Chief of the Division of Maps in this library (*loc. cit.*, pp. 112-139), as well as a full transcript of the same testimony (Stipulated Record of Testimony, vol. 1, Newark, 1932, pp. 664-717). We also assisted the Deputy Attorney General of New Jersey in coloring the maps used in the final argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the New Jersey-Delaware boundary case.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Prof. Dr. Max Eckert, of the Geographisches Institut, Technische Hochschule, Aachen, Germany, spent a number of days in September 1933 in the study of our atlas collection in connection with the preparation of the final volume of his monumental work entitled "Die Kartenwissenschaft, Forschungen und Grundlagen zu einer Kartographie als Wissenschaft." On his behalf we also made a special study of the earliest maps showing contour lines.

The Zentralbibliothek at Zürich, Switzerland, was furnished with information about bibliographies of map catalogs and lists of firms which publish commercial maps in the United States and of Federal bureaus in this country which publish maps.

To American aviators who were making preparations for the study of oil geology in Koweit, Arabia, we supplied information about appropriate maps. Similar information was given an American

aviator who was making preparations for carrying freight into the gold fields of northern Canada.

The Chief of the Division of Maps included among his professional services those of membership upon three committees of the Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, i. e., the committees on (a) general maps, (b) information, and (c) the millionth-scale map. He also served on special committees of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council, including the one which made the plans for the American map exhibits at the International Geographical Congress in Warsaw, Poland, in August 1934.

FIELD WORK

On behalf of the Library of Congress, brief visits were made by the Chief of the Division of Maps to several libraries and map collections. The places visited included Lansing, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago and Evanston, Ill.; New Haven, Conn.; Cambridge and Boston, Mass.; and Portland, New Harbor, and Boothbay Harbor, Me.

THE CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

The promotion of cartographic research under the Chair of Geography during the last fiscal year is illustrated by our relation to an important activity of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior. Learning that new maps of American battlefields were to be compiled, we offered the map compilers a drafting room in the Division of Maps, pointing out the convenience of such working space to the map collection of the Library of Congress and suggesting that the professional services of the incumbent of the Chair of Geography in the interpretation of cartographic data would be at the disposal of the Park Service if desired. This offer was accepted by the office of the chief historical adviser of the National Park Service. The result was that during the second half of the fiscal year this office carried on, within our walls, an important part of the compilation of a significant series of large, detailed war maps. The work was done under the direction of Prof. Verne E. Chatelain and the supervision of Mr. Clarke Venable by a staff of competent investigators. They were engaged in military studies of the American battles for whose commemoration provision has been made in various acts of Congress. There are to be strategic and combat maps of the critical hours in the battles studied, showing troop locations, tactical dispositions, and the precise employment of troops. The purpose of these maps is to provide a proper basis for the erection of permanent markers on the several battlefields and to furnish the interested

visitor to the battlefields with as complete and far-reaching a textual study of each military engagement as is feasible. These maps and texts are to be available at as many proper locations as possible, including the headquarters on the field itself, the headquarters at other related battlefields, at the Department of the Interior, the Library of Congress, and other convenient and appropriate places. Mr. Venable's staff at the Library of Congress included Messrs. Thomas L. Heffernan and A. H. Hanson and Miss Ruth Graham. In connection with this work, Miss Rebecca M. Taliaferro, who was employed under a grant from the Civil Works Administration, cataloged 655 of our Civil War maps. The maps prepared by the National Park Service in the field and in various offices in Washington in 1933-34 include the battlefields of Saratoga and Bennington in the Revolutionary War and the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Chancellorsville in the Civil War. Some of the editorial work on the maps of the battle of Fredericksburg was also done at the Library of Congress, including 6 strategic maps and 16 combat maps of the two major engagements there.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934

	Copy-right	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music (M) ¹	9,366	1,508	1,766	-----	50	45	12,735
Literature (ML) ²	609	742	604	7	60	371	2,393
Theory (MT) ³	1,124	74	105	-----	21	23	1,347
Total.....	11,099	2,324	2,475	7	131	439	16,475

¹ Includes 714 second copies.

² Includes 176 second copies.

³ Includes 294 second copies and 493 books proper.

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1933, volumes and pieces..... 1,008,908

Accessions during the past year..... 12,735

Total..... 1,021,643

Less exchanges..... 8

Total on June 30, 1934..... 1,021,635

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1933, volumes and pieces..... 58,219

Accessions during the past year..... 2,393

Total on June 30, 1934..... 60,612

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1933, volumes and pieces..... 33,301

Accessions during the past year..... 1,347

Total on June 30, 1934..... 34,648

Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc..... 1,116,895

IN RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

This is my thirteenth and last annual report as Chief of the Music Division.

In the annals of an institution such as the Library, certain changes in the personnel merely serve to punctuate periods. They do not interrupt the continuity of thought or the process of development. The sentence that comes to an end, in the Music Division, is slightly shorter than was the exordial and prodigious one that in 1917, after Mr. Sonneck's resignation, closed not with a full stop, but with a

question mark. Now it is terminated barely by a semicolon; properly by a colon: since, to borrow a definition from an eminent grammarian, what is to follow might be characterized as "delivering the goods that have been invoiced in the preceding words." Of that delivery—and of increased goods—an immediate and competent succession is the happiest augury.

A lengthy survey of the last thirteen years is superfluous; the annual reports present a faithful record. Nor is a detailed program for the future necessary under the present circumstances; "unfinished business" does not have to be particularly labeled or its completion especially urged. A well established and dependable routine takes care of such matters. The occasion calls only for brief comment.

The broad and firm foundations laid by Mr. Sonneck made it comparatively easy to build upon them: to elevate the structure, to decorate the façade, to ornament the coping, to devote some of our appropriations and all of our gift money to the acquisition of rarities and holographs. Mr. Sonneck's special plea, that specimen scores in the handwriting of the "great composers of the front ranks" be secured, was not forgotten. His own testament should, eventually, release \$5,000 for that purpose. Likewise, through Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, personally, and through the Coolidge Foundation, the Library has obtained, and is continuing to obtain, a remarkable collection of holographs by contemporary composers who, even though they may not all permanently join "the front ranks", temporarily stand in the limelight. It is safe to assume, however, that the future will heighten rather than lessen the value of manuscripts by Stravinsky, Schönberg, Bloch, Malipiero, Prokofieff, Bartók, and men of their type of "modernity." Here the Library, fortunately, "got in on the ground floor."

To bricks and mortar the statistical tables testify. From an estimated 919,041 items at the end of the fiscal year 1921, the total has risen to 1,116,895 at the end of the fiscal year 1934, which represents an average yearly increase of over 15,000, held down, after 1923, by a stricter exclusion of worthless copyright deposits. The increase for the last year (16,475) is the second highest since 1923, owing to an exceptionally large acquisition of Americana (1,704).

Among the ornaments and facings there have been numerous and notable additions to musical incunabula (slightly more than one-third of the 104 musical incunabula listed by Prof. Johannes Wolf are now in the Library), tablatures, English and Italian madrigals (in full sets), early treatises on the theory of music, autograph letters of musicians, first editions of the great masters; notably, there has been an abundant and gratifying growth in early American prints,

including lucky finds of many items believed to be no longer in existence.

The collection of books on music printed before 1800, which was already an imposing one when Mr. Sonneck left, has been greatly increased, often with items either rare or unique. The opera libretti and opera scores of the Library—perhaps Mr. Sonneck's supreme achievement as a collector—have been consistently augmented until today they probably stand unrivaled anywhere in number, diversity, and comprehensiveness. To cite one instance: An English musicologist, Mr. Francis Toye, recently wrote a life of Rossini and excused himself that because of his inability to consult the scores of some of Rossini's least-known operas he had to rely for them largely on the opinions of the composer's Italian biographer, Radiciotti. Of the 38 operas written by Rossini (of which only about five are better known today, *Il Barbiere*, *La gazza ladra*, *Cenerentola*, *Tell*, and *Moïse*), Mr. Toye would have discovered in Washington the full orchestral scores of 32 in 39 different copies and the vocal scores of 36 of these 38 operas in 80 editions. This showing is not exceptional, but typical.

Such high lights notwithstanding, a good deal of shadow is cast upon the picture by the lamentable fact that on several occasions—such as the Prieger, Heyer, and Wolffheim sales—the Library, owing to lack of available funds, was unable to seize the marvelous opportunities offered to it. Some of them were opportunities that may never return. So are the occasional "forced sales" of single items, especially holographs, thrown upon the market by their owners in financial straits. Post-war Europe and post-crash America furnished enough examples, and memorable ones. Fortunately, a few of these items were captured by other American libraries; I mention only the superb Bach manuscript that went to Yale.

Occasionally a book or piece of music missed by the Library in the great sales strays subsequently into our collection (though generally at a higher cost!). *Habent sua fata libelli*. It is one of the satisfactions of a librarian to reunite on his shelves some volumes that previously had formed part of a famous collection. Thus chance has brought together in Washington during the last years numerous books that belonged to the Wagener, Cummings, Hoe, Christie-Miller, and other well-known libraries, picked up here and there long after these collections had been dispersed by public sale.

In my report of 1927 I pointed out the pressing need of an "emergency fund", distinct from the regular appropriation, for just such exceptional opportunities of purchasing rare material. In the following year the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress was organized, one of the association's aims being to provide the Library

with money for the acquisition of rarities. Six annual gifts of one thousand dollars each (it is hoped that the amount may eventually be increased through growth of the nonresident membership) have made possible the purchase of a number of choice books and manuscripts which otherwise we should have lost. This is to the lasting credit of the "Friends." The items so acquired during the past year are mentioned further on. It may be a truism to say that with a larger "emergency fund" the Library would be even better served; but it is a fact that should not be lost sight of, so long as it is the raisins that sweeten the cake.

Mr. Sonneck, in 1917, wrote: "The Library has come to be known universally among the cognoscenti as the place where a thorough study of the works of new men is likely to be possible." This is far truer today, of course, than it was seventeen years ago. A librarian should not be a fossilized antiquarian, no matter how steadily his gaze may be fixed on the "history" of yesteryears; he should be alive to the trends of today and make ample room on his shelves for the "new men", whether or not they have "arrived." The librarian is essentially a registrar, not a critic. It remains for posterity to pass final judgment. And posterity must find a complete dossier, conscientiously assembled, not selected in accordance with personal taste or preference. Herein, too, Mr. Sonneck's liberal maxims have been followed.

The routine development of the collection, for which ample scope is left (aside from the continuing and invaluable influx of copyright deposits), presents no particular problem. It depends on luck and circumspection; it will be furthered by an adequate share in the annual appropriation. A change in the copyright law may affect the entire Library, and the Music Division would not be alone in having to meet altered conditions.

During the last decade the transcribing of manuscript opera scores (chiefly of the eighteenth century) in Italian libraries has suffered complete cessation. Repeated attempts to remedy this condition have failed, through no fault of the Library of Congress. A resumption of this work should be energetically pursued. In France the work of transcribing has slowly progressed, and the copying of the famous Philidor collection in the library at the Paris Conservatory is now completed.

Since 1917, one phase of the division's work has been unavoidably neglected; the preparation and publication of bibliographies (the librarian's most useful tools) such as we owed to the industry and scholarship of Sonneck. They proclaimed and carried abroad his own renown and that of the Library. A revised and enlarged edition of the catalog of books on music printed before 1800 is now in readiness for the press. Lack of funds has unfortunately deferred

the printing of it. Its appearance will be hailed by scholars everywhere, as would that of the supplements to Sonneck's catalogs of opera libretti and opera scores. It is greatly to be hoped that the peculiar aptitudes of my successor to follow here in Sonneck's footsteps will receive the necessary encouragement.

In the near future, when the Library Annex will be completed and the space at present occupied by the printing shop will be vacated, the Music Division will be afforded the much needed room for expansion and the opportunity to store above ground in a fitting manner a great deal of material that is too valuable to be housed, as it must now, in subterranean quarters. Ideal room will also be available for some of the special collections, now in private possession, which it is hoped their owners will then be the readier to place in the permanent keeping of the Library. Fortunately, the advent of one such collection—unequaled anywhere—is already more than a probability.

Slowly the knowledge of what riches there are to be found in the Music Division will penetrate and amaze the world of musical scholars. A proper and extensive use of this material will then follow. There are signs that our academic circles are more and more inclined to recognize musicology as a legitimate and important branch of learning, distinct from the study of music as an exhibition of digital and vocal prowess, or of Hermetic principles of composition. In this awakening and development, the Music Division is called to play a leading part. The road is paved, the direction is marked, the goal is in sight. I have on various occasions expressed the belief that, being the largest and finest collection of its kind in this country, the Music Division should eventually become the focal point for postgraduate work of students in musicology, as it is understood in Europe. With proper aid and guidance, a course of studies could be laid out and a seminar conducted. This would be in line with the Library's formation of a "faculty" of expert advisers. If, in a sense, this plan reaches out farther still, it is because unique advantages invite a unique use of them. No more ideal application for the Coolidge Foundation could be found than to support and render possible the explorations, and demonstrations *ad aures*, of a *Collegium musicum*. For the present nothing more than a Mosaic glimpse of the Promised Land, the vista nevertheless is infinitely pleasant and alluring.

Both in retrospect and in prospect, the growth of the Music Division is, of course, linked up with the general and astonishing development of the Library as a whole; but it is more particularly due to the constant sympathy and sensitive appreciation of the Librarian of Congress, who, as an administrator of vision and as an artist at heart, from the moment he took office thirty-five years ago, had

resolved that toward music, as he once put it, the Library had "a duty, positive and appealing; that Music as one of the noblest of the Arts—most penetrating, most influential—had a rightful claim to recognition from the National Government." Today we are gratefully privileged to behold the opulent fruition of that resolve steadfastly upheld.

CATALOG CARDS

The total number of typewritten catalog cards prepared in the division during the past year is 24,368 (of which 1,567 are for the periodical index); this constitutes an increase of 4,255 typewritten cards over the previous year's 20,113 (of which 2,081 were for the periodical index). These cards cover 7,728 volumes and pieces, compared with the 6,504 which were cataloged in the division during the previous year. The Catalog Division prepared cards for 562 items, compared with the 409 which it handled the year before.

Among the analytical cataloging, done during the year, the work of Mr. Waters on Carr's "Musical Journal" deserves special mention; it entailed considerable recataloging and the writing of about 1,000 cards in all.

To the "union catalog" in the division 1,943 cards were added. Of these, 1,148 were furnished gratis by the Music Division of the New York Public Library, 724 were the gift of the Boston Public Library, and 71 were printed at the Library of Congress under the cooperative cataloging project. In connection with the development of this union catalog, the Library acquired complete negative photostats (677 pages) of the manuscript catalog of the "Lowell Mason Collection" at the Yale School of Music.

SERVICE

No count is kept of the innumerable inquiries which come to the division by mail. That the majority are concerned with trivial subjects does not lessen the attention given to each. These inquiries often come in "waves." Somewhere may have been printed the account of an old violin that sold for a big price, and everywhere owners of worthless fiddles spring up believing themselves the lucky possessors of precious Cremonas, most often the product of Nipponese artisans or frankly marked as "made in Germany." It is not for the Library to disabuse this innocence. To the appeals for expert advice on instruments or on the value of books, the Library must turn a deaf ear. But there remains a vast variety of questions to which an answer, or information in the shape of references and book lists, can be given. To anticipate such inquiries is part of our service. For instance, book lists (and references to periodical articles)

were prepared by one member of the staff, Mrs. Bradley, on such subjects as Afro-American music, American cowboy music, American mountain music, Creole music, North American Indian music, art songs, bugle music, Johannes Brahms (life and works, in connection with the centenary of his birth), violin makers and violin construction, the musical side of certain United States Presidents and statesmen.

During the year a number of persons engaged in musical research spent longer or shorter periods in the division. Their subjects of research differed widely, and embraced such topics as the history of trade unionism in American music, early English music, the clavier sonatas of C. P. E. Bach, Japanese music, Chinese music, library science, Handel, etc., etc.

The total number of recorded readers (including home privilege, interlibrary loans, etc.) during the past fiscal year was 4,203; the total number of volumes, pamphlets, and pieces supplied was 14,616 (M 6,750; ML 5,883; MT 1,983); last year's record was 3,881 readers with 13,595 volumes, etc. One thousand one hundred readers were granted home privilege with 1,912 volumes (last year, 1,115 readers with 1,835 volumes). The interlibrary loans amounted to 110 calls with 259 volumes supplied (last year, 97 calls with 167 volumes supplied). Two hundred and thirty-two volumes were sent to the Catalog and Card Divisions for cataloging in response to calls for printed cards. This cataloging is in addition to the other material handled by the Catalog Division.

COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Not only has the number of concerts and broadcasts sponsored during the past year by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation been an unusually large one, but these activities have been more widely distributed and more far-reaching than heretofore, as will be immediately apparent from the schedule printed on pages 121-124 of this report. The courtesies extended to the foundation by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System should receive grateful acknowledgment and warmest commendation. Each company handled nine broadcasts. The expert technicians and production managers detailed to these Library broadcasts insured a transmission and presentation of exceptional quality. The artists chosen by the Library represented the best among chamber music organizations, both American and foreign. In consequence, it is not surprising that so many enthusiastic letters were received from radio listeners far and wide. Of the various types of music that are broadcast, the tone of a string quartet unquestionably is transmitted at present with the greatest fidelity and purity. And

the broadcasters have learned to realize, from these Library broadcasts, that there exists a considerable radio audience which enjoys and wants to hear good chamber music.

The concerts in certain educational institutions, such as Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley Colleges, Princeton University, and Peabody Conservatory, have proved stimulating to faculty and students alike. By engaging several American chamber-music organizations in the East and West, after the close of a lean season, the Foundation served both artistic and humanitarian ends.

Although it has been the privilege of the foundation to present to American audiences 10 foreign string quartets, 3 of them for the first time in this country, it might be well to remember that the foundation, since its inception nine years ago, has given repeated employment to 20 different American string quartets. Of bodies other or larger than the regulation string quartet, the foundation has given engagements to 2 foreign and 11 American groups. There have been 4 American trios, and no foreign ones; 5 American groups of singers and 3 foreign ones. These figures require no commentary.

Having necessarily and fortunately inherited the "Pittsfield tradition" of "perfect performances", so brilliantly established and unvaryingly maintained by Mrs. Coolidge, her foundation has earnestly striven to live up to this ideal. No sacrilege is intended, no "lowering of standards", with the remark that a little more room might be accorded to the experimental, both old and new, even though it should be not exquisitely but only adequately performed. Here the foundation still has a vast and fertile field to plough.

As a "musical laboratory", as a "*collegium musicum*", the foundation will best justify its continuance. Its mere existence already has immeasurably benefited the musical culture of our country. The growth and permanency of that benefit will increasingly proclaim the founder's idealism, wisdom, and munificence.

On the occasion of the last Founder's Day concert (Oct. 30, 1933), the second award of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal" for conspicuous services to the art of chamber music was made to Adolfo Betti, for twenty-five years the distinguished leader of the now disbanded but unforgotten "Flonzaley Quartet." The recipient was present in person; the characterization was made by the Librarian of Congress; the medal was given to Mr. Betti by Mrs. Coolidge herself.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Each year, since 1929, the society has given to the Library \$1,000 for the purchase of rarities. In no year have these purchases been so numerous or varied as within the past twelve months. They comprise the following:

Keinspeck, Michael. *Lilium musice plane*. Ulm, Johannes Schäffer, 1497.

This is the second edition of the tract first published at Basel, in 1496. The Library also has the fifth edition, published in 1506. No American copies of this or any other edition of the book are listed by Professor Wolf or by the "Union Catalog."

Aitken, John. A compilation of the litanies, vespers, hymns and anthems as they are sung in the Catholic Church. Philadelphia, printed and sold by John Aitken, 1791. This is apparently one of three copies known. Aitken was the engraver of Francis Hopkinson's "Seven Songs"; he also engraved William Brown's "Three Rondos", and other music of the period. He must have been a versatile artisan who, like Paul Revere, was both a goldsmith and a music engraver. In April 1802 Aitken advertised himself as "goldsmith and jeweller, no. 33 South Second Street, Philadelphia. NB. Silver cyphers for carriages."

[Phile, Philip.] The favorite new federal song . . . adapted to the President's march. Sung by Mr. Fox, written by J. Hopkinson, Esq. For the voice, pianoforte, guittar and clarinett. [Philadelphia, Benjamin Carr, 1798.] This is the first issue of the first edition of "Hail Columbia", with the Adams portrait, which, according to O. G. Sonneck's investigations, was published either on April 30 or May 1, 1798. Only two other copies of this issue are known to exist, one owned by Mr. A. B. Hunt of Brooklyn, the other by Mr. Joseph Muller of Closter, N. J. It is therefore a matter of no small satisfaction that the Library has at last been able to acquire so rare a copy of one of our earliest national songs.

With funds donated by the "Friends", and supplemented by \$500 from Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, given specifically for this purpose, the Library was enabled to purchase from Mr. Alban Berg the holograph full orchestral score of his opera "Wozzeck", first produced in America under the direction of Dr. Leopold Stokowski at Philadelphia on March 19, 1931. This work undoubtedly ranks among the most remarkable operatic creations of our age, and the historical value of the score, in years to come, is certain to amount to several times its purchase price.

The "Friends of Music in the Library of Congress" gave the customary number of concerts during the season. The dates and artists were as follows: December 6, 1933, The Vecchi Singers of New York, Margarete Dessoff, Conductor; January 16, 1934, The Paris Instrumental Quintet; February 20, 1934, The Gordon String Quartet. See also the subsequent paragraph.

LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

The artists' fee for the annual concert on April 9 (Manhattan String Quartet in a program of Beethoven, Smetana, Brahms) was donated by the "Friends of Music in the Library of Congress" of which Mr. Longworth had been the first president. This donation was the "Friends'" contribution toward a fund of \$15,000, of which, so far, only a little more than one-third has been raised. Mr. Marcus Meyer, of New York City, presented to the Library a program of a

pupils' concert given in Cincinnati by "Prof. S. E. Jacobsohn's Violin School", the evening of June 26, 1885, on the occasion of the "Public Examination" at the Grand Opera House, at which both he and Mr. Longworth appeared as solo violinists.

Since March 1933, when contributed funds amounting to \$1,350 were turned over to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to initiate the Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress for the Furtherance of Music, there had been received to June 30, 1934, likewise from friends of the late Speaker of the House, contributions amounting to \$3,930. Between July 1 and October 31, 1934, there were additional contributions amounting to \$1,010, bringing the total of the Fund to \$6,290. The entire sum thus realized is under investment by the Board.

BEQUESTS

MISS REBEKAH CRAWFORD

On January 24, 1934, the Music Division lost a friend of many years, Miss Rebekah Crawford, aged 88. Since 1924 every annual report has listed some of Miss Crawford's gifts, consisting of autograph letters and portraits of musicians, helpful scrapbooks on musical topics that she prepared herself, and other items from her large collection. Now the bulk of this collection—chiefly the several hundred pictures of musicians and musical subjects that literally covered every inch of wall space in Miss Crawford's roomy apartment in New York—have come to the Library as a bequest, through the kind offices of Miss Crawford's niece and executrix, Miss Linda Clarke-Smith. Notable among these pictures are the original pen and ink drawings made by Albert D. Blashfield, in 1890, for the book "Musicians in rhyme for childhood's time" in which Miss Crawford collaborated with Louise Morgan Sill. Among the several mementos of Ignace Paderewski is a cast of his hand.

Miss Crawford, for many years, had conducted a music school in Brooklyn, N. Y. She retired in 1910, but never ceased to be active. Her mind remained extraordinarily alert, her humour and serenity never failed her. She kept up an interest in modern music, and, while she no longer could attend concerts, eagerly listened to the best that the radio could offer. Until her last days, much of her time was taken up with humanitarian and philanthropic work. For her aid to Italian wounded during the world war, Miss Crawford received two decorations—in 1920, a gold medal from the Italian Red Cross; in 1921, the Distinguished Service Medal of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Hers was a nature of unfailing kindness, actuated constantly by the desire to help and to serve. By her generous bequest to the Library, the service of her collection is made permanent.

MRS. JOSEPH LEIDY

Under the terms of the last will and testament of the late Mrs. Joseph (Helen Carter) Leidy, of Philadelphia, the Music Division received a legacy of \$1,000 together with interest of \$13 allowed to date of payment, through the kind offices of the executors, the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., William C. Dickerman, Philip Ludwell Leidy, and Carter Randolph Leidy. Mrs. Leidy's will specified that the money "be used for the purchase of musical manuscripts", or holographs. This bequest constitutes a most considerate and discriminating addition to the resources of the Library by enabling the Music Division to enrich its collection through the acquisition of rare material not within the ordinary compass of government appropriations. Mrs. Leidy's sympathetic interest in the collecting of such rarities and her appreciation of the service that they may perform here, should be greatly influential as an example to others concerned with the future of musical culture in our country.

GIFTS

Although unusually large in number this year, only some of the more important gifts can be singled out for mention, owing to lack of space.

From the American Federation of Musicians, the "Official Proceedings of the 28th-38th Annual Convention ... 1923-1933."

From Miss Belle Brown, Boston, a large collection of memorabilia pertaining to her extremely promising but brief career as an opera singer in Europe, to her years of study with Pauline Lucca in Vienna, to her intimate association with the leading musicians in that city and elsewhere. The collection comprises a large number of signed photographs, also documents and correspondence relating to Miss Brown's engagement at the Court Theatre in Weimar. Among the curios are three locks of hair of Franz Liszt, Theodor Leschetizky, and Anton Rubinstein, respectively; also the wooden make-up box, with pyrographic decorations and inscription, which was given by Mme. Lucca to Miss Brown on the occasion of her first operatic engagement.

From Mrs. Frederic Field Bullard, South Orleans, Mass., the outright gift of the holograph of her late husband's famous "Stein Song" (to words by Richard Hovey), which she had deposited as a loan in 1916.

From the pianist, Miss Harriet Cohen, London, England, the composer's holograph score of "Saga" by Arnold Bax, for pianoforte and chamber orchestra; the work is dedicated to Miss Cohen.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, a number of holograph dedication scores of works by contemporary composers—among them

Malipiero, Pizzetti, Respighi, and Milhaud—as further additions to her collection of manuscripts; also numerous printed scores with autographed inscriptions; lastly, the usual accretion in programs and correspondence, all of them valuable not only as source material for the history of Mrs. Coolidge and her remarkable activities, but for musical history in a wider sense.

From Dr. Frank Damrosch, New York, the holograph full score of his father's, Leopold Damrosch's (1832-85), scriptural idyll, "Ruth and Naomi", for soli, chorus, and orchestra. The manuscript, on page 143, bears the inscription "finished Monday the 14th of Sptbr. 1874"; the work was first performed by the Oratorio Society of New York, on February 22, 1875.

From the composer, Mr. Roy Harris, holographs of the second movement of his string sextet, the last movement of his second string quartet, and the short score of the first movement of his first symphony.

From Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, Washington, several volumes of miscellaneous Americana, formerly the property of Vinnie Ream, the American sculptress.

From J. K. Lilly, Esq., Indianapolis, three complete sets of the "Foster Hall Reproductions", the crowning achievement of a pious cult, a patient labor, and a lavish tribute devoted to the genius of Stephen Collins Foster; also a photographic copy, specially made for the Library, of the "Book of Original Manuscripts—Stephen Collins Foster—Pittsburgh, 1851-1860."

From the RCA Victor Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., 251 double and single face records of its most recent and finest recordings.

From Mrs. Harold Randolph, Baltimore, a large number (ca. 500) of American and European imprints dating from the early part and the middle of the last century, once the property of her mother, in whose memory this gift is designated as "The Mrs. James A. Gary Collection."

From Mrs. W. S. Telford, Duluth, Minn., a number of early New York, Boston, and Philadelphia imprints, chiefly music for the flute, the favorite instrument of the period.

TCHAIKOVSKY LETTER

The number of holograph letters acquired last year is not large. Several by Henri Wieniawski and Vieuxtemps are of moderate interest. Greater importance attaches to a letter of Tchaikovsky's, among the earliest of his that have been preserved. In the composer's life, by his brother Modeste, the author speaks of Peter's stay, during the summer of 1864, with Prince Alexei Golitzyn on

the latter's magnificent estate Trostinetz (Government of Charkov). Modeste quotes one letter of Peter's, July 28, addressed to his sister and adds that this is the only letter of that summer which has come down to us. We now have a second one, undated, but unquestionably written from Trostinetz, which is given as the address to which Tchaikovsky asks a "Dear Friend" to send him, "not 40 rubles, as I requested at first, but 50." The letter is a humorous one, with musical phrases as settings for the Russian of "Do not refuse! oh, my beloved friend!" and the final "I remain your devoted friend, Peter Tchaikovsky." The postscript, "If you can, my soul, send for July 10 r", would indicate that the letter falls probably into the month of June 1864, and preceded by 3 or 4 weeks the letter quoted by Modeste Tchaikovsky, who says: "Life on the estate of Prince Golitzyn seemed to Peter like a fairy tale. He was surrounded by splendor and luxury such as he had never known before." This, however, to judge by the letter to his "Dear Friend", does not seem to have prevented his being short of funds. It was during the summer of 1864, at Trostinetz, that Peter (then twenty-four years old) "wrote his first independently composed and orchestrated work", the overture to Ostrowsky's drama, "The Storm."

PURCHASES

From among last year's remaining purchases—there were 2,475 in all—only the most noteworthy are singled out in the classified lists that follow:

HOLOGRAPHS

- [Carr, Benjamin.] Duets. Composers mentioned, other than Carr, are Paisiello and Storace.
- Creyghton, Robert. Church music. Signed and dated (f. 1b): "Eccliae Wellefi. D. D. D. Rob. Creyghton praecentor 1691." Services and (reversing the ms.) anthems; tenor parts only. Composers mentioned, other than Creyghton, are Aldrich, Broderip, Croft, Gibbons, and Wise. Ex libris W. H. Cummings; his catalog (1917), no. 550.

MANUSCRIPT MUSIC

- Shattuck, Abel. A. Shattuck's book. [ca. 1801] Includes the following melodies: The Freemasons march; Yankee Doodle; Jefferson & liberty; General Washington's march [at the battle of Trenton]; Jefferson's march; Washington's march; Hail Columbia; President's march; Lady Washington; Adams & liberty.
- Willig, George. Willig's introduction to the art of playing on the piano forte. [ca. 1835] Composers mentioned are A. de Beauplan, Bellini, Haydn, Hérold, J. Hewitt, G. Hews, A. Le Carpentier, P. K. Moran, Mozart, Paisiello, E. Reading, Rossini, and Steibelt.

EARLY IMPRINTS

- Tritonius, Petrus. Harmonie Petri Tritonii super odis Horatii Flacci ... Colophon: Denuo impresse per Erhardum oeglin Augustae M.D.VII. uicesima secunda die Auguste. Parts for 4 voices on opposite pages. First ed., in folio, published earlier in 1507.
- Listenius, Nicolaus. Musica Nicolai Listenij, ab authore denuo recognita, multisque nouis regulis & exemplis adaucta. Vitbergae, apud Georgium Rhau, 1537. The Library also has the 1549 and 1557 editions of the "Musica" and the 1540 edition of the "Rudimenta."
- Ferrer, Pedro. Intonario general para todas las yglesias de España. Corregido y en muchos lugares emédado. ... M.D.XLVIII. Colophon: Fue impresso el presente Intonario en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Caragoça en casa de Pedro Bernuz. Acabose a siete dias del mes de Mayo. Año de mil y quinientos y quarenta y ochos.
- Brookbank, Joseph. The well-tuned organ, or, an exercitation; wherein, this question is fully and largely discussed, whether or no instrumental, and organical musick be lawfull in holy publick assemblies? ... London, 1660. From the Cummings collection.
- Bassani, Giovanni Battista. ... Salmi di compieta a trè, e quattro voci concertati, con violini e ripieni ... Opera decima. In Venetia, da Gioseppe Sala, 1697. Parts for canto, alto, tenore, and basso concertato, canto, alto, tenore, and basso ripieno, violino primo and secondo, violone o viola, and organo. Latin text. First published 1691.
- Prach, Ivan. Sobranie russkikh narodnykh pîesen s ikh golosami ... Vnov' izdannoe s pribavleniem k onym vtoroi chasti ... Muzyku gravir. i pechat. k Frolov. Sanktpeterburg, Pechatano v Tipografii Shnora, 1806 g. Pfte. acc. Stamped on t.-p. of each volume: Bibliothèque de Tsarskoe Selo.
- Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich. ... Das leben für den zaar. [S. Peterburg, L. Snegirev i ko., 1836.] First ed. of the vocal score with pfte. acc., issued in 11 parts. Russian and German text. This copy, which includes 2 copies of no. 1, wants no. 5 and 6; no. 7 is imperfect, wanting all pages after 10; no. 1 (copy 2), 3, and 11 belong to a later ed., from the original plates, with imprint: St. Petersburg, à l'Odeon; [etc., etc.]. Ex libris W. H. Cummings.

AMERICANA

- Brother soldiers, all hail! A favorite new patriotic song ... in honor of Washington, to which is added A toast, written & composed by F. Hopkinson, esqr. ... Printed and sold at B. Carr's Musical repository, Philadelphia; J. Carr's, Baltimore & J. Hewitt's, N. York [1799?]. Portrait of Washington in caption.
- Hagen, Peter Albrecht von. Adams & Washington; a new patriotic song, the music composed by P. A. von Hagen, jr. Boston, Printed & sold by P. A. von Hagen, jun. & co. at their Musical magazine, no. 62 Newbury Street—where also may be had the new patriotic songs of Washington & independence, Hail patriots all, Our country is our ship, The ladies patriotic song. Also a great variety of single songs, lessons, and an elegant assortment of piano fortes, flutes, hautboys, clarinets, bassoons, trumpets, French horns, violins, and other musical articles of superior quality [1796?].
- Huzza for the Constellation, sung by Mr. Fox at the theatre. Printed and sold at B. Carr's Musical repository, Philadelphia; J. Carr's, Baltimore & I. Hewitt's, New York [1799?].

Musical journal for the piano forte, conducted by Benjamin Carr, Philadelphia. Vol. 3, Sold at the following musical repositories: J. Carr's Baltimore; I. Chalk's & R. Shaw's, Philadelphia; & I. Hewitt's, New York [1803]. The Library also has copies of volumes 1, 2, and 5.

[Smith, John Stafford.] [Adams] and liberty; the Boston patriotic song, written by Thomas Paine, A. M. [New York, Engraved by W. Pirsson, 1798?] Melody of Anacreon in heaven (The Star spangled banner). Adam's name has been cut out of the title, evidently by an admirer of Jefferson.

FIRST EDITIONS

Haydn: 6 quartets, Op. 7 (Pohl d. 21-26, Clementi, no publisher's number); 6 divertissemens, Op. 100 (Traeg, 167); 12 trios "à l'usage des comangans" (Simrock, 518).

Mozart: Köchel 406 (André, 516); Köchel 525 (André, 4964); Köchel 614 (André, 610); Köchel anhang 152 (Sieber, 234, 244); Köchel anhang 170 (Le Duc, 393).

Beethoven: Op. 1, no. 2-3 (André, 1811, 1812); Op. 4 (André, 2759); Op. 11 (Monzani & Hill, no publisher's number, pfte. part only); Op. 18, no. 4-6 (André, 3974); Op. 26, Adagio (Peters, 118-119); Op. 87 (Simrock, 503); Op. 103 (Artaria, 3022); Thayer 151 (B. & H., 1526); Thayer 173 (Dunst, 168).

FULL SCORES OF OPERAS

Arensky, Raffaello (1884?); Cui, Le prisonnier du Caucase (1883?), Mateo Falcone (1907?); De Lara, Les trois masques (1912); Ferroud, Jeunesse (ballet, 1933); Grechaninov, Sestra Beatrisa (1912?); Kodály, Spinnstube (1932); Leifs, Loftr (incidental dramatic music, 1933); Lully, Ballet d'Alcidiane, Ballet des gardes, Ballet de Xerxes, Les plaisirs de l'île enchantée, La pastorale comique, Le Sicilien, Le grand divertissement royal de Versailles (his Oeuvres complètes, Les ballets, vol. 2, Les comédies ballets, vol. 2, ed. by Henry Prunières, 1933); Martinez de la Roca, Los desagrayos de Troya (1712); Musorgsky, La foire de Sorotchintsi (ed. by Cui, 1916?); Reznicek, Der gondoliere des dogen (1932); Rimsky-Korsakov, Boiarynâ Sheloga (1898); Stravinsky, L'oiseau de feu (ballet, 1910); Striegler, Die schmiede (1933); Tchaikovsky, Die jû... von Orleans (1879?), Le lac des cygnes (ballet, 1895), Yolande (1892?).

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1933. October 30, at 3:30 p.m. Founder's Day Concert. Pro Arte String Quartet, and Ernest Hutcheson, piano.
- November 3, at 8:45 p.m. The Kroll Sextet of New York; and the Pro Arte Quartet assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, in a program of works by Arnold Schönberg, in honor of the composer, who was present.
- November 21, at 4:00 p.m. Mme. Paule de Lestang, harpsichordist, assisted by Dr. Léon Vallas, lecturer.
1934. February 12-13-15-16-17. Roth String Quartet of Budapest, in a series of 5 concerts.

Under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation, the following concerts were tendered by the Library of Congress:

1934. April 7-8. London String Quartet, 4 concerts, to Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (Beethoven Cycle of Last Ten Quartets and Grand Fugue.)
- April 9-10. London String Quartet, 4 concerts, to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. (Beethoven Cycle of Last Ten Quartets and Grand Fugue.)
- April 11-12. London String Quartet, 4 concerts, to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Beethoven Cycle of Last Ten Quartets and Grand Fugue.)
- April 12. Heermann Trio, to the Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Beethoven—Trio in B-flat major, Op. 97; Ottorino Respighi—Antique dances and Arias; Brahms—Trio in C minor, Op. 101.)
- April 19. Cincinnati Wind Ensemble, to the Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Beethoven—Quintet in E-flat major, Op. 16; Cyril Scott—Scotch Poem; J. M. Leclair—The Hunt; Leo Sowerby—Pop Goes the Weasel, for wind quintet; Burnet Tufthill—When Johnny Comes Marching Home; Ludwig Thuille—Sextet.)
- April 19. Detroit String Quartet, to the Art Institute, Detroit, Mich. (Beethoven—Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4; Frank Bridge—"Three Idylls"; Dohnanyi—Quartet in D-flat major, Op. 15.)
- April 24. The Cleveland String Quartet, to the Broadway Branch Library, Cleveland, Ohio. (Mozart—Quartet in D minor, K.421; H. Waldo Warner—Moods, theme and variations in seven short moods, Op. 42; Beethoven—Quartet in F minor, Op. 95.)
- April 26. Detroit String Quartet, to the Art Institute, Detroit, Mich. (Haydn—Quartet in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2; Ravel—Quartet.)
- May 1. The Cleveland String Quartet, to the Kent State Normal School, Kent, Ohio. (Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 20, No. 4; Max Reger—Vivace, Quartet, Op. 74; Alfredo Casella—Valse ridicule; Tchaikovsky—Allegretto vivo e scherzando, Quartet, Op. 30; Ravel—Quartet, F major.)
- May 7. The Portland Symphony String Quartet, to the Art Museum, Portland, Oreg. (Schubert—Quartet Op. 29; Bridge—Fantasy on Londonderry Air; Grainger—Molly on the Shore; Mendelssohn—Quartet Op. 44, No. 2.)
- May 12. Pro Arte Quartet, to Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (Beethoven—Quartet in F major, Op. 135; George W. Chadwick—Quartet No. 5, D minor; Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1.)
- May 13. Pro Arte Quartet, to Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Same as May 12 to Princeton University.)
- May 14. Pro Arte Quartet, to Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. (Same as May 12 to Princeton University.)
- May 15. Pro Arte Quartet, to Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (César Franck—Quartet in D major; John Alden Carpenter—Quartet; Claude Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10.)
- May 16. Pro Arte Quartet, to Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Same as May 15 to Princeton University.)
- May 17. Pro Arte Quartet, to Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. (Same as May 15 to Princeton University.)

- May 18. Pro Arte Quartet, to Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (Schönberg—Quartet No. 3, Op. 30; Roy Harris—Three Variations on a Theme, C minor; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22.)
- May 19. Pro Arte Quartet, to Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Same as May 18 to Princeton University.)
- May 21. Pro Arte Quartet, to Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. (Same as May 18 to Princeton University.)
- May 22. Kilbourne Quartet, of Rochester, N. Y., to the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y. (Mozart—Quartet No. 17 in C major; Malipiero—Stornelli e Ballate; Borodine—Quartet No. 1 in A major.)
- May 28. Kilbourne Quartet, of Rochester, N. Y., to the Women's Education Union, Auburn, N. Y. (Same as May 22 to the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.)
- May 28. The Portland Symphony String Quartet, to the Art Museum, Portland, Oreg. (Beethoven—Quartet in F major, No. 7; Grieg—Romanza and Intermezzo; Dvořák—Quartet in D minor.)

Eighteen recitals were broadcast from the studios of the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City:

RADIO STATION WJZ (NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.)

1934. January 8, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Roth String Quartet (Dohnanyi—Quartet in D-flat, Op. 15; Daniel Gregory Mason—Theme and Variation).
- January 15, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Compinsky Trio, Josef Reilich and David Mankowitz, assisting string players, and Dan Gridley, tenor (Vaughan Williams—On Wenlock Edge, for tenor, piano, and string quartet; Riegger—Trio in B minor).
- January 22, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Manhattan String Quartet (E. S. Coolidge—Quartet in C minor; Smetana—Alla Polka from Quartet in E minor).
- January 29, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Barrère Wind Ensemble (Haydn—Quintet in D major; Berezowsky—Suite; Bach—Sonatina from Actus Tragicus; Délibes—Petite Marche; Stravinsky—Pastorale; Guion—The Harmonica Player).
- February 5, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Budapest String Quartet (Hindemith—Quartet, Op. 22; Schubert—Quartet Satz in C minor; Hugo Wolf—Italian Serenade).
- February 12, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Kroll Sextet (Schönberg—Verklaerte Nacht, Op. 4; Martínů—String Sextet).
- February 19, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Elshuco Trio (Brahms—Trio in B major, Op. 8; Loeillet—Trio in B minor; R. Strauss—Andante from the Sonata in F major, Op. 6; Brahms—Allegretto from the Sonata in E minor, Op. 38).
- February 26, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Stradivarius Quartet (Mozart—Quartet in E-flat major, K. 428; Glazounow—Andante and Scherzo from the 4th Quartet in A, Op. 64; Bridge [arr.]—Londonderry Air).
- March 5, 4:15-5:00 p. m. William Kroll, violinist; Frank Sheridan, pianist (R. Strauss—Sonata in E-flat, Op. 18; Bach—Sonata in E major).

RADIO STATION WABC (COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM)

- March 12, 4:15-5:00 p. m. London String Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2; Waldo Warner—Pixie Ring, 1st and 2nd sections).
- March 19, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Barrère, flute; Salzedo, harp; Britt, 'cello (Rameau—Pièces en concert; Debussy—Children's Corner; Ravel—Sonatine).
- March 26, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Gordon String Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3; Beethoven—Minuet, Op. 18, No. 4; Stock—Scherzo in E-flat minor).
- April 2, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Dessoff Choir (Vecchi—L'Amfiparnasso).
- April 9, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Musical Art Quartet (Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51; Deems Taylor—Three movements of "Lucrese").
- April 23, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Harold Bauer, pianist; Jacques Gordon, violinist (Loeffler—Partita, 1st three movements; Brahms—Sonata in A major, Op. 100).
- April 30, 4:15-5:00 p. m. New York String Quartet (Beethoven—Minuet from Quartet in A major, Op. 18, No. 5; Beethoven—Quartet in E-flat, Op. 127).
- May 7, 4:15-5:00 p. m. Maganini Chamber Symphony (Bill Billings—Chester; Still—Africa; Foster—Village Festival; Mary Howe—Sand; John Powell—Natchez-on-the-Hill; Gottschalk—The Banjo; Maganini—Habanera).
- May 14, 4:15-5:00 p. m. William Kroll, violinist; Milton Prinz, 'cellist; Frank Sheridan, pianist (Ravel—Trio in A major; Mendelssohn—Trio in C minor, Op. 66, Andante and Scherzo; Ernest Bloch—Nocturne No. 2).

Outside of the foundation's work, the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1933. December 6, at 8:45 p. m. Vecchi Singers, M. Dessoff, conductor. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
1934. April 9, at 4:30 p. m. The Manhattan String Quartet. A concert donated to the Longworth Foundation by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK-SONG

(From the report of the Honorary Consultant and Curator, Professor LOMAX)

During the year 1934 my son, Alan, and I have continued to make records of folk songs on a portable electric recording machine furnished by the Library of Congress, carried in the rear of an automobile from which the back seats have been removed. Additional necessary equipment brought the total weight of the machine to approximately 500 pounds. We found that a generator, for charging the Edison batteries used in running the recording machine, was an indispensable part of the equipment. Eighty-nine records, or approximately 400 songs, including some varying duplicates, have been recorded.

Funds sufficient to cover the outlay for new equipment and also for rebuilding the back portion of our automobile were granted by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York City through Mr. David H. Stevens, Director of Humanities for that organization. Mr. Stevens became interested in the project through hearing a report of my collecting work made to the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association at St. Louis, December 30, 1933. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the Library of Congress made on the recommendation of the American Council of Learned Societies, covered most of the expenses incident to travel. My son and I were thus enabled to be in the field a large portion of the time since our automobile and machine were put in condition after January 1.

We first took up uncompleted work begun the previous year among the Negro convicts in the penitentiaries of Texas and Louisiana. In Texas we visited five different convict farms located in various sections of the State and, in addition, spent two weeks behind the walls at Huntsville, Tex. Later we made a second trip to the one big central convict sugar plantation of Louisiana, located at Angola on the Mississippi River. Plans for the remainder of the year will take us to the penitentiaries of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and, possibly, Georgia and the Carolinas. All the farms we have visited are owned and operated by the States. The convict lease system does not prevail.

Folk songs and folk literature flourish, grow—are created, propagated, transformed—in the eddies of human society, particularly where there is isolation and homogeneity of thought and experience. These communities of Negro men and women, shut out from the clamor of the world, thrown back almost entirely on their own resources for entertainment, lonely, few with any background of reading, naturally resort to song. Groups of Negro laborers often have a chosen singer to lead them in any concerted physical effort. Instances occur where the leader does no labor, only sounding the rhythm for his companions. All the managers of convict farms we have visited, except one, encourage the laboring Negro to sing as he works, not only because singing keeps him more contented and happier, but also because more work gets done. And through this singing, more new songs are bred and old ones are polished and lengthened.

These often stirring, sometimes powerful, songs of labor, apparently sung only to accompany some such group labor as track laying, driving steel spikes, cane cutting, hoeing and chopping (as in felling trees, four men to a tree), have thus far been rather neglected by collectors. Whenever it was impossible to make records of such songs out in the fields and woods, we have successfully staged groups, with axes or hoes in hand, and secured on our records pre-

cisely the same musical effects of concerted blows with voice accompaniment. The singers usually number from 4 to 16. The words of these songs cover a wide range, the music being surprisingly varied when one considers the necessary limitations that the movements of labor place on the rhythm of the tunes.

Often skilful musicians among the Negro prisoners are allowed to have a guitar or other musical instrument on which to play for the entertainment of convicts on Sundays and holidays, or to entertain white visitors. Now and then a band is found among the farm camps. Such groups formed the nuclei from which we worked to discover singers who knew the type of songs for which we were searching—usually run to leash at last among the life-termers with "little Latin and no Greek." A recent arrival, especially if from a town, is usually under the influence of jazz and the radio and knows no ballad or folk song. If, on the other hand, as sometimes happened, the singer chanced to be one who in the "free world" had belonged to the class who wander from town to town singing for dimes on the street corners as he twanged his guitar, then we were indeed fortunate. Such an individual often had memorized and added to his store every song current in his group during years of confinement.

We did not plan primarily to record the beautiful "spirituals" of the Negro people (already variously recorded). Our chief aim was to record the secular, nonreligious songs, those that the Negro himself calls "sinful songs." Some, as might be expected from their source, are ballads of prison life, jailbird songs, telling of the trials and troubles of the men behind bars. Others cover the gamut of the life experience of any human—his loves, hates, suffering from cold, hunger, and the injustice of his neighbors. Some tell stories; some possess lyric beauty. You find the inevitable and ubiquitous "blues" everywhere, undoubtedly a Negro creation. He, too, in his ballads, tells tall stories of Paul Bunyans of crime and sensuality. An adequate collection of these creations of the Negro will be of undoubted interest to students of sociology, while they may furnish the student of music occasionally with new material.

The Negro convict has sung for us gladly; governors of States and superintendents of penitentiaries have been helpful and kind; prison guards, with whom we had most to do, while usually not sympathetic, have at least unlocked the doors and, in the main, left us free to talk with the eager and often excited Negro prisoners.

My son and I have not limited our folk song collecting to the Negro prisoner; we have interviewed his brother on the outside wherever we found a prospect. We spent three weeks on the Rio Grande border making records of survivals of traditional Spanish

ballads as well as creations of Mexicans, in particular vaquero songs and "play party" or motion songs of Mexican children. For six weeks we have worked among the Acadian (French) people of southern Louisiana in that section known as the Evangeline country. These people yet invite groups of French singers to be present at weddings to sing folk songs for the entertainment of guests, the singing being prolonged often until a late hour. Drinking and singing always go together, the songs being passed along by "word of mouth" instead of by the printed page. We made records of many of these songs, some of which we believe show undoubted evidence of indigenous origin, though others are carry-overs from French sources. In any event, the changes that have taken place in the process of oral transmission through generations should furnish matter of interest to scholars. It seems important to put into permanent form the actual singing of these songs while the rural life of that section of Louisiana remains distinctly French in manners and in speech.

Through our search for folk songs we have inevitably happened upon noteworthy isolated sources of material. The Gant family of eight, of Palestine, Tex., furnishes an outstanding example. Each member of this family plays some musical instrument well, while any member can play any instrument at short notice. All their songs—and they know literally hundreds—have come to them orally. Mrs. Gant has sung to us more than twenty "Child" ballads, learned from her grandmother in the mountains of Tennessee, and her store is not yet exhausted.

The plan of the Library of Congress to bring together in one place, and make available for scholars and students, our American folk songs, seems to me highly important and its accomplishment a matter of great urgency. The object should be achieved in a reasonable length of time by adopting a procedure along the following lines:

1. Means should be provided for more than one recording group to go into the field with proper equipment, under the direction of a single agency and with a unified method of action.

2. Where other agencies do authoritative and effective work, the Library of Congress should cooperate and arrange for the exchange of material.

3. The collecting should go forward now, for folk songs tend to disappear with the changing fabric of the society wherein the songs have their origin. Steamboats have only recently disappeared from the Mississippi River. Gone as definitely are the roustabout songs of the black steamboat laborer. Only the merest scraps of these stirring songs are known by Negro ballad singers along the Mississippi River.

4. The main objective of this project should be held constantly in mind: To put on permanent records the music of American folk-songs as sung in their native environment by untrained singers; and to make these musical records available to students of music and folk lore.

Many people have aided us in carrying forward this work. Without the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the American Council of Learned Societies, little could have been done. Especial thanks are due also to Prof. C. P. Boner, of the Physics Department of the University of Texas, for his valuable and generous help in reconditioning and rebuilding our recording machine when it broke down and refused to go further, so that it worked better than ever. To him and to many others who have speeded my son Alan and myself on our way, I owe grateful acknowledgment for their aid.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the Report of the Chief, Mr. PARSONS)

The number of current periodicals received by the Periodical Division during the past year (separate files) was 8,680 (9,085 in 1933) which includes 5,826 different titles. Among these are 1,878 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until 1929 included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian Division of the Library and are counted there. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, also are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received in the Periodical Division was 165,764 (last year 152,220).

New titles added during the year number 1,201 and include 421 by copyright, 655 by gift, and 125 by subscription. Those received through the Smithsonian Institution are no longer accessioned in the Periodical Division.

The material served to readers in the periodical reading room included 19,109 unbound periodicals, 28,536 unbound newspapers, 28,535 bound newspaper volumes, a total of 76,180 items (last year 68,258). The outgoing charges numbered 17,841 (last year 16,433).

The number of newspapers received at the close of the fiscal year was 907, of which 764 are published in the United States and 143 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 557 are dailies and 207 are weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 122 are dailies and 21 are weeklies.

The Library now receives second files of 166 American newspapers which are used for binding. Of these 140 are the gift of publishers and 26 come through copyright deposit. This wise generosity of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying since the original files are in such constant use that they soon become worn and unfit for permanent preservation. The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 200; foreign, 129; total, 329.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service. Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their work.

Among these research students have been representatives from American University, Catholic University of America, Clark University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Fisk University, Gallaudet College, The George Washington University, Georgetown University, Goucher College, Harvard University, Holy Name College, Howard University, Johns Hopkins University, Lafayette College, New York University, North Carolina University, Princeton University, Syracuse University, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas Technological College, Trinity College, University of Illinois, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of Missouri, University of Notre Dame, University of Pennsylvania, University of Tennessee, University of Virginia, University of West Virginia, University of William and Mary, University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt University, and Yale University.

The serious condition of many of our newspaper files printed on wood-pulp paper has necessitated protective restriction in their use. While extensive use for minor purposes is no longer possible, the volumes are still available for careful and studious research.

SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED

The investigations include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been: Biographies of Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, James Buchanan, Christopher Bullock, Aaron Burr, Ben Butler, Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr., Andrew Jackson, Herman Melville, Achille and Catherine Murat, Joel R. Poinsett, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thaddeus Stevens, John Tyler, and General Joe Wheeler; academic freedom; aeronautics; American public opinion on the Lusitania incident; athletics; attitude of the New York press toward Andrew Johnson, 1865-68; bibliography of patents; British policy in the Near East, 1875-80; Canadian wheat legislation; capital formation; cartoons; Chicago public employees' salaries; children's features in Sunday newspapers; Chinese music; comic strips; department-store advertisements; devaluated exchanges and foreign trade; diamonds and other precious stones; drug advertisements; early history of silk and sugar production; electoral reform under Louis Philippe; English war-debt funding; European background of the Monroe doctrine; exchange restriction and its relation to price level; expressed opinion in the British press on tariff bargaining; farm problems; flexible tariff; France and the Spanish-American War; French commercial policy; garden magazines; German stock prices; German taxation; governmental publicity; history of journalism; history of newspapers in East and West Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana; history of secondary education in Virginia, 1845-70; juvenile periodicals; labor cartoons;

medical advertisements; medical periodicals; mid-eighteenth century political alignments in the middle colonies; midwest public utilities; military modernization; Negro participation in Maryland politics; new deal; nudism; opposition to inventions, 1830-60; Pan American relations; People's Party in Virginia, 1888-1900; periodical literature on the Negro; photographic magazines; printing statistics; public opinion in the United States on the outbreak of the World War; reconstruction period; referendum for the Prussian Diet; relations of the United States and Pennsylvania, 1825-75; reliability of Nazi persecution reports; review of the liquor question; Rhode Island settlers in Pennsylvania; Roosevelt at Albany; Russian debts; Shaviana; social and economic aspects of the Tennessee Valley project; social movement in America, 1896 to date; southern farmer during Civil War and reconstruction; State aid to internal improvements in Tennessee; subsidence of war anger in the North, 1865-77; Sullivan expedition, 1799; Texas revolution, 1835-36; trade codes; trade magazines; volcanic eruptions; war in the Pacific between South American countries; West Virginia mortgage moratorium; whiskey insurrection, 1784; world federation.

GIFTS OF BOUND VOLUMES

Through correspondence suggesting that publishers from time to time replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets, 389 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and this year 902 volumes have been received (last year 761 volumes), including 291 different titles. A list of these individual donors (to each of whom an individual acknowledgment has been sent) would be of interest, but space for it is lacking.

BINDING AND TRANSFER

Record of volumes bound

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Periodicals:			
Full binding.....	3,733	3,718	3,004
Check binding.....	191	39	336
Gaylord binders.....	487	279	214
Total.....	4,411	4,036	3,554
Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	2,056	1,850	2,100
Eighteenth century binding.....	127	19	23
Check binding.....	19	39	57
Gaylord binders.....		21	
Total.....	2,202	1,929	2,180
In all.....	6,613	5,965	5,734

Count of volumes awaiting binding

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Periodicals collated.....	5,241	5,152	4,765
Newspapers collated.....	631	1,055	1,066
Uncollated (estimated).....	9,144	7,986	8,891
Total.....	15,016	14,193	14,722

This large arrearage is a handicap not only to the Periodical Division but to the Library as a whole. The unbound files are much less usable and moreover are constantly subject to deterioration and actual loss of copies. An appreciable reduction in the amount waiting to be bound can only be shown by increasing the binding. The division has at all times had more collated volumes waiting than the branch bindery could take.

One hundred and sixty-three sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

Army medical library.....	64
Bureau of Standards library.....	1
Department of Agriculture library.....	64
Department of Commerce library.....	1
Department of Labor library.....	4
Geological Survey library.....	2
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	18
National Institute of Health.....	1
Office of Education library.....	3
Pan-American Union library.....	1
Patent Office library.....	4
Total.....	163

A large number of duplicates not needed for binding are also transferred to the library of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEWSPAPERS

The new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been prepared. When it is possible to publish, this edition will show additions to the collection of over 60 percent since the printing of the list in 1912. Many bibliographical notes have also been compiled.

RAG-PAPER EDITIONS

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 15 titles: The New York Times; the New York Times Index; the Chicago Tribune; the United States News (formerly the United

States Daily), Washington, D. C.; Forward, of New York; Hanover (N. H.), Gazette; Labor, Washington, D. C.; the Detroit News; American Mercury; Federal News; New Republic; the New Age Magazine; the New England Historical and Genealogical Register; the Royal Anthropological Institute Journal; and the Geographical Journal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the year 166 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 22 subscriptions were cancelled, and 55 others ceased publication. The new subscriptions to newspapers numbered 6.

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS

An unusual number of early American newspapers has been secured largely by exchange. These include 13 issues before 1750; 76 for 1751-60; 39, 1761-70; 47, 1771-80; 265, 1781-90; 843, 1791-1800; a total of 1,283 issues.

Berryville Conservator, Berryville, Va. H. K. Gregg, editor and publisher. Mar. 12, 1862.

This Civil War newspaper, like several of its contemporaries, was completed and issued by Federal troops after its proprietor had abandoned his printing office upon their occupation of the town.

The 4th and last page of the issue bears a new title, "The First Minnesota, published by a detachment of the typographical fraternity of the First Minnesota Regiment." The 1st and 2d pages give an "Official Report of the Battle of Manassas", by Jos. E. Johnston, General Commanding. The 3d page is filled with advertisements, and the 4th, under its new management, announces "To our Friends" editorially vol. 1, no. 1, of the First Minnesota, pays its respects to the "Run Away Editor", and follows brief but spicy paragraphs with a final appeal: "This sheet was gotten up in a few hours. Readers will therefore be lenient with us."

The Boston Gazette, Boston. Dec. 21, 1719-Dec. 27, 1725. 1 v. fol. Photostats.

The Boston Gazette was established Dec. 21, 1719, by William Brooker as a rival to the Boston News-Letter of John Campbell. Brooker had replaced Campbell as postmaster of Boston and the resulting bitterness between them appears in the earlier issues of his paper. This volume is the first of a set of reproductions of the Gazette and is as complete for the period as the known issues of the paper permit.

The 83rd Illinoisan, Clarksville, Tenn. v. 1, no. 1-10, Mar. 17-May 26, 1865. 1 v.

This rare regimental weekly of the Civil War had, for lack of paper, only these 10 issues. The publishers were Lem M. Lusk, Geo. L. Mitchell, and Frank Stanley. Rosters published in the paper show them to have been privates in Company C, 83d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The issue of Apr. 7th records the capture of Richmond, and that of Apr. 21st is in mourning for Lincoln.

The Nose: or Political satirist. By William Piatt. Jersey Shore, Pa. no. 2-14, July 24-Oct. 31, 1828. p. 9-112. 23cra.

A very rare political weekly published "till the Presidential election" in support of Andrew Jackson's candidacy.

Pensylvanische Berichte, oder: Sammlung wichtiger nachrichten aus dem natur- und kirchen-reich, Germantown, Pa. Feb. 16, Mar. 1, Apr. 16, 1752; Aug. 1, 1753; June 16, July 16, Aug. 1, 16, 21, Sept. 4, 18, Oct. 2, 16, 30, Nov. 13, 27, 1756; Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 5, 19, Apr. 2, 16, 30, May 14, 29, June 11, 25, July 23, Aug. 20, Sept. 3, Dec. 10, 24, 1757; Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 18, Mar. 4, 18, Apr. 1, 15, 29, May 13, 27, June 10, 24, July 8, 22, Aug. 5, Sept. 2, 16, 30, Oct. 14, 28, Nov. 11, 25, Dec. 9, 23, 1758; Jan. 5, 19, Feb. 2, 16, Mar. 2, 16, 30, Apr. 27, May 11, 25, June 8, 22, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 31, Sept. 14, 1759.

This paper published by Christoph Saur, Sr., and later by Christoph Saur, Jr., is a rare and valuable file. The father established at Germantown Der Hoch-Deutsch Pensylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, Aug. 20, 1739, which became Hoch-Deutsch Pensylvanische Berichte, Oct. 16, 1745, and Pensylvanische Berichte on June 16, 1746. The issues of the Berichte were quarto in size and appeared monthly; Apr. 1, 1748, it became semimonthly and Aug. 21, 1756, biweekly. The size was enlarged to folio Jan. 16, 1754.

Christoph Saur, Sr., died Sept. 25, 1758, and was succeeded by his son of the same name who continued the paper under the same title through Apr. 9, 1762, and sometime thereafter changed it to Die Germantauer Zeitung, which ceased in 1777.

The Virginia Gazette, or The Norfolk Intelligencer, Norfolk, Va. July 5, 1775. Photostat.

This issue was recently discovered in the Colonial Office files of the British archives. It adds one more to the few known issues of the Gazette published at Norfolk from June 9, 1774, till the press was seized by Lord Dunmore's troops on Sept. 30, 1775. William Duncan & Co., the first publishers, were succeeded by John H. Holt & Co. and this issue is one of Holt's.

It contains a long defense "To Mr. Joseph Jones" signed by Thomas MacKnight, Belville, N. C.; a Proclamation by Thomas Gage, Governor of Massachusetts, offering pardon to rebels except Samuel Adams and John Hancock; an order of the Congress appointing Thursday, July 20 next, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer; accounts of the Battle of Bunker Hill; the

commission from Congress to General Washington; an Address of the House of Burgesses to Governor Dunmore and the Governor's answer.

ENGLISH PAPERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

A collection of early English newspapers and similar publications recently secured includes 3 issues published in the seventeenth century and 20 in the eighteenth. These are:

From London: *Momus Ridens*, Nov. 5, 1690; *The English Lucian*: or, *Weekly Discoveries*, Feb. 28, 1698; *The Weekly Comedy*, May 31, 1699; *The Tatler*, May 12, 1709; *The Examiner*, Feb. 8, 1710-11; *The Spectator*, May 3, 1711; *The Post Boy*, Oct. 2, 1714; *The Daily Courant*, Oct. 10, 1719; *The British Journal*, Nov. 3, 1722; *The Daily Post*, Jan. 30, 1725; *The National Journal*; or, *The County Gazette*, Apr. 19, 1746; *The London Chronicle*; or, *Universal Evening Post*, Mar. 24, 1757; *The London Evening-Post*, Feb. 3, 1774; *The Public Advertiser*, Sept. 27, 1777; *The Morning Post*, and *Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 2, 1779, Jan. 22, 1781; *The Morning Herald*, and *Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 9, 1781; *The Morning Chronicle*, and *London Advertiser*, Nov. 20, 1786; *The Craftsman*; or, *Say's Weekly Journal*, May 19, 1792; *The General Evening Post*, May 7, 1796.

From Canterbury: *The Kentish Gazette*, Oct. 26, 1771.

From Chelmsford: *The Chelmsford Chronicle*, July 7, 1786.

From Edinburgh: *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, June 16, 1788.

LYNCHBURG AND OTHER OLD VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS

This collection of 30 copies of Virginia newspapers of the Civil War period and earlier includes:

Daily Republican, Lynchburg, July 24 (?), 1857, Aug. 30, Sept. 23, 1859, May 7, 26, Aug. 10, 1860, Mar. 23, July 9, Aug. 10, 11, 27, Sept. 6, Oct. 5, Dec. 25, 1861, Jan. 2, Feb. 17, Mar. 12, 17, Apr. 18, Nov. 3, 1862, Sept. 7, 1863, July 31, Aug. 14, Dec. 17, 1864, Nov. 30, 1865.

These issues contain accounts of the battles of Greenbrier River, Dranesville, Shiloh, and Petersburg, the Mason and Slidell affair, the engagement of the Merrimac and the Monitor, and many items of local importance.

Lynchburg Democrat, Sept. 20, 1836.

Virginian, Lynchburg, July 11, 1844.

The South-side Democrat, Petersburg, Mar. 5, 1858.

Richmond Semi-Weekly Examiner, Oct. 28, 1853.

The Virginia Index, Richmond, Mar. 27, 1860.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. HOLLAND)

In the report for the previous year, the newly organized Cabinet of American Illustration constituted the most notable development among the varied activities of the Division of Fine Arts, but this year the most spectacular acquisition falls to the share of another of the divisional projects, the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture.

PICTORIAL ARCHIVES

These archives were established in 1930 by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the purpose of collecting and preserving photographic negatives of the rapidly vanishing architecture of our country's early days. The project has met with wide approval and a consistent growth, 501 negatives having been received by gift alone during the past year, making a total collection for the four years of existence of 4,890. The normal growth has, however, been far surpassed this year by the extraordinary achievements of the Historic American Buildings Survey, conducted by the National Park Service.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

This survey was undertaken primarily as a relief measure to provide employment for a portion of the very large number of architects and architectural draftsmen who have been without work during the last few years. It was conceived by the National Park Service, which, having recently acquired and restored a number of historic examples of early American architecture, is directly interested in collecting records of such buildings, and it was executed through the cooperation of the American Institute of Architects. The latter organization has a standing national Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, of which the present chairman is the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts of the Library of Congress. Almost as soon as the Government relief program was announced in November, funds were obtained from the Civil Works Administration, with the active support of Secretary Ickes, and by December the nationwide organization was complete, and squads of architects, organized in 39 districts, were engaged in making measured drawings of old buildings worthy of being permanently recorded.

The duration of the undertaking was regrettably short, as all C. W. A. projects were scheduled to come to a close on February 15, and even though a diminishing continuation program until April 30 was permitted, the actual working time was equal to only about 15 weeks on full schedule. At the peak of employment 772 men were employed. Aside from the relief afforded, the material results are of great and permanent value. They consist, first, of a card index of over 2,000 early buildings of historic or artistic interest in all parts of the country; second, of over 5,000 sheets of fine measured drawings of 880 structures—all that it was possible to record in the time allotted—and third, an appropriate number of photographs, both prints and negatives, and brief historical documentation of each structure measured. All this material is now being transferred from the National Park Service to the Library to form an integral part of the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture. The photographic negatives alone will increase the present archives by over 3,200, and the measured drawings, which at an estimated value of \$50 apiece, make a collection worth \$250,000, will constitute a body of records quite beyond the hopes of anyone in this country a year ago, and hardly to be surpassed by the long accumulated archives of historic monuments in any country in Europe. An exhibition of a selection of the Survey drawings was held under the auspices of the Department of the Interior and the Library of Congress in the New National Museum, from April 5-26, and another at the Hotel Mayflower during the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in May. The Avery Library of Columbia University has already expressed a wish to purchase a full set of prints from the drawings, and many other organizations and individuals are applying for selected groups of varying size. The periodical "The Architect and Engineer" has commenced to publish reproductions of the California series. Other sections will shortly appear in the Architectural Forum. Moreover, an agreement has been drawn up between the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress by which the Historic American Buildings Survey will become a continuing institution, to be financed from various sources as occasion may offer, the resulting records to form continual additions to the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture in the Library of Congress. The urgency of such recording has already been strikingly shown by the fact that in one district nine of the structures measured in the spring have already been demolished. In another district, a historic inn which has been burned to the ground, may be rebuilt, and this is only possible because practical and accurate working drawings are now preserved.

AILEEN TILLMAN MACLAUGHLAN MEMORIAL COLLECTION

A second unforeseen gift of great interest is that of a complete set of the etchings of Donald Shaw MacLaughlan. Mr. MacLaughlan was born in Canada in 1876, but came to Boston when he was a child, and as his artistic education was received in the United States, he is always considered artistically as one of our countrymen. In 1898 he went to Paris to study under Gerome and ever since has made his residence in France. He is unquestionably one of the foremost figures in American etching, but because his subjects have been found mostly in France, Italy, and England, he is perhaps even better known abroad than in this country. For years, Mr. MacLaughlan has followed the pleasant practice of reserving a copy of each of his etchings for Mrs. MacLaughlan, and now he has given the whole group of 311 proofs to the Library as the "Aileen Tillman MacLaughlan Collection", in memory of his wife. There are few, if any, collections of any man's work so complete as this, for not only is every plate issued by Mr. MacLaughlan represented, but many are shown in a number of different states. It is the artist's intention to add proofs from each new plate he makes in the future.

We have also received a total of 52 prints, etchings, engravings, lithographs, and wood cuts from 22 generous donors, the largest single group consisting of 10 lithographs by George Wright, given by the artist.

CABINET OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATION

The Cabinet of American Illustration, now in its second full year, continues to receive, through the inspired activity of Mr. William Patten, a wealth of gifts of original drawings by the artists who created the great school of illustration which flourished in this country at the turn of the century. Slightly over 1,000 pieces have come to us this year, of which the largest groups are: 127 drawings by Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott, from the artist; 124 by Ernest Fuhr (1874-1933) from Mrs. Fuhr; 111 by George Wright (1872-) from Mr. Wright; 98 by Arthur B. Frost (1851-1928) from his son, Mr. John Frost; and 97 by John Wolcott Adams (1874-1925) from his daughter, Miss Frances Adams. We have also received other groups, of various size, of the work of W. T. Benda, W. A. Clark, Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott, Mary Hallock Foote, George Gruger, E. W. Kemble, Thomas Nast and Henry Raleigh, from Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Ames Ballard, W. T. Benda, Mrs. Henry H. Bonnell, Mrs. G. Butler Smith, John A. Clark, Robert W. B. Elliott, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Miss Rosamond Gilder, Miss Lily Harper, Henry Harper, James Harper, J. Henry Harper, Mrs. T. P. Huger, Mrs. E. C. Luther, Cyril Nast, Mrs. C. F. Neergaard, Mrs.

W. W. Palmer, William Patten, Miss Sarah Sargeant, Joseph Hamblen Sears, and assorted collections have been given by the Curtis Publishing Co., and Doubleday, Doran and Co. That the collection has already served to call attention to the importance of American illustration is evidenced by the flattery of imitation and by the great interest shown by the public in the exhibitions we have so far shown.

RUTHVEN DEANE PORTRAITS OF ORNITHOLOGISTS

A remarkable addition has been made to the portrait collection of the Library by the gift of the Ruthven Deane collection of portraits of ornithologists. Mr. Deane (1851-1934), ornithologist and retired business man, of Chicago, was from boyhood devoted to the study of birds. At the age of 22 he helped to found the Nuthall Ornithological Club, became an active member of the American Ornithologists Union at its inception in 1883, and for 36 years served on its council. He also served as president of the Illinois Audubon Society from its foundation in 1897 until 1914. He was a prolific writer of articles for periodicals concerned with ornithology, and carried on an extensive correspondence on the subject. Incidentally, the collecting of portraits of ornithologists became a hobby, eagerly pursued for over half a century. This resulted in an aggregation of 1,654 individual portraits, or, including group pictures, duplicates, etc., a total collection of 1,953 items. Only two months before his death, March 20, 1934, Mr. Deane made a gift of the whole group to the Library of Congress, where with the generous and expert guidance of Dr. T. S. Palmer, secretary of the American Ornithologists Union, the portraits have been carefully sorted and filed and an elaborate card index prepared. We now may claim to have the best organized as well as by far the largest collection of portraits of ornithologists in the country, if not in the world.

A. L. A. PORTRAIT INDEX

In 1906 an index to portraits appearing in printed books and periodicals was compiled by the American Library Association and published by the Library of Congress. This volume, much used in all the larger libraries of the country, is now somewhat out of date, as it includes none of the material which has appeared since 1904. For some time, therefore, the American Library Association has been considering the possibility of issuing a new edition or a supplement to the original edition, but it has apparently not been possible to finance the work. When the announcement of the Civil Works Administration was made, in the fall of 1933, that funds would be made available for all sorts of projects which would pro-

vide work for the unemployed, it was decided to make a start at least in collecting material for a continuation of the portrait index. A grant was secured and work commenced in the Division of Fine Arts, with a staff of 23, on December 18, 1933. The staff was increased as suitable applicants appeared until it reached a maximum of 51 employed on January 24. On February 16, however, the staff was cut by 50 percent according to the program of the Civil Works Administration and thereafter further decreased by 10 percent a week until on May 1 work stopped altogether. Notwithstanding the short duration of the project, with an average of but 28 persons employed, some 140,000 index cards were prepared, each representing a separate portrait. These continued the indexing of all the fine arts periodicals included in the previous publication, from 1904 down to 1933, and of other fine arts periodicals which were not previously included, from the earliest numbers to be found in the Library of Congress. It was also possible to bring down to 1933 the indexing of the greater part of the periodicals listed in the former A. L. A. index outside the field of fine arts, but it was not possible to attempt periodicals of this class which were not previously listed, nor to touch the field of illustrated books. The work done, therefore, amounts to about one-third to one-half of what a full program should cover. The index cards will shortly be alphabetized and filed in the Division of Fine Arts where they will serve the Library as a useful extension of the previous index.

HENRY KIRKE BROWN SKETCH BOOKS

A very interesting series of sketch books belonging to Henry Kirke Brown has been received from his nephew, Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown. Henry Kirke Brown (1814-86) was one of the greatest of American sculptors. He was born in Leyden, Mass., studied portrait painting first and later sculpture in this country, and after five years in Italy settled permanently in New York. He was elected to membership in the National Academy in 1851. Among his most notable works are the statues of Washington and Lincoln in Union Square, New York City, and of General Scott and Nathanael Greene in Washington, D. C. Mr. Bush-Brown, himself a prominent sculptor, has prepared a biography in several large manuscript volumes, illustrated with original drawings by his uncle. This has been deposited in the Rare Book Room, and at the same time the remainder of H. K. Brown's sketch material, in 13 albums, containing 708 drawings and prints, has been turned over to the Division of Fine Arts. The majority of the drawings are of classical statuary done in very pure line, but there are also sketches of heads and some marine, landscape, and architectural subjects in pencil, ink and

water color, as well as a very interesting series of studies of American Indians.

BOOK PLATES

From the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, we have received 25 books and periodicals on the subject of *Ex Libris*; among the more important of these are: Ruth Thomson Saunders, *Book of Artists' Own Bookplates*; Clare Ryan Talbot, *In Quest of the Perfect Bookplate*; Viktor Roubal, *Vademecum Sběratele*; Vaclav Rytíř, *Soupis Vlastnich Ex libris*; *Archives héraldiques suisses*.

EXHIBITIONS

In the course of the year, three major exhibitions have been put up: a selection of 140 etchings from the splendid collection of the work of Donald Shaw MacLaughlan described above, a selection of 71 original paintings for illustration by Arthur I. Keller, given to the Library by Mrs. Keller and forming part of the Cabinet of American Illustration, and a memorial exhibition in commemoration of the centenary of James McNeill Whistler, born July 10, 1834. This last consists of 89 original etchings, drypoints and lithographs, and a selection of biographical photographs, drawings, and original papers, including the remarkable series of letters from Whistler to Fantin-Latour presented last year by Mrs. Joseph Pennell (see Report of the Librarian for 1933, p. 108). The major part of the material in this exhibition is from the incomparable collection of Whistleriana given by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell in 1917, supplemented by a few choice pieces which have come to the Library from various sources since that time.

The Library has mounted three exhibitions for briefer periods: first, through the courtesy of the Polish Embassy, one of illuminations and original drawings for illustration, in pen and ink and water color, by the Polish artist, Arthur Szyk, work done with the minute elaboration and brilliance of medieval miniature painting, but with an individual and distinctly modern flavor of its own; second, an exhibition of strikingly beautiful photographs by Laura Gilpin, of Indians of the Southwest and of the ruins of Chichen-Itza in Yucatan, and the restorations undertaken there by the Carnegie Institute; third, an exhibition of photographs by Doris Ulmann of the inhabitants of the southern Appalachian mountains, showing occupational and portrait studies of great character and profound feeling, the result of long and intimate acquaintance with the mountain folk. The Library has already acquired a representative group from the showing of Miss Gilpin's work, and expects shortly to have a comparable selection from that of Mrs. Ulmann.

There have also been put on exhibition a group of photographs of 64 early Ohio buildings, collected and presented to the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture by the Cleveland colony of the National Society of New England Women, and a group of 38 photographs of early buildings in Maryland selected from our Pictorial Archives, shown in honor of the Tercentenary of the settlement of that State.

PRINTS

The purchases for the year have included 188 etchings, engravings, lithographs, and wood-block prints. In accordance with continued policy the majority are contemporary work, chiefly by American artists. The Gardiner Greene Hubbard endowment fund has made possible the acquisition of almost all of these prints. The names represented are: Maxine Albro, S. Arlent-Edwards, John Taylor Arms, J. A. Atkinson, Joshua Kirby Baldry, Michael Baltekal-Goodman, Albert W. Barker, George Bellows, Paul Albert Besnard, Jean Jacques Boissieu, François Bonvin, A. Brouet, J. H. Bufford, Felix Buhot, J. C. Buttre, Samuel Cahan, Canaletto, Asa Chaffitz, Samuel Chamberlain, Edward H. Clay, N. Currier, Currier and Ives, Richard Day, George T. Doo, F. N. Durner, John Edwards, J. Faber, Figura, Sepp Frank, Robert Genicot, Philip H. Giddens, Cecil Wray Goodchild, Sam Green, Valentine Green, John Groth, Halpin, Thomas Handforth, Charles Hunt, Alfred Hutton, Charles Jacque, F. Jimenez, Margaret Kidder, J. S. King, Käthe Kollwitz, W. Kuhnert, Lemoine, John G. McRae, Alfred Martinet, Fabio Mauroner, A. Menzel, Fred Monhoff, Benson B. Moore, Thomas B. Nason, Elizabeth W. Newton, Elizabeth Norton, E. Oppler, Joseph Pennell, Henry C. Pitz, Claude Regnier, Auguste Renoir, A. H. Ritchie, Louis Rosenberg, Wm. Sartain, H. von Schlieben, David Alfaro Siquieros, Henrietta Shore, Prentiss Taylor, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, J. Veyrassat, W. Warren, Cadwalader Washburn, Stow Wengenroth, J. McN. Whistler, Theo. B. White, Robert Whitechurch, Wm. Woollett, Thos. Worlidge, Anders Zorn.

At the same time, purchases of photographs of a highly artistic nature have been larger than usual. These include 4 photographs taken in Greece by Arnold Genthe, and 8, also of Greek subjects, by Charles H. Whitaker, as well as the 42 of Chichen-Itza and of Indians of the Southwest by Laura Gilpin, mentioned above.

SUMMARY

PRINTS

By gift, purchase, and copyright deposit, a total of 3,935 prints of all categories, photographic as well as hand made, has been added, bringing the present total of the collection in the Division of Fine

Arts to 528,256. A total of 1,053 original drawings and paintings has been acquired. These have been, practically without exception, additions to the Cabinet of American Illustration, and bring the total of such material in that collection to 2,463. A total of 571 photographic negatives, chiefly contributed to the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture, has been added, bringing the total in that collection to 4,890.

BOOKS

During the year the division has acquired by copyright, purchase, gift, and transfer 2,040 books and pamphlets dealing with the fine arts, so that the total number of books in the division now stands at 53,640. Among the more important of the new items may be cited:

- Binyon, Sir Laurence, and others. Persian miniature painting, including a critical and descriptive catalogue of the miniatures exhibited at Burlington house. With 113 plates, partly in color. London, 1933.
- Branting, Agnes, and Lindblom, Andreas. Medieval embroideries and textiles in Sweden. With 220 plates, partly in color. Uppsala and Stockholm, 1932.
- Dosio, Giovanni Antonio. Das skizzenbuch des Giovannantonio Dosio im Staatlichen kupferstichkabinett zu Berlin, edited by Christian Hülsen. With 152 plates. Berlin, 1933.
- Harcourt, Raoul d'. Les textiles anciens du Pérou. With 108 plates. Paris, 1934.
- Koenigs, Franz. Meisterzeichnungen aus der sammlung Franz Koenigs, Haarlem, edited by Max J. Friedländer. With 21 mounted plates, partly in color. Frankfurt am Main, 1930-33.
- Millar, Eric G. Souvenir de l'exposition de manuscrits français à peintures en 1932. With 64 plates. Paris, 1933.
- Nara. Catalogue of art treasures of ten great temples of Nara. 18 volumes of plates. Tokyo, 1932-
- Schmutzler, Emil. Altorientalische teppiche in Siebenbürgen. With 55 colored plates. Leipzig, 1933.
- Stockholm. Halwylska samlingen. Continuation of catalogue, in 13 v. of text, and 16 v. of plates. Stockholm, 1926-33.
- Wearne, Harry. A short account of his life and work. With 63 plates in color. Baltimore, New York, 1933.
- Widener, Joseph. The Joseph Widener collection of tapestries, edited by George H. McCall. With 25 plates, partly in color. Philadelphia, 1932.
- Wiener Genesis. The Greek Old Testament manuscript of Vienna, reproduced in facsimile in 48 color plates. 2 v. Vienna, 1931.
- Wildenstein, Georges. Chardin, biographie et catalogue critiques. With 128 plates. Paris, 1933.
- Wilpert, Josef. I sarcofagi Cristiani antichi. 2 v. with 266 plates. Rome, 1929-32.

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1933-34

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. HUMMEL)

The works in the Japanese language received during the fiscal year number 512 in 964 volumes, making the total number of volumes in that collection 15,023. Significant individual items are described by Dr. Sakanishi on page 158.

Chinese accessions number 1,256 in 7,721 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes (or *pên*) in that collection to 161,427.

The additions to collective works, or *ts'ung-shu*, were 6, making a total of 576 kinds now in the Library.

LOCAL HISTORIES

Accessions were most numerous in the fields of Chinese local histories (gazetteers) and in biographical annals (*nien-p'u*)—made possible largely through the generosity of Mrs. William H. Moore, of New York, who on former occasions has demonstrated her practical interest in the Library. Local histories were augmented by 479 making a total of 2,208 now in the collection. They were selected personally by the chief of the division during his recent sojourn in the Far East. Several are the gift of the Honorable Nelson Johnson, United States Minister to China.

In addition, the Library secured 41 topographies of famous mountains, and 13 of noted temples—of the former we now have 163, of the latter 35.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS

Biographical annals, or *nien-p'u*, were augmented by 160 items. These records, which are peculiar to the bibliography of the Far East, are important, not only for checking dates and events in the lives of the individuals concerned but of others who had contacts with them. No census has been taken of the number of these *nien-p'u* in the Library—doubtless many lie hidden in *ts'ung-shu*, in the collected works of individual authors, and in periodical literature which is adding them in growing numbers.

T'IENT-I-KO LIBRARY

The Chinese Cultural Research Department of Nanking University published in September 1932 a history of the *T'ien-i-ko*, the oldest existing private library of China, and also the most famous. This work, in one volume, entitled *T'ien-i-ko ts'ang-shu k'ao*, was compiled by Ch'ên Têng-yüan, a member of the research staff, after a visit he made to the T'ien-i-ko in 1930. A year later he completed a catalog of the library (*T'ien-i-ko shu-mu lu*) which is printed at the close of the volume. The T'ien-i-ko, now four centuries old, is located at Ningpo, housed in the original structure, and cared for by direct descendants of the founder, Fan Ch'in (1506-1585) who took his *chün-shih*, or doctorate, in 1532. The preservation of the building is due to its construction of brick and tile, and to the care with which it was guarded. The injunction of the founder never to permit light, fire, or smoking on the premises was rigorously observed. No books were loaned, and only students of distinction were permitted to consult them. When the great bibliographer, Miao Ch'üan-sun (1844-1919), visited the library in 1913 permission had first to be secured from one hundred and two families. Huang Tsung-hsi (1610-95) was escorted through the library by the great grandson of the founder in 1673, leaving an interesting account (*T'ien-i-ko ts'ang-shu chi*) which was printed in 1679. Ch'üan Tsu-wang (1705-1755) visited it in 1738, Ch'ien Ta-hsin (1728-1804) in 1787, and the great bibliophile, Jüan Yüan (1764-1849) at various times during the first decade of the last century.

The T'ien-i-ko was once rich in items of the Sung and Yüan periods such as early printed books, manuscripts, and epigraphic records of ancient stone monuments—in particular, rubbings made in the northern Sung period (A. D. 960-1127) of the inscribed stone drums. These were secured from older libraries such as the Wan chüan lou (once owned by Fêng Fang, a *chün-shih* of 1523), and from the library of a nephew, Fan Ta-ch'ê, who died in 1610. Accessions were steady until the close of the eighteenth century when the T'ien-i-ko reached its zenith. In 1774 Fan Mou-chu (1721-1780), a descendant of the founder in the seventh degree, loaned to the compilers of the Imperial Manuscript Library (*Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu*) in Peking 638 rare items of which 473 received descriptive notice in the Catalog and 96 were actually copied into that library. Two of these—the *I-lin* containing extracts of ancient philosophical writings with a preface dated 786 A. D., and a work on the *Changes* by Wei Liao-wêng (1178-1237) entitled *Chou-i yao-i*—had special poems dedicated to them by Emperor Ch'ien-lung. In recognition of Fan Mou-chu's service to scholarship the emperor presented to the T'ien-i-ko a set of the encyclopedia, *T'u shu chi ch'êng*—a dis-

inction conferred on three other contemporary bibliophiles who each loaned more than 600 items to the *Ssü-ku*. The perpetuity of the library so impressed him that in July 1774 he commanded the superintendent of the Imperial Manufacturies at Hangchow to proceed to Ningpo and report on the architecture of the T'ien-i-ko as a possible model for the new palace library, the Wên-yüan ko. The report was favorable, and in November of that year command was given to erect an enlarged replica in the Forbidden City. The Wên-yüan ko, like its prototype, is a two-story structure with six adjoining *chien* (rooms) opening into one, with the library on the second floor. When the first copy of the Imperial Manuscript Library (*Ssü-ku ch'üan-shu*) was completed in February 1782 it was housed in this building; identical sets being later placed in the Old Summer Palace (Yüan Ming Yüan), Mukden, Jehol, Yangchow, and Hangchow.

In his essay on the T'ien-i-ko (*T'ien-i-ko shih-mo chi*) Miao Ch'üan-sun observes that during the Anglo-Chinese war of 1840-42 foreign troops entered the library, but took with them only one general gazetteer and a number of local histories. Far more serious losses occurred in 1861, when the collection was ransacked by T'ai-p'ing rebels. Some of this material was recovered in the mountains of Chekiang, but valuable sets were left badly broken. Stray items were purchased by Ting Ping (1832-99), owner of the great library, Pa-ch'ien-chüan lou, which is now a part of the Nanking Central Library. In 1913 Miao Ch'üan-sun and his friends found in the bookshops of Shanghai some five or six hundred volumes which had once been in the T'ien-i-ko—among them two well-known Sung imprints, a commentary to the *Classic of History* and the collected writings of Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-1072). The extent of these losses can be grasped by brief comparison of the older and newer catalogs. Jüan Yüan's list, prepared in 1802, shows 4,094 items in 53,799 *chüan* or chapters. Hsieh Fu-ch'êng's (1838-94) catalog, completed in 1889, shows that only half (2,056) of the items were then left, and of these only 1,270 were complete. By 1930 it was officially reported to the Department of Education of Chekiang Province that the T'ien-i-ko had 962 titles (in 7,991 *pên*), of which only 310 were complete. Of the 764 inscriptions from stone and bronze listed in the catalog of 1802 none remain. In 1802 the manuscript encyclopedia, *San-ts'ai kuang-chih*, had 237 volumes; in 1889 it had 152, while in 1931 (according to Mr. Ch'ên's catalog) it had 42. Naturally not all of these missing items are lost to the world—some of them, let us hope many, are preserved in other libraries. It is good to know that a movement is now under way to rebuild the T'ien-i-ko and restore it, as far as may be, to its former greatness.

HISTORY OF CHINESE AGRICULTURE

The first volume of an Agrarian History of China (*Chung-kuo t'ien-chih shih*), by Wan Kuo-ting, appeared in May 1933, compiled on the basis of data in ancient Chinese encyclopedias and in the economic sections of the dynastic histories. Beginning with the earliest literary references to agriculture, it carries the account down to the close of the Yüan dynasty (1368). Elaborate statistical tables—22 in number—correlate information on the kinds of taxation that prevailed in various dynasties since the Han, the growth of population in relation to available land, and the areas of lands devoted to temple, governmental, or military uses. While the accuracy of these statistics may be questioned, they, nevertheless, were compiled for a specific purpose, namely, to provide the basis for a more equitable distribution of tillable land—a recurrent concern of the Chinese Government from the middle of the Han to the middle of the T'ang.

According to Mr. Wan's studies, the Chinese of the Shang period (i. e., before the twelfth century B. C.) had definitely reached the agricultural stage, cultivating millet and wheat with implements of wood and stone. Recent excavations, it should be added, have disclosed some bronze objects among Shang remains, and, of course, we have bronze vessels of that period. Although the garments of the Shangs were of skin and fur, they knew the uses of hemp and silk, and kept domestic animals and fowl. The presence on their oracle bone writings of at least one word for town (*?* Giles 5481) indicates that they lived in small communities which, in Mr. Wan's opinion, held all land in common. At least there is no evidence on the bones that land was then held privately, nor do the extant Shang bronzes (as do those of the succeeding Chou) indicate that grants of land were made to individuals.

About the middle of the twelfth century B. C. the Chous subjugated the Shangs whom they called Yin—a designation apparently not used by the Shangs themselves. They were dispersed as slaves to various Chou kingdoms, but for centuries kept their identity as an oppressed yet high-minded people—Confucius priding himself on being one of their descendants. The Chou kings distributed part of the Shang holdings to the nobility, who regarded such grants as practically their own. This land was cultivated by slaves, either directly under their control or indirectly responsible to them, in the sense that the slaves' own right to allotments was contingent on tilling the soil of the owner. Later, in the Spring and Autumn period (B. C. 770–481), the nobility were invested with cities, together with tracts of adjacent land, on whose income they subsisted, the final disposition of the land resting, however, in the ruling prince—he

ordinarily retaining about half of the available acreage for his own uses.

The traditional Chinese exaltation of agriculture as an ethical duty first appears in the writings of Mencius and Hsün-tzū. Confucius had little or nothing to say of agriculture from this standpoint—it did not loom then, as it did in the time of Mencius, as an economic or social problem. Mencius, living in the period of the Warring Kingdoms (403–255 B. C.), wished to train an independent proletariat that could overcome the social abuses of the day. The ruling princes of his time were equally solicitous about agriculture, but for utilitarian reasons. Aware that the old feudal system was breaking down, they saw in the new agriculture a way to build up a populace amenable to discipline, to insure a reliable governmental income, and a food supply sufficient to maintain a contented army.

According to Mr. Wan's studies, oxen were first used for cultivation after the middle of the Warring Kingdom period. Then a family of five commonly cultivated 100 *mu*, which the author calculates as equivalent to the present 31 *mu*, or 5 acres. Sale of land is first recorded in the writings of Han Fei-tzū, who died in 233 B. C. (see section entitled *Wai ch'u shuo*), but the practice must have begun at the close of the Warring Kingdom period. Taxation of individual holdings was instituted by the princes of Ch'in at the suggestion of their political advisor, Shang Yang. This event, which marks a definite step toward the abolition of feudalism, is dated by Ssü-ma Ch'ien (*Shih-chi*, *Ch'in pên-chi*) in 348 B. C.

THE RISE OF BUDDHISM

One other result of Mr. Wan's studies should be noted, namely, the influence of the agrarian situation on the extraordinary growth of Buddhism in China between the fifth and ninth centuries A. D. In those years the land problem was especially acute—the rulers and the powerful taking advantage of the political unrest to absorb vast holdings which returned little or no revenue to the government. The burden of taxation fell heaviest on the poor, who attempted to rid themselves of it in various ways. A favorite method, among others, was to cede the land to a temple, either Buddhist or Taoist, or for one member of the family to enter the priesthood, and so exempt the land from taxation. Many statements to this effect occur in the histories of the period, but one translation from a passage in the *Wei shu* (*Shih lao chih*) will suffice:

From the Chêng-kuang period [A. D. 520] onward the empire was afflicted with added anxieties, and the services demanded of the people became increasingly oppressive. Those who were enrolled [for such service] mutually offered themselves to religious establishments, ostensibly to become shamans; but in reality to evade taxation and service. Never since the introduction of

Buddhism were their numbers so great—a rough estimate makes the number of priests and nuns 2,000,000 and their monasteries 30,000.

HSÜ KUANG-CH'Í

On November 24, 1933, there was commemorated at Zikawei near Shanghai the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Hsü Kuang-ch'í (1562-1633), the most distinguished Chinese Christian of his day, friend and collaborator of Matteo Ricci (1552-1610). Born in Shanghai, he received the degree of *hsü-ts'ai*, with first honors, at the age of nineteen; the *chin-shih* and *han-lin* degrees, also with high honors, at the age of forty-two. He first came into contact with Christianity in 1596 at Shaochou, Kuangtung. In 1600, while passing through Nanking on his way to take the higher examinations, he first met Father Ricci, and was baptized there three years later under the name Paul. From 1604 to 1607 he worked continuously with Ricci in Peking translating works on mathematics, hydraulics, astronomy, and religion—earning the distinction of being the first Chinese to translate European books into the Chinese language. After Ricci's death in 1610 he worked assiduously in high governmental circles for the adoption of western technique in mathematics, astronomy, agriculture, and the applied sciences. The famous work on geometry (*Chi-ho yüan pên* in 6 *chüan*), which Hsü wrote down from oral dictation by Ricci, was, after several revisions, published in its final form in 1611. The *Nung-chêng ch'üan shu*, or compendium of agricultural economics in 60 *chüan*, was compiled by Hsü himself during the years 1625-28, but did not come to public attention before 1643, when his third grandson, Hsü Er-tou (1609-43), presented it to the throne. Its value may be judged from the fact that nearly the whole of it (except *chüan* 18) was copied into a later work on agriculture, the *Shou-shih tung-k'ao*.

Hsü Kuang-ch'í's collected writings were first assembled in 1663 by his fourth grandson, Hsü Er-mo (1610-69), and reprinted in 1896. In 1909 Father Simon Hsü, a descendant in the eleventh generation, republished them with supplementary material under the title, *Tseng-t'ing Hsü Wên-t'ing tung chi*. This work was reprinted in 1933 with further additions by Father Joseph Hsü, a descendant in the twelfth generation, who has supervision of the Chinese library at Zikawei. He brought together interesting notes on the life of his ancestor in a special commemorative issue of the *Shêng-chiao tsa-chih* (Revue catholique) of November 1933. Simultaneously the mission press at Zikawei republished in two volumes the memorials and letters on governmental policy and military defense (*Hsü-shih pao-yen*) which was banned in the Ch'ien-lung period—the text being taken from an edition preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale,

Paris. Facsimiles of Hsü Kuang-ch'i's calligraphy, or "ink remains" (*Hsü Wên-t'ing kung mo-ch'i*), have likewise been reprinted as a tercentenary memorial volume. The specimens it contains were recovered at Soochow at the opening of this century and were reprinted in 1903. The literary remains of Hsü Kuang-ch'i have suffered not merely at the hands of overzealous inquisitors but from foreign piratical raids which afflicted the coast at Shanghai until several decades after his death. It was in these that the genealogical records of the Hsü family were lost. What remains of his writings are some 60 titles which may be found in the works mentioned above.

The original two-story house in which Hsü Kuang-ch'i lived, known as the Chiu chien lou (House of Nine Compartments), is still standing on Ch'iao-chia lou street near the old South Gate of Shanghai. In that neighborhood there stood a stone *p'ai-lou*, or memorial archway, erected to his memory, but demolished on March 31, 1931, to make room for a Greater Shanghai.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY GEOGRAPHY

There was reprinted in 1932 from a manuscript in the Central Library, Nanking, a little-known work on Sino-foreign relations in the first half of the sixteenth century. This work in 11 *chüan*, entitled *Chêng K'ai-yang tsa-chu*, contains miscellaneous geographical essays, with maps, written by Chêng Jo-tsêng (*hao*, K'ai-yang), a native of K'un-shan, Kiangsu. He was secretary to Hu Tsung-hsien (a *chin-shih* of 1538), who as governor of Fukien had charge of the suppression of piracy. Chêng was a man of attainments, since he moved freely among such men as Wang Yang-ming (1472-1528), Lo Ch'in-shun (1465-1547), Kuei Yu-kwang (1506-71), and T'ang Shun-chih (1507-60). Thirty works by him are listed in the K'un-shan gazetteer of 1881, of which 12 are noticed in the Imperial Catalog. The present incomplete collection was brought together by descendants in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. It deals with coast defense; river conservancy; past as well as contemporary contacts with Japan, Chosen, Annam, and Loo-choo; distances from Shanhaikuan to points in Manchuria and Chosen; directions for navigating to distant parts; products, racial idiosyncracies, customs, etc. Japanese place names are given their native pronunciation by the phonetic use of Chinese characters. The author wonders why Japanese books had then no circulation in China, which may account for his insertion of a dozen poems on China written by Japanese envoys of former centuries—five by the Buddhist priest, Ichirin Tenjo, who went to China in 1389. We are reminded that Chinese copper cash were then current in Japan, but that coins of the K'ai-yüan (713-742) and Yung-lo (1403-25) reign periods were banned.

PERSPECTIVE IN MAP MAKING

Nearly all maps in this collection have the land masses sketched at the foot of the page and the sea at the top, irrespective of the points of the compass. In a note on perspective dated 1561 the author gives his reason for this practice, which evidently was an innovation in his day. While aware that cartographers ordinarily place north at the top, he prefers to follow the landscape artists who locate near scenes at the bottom of the scroll and distant ones at the top. "Thinking of myself", he says, "as standing in the Middle Kingdom, I must regard China as near, and so sketch distant regions in more general terms." To the objection that when such maps are hung vertically barbarian lands are elevated spatially to a position above the Flowery Kingdom, he replies that in China it is customary to unroll maps on a table horizontally, thus making the bottom of the scroll near and the top distant, but eliminating all thought of priority. In fact, throughout Chinese history cartographers have had to place the northern barbarian regions at the top of their maps (and so above China), because that is where they are geographically speaking (*chüan* 8).

CH'OU-HAI T'U-PIEN

Chêng Jo-tsêng is the author of another work on coast defense, the *Ch'ou-hai t'u-pien* completed in 1561 and printed in 13 *chüan* the following year. It should be explained that the Ming history, the *Ssü-ku* (*chüan* 69, 7b) and other catalogs have for two centuries mistakenly assigned it to the afore-mentioned Hu Tsung-hsien. The current edition of the *Ch'ou-hai t'u pien* is one issued by a great-grandson of Hu in 1624, and this editor ascribes it to his ancestor. Nevertheless, the Tsinghua University Library possesses an earlier reprint of 1572 which clearly states at the close of each *chüan* that Chêng Jo-tsêng is the author, the same being true of prefaces by three contemporaries and a foreword by Chêng himself dated 1561. These prefaces and indications of authorship were all omitted from Hu's edition of 1624. Mao Yüan-i, compiler of the work on military defense, *Wu pei chih*, of 1628 often quotes the *Ch'ou-hai t'u pien*, definitely ascribing it to Chêng Jo-tsêng. So do other writers of the period. While the work may have been sponsored by Hu Tsung-hsien and compiled from data in his *yamen*, it nevertheless shows at every turn the hand of Chêng Jo-tsêng, and it is he who must be regarded as the author.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

A useful handbook on Chinese historical geography was published in 1933 by the Tokyo Institute of Oriental Studies (Tôhō Bunka

Gakuin, Tokyo Kenkyūsho). This work by Aoyama Sadao, the head of the institute, bears the title *Shi-na rekidai chi-mei yō-ran*, which may be translated Important Place-names of Successive Chinese Dynasties. It is an index to the *Tu shih fang-yü chi-yao* (Essentials of Historical Geography) compiled by Ku Tsu-yü between the years 1659 and 1678. Mr. Aoyama's index is valuable quite apart from the original text since the information of greatest usefulness in the latter (changes in place-names and exact locations) are all reproduced. It identifies, not only urban centers, but rivers, mountains, lakes, islands, passes, temples, and even bridges. Supplementary indices make it possible to locate references through either the Chinese or Japanese language.

TU-SHIIH FANG-YÜ CHI-YAO

Ku Tsu-yü was a native of Wu-hsi, Kiangsu. Until recently the years of his birth and death were in doubt, but according to Mr. Aoyama's studies, he was born in 1631, and died in the period 1695-1701. He compiled the *Tu shih fang-yü chi-yao* to correct mistaken geographical references which he found in histories. It comprises 130 *chüan*, with five *chüan* of supplementary material. Its extent may be gauged from the fact that the index now made by Mr. Aoyama has more than 30,000 citations. The earliest printed edition seems to have appeared in Szechuan in 1811, based on a text fixed by P'êng Yüan-jui, a *chin-shih* who lived in the years 1731-1803. This was reprinted, with additions, in 1879, and the latter is the text most often seen, appearing in a uniform edition with the well-known geographical work by Ku Yen-wu (1613-82) entitled *T'ien-hsia chün-kuo li-ping shu*. Two other reprints have appeared—one in Shanghai in 1901, another in Kuangtung in 1907. All these Mr. Aoyama has carefully collated with two known manuscript editions—one in the Kyoto Research Institute, the other in the private library of Dr. Inaba Iwakichi.

BIOGRAPHICAL PROJECT

The Division of Orientalia is undertaking for a limited period the compilation of selected biographies of eminent Chinese of the past three centuries. This project, called Project "G", is sponsored by the Committee for the Promotion of Chinese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, and is supported for a limited time by funds secured through that body. A specially chosen staff comprising 2 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 3 or more Western scholars is working together in the preparation of such sketches ranging in length from 300 to 1,500 words. The staff is using for this purpose the resources of the Division of Orientalia and is directed by the chief of the division.

PICTOGRAPHIC BOOKS OF THE NASHI PEOPLE

(By DR. WALTER T. SWINGLE, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

In the Annual Report for 1930 an account was given of the unique pictographic books of the Nashi people (a non-Chinese tribe of Yunnan, southwest China) secured for the Library of Congress by Dr. Joseph F. Rock.

The most interesting new item added to the Nashi collection last year is a complete set of the pictographic books that comprise the *Zs ch'ung bpo*, or Prolongation of Life Ceremony. The set in 11 volumes is very difficult to secure complete and in good condition.

In addition, photostat copies were made of six other volumes of Nashi writings loaned for the purpose by Dr. Rock. With the addition of these items the Library of Congress now has no fewer than 615 volumes, making it far richer in this field than any other library.

In March 1934 Dr. Joseph F. Rock brought to Washington, from the Nashi country in Yunnan Province, translations of some fifty works (filling more than a hundred volumes) included in the Nashi *Ssu gv* ceremony. These chants are in pictographic script and are sung from memory by the Nashi priests, or Tombas, who use the manuscripts as prompt books. Dr. Rock gave permission to make complete photostat copies of these translations to be used in the study of the collection already in the Library of Congress. As Dr. Rock expects to publish these translations in the near future, he lent them to the Library of Congress on the understanding that he reserves all rights to them, with the particular qualification that they may not be published or quoted without his permission.

NASHI DRAMAS

Texts of several of the dramas which Dr. Rock has translated are in the Library of Congress; for example, the very interesting work entitled *Pbö p'a gko shu* which gives an account of the visit of the bat, Ha-yi-dzi-bbu-pär, to heaven where he secured Nashi books—a highly circumstantial narrative that throws much light on the origin and nature of the remarkable pictographic books of the Nashi people.

The Library of Congress has in its collection no fewer than 5 copies of the *Pbö p'a gko shu* and one of these, still in good condition though very old, has a beautifully illuminated front page with a picture in color of the goddess, Pär-ndzi-ssaw-mä, in the act of presenting a Nashi book to the bat, Hi-yi-dzi-bbu-pär. Dr. Rock who inspected these manuscripts in March 1934 says that this illuminated copy is the finest extant of this work. He secured a photostat of it which he intends to use as the basis of his translation.

The *Pbö p'a gko shu*, or "The Books Needed by the Tombas", is one of the works included in the 130 chants of the *Ssu gv* ceremonies performed by the Nashi priests or Tombas. The *Pbö p'a gko shu* is a sort of a creation myth that tells of the despair of Tso-dze-llü-r (the Nashi analogue of Adam) over the fate of his son whose illness could not be cured by the priests and sorcerers who said they had need of the fine books in heaven possessed by the goddess, Pär-ndzi-ssaw-mä. First a bird was sent to heaven but failed in its quest. Then Hi-yi-dzi-bbu-pär, the bat, offered to get the books and made the journey to heaven successfully.

On his arrival in heaven, he found the palace of the goddess and cried "look quickly", but the goddess did not look out. She sent her beautifully appalled maidservant with whom the bat refused to converse, saying: "Your garment is indeed very beautiful, but you have nothing inside; you are ignorant and know nothing, you cannot talk to me; call your mistress Pär-ndzi-ssaw-mä." Again the goddess did not come, but sent her three daughters who were looked upon by the bat as not belonging to the household (daughters upon marriage belong to another family). He said, "You cannot talk to me; the pigs and the sheep belong to the household, but not you. Call Pär-ndzi-ssaw-mä!"

The goddess then asked her daughters "what kind of man is that?" and the girls described the bat as being "the size of a thumb with a voice of tremendous volume." The goddess herself then came out dressed in an old garment, whereupon the bat said, "You wear a miserable garment, but your knowledge is great; you have plenty of food, but you do not know how to eat it."

After prolonged verbal fencing he finally entered the palace, and after refusing to sit on the white rugs intended for the gods and the black ones intended for demons, asked for yellow rugs, upon which, when they were supplied, he sat down. A similar dialogue ensued about eating, the length of his stay, etc. The next morning he asked for the books. She then said, "I will give you a book with which you can cast a horoscope in heaven and all things will be made known to you on earth." The bat said, "Heaven is like our father and earth like our mother. My hand cannot reach to heaven nor my foot sound the depths of the earth. This kind of horoscope I cannot use." She then said: "I will give you a book of divination which, when you cast a horoscope on the top of a mountain, will make all known to you down in the valley." The bat said, "The mountain is like the body of a man and the valley like the body of a woman; this kind of divination book I cannot use", and he refused it.

She then volunteered to give him a book with which one could cast a horoscope on a crane and see everything on a hawk, but this he

also refused, saying that the birds were in the clouds and could not be reached. She next offered to give him, one after another, many different books of divination for casting a horoscope on one animal, the result to be read on another, but he refused them all. She then gave him one of the *tso-la* books, also 36 *ssaw* *ssu* or bamboo staves, a *k'ür dter* or set of nine strings, *ba-man* or cowrie shells, and the *p'a tso p'a* or 21 (sometimes 120) stones; all four being objects used to cast horoscopes. She also gave him 360 kinds of books with which to cast horoscopes. She gave him a box of *ngu mi*, a kind of bamboo, and placed the books in it, saying, "You must not open the box until you have arrived on the plains."

When he arrived on the top of Mount Ngyu-na-shü-llo he said to himself: "Now, I have gone to fetch these books and have not seen them. I am going to open this box and take a look at them." He opened the box, and from the left came the white wind and from the right the black wind, and all the books were scattered.

The bat then returned to heaven to ask for another set of divination books, but the goddess, Pär-ndzi-ssaw-mä, refused to give divination books twice in one year and told him to go back and shoot the three-legged frog, Ha-shi-ba-me, who had swallowed most of the books that the wind had blown into Lake Gyi-a-dü (Koko Nor). This the bat did with the help of four celestial archers lent to him by the Queen of Heaven.

Upon the death of the frog, the Nashi Adam, Tso-dze-llü-r, asked the people of Koko Nor to bring the books and certain other people to bring the cowrie shells and other objects used in the ceremonies. The chants were then properly rendered from the heavenly books, "whereupon the son recovered, and there was not only no more illness in the family but there were plenty of money, plenty of food, and long life as well."

Dr. Rock has deposited in the Library of Congress a complete annotated translation of the Nashi drama *Lo-mber-lo-zaw-ssaw*, noticed at some length in the Report for 1930. It is the story of K'a-me-gyu-mi-gki, who, when abandoned by her lover, commits suicide by hanging herself from a tree in a remote mountain forest. Dr. Rock's translation contains also a transcription in our letters of each word of the Nashi text as sung by the Tombas (priests or sorcerers).

This translation gives a clear idea of the Nashi system of indicating a whole stanza by writing a few pictographs. On the very first page of volume 1 of the manuscript of the chants sung by the Tomba in Dr. Rock's employ and transcribed and translated by him, the last rubric of line one contains 8 distinct pictographs, each of which stands for a single word. But the Tombas sing 26 words for this

rubric! In the second rubric of line two on page one of the text there are only 6 characters written, but 28 words are sung by the Tombas!

This dramatic recital is sung much like a troubadour song of medieval Europe and is accompanied by primitive native instrumental music. Dr. Rock hopes to be able to secure phonograph records and moving pictures of at least the most characteristic moments of this well-known drama.

During the last few years Dr. Rock has brought to light an unexpectedly large number of Nashi pictographic books, which are almost all of them prompt books, suggesting by vivid pictographs merely the purport of each stanza of a rhymed chant memorized by the priest, who uses the written text only to recall to memory the stanzas in proper order. Proper names can be and often are written out in full, but if the entire text of these dramas were given completely, the books would be many times as bulky as they now are and the text probably too lengthy to be read rapidly enough to chant to the proper time and rhythm.

Dr. Rock has brought to light several thousand volumes of these pictographic books, has studied their texts carefully, and has shown clearly that the Nashi have a very extensive literature of fundamental importance to any understanding of the social organization, folklore, and religion of primitive people. Dr. Rock's verbatim translation of the *Pbö p'a gko shu*, noted above, shows that the Nashi pictographic books are undoubtedly of great antiquity and tie up with the earliest history of that race, which seems to have entered southwest China by way of the Koko Nor district in northeastern Tibet.

The Library is also fortunate in being assured of the continued cooperation of Dr. Rock, who is now living in southwest China with his staff of helpers, including two Nashi priests and a young Nashi of good family, who has had a sound education in Chinese. Matters which are not quite clear in the Nashi language can be given precise form by the latter in the more highly developed Chinese with which Dr. Rock is thoroughly familiar.

It is not unreasonable to expect from this exceptionally fortunate arrangement a rapid upbuilding of our knowledge, not only of the Nashi folklore, drama, and music, but also of some of the hitherto little understood early stages in the development of written records which are the foundation of all higher civilization.

NASHI ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Dr. Rock has for some years been working on a dictionary of the Nashi pictographic characters and also the alternative syllabic signs used by the priests in writing prompt books for their numerous

ceremonies. He has permitted the Library of Congress to make a complete photostat of this dictionary so invaluable in any study of Nashi texts.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS OF THE NASHI KINGS

Dr. Rock, having made the acquaintance at Likiang in northwest Yunnan of influential members of the Mu family, descended from the ancient line of Nashi kings, was able to secure permission from them to make a complete copy of the *Mu shih tsung p'u*, or Biographical Records of the Royal Mu Family, giving sketches of the 25 Nashi kings of this family which reigned over the Nashi people in the Sung, Yuan, and Ming dynasties. Dr. Rock secured these records in two forms: (1) A reduced photographic copy of the original manuscript, and (2) a natural-size facsimile copy giving not only the text but the colored portraits of the 25 kings whose biographies are given (and 5 more without biographies). This copy is a beautiful example of Chinese skill in facsimile reproduction and is written very clearly on good paper and beautifully bound in Chinese style. It is a welcome addition to the family records deposited in the Division of *Orientalia*, and is, naturally, of special interest because of its bearing on the history of the Nashi people.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM SOUTHWESTERN CHINA, ETC.

Dr. Rock also made a gift to the Library of Congress of carefully executed rubbings of the four oldest inscriptions extant in southwestern China, discussed in detail by Chavannes (*Journal asiatique* (10) 14:1-46, no. 1, July-August, 1909). One of these rubbings, from a stone monument (unfortunately badly damaged) found near Chao-t'ing fu in 1901, is supposed to date from 25 B. C. The other three are from fairly well-preserved inscriptions dating from 405, 458, and 971 A. D., and all three of these concern the Lolo people, another non-Chinese tribe of southwestern China. These rubbings are beautifully mounted in Chinese style between handsome linden-wood slabs attached to the front and back of the folded rubbings. The Library of Congress is fortunate to secure first-class copies of these ancient inscriptions, of which full translations were published by Chavannes in the above-mentioned journal.

Dr. Rock has presented, in addition to the rubbings mentioned above, a number of Chinese works bearing on the history and geography of the Nashi country.

Dr. Rock has made an important contribution to building up the great Nashi collection by offering to send to the Library of Congress the actual Nashi texts he translates in future, so that photostat copies may be added to the collection already here. The first shipment consisting of 83 volumes was received recently.

Finally, Dr. Rock has indicated his intention to create a trust fund to be used by the Library of Congress to promote the study of the language, literature, dramatics, and music of the Nashi and other primitive peoples of southwest China and adjoining regions.

NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

(By DR. SHIO SAKANISHI)

Through the courtesy of the Academy of Oriental Culture of the Kyoto Imperial University, the Library of Congress has acquired the three following research publications:

EARLY CHINESE MATHEMATICS

(1) *Chou-pi suan-ching no kenkyû* (an inquiry concerning the *Chou-pi suan-ching*) by Chûryô Noda. The *Chou-pi suan-ching* probably compiled by Chao Chün-ch'ing towards the end of the Later Han dynasty, is considered one of the oldest mathematical and astronomical texts in China. The work begins with the original texts of the *Chou-pi*, i. e., the reputed "Conversations between Yung Fang and Ch'ên Tzû." The remaining pages record the various theories of students of the so-called "*Chou-pi*" school.

The *Chou-pi suan-ching* combines a primitive conception of the universe, that "the heaven is a circle and the earth a square", with the principle of measuring their dimensions by means of a *piao* or pole eight feet long. It goes on to explain that by observing the shadow at midday and the pole star at night, the dimensions of the heavens may be measured; by observing the positions of the sun, the changes of the season may be known, etc. But to regard the earth as a plane, to measure the dimensions of the heavens according to the plane earth, to believe that "one *ts'un* of the shadow at midday corresponds to one thousand *li*", are concepts quite beyond the thought of modern astronomers, serving only to show what a crude conception of the universe was then entertained. In some instances, however, early Chinese astronomers showed insight and keen observation. To have been able to determine the seasons by measuring the various lengths of the shadow at midday, may be cited as a notable example.

As for the theory of *Kai tien* which represents the heavens as a concave sphere, Dr. Noda believes that it was written by students of the *Chou-pi* school to contradict the theory of *Hun tien*, of a rival school, by which the universe is represented by a globe with the stars on the outer surface. The discussions on the "Eight *chieh*" or periods of the year, and the "Twenty-four *ch'i*" or solar periods, and the "total quantity of the moon's retardation in the heavens" are identical with those in the *Ssü fên li*, a calendar compiled in 85 A. D.

Hence the present treatise can be dated toward the end of the Later Han dynasty, evidently having been written sometime after the *Ssü fên li* and before the time of Ts'ai Yung (133-192 A. D.).

Dr. Noda has succeeded in elucidating many points which have long been obscure, and his bibliographical and astronomical research will prove an important source of information for students of ancient Chinese sciences. The entire original text is reprinted in the appendix.

BUDDHISM IN THE T'ANG DYNASTY

(2) *Tô chûki no Jôdo-kyô: toku ni Hôshô Zenshî no kenkyû* (Chinese Buddhism in the middle period of the T'ang dynasty with special reference to Fa-chao and the Doctrine of the *Ching-t'u* or Pure Land School), by Zenryû Tsukamoto. The present exhaustive study of Fa-chao and the Ching-t'u sect in the middle of the T'ang period is based, first, on materials discovered in the Cave of the Thousand Buddhas at Tunhuang; and second, on Chinese and Japanese documentary sources which have heretofore been neglected. The author traces the development of Buddhism which made such phenomenal progress in China in the fifth and sixth centuries. This transplanted religion needed, however, a new interpretation as well as a unifying principle in order to take firm root in the new soil, and in the early T'ang period its outstanding exponents were Tao-ch'ô (d. 645) and Shan-tao (d. 681), who elaborated a system of doctrines for the worship of the Buddha Amitabha. The former converted Shansi Province, where the T'ang emperors raised their forces to overthrow the Sui dynasty, and the latter propagated his predecessor's teachings in the imperial capital, Ch'ang-an. But how this doctrine was transmitted to succeeding generations or how it was further developed after the death of Shan-tao has never been made clear. Now Dr. Tsukamoto's study, which concerns itself with the life and work of Fa-chao as the one who exerted the greatest influence on posterity, removes much of the obscurity that beclouded our knowledge of the actual conditions of the Doctrine of the Pure Land.

Fa-chao's active period belongs to the reigns of the Emperors Tait-sung (763-779) and Tê-tsung (780-804). The former, in particular, was a great believer in Buddhism and contributed so much to its growth that some historians speak of him as having "lost himself in Buddhism." Under such favorable circumstances, Fa-chao, with his headquarters at Ch'ang-an and Wu-t'ai-shan, engaged in the propagation of the doctrine, which according to him, was the one practical religion, best suited to the needs of his age.

Fa-chao, a profound mystic, always referred to the inspirations, revelations, and miracles which he had experienced. He called upon

the name of the Buddha Amitabha by singing the celestial music in five tunes—*Wu-hui nien-fo* or fivefold invocation—and also formulated the rites of psalm-singing. His emphasis on spiritual exaltation and sudden enlightenment, rather than on doctrinal elaboration of Buddhism, found wide sympathy and won the minds of various classes of society. He was called "Hou Shan-tao", or Shan-tao born again. Moreover, in spite of the mystical and original interpretation of his doctrine, Fa-chao was careful to act in harmony and in concert with other important sects, such as T'ien-t'ai, Hua-yen, and others. As a result of Emperor Wu-tsung's persecution of Buddhism in 845, and the chaotic conditions of the empire, which led to the downfall of the T'ang dynasty, Fa-chao's teaching sank into oblivion in China, but lived on in Japan and Korea in consequence of the pilgrimages of Korean and Japanese priests to Wu-t'ai-shan and Ch'ang-an. For example, Ennin of Japan, who went to the capital soon after Fa-chao's death, was so impressed with the latter's achievements that he brought home a book written by him, as well as legends of the author's mystic experiences. Upon his return he adopted Fa-chao's practices in the prayers of Mt. Hiei; and the Jôgyô-dô, a hall of meditation, was erected there for carrying them out.

The most significant feature of the present study, however, is Dr. Tsukamoto's indefatigable search for all the known writings of Fa-chao and for the Pure Land psalms which he has collected. We have now for the first time a scholarly study of the *Wu-hui nien-fo*, which Fa-chao claimed that Amitabha had taught him while he was under a mystic spell. Fa-chao was a fervent religionist, but in make-up he was an artist whose religious emotions owe much to his appreciation of the beautiful. The music, chants, and ritual which he inaugurated for the worship of the Buddha, and the grandeur of the Ta-chu-lin Temple which he founded on Wu-t'ai-shan, all testify to his deep aesthetic sense.

Throughout the work, Dr. Tsukamoto treats the Doctrine of the Pure Land as a religion lived and practiced by men and women of all degrees, and not as a religio-philosophical system divorced from the life of the people.

EARLY LANDSCAPE PAINTING

(3) *Shina sansui-ga shi* (History of Chinese Landscape Painting, from Ku K'ai-chih to Ching Hao, fourth to tenth centuries) by Senichiro Ise. Chinese landscape painting, although much earlier in origin than that of the West, was nevertheless slow to develop, and the earliest mention of such a painting appears in the *Chên-*

kuan kung-ssü hua-shih (A Record of the Public and Private Collection of the Emperor T'ang T'ai-tsung, or Chên-kuan) compiled by P'ei Hsiao-yüan in 639. It is the work of Kao Kuei-hsiang of the Wei kingdom (200-264) and is entitled *Huang-ho liu-shih tu* (The Course of the Yellow River). Whether it was a landscape painting in the modern sense of the word, or a bird's-eye view of the river in the manner of early maps there is no way of knowing, since the work is no longer extant.

For the earliest extant specimen of Chinese landscape painting we must go to Ku K'ai-chih's "Admonitions of the Instructress in the Palace", which is now in the British Museum. A piece of landscape introduced independently in this scroll offers a striking contrast to the figures which are beautifully spiritual and expressive. The drawing of the mountain, with its ragged peaks and ledges, is extremely primitive; the tiger is absurdly large for the mountain; the man with the crossbow, if he stood up, would tower to the level of the mountain crags. There is no natural proportion, no sense of perspective, and no atmosphere. Indeed, landscape painting even in the latter part of the fourth century was still in its infancy and the special problems which this particular branch of art presents had not been studied.

By the end of the eighth century, however, Chinese landscape painting had made great strides and Professor Ise chose Wang Wei (699-759) and Ching Hao (ca. 900-960) as two of the most significant artists, who transformed the art of the T'ang dynasty. The former especially left, in addition to a few outstanding landscape paintings, some notes in regard to the problems of proportion, perspective, and atmosphere. He writes:

In painting landscapes the first thing is to proportion your mountains in tens of feet, your trees in feet, your horses in inches, your human figures in tenths of inches. There must be no eyes on distant men, no branches on distant trees, no rocks on distant hills ...

Ku K'ai-chih (ca. 344-406) could never have thought of landscape in this way.

Professor Ise attempts in the present study to introduce a new method in the field of Japanese aesthetics. Leaving to historians the facts, the background of the artists, and the spirit of the age, he tries to build up a rarefied structure of aesthetics. Such a task, however, demands that there be already a basic study both of periods and artists. In the field of Chinese landscape painting, unfortunately, no such work has yet been done; hence Professor Ise's study sometimes loses its point. Nevertheless it is well documented, and the 46 plates, separately boxed, are invaluable to students of Chinese painting.

RECORD OF EARTHQUAKES

In the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1933, there was given an account of the manuscript scroll of the *Ruijū kokushū* (Classified National History, No. 165). This year, again through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, the Library of Congress received a photolithographic edition of No. 171, *Sai-i bu* (Natural calamities) Part 5: On earthquakes. The manuscript originally belonged to the Kwanmu family, but in 1704 Tsunatoshi Maeda, fifth lord of the Kaga clan, had it copied for his library. Nevertheless, in the following year the original manuscript came into his hands.

The present edition of the *Sai-i bu* is a faithful reproduction of the original which probably dates back to the Heian period (1036-1185). The style of writing is different from that of No. 165, being more delicate as well as more cursive.

The scroll begins with the earthquake in the seventh month, fifth year (416) of Emperor Inkyō, and concludes with notices of a series of tremors in the latter part of the year 878 which affected even the Imperial palace in Kyoto—the court having a special ceremony of purification performed to appease the gods. Almost all the entries are brief, indicating only dates and districts afflicted, but in a few instances more detailed descriptions are added. For example in 676 a peasant family dwelling on a rocky hillside in the province of Tsukushi awakened one morning to discover that there had been an earthquake, and that the houses of their neighbors had tumbled into the valley. One of the worst of these earthquakes which affected the entire country occurred in 685. The hot springs of Iyo Province completely disappeared, and a wide area of farm land in the province of Tosa was converted into sea. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 500,000.

The manuscript bears a few corrections in vermilion ink. Aside from its intrinsic value, the scroll is significant as an example of an early Japanese manuscript and as a source for a study of the contemporary language.

CHŪGAI-SHŌ

The Library likewise received through the Ikutoku Foundation a photolithographic edition of the second half of the *Chūgai-shō* which has been in the possession of the Maeda family since the seventeenth century. As it has no title, Lord Tsunatoshi Maeda (1643-1724) christened it *Kyūan-Ninpei kan ki* (Records of Events during the Kyūan-Ninpei Periods (1148-53)). But recently it was, after careful research, identified as the last half of the famous *Chūgai-shō*, hitherto unknown. This scroll, over 45 feet long, and made up of old documents and letters pieced together with the text written on

the reverse side, is faithfully reproduced. It is an interesting document both for its contents and for what it reveals on the back.

The *Chûgai-shô*, in two parts, is the work of Tadazane Fujiwara (1078-1162), chancellor and regent in the Imperial court and one of the most picturesque figures of the time. After he had retired from active service, Tadazane dictated the present work to Moromoto Nakahara, who was his secretary. Generally speaking, the contents fall into two main classes, the first relating to the manners and customs of the court, the second consisting of anecdotes of his exalted contemporaries. It is written in a familiar style, with the subtle sense of humor and the suavity that mature age alone can bestow on a man of intellect.

The end of the manuscript bears the following postscript: "Copied by Narinobu on the 5th day of the 10th month in the second year of Kenriki (1222) at the hot spring of Arima, for a presentation." It states further that he copied it from a manuscript of Chikatsune, which in its turn was in the original handwriting of Akikane. The genealogy of the present manuscript, then, is as follows: Akikane ms. — Chikatsune ms. — Narinobu ms. These are well-known names in history. Akikane Minamoto (1160-1215) was a poet who edited the *Shin Chokusen-shû* under imperial command. Chikatsune Fujiwara (d. 1210) was a distinguished scholar and mentor to two emperors. As to Narinobu Miyoshi, court historian, his name appears frequently in contemporary records, but little is known regarding him.

From internal evidence we know definitely that the Chikatsune manuscript was copied between the years 1208 to 1212, and that two years later Narinobu made his copy. Whether the present Maeda manuscript is in the handwriting of Narinobu is difficult to determine, but several factors make such identification doubtful. First, he states definitely that the manuscript was for the purpose of presentation, and for such a purpose the writer would scarcely piece together old documents and letters. Secondly, the style of writing is too cursive and informal. A few dates on the letters and documents are discernable. For example, one is dated the 21st day of the 11th month, recording events that took place in the Imperial court on the 13th day of the same month of the year 1212. This makes it impossible that the manuscript could have been copied on the 5th day of the 10th month. Moreover, the name of Narinobu appears in one of the letters, indicating that not all the letters used were his. Nor were they all addressed to him. Therefore, it seems that Narinobu made a presentation copy and later made for his own use a second copy with the same postscript.

The *Chûgai-shô* is a rare example of an early unofficial history of Japan, giving intimate details of the time. Especially is it rich in

literary references which will help to solve many baffling problems of long standing.

DICTIONARIES

During the year the division added through purchase two important dictionaries:

(1) *Môko-go dai-jiten* (A Complete Mongol Dictionary) in three volumes, begun by Major Mantaro Sugue in 1915, and completed after his death in 1929 by Major Kenji Shimonaga. The first two volumes, of over 1,700 pages, constitute the Mongol-Japanese dictionary; the last volume is the Japanese-Mongol dictionary. Both in scope and scholarship, the work is of high standard.

(2) *Nihon bungaku dai-jiten* (Japanese Literary Lexicon) in three large volumes is the work of Professor Tsukuru Fujimura and his associates of the Tokyo Imperial University. As the editor states in his preface, it is modelled somewhat after the "Reallexikon der deutschen literaturgeschichte", being an extensive dictionary of biographical, historical, and general literary references. Furthermore, it includes such related subjects as Buddhism and Shintoism, arts and crafts, and folklore. The true worth of this monumental work lies, however, in its wealth of bibliographical information and in the reproduction of portraits and calligraphy not easily accessible to the average student.

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. SCHAPIRO)

As in the past several years, the principal sources of accessions to the Semitic Division during the fiscal year now closed have been copyright, gift, and exchange. Through the latter source alone several hundred Yiddish and Hebrew books were obtained from Soviet Russia and from the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library. Purchases were restricted to works mainly of reference character.

HEBREW CODES OF LAW

In continuing the regrouping of the Hebraica during the past year attention was given chiefly to the Hebrew codes of law, which have been assembled and made accessible to the scholar in this field. The codes involve a large body of literature developed over a lengthy period of time in various lands. This branch of Hebraica is adequately represented in the Hebrew collection of the Library by hundreds of volumes, mostly folio, covering many epochs of Jewish history and printed in many countries.

The codification of Jewish law starts after the close of the Talmud. Indeed, up to that period there was no need of a code at all. The source of the law and its authority were the Scriptures. All cases which were not clearly defined there had to be referred to the Mishnah, the authoritative exposition of the Scriptures, and later to the Talmud, represented by the Amoraim, the legitimate expounders of the Mishnah. The necessity for a clear-cut practical code was felt as soon as the Talmud was completed. Because of the extent of the field of Jewish law, cases occurred daily that were not provided for in the Mishnah and the Talmud; rules of guidance and a certain standard had to be created so that religious procedure and law should not be constantly called in question. The so-called "Minor Tractates", which were added to the Talmud shortly after its completion, are really attempts at partial codification, as they deal with practical questions and to a great extent with the ritual. The actual first codes, however, did not appear until the second half of the eighth century during the geonic period. Since that time the codifying activity has been continuous, as no code was ever considered complete, but was always in need of revision, expansion, and sup-

plementation. The dispersal of the Jews in newer lands and the necessities of their life there also called for new regulations compatible with new surroundings. It may be noted, however, that nearly all of the codifiers followed the methods employed by their early predecessors, viz, that of compendium, where the gist of the discussion of the tractates of the Talmud is given and decisions indicated; that of arrangement according to the precepts of the Torah, treating each precept separately; that of an arrangement of the laws according to the order in which they are stated in the Pentateuch; compilation of groups of laws according to their general kindred nature or according to some special, peculiar arrangement.

In the following may be cited some of the outstanding codes of law, which are on the shelves of the Hebrew collection of the Library, such as have exercised a profound influence on Jews in the Diaspora and have given rise to a huge literature. Many of them have gone through numerous editions with the accretion of commentation and glosses. Among these are found first prints and rare items.

BABYLONIAN CODES

First in time are the Babylonian codes, the products of the geonim, heads of the academies in Babylonia, who, as recognized spiritual leaders and scholars both in their own land and abroad, were invested with judicial authority until the end of the tenth century. As interpreters of the Talmud they not only gave religio-legal decisions in agreement with its teachings, but often transcended the Talmud and issued new decrees. Many of the decisions rendered by the geonim in reply to correspondents are contained in Responsa which have come down to us and are printed in separate books. There are three specific codes compiled in the eighth century, however. The first, *Sheiltoth*, is by Aḥai *gaon*, who by this work of his is credited with being the first Rabbinical author after the close of the Talmud known to history. This code contains 191 discourses, arranged according to the sections of the Pentateuch and also based on the order of the Precepts (*Mizwoth*). It is characteristic that it was not intended for scholars alone, but also for popular instruction. The Hebrew collection possesses the first edition, Venice, 1545, also the photographic facsimile of this rare edition, Berlin, 1927; an edition with a commentary by Isaiah Berlin, Dyhernfurth, 1786; another with an extensive commentary *Ha'amek Sheelah* by Naphtali Zebi Judah Berlin, 3 vols., Wilna, 1861-67; and other editions with commentaries on certain parts of the work. Aḥai *gaon* won great esteem as the first to compile a definite code, and was soon emulated by others. The second code, *Halakhoth Pesukoth* or *Halakhoth Ketuoth*, of which only fragments remain, is the work of Jehudai *gaon*. Some of these have been published by A. L. Schlossberg,

Versailles, 1886. *Jehudai gaon* is also considered by many the author of *Halakhoth Gedoloth*, the third but largest and most important work of codification in the age of the geonim. However, the author was probably Simeon Kayyara, who flourished during the middle of the ninth century. The *Halakhoth Gedoloth* is arranged according to the tractates of the Talmud with some important changes. Its author was the first to give a detailed list of the 613 Precepts, thus affording a basis for the entire Jewish law. His great contribution, however, was his systematic grouping of the Talmudic laws and his citation of sources. Concerned with the practical, he omitted from his code such groups of laws as became inoperative after the destruction of the Temple. Our Hebrew collection has the first edition, Venice, 1548, followed by those of Zolkiew, 1811; the edition from the Vatican manuscript by Azriel Hildesheimer, Berlin, 1888; and that with the great commentary *Shoneh Halakhoth*, by Solomon Salem, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1762.

To the Babylonian codes of the geonic period may be added several small codes on various groups of laws by Saadiah, gaon of Sura, Samuel ben Hofni, and Hai. Of Saadiah's codes the book on inheritance, which was written in Arabic, is preserved in its entirety. It has the distinction of being the first code written in another language besides Hebrew and Aramaic. Samuel ben Hofni's small codes on subjects of civil and ritual law are known to us only from extraneous sources, all of them having been lost with the exception of one on *Berakhoth* (Benedictions), written in Arabic, which was later translated into Hebrew. Of Hai, the last gaon of Pumbeditha (939-1038), author of a number of small codexes on civil law, there are on our shelves *Mekah u-Mimkar* (buying and selling), together with *Sefer ha-Mashkon* (on mortgages), translated from the Arabic by Isaac ben Reuben, of Barcelona, Venice, 1602; another edition with notes by Eleazar ben Aryeh, Wien, 1800; *Mishpete Shebuoth* (on oaths), anonymously translated from the Arabic, Venice, 1602; another edition, Hamburg, 1782.

CODE OF ALFASI

In the eleventh century when centers of Jewish learning were concentrated in North Africa and Spain, numerous scholars devoted to the study of the Talmud included codifying work within the range of their studies. Outstanding among the codifiers of the North African school were R. Hananeel and R. Nissim, while in Spain the *Sefer ha-Mizwoth* (Book of Precepts) by Hefez ben Yazliah won great popularity. This work, written in Arabic, was edited in this country, with a Hebrew translation, by the late Dr. Benzion Halper, of Dropsie College (Philadelphia, 1915). But the most thorough and comprehensive work in the field of law up to its time was the code written by Isaac Alfasi (1013-1103) known as *Halakhoth* and

often referred to as the RIF (Rabbi Isaac Fasi) from the initials of the author's name. In this compilation the source method of codification reached its height. Its main achievement was the arrival at rules for the determination of decisions. Like his predecessors Alfasi follows the Talmud closely, tractate by tractate, and even chapter by chapter, but he succeeded as no other before him in confining himself to a generic presentation and definition of the norm and the omission of all extraneous matter. Alfasi's code is the essence of the Talmud, presenting the Talmudic discussions in condensed form plus the final decisions which were not always indicated there. Alfasi contented himself with analyzing in a systematic and thorough manner the Talmudic discussions and deducing therefrom all possible phases of the law, omitting only those which did not result in practical rules. His magnum opus contains everything necessary to an understanding of Talmudic jurisprudence and because of its eminently pragmatic value it became one of the books most frequently studied and a source of much literary activity. Of the many printed editions of this work, issued usually in three large folio volumes, with the text surrounded by commentaries, there may be seen on the shelves of our Hebrew collection the edition of Venice, D. Bomberg, 1521-22; *ibid.* 1552, edited by Meir ben Jacob Parenz; Sabionetta, T. Foa, 1554-55, edited with indexes by Joshua Boaz ben Simeon Baruch; Basle, 1602; Frankfurt a. M., 1699; Amsterdam, 1720; Sulzbach, 1762-66; Wien, 1804-05; Johannisberg, 1856.

CODE OF MAIMONIDES

The great landmark in codification was reached with the twelfth century work of Moses ben Maimon or Maimonides (1135-1204) known as the *Mishnah Torah* (Second Law), the title probably indicating the belief that thenceforth no other book would be needed in determining the law. It has also another title, *Yad ha-Hazakah*, referring to its division into 14 books. This code, authoritative and scientific, differed notably in arrangement from its predecessors. Logical in structure, it is free from the dialectic form of the Talmud and omits the sources whence its decisions were derived and the authorities it followed. It covers, however, the entire field of Jewish jurisprudence, including even the Mosaic laws no longer applicable to Jewish life divorced from its land and temple. The code of Maimonides represents the greatest attempt ever made to digest the entire mass of what is called Oral law, scattered and complex as it is, in a clear, orderly, logically coherent manner. It contains all definitions of the law, all traditional explanations, statutes, and regulations, including those of the geonim and the customs which were given, introduced, or adopted from the time of Moses to the completion of the Talmud; also the ethical ideals,

moral teachings, and doctrinal principles which were traditional or which had been established by the sages or adopted by general consent. Such a work, it has been recognized, could not have been produced but by a man who was familiar with the intellectual activity of the Greeks as well as with the products of the Jewish intellect. It has been considered not only the most brilliant work of codification but also the greatest product of Rabbinical literature.

The influence of Maimonides' code on Hebrew literature and Jewish life was incalculable. It aroused great admiration and was widely circulated. It also aroused, however, much opposition on the part of scholars who feared that this digest of the entire Oral law would supplant the study of the Talmud itself, and thus bring about a standstill in the study of the Torah. In opposing a complete acceptance of the code as the final authority on matters legal and religious and urging the continued study of the ancient sources, refutations were written by leading Talmudic scholars, some of which were appended to the code and later printed with it. Indeed, the *Mishnah Torah* became a subject of never-ending commentation. Scholar after scholar has composed commentaries, glosses, novellae, and emendations on the famed code of Maimonides. In our Hebrew collection are found quite a number of works, written at various times (including our own), which have for their subject this monumental code or some part of it. Of the numerous editions of the code itself, which was usually issued in four bulky folio volumes, we may mention: Constantinople, 1509; Venice, Bomberg, 1524; *ibid.* Bragadin, 1550; *ibid.* Giustiniani, 1550-51; *ibid.* Bragadin, 1574-75; Amsterdam, 1702-03; Jessnitz, 1739-42; Berdychev, 1817-19; Wien, 1835-42; Wilna, 1900. It may be noted that each successive edition contains added commentaries. Repeated printing of the code by all of the printers of Hebrew books in Venice within a short time after the introduction of the new art is also to be noted.

The code of Maimonides, complete and authoritative as it was, did not end the process of further codification of Jewish law. One of the most important reasons may have been the fact that the intensive study of the Talmud going on in all Jewries and the resultant meticulous care in observing the laws has necessarily called forth a desire on the part of scholars to introduce certain modifications in the decisions. As long as there was no generally adopted code, the individual scholar compiled his own on certain religio-legal matters, making certain changes either in method, decisions, or interpretations of the sources. With the increase of Talmud studies in various lands during the Middle Ages, the growing tendency to codify became noticeable, especially in France, Germany, and Italy. The chief products of this activity, the codes compiled prior to the sixteenth century, which are on our shelves, may be cited in this review.

FRANCO-GERMAN CODES

Of the Franco-German codes the earliest is *Sefer Mizwoth Gadol*, popularly known as *SeMaG* (from its initials), by the French scholar Moses of Coucy (1200-1260), Soncino, G. Soncino, 1488; Venice, 1547, (ed. by Mattathiah ben Solomon Delakrot); Kopyes, 1807; Munkács, 1905, with an extensive commentary, *Brith Mosheh*, by Moses Hayyim Weiss; *Sefer ha-Terumah*, by Baruch ben Isaac of Worms (13th cent.), Venice, 1523; Zolkiew, 1811; Warsaw, 1897; *Sefer ha-Rokeah*, by Eleazar ben Judah of Worms (13th cent.), Fano, G. Soncino, 1505; Cremona, 1557; Warsaw, 1880; *Or Zarua*, by Isaac ben Moses of Vienna (13th cent.), 2 vols., Zhitomir, 1862; *Amude Golah* or *Sefer Mizwoth Katan* (latter title also known as *SeMaK*, after its initial letters), by Isaac ben Joseph of Corbeil (13th cent.), Cremona, 1556; Ladie, 1805; Kopyes, 1820; *Sefer ha-Mordecai*, by Mordecai ben Hillel of Nuremberg (d. 1298), Riva di Trento, 1558; Cracow, 1598; *Sha'are Dura*, by Isaac ben Meir of Dueren, Venice, 1564; Basel, 1599; Jessnitz, 1724; *Ha-Agudah*, by Alexander Susslin, Cracow, 1571; *Agur*, by Jacob Baruch ben Judah Landau (15th cent.), Naples, 1490?; Rimini, 1526; Offenbach, 1718; Sudzilkow, 1834.

PROVENÇAL CODES

Several early codes are the works of Hebrew scholars living in Provence, one of the most fruitful centers of Rabbinical studies during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Such are *Ha-Eshkol*, by Abraham ben Isaac of Narbonne (12th cent.), three parts of which were published by M. Auerbach, Halberstadt, 1867-68; the fourth part is still extant in manuscript. Modelled upon Alfasi's earlier code, this was the first attempt at a legal digest on the part of French Jews. There should be mentioned also: *Ittur*, by Isaac ben Abba Mari (12th cent.), Venice, 1608; Warschau, 1801; Lemberg, 1860 (2 vols.); *Ha-Manhig*, by Abraham ben Nathan Yarchi (13th cent.), Constantinople, 1519; Berlin, 1885; *Issur we-Heter* (a work often cited by many codifiers and erroneously attributed to Jonah ben Abraham of Gerona), Ferrara, 1555; Prag, 1784; with a commentary *Zer Zahab*, by Abraham Braun, Warsaw, 1913; *Sefer Mesharim* (on civil law), by Jeroham ben Meshullam (14th cent.), Constantinople, 1516; with a commentary *Nethiboth Mishpat*, by H. Algazi, *ibid.* 1668; and, by the same author, *Toldoth Adam we-Hawwa* (covering practically every portion of Jewish law except civil law), Constantinople, 1516; Venice, 1553; Kopyes, 1803; with a commentary *Yisa Berakha*, by J. S. Ashenazi, Leghorn, 1822.

ITALIAN CODES

Italy, too, was the birthplace of several codes of importance, the most noted being *Shibbole ha-Leket*, by Zedekiah ben Abraham

Anaw (13th cent.). Of the abridged editions of this work there are on our shelves those of Venice, 1546; Dubno, 1794; Salonica, 1796. A complete edition with a comprehensive introduction containing an analysis of the work was published by Solomon Buber at Wilna, 1886. A digest of this code was made shortly after its appearance by an Italian scholar under the title *Tanya* or *Tanya Rabbati*, which went through several editions: Mantua, 1514; Cremona, 1565; Sudzilkow, 1836; Warsaw, 1879.

SPANISH CODES

While codification activity was carried on intensively in other countries notwithstanding the existence of Maimonides' code, comparatively little was done in Spain throughout the thirteenth century. For the Jews of Spain Maimonides still remained the authoritative guide to legal practice. Of the works of this genre written during that period in Spain should be noted *Torath ha-Adam* (Constantinople, 1518; Venice, 1595) by Nahmanides, the great Talmudist of the thirteenth century; *Torath ha-Bayyith* (Cremona, 1565; Berlin, 1771; Salonica, 1796; Prag, 1811; expanded editions: Venice, 1607; Prag, 1735; Berlin, 1762; Wien, 1811), and *Abodath ha-Kodesh* (Venice, 1602; Metz, 1765; Warsaw, 1803; Ofen, 1820), both by Solomon ben Abraham Ibn Adreth; *Sefer ha-Terumoth* (Salonica, 1595; Prag, 1605) by Samuel ben Isaac Sardi, and last, but not least, *Piske ha-Rosh* by Asher ben Jehiel, which was appended to the tractates of the Talmud. However, these works, original and creative, dealt only with certain portions of the law and did not cover the entire field of Jewish jurisprudence, and none were such as to gain general acceptance of their decisions. Not until the early part of the fourteenth century did Spanish Jewry produce a great and comprehensive code, composed by Jacob ben Asher. About two hundred years later Spanish Jewry also gave birth to another famous code, that of Joseph ben Ephraim Caro. Both works took their place alongside Maimonides and played a conspicuous part in shaping the religious and social life of Jews for centuries.

CODE ARBA'AH TURIM

Jacob ben Asher (1269-1343?) named his code *Arba'ah Turim* (Four Rows), which also became known as *Tur* (singular of Turim). The name is an allusion to the four rows of stones which were set in the breastplate of the high priest (Ex. xxviii: 15-20), traditionally used as an oracle for decisions of judgment. The code is divided into four parts, each having an additional title: *Tur Orah Hayyim*, containing the ritual laws relating to the Synagogue, the daily prayers, the Sabbath and Holy days; *Tur Yoreh Deah*, containing

the laws concerning things lawful and unlawful; *Tur Eben ha-Ezer*, dealing with laws concerning the family, marriage, and divorce; *Tur Hoshen Mishpat*, containing civil laws. The laws are stated in a brief and concise manner, summarizing the views of divergent schools. As in the case of Alfasi and Maimonides, this code also became, soon after its appearance, the subject of much commentation. In many editions of the complete code, or of parts of it, the text is surrounded by commentaries, the best known being *Beth Yosef*, by Joseph Caro. In fact, the *Tur* ultimately served as the basis of the latter's own final code. The first complete edition of Pieve di Sacco, 1475, is supposed to be the second Hebrew book printed. Next to the Bible, Jacob ben Asher's code was the most popular work printed in the fifteenth century, no less than two complete editions and several editions of parts having been printed between 1475 and 1495. The Hebrew collection of the Library possesses many complete editions with and without commentaries from that of Soncino, Solomon ben Moses Soncino, 1490? and subsequent editions of Fano, 1516; Venice, 1522-23; Constantinople, 1539-40 (2 vols.); Augsburg, 1540; Venice-Sabionetta, 1550-59, with the commentary *Beth Yosef*; Riva di Trento, 1560; Venice, 1564-67; Cracow, 1631-39, with the commentary *Bayith Hadash*, by Joel Sirkes; Wilhermsdorf, 1727; Slobuta, 1801-02; Miedzyborz, 1818-21, down to the seven volume edition of Wilna, 1900. Of the early editions of individual parts there are: *Tur Orah Hayyim*, Cremona, 1558; Venice, 1563; Lublin, 1599; *Tur Yoreh Deah*, Ixar, Eliezer Alantansi, 1487; *Tur Eben ha-Ezer*, with the commentaries *Beth Israel* and *Ketoneth ha-Passim*. Lublin, 1638; *Tur Hoshen Mishpat*, with commentaries, Polnoi, 1811.

SHULHAN ARUKH

Of a more lasting permanence and influence has been the code of Joseph ben Ephraim Caro (1488-1575). It bears the title of *Shulhan Arukh* (Table Prepared), as though the author were indicating he had thereon set spiritual food ready for consumption. Indeed this work was for centuries, and in part still is the code of Rabbinical Judaism for all ritual and legal questions. In its arrangement it follows that adopted by the author of the *Tur*, but while Jacob ben Asher cites a number of opinions in rendering a decision, Caro gives the decisions alone. The laws are clear-cut with no reference outside themselves. Caro also introduced the division of chapters into paragraphs (*Se'ifim*), the number varying according to the contents of each chapter, and each dealing with a specific point of law. All this made the *Shulhan Arukh* more serviceable and more practicable. In the first century of its appearance Caro's code met with opposition, but afterwards was universally accepted by all

sections of Jewry throughout the world. Because of its authoritative position and influence, the *Shulhan Arukh* became, like previous codes, the subject of close study and commentation. Wherever Rabbinical studies were pursued Talmudic scholars saw fit to add to the pyramid of books and treatises dealing with it. The *Shulhan Arukh* has been continually reprinted, the text often surrounded by commentaries and supercommentaries. In the Hebrew collection of the Library there are over twenty complete editions, among which are found those of Venice, J. Grypho, 1567; *ibid.* Z. de'Cavalli, 1567; *ibid.* 1578; *ibid.* 1593-94; *ibid.* 1598; Cracow, 1593-94; Amsterdam, 1697-98; Mantova, 1722-23; Wien, 1810; and others, including the seven-volume folio edition printed by David Balaban in Lemberg, 1900-11, around the text of which are grouped 26 commentaries, including those of Moses Isserles, Moses Ribkas, David ben Samuel ha-Levi, Abraham Oppenheim, Samuel Kolin, Hayyim Mordecai Margolioth, Nathaneel Weil, Elijah ben Solomon of Wilna, Ezekiel Landau, and Akiba Eger. The number of volumes dealing with single parts or certain groups of laws of the *Shulhan Arukh* runs into the hundreds.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY MINOR CODES

Some notable minor codes which appeared in the fourteenth century following the Tur, and which are on our shelves, may be mentioned: *Abudarham*, so named after its author, David ben Joseph Abudarham, of Seville (Lisbon, Eliezer Alantansi, 1489; Constantinople, Astroc de Toulon, 1513; Fez, 1522?; Venice, 1546; Amsterdam, 1726; Prag, 1784; Berdychew, 1817). This work which deals mainly with the Synagogue ritual, viz, prayers and benedictions, served for many generations as an encyclopedia on matters of ritual and custom. *Orhoth Hayyim* by Aaron ben Jacob ha-Kohen (Firenze, 1750) was composed originally for the exiles from France (1308), of whom the author was one, as a ritual guide, and endeavors to supply reasons in a philosophic or kabbalistic manner for precepts and customs. To the same author some ascribe an anonymous code known as *Kol Bo*, which contains, as its name indicates, a number of things, but chiefly ritual and family laws (Naples, 1490?; Rimini, 1526?; Venice, 1567; Fürth, 1782). *Zedah la-Derekh*, by Menahem ben Aaron Ibn Zerah, of Navarre, is represented by editions of Ferrara, 1554; Sabionetta, 1567?; Lemberg, 1859; Warsaw, 1880. This work embraces, in addition to legal decisions, questions of ethics and portions relating to the sciences. All of these codes maintained in their time a certain authority and were frequently referred to by later codifiers.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. N. R. RODIONOFF)

In February 1934, the division moved to its quarters in the new east wing of the Library, an event which was undoubtedly the most important in the history of the division since 1907, when the acquisition of the famous Yudin Collection of Russian books (brought from Siberia) marked the date of its origin.

It should be noted, however, that while the division now enjoys the comforts of a more convenient working space, the increase in its shelving space, in comparison with that of its old quarters of 1927-31, does not exceed 17 percent, and this additional space will be filled up in a few years through the normal growth of the division's Russian holdings alone. The total linear shelving space of the division is now about 3 miles and 300 yards.

ACCESSIONS

During the fiscal year 1933-34 the collections of the division were increased through purchase, exchange, and transfer by 2,506 books and 4,552 pamphlets, a total of 7,058 publications. About 1,000 of these books are the missing back issues of 66 periodicals, 41 of which are no longer published.

Though the majority of the books acquired by the division during the year have a considerable reference value, only the most noteworthy of them are mentioned here:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Catalogues des "Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre." Catalogue méthodique du fonds russe de la Bibliothèque. Rédigé par Alexandra Dumesnil. Paris, 1932.

Opisanié slavjanskikh rukopisei Moskovskoi Sinodal'noi Biblioteki (A description of the Slavonic MSS. of the Moscow Synodical Library). Section 3, part 2. Moscow, 1917.

This part completes the division's set. Sections 1, 2 (in three parts), and part 1 of section 3 were published in 1855-69. The work has been done by many bibliographers.

Pokrovskii, A. A. Drevnee Pskovsko-Novgorodskoe pis'mennoe nasledie (The inheritance in MSS. from the ancient cities of Pskov and Novgorod). Moscow, 1916.

Parchments brought long ago from Pskov and Novgorod to Moscow and finally deposited in the Library of the Synod's Press and the Library of the Patriarchs are described in this work.

Shnel, A. A. *Khudozhestvennye pereplety i drugiiā mozaichnyā raboty, ispolnennyā ruchnym sposobom v masterskoī A. Shnel* (Artistic bindings and other mosaic works executed by hand in the studio of A. Shnel). St. Petersburg, 1905.

This folio album contains 34 plates of photographs of mosaic leather bindings and other mosaic works of A. A. Shnel, an artist preeminent in this field, working in Russia in 1885-1905.

Titov, F. *Tipografiā Kievo-Pecherskoī Lavry. Īstoricheskii ocherk* (The Press of the Kiev Pecherski Monastery. A historical description). Vol. 1 of text (covering the period of 1606-1721), with 1 vol. of supplements. Folio. Kiev, 1916-18.

This is the first accurate account of the activities of one of the oldest Russian presses for the first 116 years of its existence. For over 300 years the Press of the Pecherski Monastery in Kiev served the Russian people as an important religious educational institution of the Greek Orthodox Catholic Church.

Vereshchagin, V. A. *Materialy dlā bibliografi russkikh illūstrirovannykh izdaniĭ* (Material for a bibliography of Russian illustrated publications). Vols. 1-4. St. Petersburg, 1908-10.

MISSING PARTS ACQUIRED

Ī. *Akademiā nauk* (The Imperial Academy of Sciences), St. Petersburg. *Khristianskii Vostok* (The Christian East). Vols. 1-3, 1912-14.

These volumes complete the division's set (vols. 1-5).

Ėkonomicheskoi Magazin (Economic Magazine). Vols. 21-40. Moscow, 1785-89.

These volumes complete the division's set. This is a rare Russian periodical of the 18th century, devoted to household economy, published by a well known liberal Russian publisher of that time, A. I. Novikov, and edited by A. T. Bolotov, a distinguished husbandman and writer.

Niva (The Field). St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1907-1917.

This is a popular illustrated Russian weekly magazine with an enormous circulation for the last 25 years of its existence. Its publication was started in 1870. The newly acquired eleven volumes complete the division's set.

Satirikon and its continuation *Novyi Satirikon* (The New Satiricon). Separate issues for 1908-09, and 1913-17.

The newly acquired issues of this remarkable liberal weekly satirical magazine, with numerous illustrations in colors, almost complete the division's set. The magazine was published in St. Petersburg-Petrograd in 1908-1918 first by M. G. Kornfeld and later by a group of young and talented writers and artists, who broke with the publisher in the summer of 1913 and a few weeks later started to publish another magazine of the same character, under the title of "Novyi Satirikon." They successfully continued its publication until the spring of 1918. Both "Satirikon" and "Novyi Satirikon" were edited by A. T. Averchenko, a well-known Russian humorist. The numbers wanting in the division's set are now only the following: no. 12 for 1909, nos. 1 and 52 for 1914, nos. 5, 10, 17, and 18 for 1918.

Sreznnevskii, Ī. Ī. Materialy dlā slovarā drevne-russkago ūzyka po pīs'mennym pamātnikam (Material for a dictionary of the ancient Russian language, according to the written monuments). Vols. 2-3. St. Petersburg. The Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1902-1912.

These volumes complete the division's set.

Ī. Vol'noe Ekonomicheskoe Obschestvo (The Imperial Free Economic Society), St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1765-1917. Trudy za 1765-1820, 1860, 1862, 1865-68, 1872-76, 1884, 1893, 1905-1909 gody (Works for the years ...).

These parts nearly complete the library's set of this very important serial, especially rare for the first 50 years of its publication. We still lack the years 1821, 1833, 1835, 1877, 1883, and 1901. The Imperial Free Economic Society was one of the oldest agricultural and economic societies in Europe and the oldest Russian scientific society. One of its founders was Ī. A. Taubert, librarian to the Empress Catharine II. The Empress herself granted the Society her special protection and the privilege of independent and broad investigations, researches, and discussions in the fields of agricultural economics and scientific agriculture. At the suggestion of the Empress the Society conducted in 1767 its famous international contest of discussions on the peasants' title to the land cultivated by them. A discussion in French by a member of the Academy of the city of Dijon, Beardé de l'Abaye, advocating the emancipation of the peasants with the land from their landlords and owners, was awarded the highest prize of 100 chervonetz (approximately about \$1,000 in American currency of the present time), and was published in a good Russian translation in one of the issues of this serial for the year 1768.

RELIGION

Mogila, Petr, metropolitan of Kiev (1596-1647), editor. Trebnik (The Book of Needs). Kiev, The Press of the Pecherski Monastery, 1646.

Mogila was a famous prelate and theologian of the 17th century, a leader in the struggle for the independence of the Greek Orthodox Catholic Church from the Roman Catholic Church. This folio in the Church-Slavonic contains 1,696 pages and is beautifully illustrated with many engravings. Many of the titles and subtitles are printed in vermilion. The work is very skillfully executed and the full leather binding is contemporary.

Pypin, A. N. Religioznyĭ dvizheniĭ pri Aleksandrĕ I (Religious movements in the reign of Alexander I). Petrograd, 1916.

Solov'ev, V. S. Rossiĭa i Vselenskaĭa tserkov' (Russia and the Universal Church). Moscow, 1911.

HISTORY

The division was especially successful during the year in acquiring some valuable out-of-print publications of Russian historical documents and some important monographs, also out of print, based on long and conscientious researches in archival material.

i. Akademiĭa nauk (The Imperial Academy of Sciences), St. Petersburg. Akty Moskovskogo gosudarstva (Documents of the Moscow state). Vols. 2-3. St. Petersburg, 1894-1901.

These volumes complete the division's set. The publication contains various documents of the 16th and 17th centuries.

— Rossiĭa i Ītaliĭa. Sbornik istoricheskikh materialov i izsledovanii, kasaiushchikhsĭa snoshenii Rossii s Ītaliei (Russia and Italy. A collection of historical material and researches pertaining to the relations of Russia with Italy). Vols. 1-4. St. Petersburg-Leningrad, 1907-27.

This publication appeared as a result of researches in Italian archives undertaken by the late Prof. E. F. Shmurlo, a prominent Russian historian.

- Komissiiã dlã razbora drevnikh aktov (The Commission for arranging the ancient documents), Kief. Arkhiv Ūgo-Zapadnoi Rossii (The Archives of South-Western Russia). 33 vols. Kief, 1859-1914.
- Sbornik statei i materialov po istorii Ūgo-Zapadnoi Rossii (A collection of articles and material pertaining to the history of South-Western Russia). Vols. 1-2. Kief, 1911-16.
- Russia. I. Arkheograficheskaã Komissiiã (The Imperial Archeographic Commission). Gramoty, kasaiushchiesia do snoshenii Sãvero-Zapadnoi Rossii s Rigoiũ i Ganzeiskimi gorodami v XII, XIII i XIV viekãe (Documents pertaining to the relations of North-Western Russia with the city of Riga and the cities of the Hanseatic League in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries). St. Petersburg, 1857.
- Russko-Livonskie akty, sobrannye K. E. Napierskim (Russian-Livonian documents, collected by K. E. Napierskiĩ). St. Petersburg, 1868.
- Berezhkov, M. O torgovle Rusi s Ganzoi do kontsa 15-go vika (Concerning the trade of Russia with the Hanseatic League up to the end of the 15th century). St. Petersburg, 1879.
- Bogoslovskii, M. Zenskoe samoupravlenie na russkom sãverie v 17 viekãe (Local self-government in the Russian North in the 17th century). Vols. 1-2. Moscow, 1909-12.
- D'ãkonov, M. A. Ocherki obshchestvennago i gosudarstvennago stroia drevnei Rusi (Essays on the social and political organization of ancient Russia). 4th ed. St. Petersburg, 1912.
- Kasso, L. A. Rossiã na Dunae i obrazovanie Bessarabskoi oblasti (Russia on the Danube River and the formation of the Bessarabian province). Moscow, 1913.
- Pypin, A. N. Russkoe masonstvo 18 i pervoi chetverti 19 vika (Russian freemasonry of the 18th and of the first quarter of the 19th century). Petrograd, 1916.

ECONOMICS

- Kaufman, A. A. Pereselenie i kolonizatsiã (Migration and colonization). St. Petersburg, 1905.
- Russkaã obshchina v protsessie eã zarozhdeniã i rosta (The Russian village community in the process of its origin and growth). Moscow, 1908.
- Kun, Bela, ed. Kommunisticheskiĩ internatsional v dokumentakh (The Communist International in documents). Moscow, 1933.
- Ljubimov, N. N. S. S. S. R. i Frantsiã. Franko-Russkaã finansovaã problema, v svãzi s mezhdunarodnoi zadolzhennost'iu (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France. The Franco-Russian financial problem, in connection with the international indebtedness). Leningrad, 1926.
- Lokhtin, P. Sostoiãnie sel'skogo khoziaistva v Rossii sravnitel'no s drugimi stranami (The condition of agriculture in Russia in comparison with other countries). St. Petersburg, 1901.

FINE ARTS

- Balmen, I. A. P., graf de-. Gogolevskoe vremã. Original'nye risunki (The time of Gogol. Original drawings). Moscow, 1909.
- Levinson, A. Staryi i novyi balet (The old and the new ballet). Petrograd, 1917.
- Makovskii, S., ed. Sovremennaiã russkaã grafika (Modern Russian graphic art). Petrograd, 1917.

- Polonskii, V., ed. *Mastera sovremennoi graviry i grafiki* (Masters of modern engraving and the graphic arts). Moscow, 1928.
- Svĕtil'nik. *Religioznoe iskusstvo v proshlom i nastoashchem* (The Torch. Religious art in the past and present). A monthly magazine. Moscow, 1913-15.

SCIENCE

- I. Akademiã nauk (The Imperial Academy of Sciences), St. Petersburg. *Protokoly zasĕdaniĭ Obshchago Sobraniã, Fiziko-Matematicheskago i Īstoriko-Filologicheskago otdĕleniĭ. S predmetnym i immenym ukazatel'fami...* 1893-1903 (Proceedings of the General meetings of the Academy and of the meetings of its Physical-Mathematical and Historical-Philological sections. With subject and nominal indices... 1893-1903). 11 vols. folio. St. Petersburg, 1893-1903.

The "Proceedings" have a special inscription on their title pages: "Pechatano kak rukopis'," i. e., "Printed as MS." They were printed for the members of the Academy only, and, therefore, are very rare. The set acquired belonged to Grand Duke Constantine, the former president of the Academy.

- Nikolaevskã Glavnaã Fizicheskã. Observatoriã (The Nicholas Central Physical Observatory), St. Petersburg. *Klimatologicheskii atlas Rossiiskoi Īmerii. 1849-1899* (Climatological Atlas of the Russian Empire. 1849-1899). St. Petersburg, 1900.

The records of the climatic conditions in Russia for 50 years are scientifically presented in this folio in numerous maps and charts.

MILITARY SCIENCE

- Viskovatov, A. V. *Istoricheskoe opisaniie odezhdy i voozruheniã Rossiiskikh voisk s drevnĕishikh vremen do 1855 goda* (A historical description of the uniforms and arms of the Russian Army from the most ancient times to the year 1855). 30 pts. of text and 30 albums of engravings (3,953 plates). Folio. St. Petersburg, 1841-62.

Complete sets (of which this is one) are extremely rare. Eighteen artists and fifty-two engravers contributed their work to this monumental series.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Ūshkevich, A. *Litovskii slovar' s tolkovaniiem slov na russkom i pol'skom ŕzykakh* (A Lithuanian dictionary with the interpretation of words in the Russian and the Polish languages). Vols. 1-2. St. Petersburg, The Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1904.

- Ezhov, Ī. S. and Shamurĕn, E. Ī., editors. *Russkã poeziã 20 veka* (Russian poetry of the 20th century). Moscow, 1925.

- Kallash, V. V. and Ēfros, N. E., editors. *Īstoriã russkago teatra* (A history of the Russian theater). Vol. 1. Moscow, 1914.

- Longfellow, H. W. *Pĕsn' o Gaĕvatĕ* (The Song of Hiawatha). Translated into Russian verse by I. A. Bunĕn. St. Petersburg, 1903.

Ī. A. Bunĕn was the winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1933. The Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences awarded him the Pushkin prize for his translation of the famous "Song."

- Perrault, C. *Volshebnyã skazki* (Fairy tales). Translated from the French into Russian by Īvan Turgenev. Illustrated by G. Dorĕ. St. Petersburg, 1867.

Přesni, sobrannyĭa P. N. Rybnikovym (Folk songs collected by P. N. Rybnikov). 2d ed. Vols. 1-3. Moscow, 1909-10.

Sakulin, P. N. *Īz istorii russkago idealizma. Knĭz' V. F. Odoevskii* (From the history of Russian idealism. Prince V. F. Odoevskii). Vols. 1-2. Moscow, 1913.

Tolstaĭa, S. A. *Dnevnik Sof'i Andreevny Tolstoi. 1860-1909*. (The diaries of Sophia A. Tolstoi for 1860-1909). Vols. 1-3. Leningrad-Moscow, 1928-32.

These diaries of the wife of the great Russian novelist, Count Leo Tolstoi, authentically reveal the tragedy of a woman who happened to be the wife of a genius.

ACTIVITIES

From the middle of February 1934 to the end of the fiscal year considerable time was devoted by the division to the proper shelving of its holdings in the new quarters. This has proved to be no easy task, for many books had been misplaced in the division's temporary quarters (during the construction of the new east wing of the Library), owing to limited shelving space there and the easy access of the public to the shelves.

The division continued to render reference service in the same scope as described in its report for the preceding year. The following topics and subjects are mentioned here as illustrative of those on which this service was rendered during the year: English translations of some Russian novelists and short-story writers; the colored race in Russian literature; literary and scientific works of Russian refugees; descriptive and bibliographical publications on the economic geography of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; mutinies in the Russian Navy; bibliography of Slavic historical bibliographies; collectivization of agriculture in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; migration of the population in that country and its regulation by the Government; the rise of Bulgarian nationalism; commercial treaties between Russia and China.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. ZAHM)

The Library's good fortune in securing some famous unbroken collections for this division at its start becomes more pleasantly evident as time advances. Most of the large offers of late contained few aeronautic books lacking here and some none at all. Our remaining gaps in the older literature are filling satisfactorily.

The antiquarian catalogs require careful study because they frequently offer, as historically important, items that really are quite trivial, or whose aeronautic interest is far-fetched. Such items are not purchased, nor are others procured at exaggerated prices merely for their rarity.

The number of volumes bought during the year was 204; the accessions through gift, copyright, and the Smithsonian Institution approximate 979; the two total 1,183. The entire collection is estimated to contain 21,079 volumes.

There remains an unobligated balance of \$10,781.46 in the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the purchase of aeronautic literature.

GIFTS

The division has received and accepted an offer of all available photographs concerning the Wright brothers. Their titles were checked for accuracy by Mr. Orville Wright. For this valuable and rare gift the Library is indebted to the Army Aeronautical Museum and to its curator, Capt. Dache M. Reeves, who collected the photographs and kindly secured a complete set for the Library.

Lieutenant John Francis Gillon, United States Hydrographic Office, presented photostatic copies of charts, showing the world-flight routes of Post and Gatty, Herndon and Pangborn, carefully plotted and containing notations by Mr. Gatty and Mr. Pangborn.

The division is thankful to Mr. Lytle S. Adams for the presentation of copies of his large two-color chart showing, by management groups, certain statistics of mail and passenger-carrying operations of American air lines.

Mr. C. J. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy kindly loaned the negatives of his "At-a-glance charts" showing a comparison of the world's leading war-plane engines and war planes, from which a number of positive photostat copies were made for the use of the Library and members of Congress. The data of these charts were published in the

reports of the House committees dealing with aeronautics for the current year.

With the assistance of Dr. Shio Sakanishi of the Division of Orientalia, a number of Japanese works on aeronautics were added to the Library, notably several important serial publications of the Japanese government.

Mr. Noel Deisch of Washington, D. C., presented a typewritten copy of an unpublished essay entitled "The Navigation of Space: Problems of Habitation", for which Mr. Deisch was awarded honorable mention in an international competition in 1929.

Mr. Robert Price of Paterson, N. J., kindly granted us permission to make a photostatic copy of a very rare engraving in his possession, representing the first ascension of a hot-air balloon, at Annonay, France, June 5, 1783.

The National Aeronautic Association has regularly sent current numbers of aeronautical periodicals, mostly foreign. This has been a welcome aid in the building up of the periodical collection.

The Smithsonian Institution added to the Langley aeronautical deposit 12 pamphlets, 9 volumes, and 555 parts of volumes.

The United States Weather Bureau loaned to the division the originals of a series of press telegrams sent over the Weather Bureau wires from Kitty Hawk in 1908, describing the test flights of the Wright airplane which was later sold to the War Department. Photostatic copies of these historical documents were made for the aeronautic collection. The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce loaned photostatic negatives of additional telegrams belonging to the same series, which also were copied for the division.

PURCHASES

The division is constantly keeping up with the current literature through bibliographies and dealers' lists as well as through book reviews published in American and foreign periodicals. Most of the works not received by copyright or gift are promptly purchased. The titles of many new publications have been brought to our attention by other divisions of the Library and by individuals.

The division is endeavoring to secure complete files of all important aeronautical periodicals; this section of the collection is already remarkably comprehensive. Among the purchases of the year was a set of *Avia*, published in Rotterdam 1911-18, and now very difficult to obtain. Complete back files of *Les Ailes*, published in Paris; *Flyv*, published in Copenhagen; and *Icaro*, published in Madrid, were purchased; also single issues and volumes to fill gaps in other sets.

An important auction sale took place at Lucerne, Switzerland, on June 26th and 27th. Bids were executed by our local agent on 48 items, of which the Library was fortunate in securing 43. The sale comprised the private collections of Eduard von Sigmundt, of Trieste, and Dr. Otto Nirenstein, of Vienna. Among the works purchased were several of great rarity and historical interest, as follows:

One of the earliest English books on aeronautics: "Hints of Important Uses to be Derived from Aerostatic Globes ... by Thomas Martyn, London 1784", a large quarto pamphlet, contains suggestions for the use of balloons in war and for the meteorological observations; it also has a fine engraving of Martyn's idea of an airship.

"A Short Treatise on the Use of Balloons and Field Observators in Military Operations, by Major General Money, London 1803", is dedicated to the Secretary of War, and strongly advocates the use of military balloons. Money served with Burgoyne in the American Revolution, and relates some American experiences as examples of situations where observation balloons might have been useful to the British.

The first edition of one of the most celebrated rarities of aeronautical literature was received in "A Treatise Upon the Art of Flying ... by Thomas Walker, Portrait Painter, Hull 1810." It contains a large hand-colored engraving.

Accounts of the ascensions of early balloonists include "Mr. Lunardi's Account of his Ascension and Aerial Voyage from the New Fort, Liverpool, on Wednesday the 20th of July, 1785" and "Ragguaglio circostanziale del primo viaggio in Inghilterra", a translation of Lunardi's First Aerial Voyage in England, with additional chapters which are not in the original edition.

Other balloonists represented by contemporary accounts are Francesco Arban, Eugene Godard, Elisa Garnerin, Charles Green, Francesco Orlandi, and Count Zambecari.

"Die Elemente der Luftschwimmkunst, von August Wilhelm Zachariae, Wittenberg 1807", was added to the other works by that German pioneer student of aeronautics, which were already in the Library.

Other German items of interest are "Gedanken eines Cosmopoliten bey Gelegenheit der Aerostatischen Maschinen, Hamburg 1784", by Friedrich August, Herzog von Braunschweig; "Doolin von Mainz, Leipzig 1787", by J. B. von Alxinger; "Die Reise nach Braunschweig, Hannover 1792", by Adolf, Freiherr von Knigge, containing an account of one of Blanchard's ascensions; "Geschichte über die Luftschiffahrt, Wien 1880", by Josef Mauder, containing information about Haenlein's airship; aeronautical writings by Christoph Martin Wieland and Johann Paul Richter, both known for their contributions to literature rather than to mechanics.

The modern German works include writings on aeronautical history by Dr. Nirenstein, issued in limited editions, and "Der Flieger", a file of a very rare war pilot's magazine, published on the Eastern front.

STAFF SERVICE

There has been a notable increase during the past year in the number of calls for aeronautical information. Members of Congress, the executive departments, and foreign embassies, as well as aeronautical schools, firms, and private individuals, are finding the services of the division increasingly useful. Writers of aeronautical books and articles have been assisted in checking data and in locating specific technical and historical information; instructors in aeronautical subjects have been given advice concerning the planning of courses and selection of textbooks, and about laboratory researches recommended for advanced students; several radio broadcasters have consulted the division with regard to their programs.

Various libraries have sought advice in the selection of aeronautical books and periodical subscriptions. Owners of rare or unusual aeronautical books or pictures have been assisted in identification and evaluation. The demands upon the division range from simple questions over the telephone, that may be answered immediately, to requests for extensive bibliographies.

Among the subjects representative of those on which research has been made and lists of references prepared are aircraft insignia, wind pressure on building models, air lines in the Balkans, smoke screens, airplane engine installation, blind flying, aircraft sextants, anti-aircraft defense, the rotor plane, airsickness, resistance of small spheres, tandem monoplanes, rocket planes, aerodynamic resistance of trains, measurement of airplane engine vibration, stratospheric flight, stream-line automobiles, and air power in naval warfare.

A list of references on "Lightning as a Hazard to Aircraft" was prepared for the use of the committee making an investigation of this subject for the Navy Department.

Prior art researches were made for both the Government and individuals on slotted wings, the double-convex airfoil, aeronautic instruments, and airplane landing gear.

Early air-mail flights, Civil War balloons, interplanetary navigation, and women in aviation were among the subjects of research by individuals.

Statistical and technical information was furnished those engaged in the formulation of the N. R. A. codes for the air lines and the aeronautical industry.

Considerable information was supplied to Congress during the various aeronautic investigations of the past year, notably regarding

the status of American war planes. Some reference to this service appears in the Congressional Record for June 2, 1934.

For the benefit of research men in aeronautics consulting this division it has been found expedient to prepare a table, from various sources, giving the most trustworthy values of the horsepower of engines, unsupercharged and supercharged, at various altitudes from sea level to 20,000 feet altitude.

The third edition of the "Bibliography on Skin Friction and Boundary Flow" has proven of value to those engaged in research on this subject. Complimentary reviews of it have appeared in the technical journals. Many expressions of its usefulness have been received from investigators both at home and abroad. A limited number of copies are still available.

The paper entitled "Superaerodynamics", mentioned last year, was published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for February 1934, and has prompted experimentation by some research men in physics. The paper on "Early Wind Tunnels" has been accepted for publication by the Smithsonian Institution. It is a much-needed documentary history prepared with the aid of unique reference facilities.

BINDING

(From the report of the assistant in charge. Mr. MORGAN)

The number of volumes bound was 39,438, as against 32,766 for the preceding year.

Books repaired without rebinding amounted to 6,737, as compared with 1,236 for the preceding year. The number of lines of lettering apart from the lettering incidental to binding was 8,280, as compared with 8,364 for the year before, and 109 dummies were made, as compared with 2,146 for the previous year. Many of the old dummies are continually undergoing minor revisions of which no account is rendered. Pamphlets and thin books amounting to 20,284 have been safeguarded by stitching in covers supplied. For the previous year this class of work amounted to 22,994 pieces.

CATALOG DIVISION

(Note by Mr. Childs, Chief Cataloger during the period ending June 30, 1934)

The problem of keeping adequate control of the main entries and subject entries in the catalogs is becoming increasingly difficult. This control represents not merely a matter of routine character in the Library of Congress, but a matter of vital importance to the Library of Congress and to all libraries using the printed catalog cards. For this reason it seems desirable to mention a few items that have been under consideration during the past year.

MODERN INDIC NAMES

The A. L. A. rule no. 54, Indic names, could probably be made more explicit. With reference to certain specific instances, a letter (March 20, 1934) from the Imperial Library at Calcutta states that "Indian names are generally not separable into forenames and surnames... Of course, there has grown up a tendency of late to add the caste name at the end of the personal name and use the former as surname." Another letter (March 14, 1933) from the Imperial Library concerning the name Śākkottai Krishnasvāmi Aiyangār states that "South Indian names generally consist of three parts: 1) village or family name, e. g. Śākkottai, a village, 2) Father's personal name, omitted by some as in the present instance, and 3) the individual's personal name and surname (i. e., caste name) e. g. Krishnasvāmi (personal) Aiyangār (a Brahman caste name)."

Further indication concerning the treatment of East Indian names is found in the prefatory note to the index of the "Bihar and Orissa quarterly civil list corrected up to the 1st October 1933," which reads as follows:

All Indian names are indexed according to the initial letter of the first names, except in the case of the Bengal-Hindu and Oriya-Hindu names which are indexed according to the first letter of the family names. In the case of Muhammadans, the titles "Saiyid", "Shah", "Shaikh", and "Khan" have not been treated as part of the name.

Still further indication is given in the prefatory note to the index of the latest edition of the "History of services of gazetted officers" for the Punjab, which reads as follows:

The undermentioned words being more or less titular or descriptive in their significance do not when *commencing* an Indian name of *more than two words*, strictly form part of the name itself. In such cases, therefore, the name will

be found by taking as the index word the one following the titular or descriptive term in question:

Baba	Kazi	Munshi	Sardar
Babu	Kunwar	Nawab	Shahzada
Bhai	Lala	Pandit	Shaikh
Chaudhri	Malik	Pirzada	Sodbi
Diwan	Maulvi	Rai	Sayad
Fakir	Mian	Rao	Wazir
Guru	Mir	Raja	Wazirzada
Hafiz	Mirza	Sahibzada	

Since English is the only official language common throughout India, use of the individual transliterations of personal names as favored by the persons themselves seems legitimate for the modern East Indian writers, particularly for those writing in English or other western languages.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The increasing development of special types of governments and of government activities has called for certain statements of practice that merely expand the A. L. A. rules 58-71. At the meetings of the A. L. A. Catalog Code Revision Committee, at Montreal, in June 1934, a revised statement of rules 58-71 incorporating the pertinent supplementary card rules was presented for discussion.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

In list 26 (April-June 1934) of the additions and changes to the list of subject headings, several of the subject headings are accompanied by concise notes explaining their scope. In many instances, such notes would tend toward the more exact use of the subject headings and gradually diminish occasions on the part of other libraries for addressing requests to the Catalog Division for such definitions.

CATALOGING CODES

During the past year, two new cataloging codes have been issued in foreign countries, one in Belgium and the other in Poland. The Belgian code,¹ drawing largely from the Anglo-American rules, the Vatican rules and the Prussian *Instruktionen*, was prepared by three members of the staff of the *Bibliothèque royale* at Brussels in the hope that this could be adopted by the larger libraries of Belgium. According to a statement in the introduction,

cette adoption permettrait de reprendre, sur une base solide, la publication des listes collectives d'acquisitions, elle lèverait les principaux obstacles qui

¹ Règles catalographiques à l'usage des bibliothèques de Belgique. Catalogue alphabétique d'auteurs et d'anonymes par Julien van Hove, Fernand Remy, Jean F. Vanderheijden ... Bruxelles, R. Henriquez, 1933. 2 p. l., [vii]-x, [11]-220 p., 1 leaf.

compromettent actuellement la formation en cours d'un catalogue collectif, elle offrirait la possibilité à un organisme central comme la Bibliothèque royale d'éditer des fiches qui pourraient être distribuées ensuite aux autres bibliothèques belges et qui seraient intercalées automatiquement dans leurs propres catalogues, elle faciliterait indirectement les opérations du prêt entre bibliothèques, elle donnerait enfin le moyen aux bibliothécaires belges d'entreprendre en commun des bibliographies et répertoires établis désormais sur principes stables.

In Poland, the code ² issued by the Biblioteka Narodowa, Warsaw, reflects the actual practice of the current catalog of Polish copyright entries.³

At two meetings of the A. L. A. Catalog Code Revision Committee held at Montreal, Canada, in connection with the annual conference of the association, satisfactory consideration was given to various redrafts of certain sections of the rules prepared by or with the cooperation of Mr. Martel, the Chairman of the Committee.

(Note by the Executive Administrator, Mr. LEAVITT)

During the year, 143,185⁴ volumes and pamphlets were cataloged, 61,873 main entries (new titles) were produced, 41,008 new titles (main entries) were sent to the printer, and 38,276 received from the printer. The public catalog was augmented by 228,487 cards, increasing the aggregate, as of July 1, 1934, to approximately 5,500,000.

The year was marked by the substantial completion of work on three important collections: the Houdini collection of works on magic and occult subjects, the Cotarelo collection of works on fine arts, and the collection of French dramas. Progress on the Toner collection is being made at a rate which, if maintained, will complete the cataloging of all the monographic material and the bulk of the serial material within the next two or three years.

The retirement of Miss Jane Cooke on June 30, 1934, after more than 33 years in the Catalog Division, deprived us of a service that could be replaced by others only after years spent here. Her familiarity with English and American literature, particularly Shakespearean literature, was outstanding. In the work of actual cataloging and in the training of others, she made an invaluable contribution to the Library of Congress.

² Przepisy katalogowania w bibliotekach polskich. I. Alfabetyczny katalog druków. Warszawa, 1934. xvii, 101 p.

³ Urzędowy wykaz druków wydanych w Rzeczypospolitej polskiej.

⁴ Current accessions 122,981 (including 19,404 extra copies and 24,574 volumes added to the serial record and shelf list only); recataloged 20,204.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. PERLEY)

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1933-34 was 124,933, of which 119,249 were new accessions and 5,684 were reclassified, including 3,186 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 122,619, of which 116,935 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 115,767, of which 112,711 were new accessions and 3,056 were reclassified, including 2,633 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy	3,465		3,465	Stack lists: Printed, 52,786. Preliminary, 79,663. ¹
B-BJ. Philosophy	2,503		2,503	
BL-BX. Religion	5,210	2,319	7,529	
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	730		730	
CS71. American genealogy.....	312		312	
D. History (except American).....	6,791		6,791	
E, F. American history.....	5,440	161	5,601	
G. Geography-Anthropology.....	2,525		2,525	
H. Social and economic sciences.....	21,956	1	21,957	
J. Political sciences.....	10,195		10,195	
L. Education.....	4,259	2	4,261	
M. Music literature.....	2,393		2,393	
N. Fine arts.....	2,040		2,040	
P. Language and literature.....	12,814	11	12,825	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	5,018		5,018	
Q. Science.....	7,420		7,420	
R. Medicine.....	3,965	4	3,969	
S. Agriculture.....	4,598		4,598	
T. Technology.....	8,394		8,394	
U. Military science.....	1,716		1,716	
V. Naval science.....	990		990	
Z. Bibliography.....	4,201		4,201	
	116,935	2,498	119,433	
Transfers.....		3,186	3,186	
Intermediate.....	62		62	
Old classification.....	2,252		2,252	
	119,249	5,684	124,933	

¹ Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers, 3,140,400 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 137,670; B-BJ (philosophy), 40,000; BL-BX (religion), 145,130; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 259,190; E-F (American history), 215,230; G (geography), 52,230; H-J (social and political sciences), 763,150; L (education), 130,420; M (music), 58,690; N (fine arts), 64,140; P (language and literature), 294,280; PZ (fiction in English), 121,020; Q (science), 237,820; R (medicine), 92,520; S (agriculture), 108,800; T (technology), 206,990; U (military science), 44,020; V (naval science), 31,640; Z (bibliography), 136,500; Incunabula, etc., 1,500.

During the fiscal year the classification scheme for modern European languages (PB-PH) was printed, also a new edition of the scheme for the European War (D 501-725).

Owing to the lack of available appropriations no other schemes were printed, although the scheme for the last section of Philology (PJ-PM) was sent to the press and, it is hoped, may be printed before the end of 1934.

The classification of aeronautical literature has been considerably expanded since the inauguration of our Department of Aeronautics and the purchase of several aeronautical libraries. The scheme has not yet been printed as it was thought advisable to defer printing until the material had been definitely cataloged. It has, however, been revised to date in typewritten form.

A thorough revision of the schemes for foreign literature (except the classical) has been undertaken and has been completed for the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Flemish, and Scandinavian sections, in anticipation of the time when printing appropriations will permit their publication. These schemes have all been newly typewritten by Mrs. C. W. Chamberlain in a very expert and painstaking manner.

The greatly increased output of the Catalog Division, whose staff was largely augmented some years ago, and a similar increase in the flow of work from other sources, the Accessions, Law, and Documents Divisions especially, have brought about an unusual congestion of work that constitutes a serious problem for the orderly processes of divisional procedure. The work of the division, be it remembered, consists not only in classification proper, with the necessary modifications in and additions to the schemes, and in the shelf listing of new and reclassified material, but also in perforation, book plating, labeling, marking, making changes in classification symbols in the public catalog and in other incidental work. To illustrate: The division received from the Documents Division during June some 10,000 documents in Gaylord binders. On the cover of each of these

binders must be written the proper classification symbols, author's name, and a short title.

Thus, despite the fine and efficient efforts of Mrs. Mearns, Chief of the Shelflisting Section, whose staff has been practically without increase since 1930, work is accumulating. And we are confronted with the prospect of a yet heavier flow. These conditions indicate the urgent need for an expansion of the staff proportionate to the increased load, in order promptly to handle incoming material, and for a larger budgetary allotment for equitable salary adjustments.

The interest of outside libraries in our classification continues to be extensive. To the list of 162 libraries using the Library of Congress classification, noted in our reports for 1932 and 1933, we have recently added the following:

East Central State Teachers College, Ada, Okla.

National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

Queensland University, State Agricultural College, Brisbane, Australia.

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. HASTINGS)

Altho there were 284 new subscribers during the year, the same number failed to order for a third successive year and were dropped from the list, leaving the number unchanged at 5,704.

The value of the cards sent out exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government was \$206,454.59. This was a decrease of about 0.5 percent as compared with the sales of 1933 which had shown a decrease of over 16 percent as compared with 1932. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$206,631.23.

During the first five months of the year there was an average decrease of over 6 percent. But in December, contrary to expectations, there was a slight increase, and during the period January-May there was an average increase of nearly 8 percent. There was again a decrease in June, but this was merely because a shortage of help made it necessary to defer till after July 1 the filling of orders by series and subject that could be deferred without serious inconvenience to the subscribers.

The sale of cards to libraries of departments and offices of the United States Government, including over \$600 worth paid for by the Civil Works Administration, amounted to \$4,432.72.

The sale to libraries in foreign countries amounted to \$3,322.45, over half of these sales being to libraries in China.

Printed cards for 53,296 titles were added to the stock during the calendar year 1933. As this is the largest number ever printed in a single year and there was an abnormal increase in several of the outside series, it seems worth while to tabulate them:

Regular (main) series (L. C. Catalog Div.).....	39573
Provisional entries (L. C. Catalog Div.).....	Ca-1177
American libraries series (mostly English).....	A-3443
American libraries cooperative series (mostly foreign).....	AC-4600
Department of Agriculture Library.....	Agr-1037
Office of Education.....	E-1450
Engineer School.....	ES-19
Bureau of Fisheries.....	F-50
Geological Survey.....	GS-418
Department of Labor.....	L-165
National Observatory.....	NO-2
Pan American Union.....	PA-3
Patent Office.....	PO-38

Photostat series (Modern Language Association).....	PhoM-18
Smithsonian Institution.....	S-806
Department of State.....	SD-94
Surgeon General's Library.....	SG-149
Washington Public Library.....	W-27
Card Division—Analytics for series in L. C.....	CD-169
Maps Division—Cards for atlases and maps in L. C.....	Map-58

The work done in cooperation with the A. L. A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee in printing cards for series in foreign languages led to an increase in the analytical work in other series, with the result that the total number of "outside" cards printed increased from about 5,000 (the usual number) to over 13,000.

No new depository sets were assigned. A partial depository set covering everything relating to power production, transmission and use, and all aspects of electricity was supplied to the Federal Power Survey. The full list of depositories for both complete and partial sets is appended.

Owing to the utility of the printed cards for almost any kind of bibliographic work, to the close connection which has always existed between this division and the American Library Association and the American publishers of book-trade catalogs and lists, and to the close connection that naturally exists between this division and the Catalog Division and Union Catalogs, this division is being urged continually to go into new cooperative enterprises which, for the time being, may detract somewhat from our proper work as a card-distributing agency.

Fully expecting that the sales would continue to decrease during the year, an average of 10 assistants was detailed during the period July–November to help Union Catalogs with the mounting and arranging in one alphabet of the entries cut from the lists of accessions to the British Museum Catalogue from 1918 to date, and those cut from the volumes thus far published of the new revision of the Catalogue. Although the sudden upward turn in the sales, continuing through the last half of the year, caused some regrets at our enthusiastic cooperation during the first half, the result was a valuable piece of apparatus useful to the whole Library.

For some years the matter had been discussed of installing at the Library of Congress a copying section, which should prepare and enclose in each book a typed entry as full and as accurate as the typist cataloger can make it from the book itself; but owing to adverse conditions the plan had never been tried. As a means of holding orders for cards, the Card Division has always made a temporary entry for most new publications received and for a year had been typing them, with carbon copies for use in special catalogs. Observing this, the Administrative Assistant in the Catalog Division pro-

posed that these typists make the entries fuller and more in accordance with cataloging practice, offered to supervise their work until they had acquired the proper technique and asked that they be allowed to make enough copies for all purposes (10 for publications in series, 9 for others) including a thicker slip to be finished up by the cataloger as copy for the printer. Fortunately there were available in this division several energetic young college men who had had some practice in cataloging and were also efficient typists. The copying section was soon in operation and has now been carrying on for a half year. The results have been so satisfactory that the permanency of the section and its work seems assured. Altho the extra cost of making the slips in the improved form is not negligible, it is small in comparison with the saving in the time of expert catalogers and the advantage of having all the copies of the temporary entry that are needed by any of the divisions.

The item of cooperation with outside organizations that has given us most concern and has drawn most heavily on the time and energy of the division has been the revision and the proofreading of the entries supplied by libraries that are cooperating under the direction of the A. L. A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee in the cataloging of series and books in foreign languages. As anticipated in my report for last year, these entries have proved difficult to handle because nearly all are in foreign languages, and they bring up many unsettled points in cataloging, difficult to handle by correspondence. In order not to call too often on the overburdened experts in the Catalog Division, I arranged to obtain as much of the unofficial time of Mr. D. J. Haykin, Chief of the Documents Division, as he could spare. Mr. Haykin being an accomplished linguist as well as an accomplished cataloger, was of the greatest help and rendered it practicable to carry on with very little assistance from the Catalog Division. Mr. Haykin became so interested in the work and was so thoroughly qualified for it that the decision to free him from the work of the Documents Division and allow him to head a new division to be called the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service was most welcome. I know of no one so well fitted for this particular task as Mr. Haykin, and I am turning it over to him with every confidence that he will carry it on successfully.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.
- Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
- 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.
 California University at Los Angeles Library.¹
 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
 Emory University Library, Emory University, Ga.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 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.
 Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
 Lenin Public Library, Moscow, U. S. S. R.
 Leningrad State Public Library, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.
 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.
 Peiping University Library, Peiping, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Southern California University Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.¹
 K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proofsheets.

Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.¹
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Virginia University Library, University, Va.¹
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.
 Bureau of Animal Industry.
 Bureau of Education.
 Bureau of Entomology.
 Bureau of Fisheries.
 Bureau of Mines.
 Bureau of Plant Industry.
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)
 Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
 Civil Service Commission.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.
 Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Department of Agriculture.
 Department of Commerce.
 Department of Labor.
 Department of State.
 District Forester's Office, Ogden, Utah.
 Engineer School.
 Federal Power Survey.
 Federal Trade Commission.
 Geological Survey.
 Government Hospital for the Insane.
 Hydrographic Office.
 Instituto Cubano.
 International High Commission.
 Interstate Commerce Commission.
 Military Academy, West Point.
 National Bureau of Standards.
 National Museum.
 National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
 Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Naval Observatory.
 Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
 Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
 Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
 Patent Office.
 Public Health Service.
 Shipping Board.
 Surgeon General's Office.
 Treasury Department.
 Weather Bureau.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proofsheets.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (FOREIGN LIBRARIES)

American Library in Paris: Cards required for a dictionary catalog of the library.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.

League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.

University of London, Institute of Historical Research: Cards relating to American history and British history.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Division of Accessions, including the
Publication Section, Mr. BLANCHARD)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
New publications printed.....	1 30	1 36	1 37
Reprints.....	4	2	1
Total number of new publications and reprints.....	34	38	38
Publications correspondence (letters and memoranda written in the Publication Section).....	1,347	1,416	1,627
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the Publication Section.....	8,734	10,635	10,958
Through the Card Division.....	17,734	2,782	2,308
Through the office of International Exchanges.....	2,004	1,499	2,526
Through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	10,319	12,108	12,210
Total free distribution.....	38,791	27,024	28,002
Sales (pieces):			
Sold by the Card Division.....	2,610	1,917	1,928
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents.....	2 8,075	7,792	(?)
Total sales.....	10,685	9,709	1,928
Total distribution of publications (pieces):			
Free distribution.....	38,791	27,024	28,002
Sales.....	10,685	9,709	2 1,928
Total.....	49,476	36,733	29,930
Receipts from sales:			
Received by the Card Division.....	\$1,901.25	\$1,325.55	\$1,072.15
Received by the Superintendent of Documents.....	\$2,497.75	\$3,615.35	(?)
Total.....	\$4,399.00	\$4,940.90	\$1,072.15

¹ Includes separate numbers of the Monthly Check-list of State Publications.

² Correction made in order to agree with present method of counting.

³ Figures not yet available for sales made by the Superintendent of Documents.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

Appointments in the Library of Congress. Reprinted from an article by James Waldo Fawcett in the Washington Evening Star of July 6, 1933. [Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933.] 7 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Certain objects of interest to visitors. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 15 p. plate, plans. 19 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Information for readers in the main reading room, 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 1 p.l., 14 p. illus. (form. plan) 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. vi. 264 p. front., plates, plans, facsim. 23½ cm. Cloth, 75 cents.

Division of Aeronautics:

Report of the Division of Aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, by Albert F. Zahm... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 4 p. 23½ cm. (Its Publication, no. 4.) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 148-151.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Catalog Division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1931, received in the Catalogue Division from January 1931 to September 1932, with supplement to earlier lists. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. vii, 360 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 30 cents.

Classification Division:

Classification. Universal and old world history. European war. D 507-725. 2d ed., as in force August 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 36 p. 26 cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Classification. Class P: PB-PH, Philology. Modern European languages. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. vi, 226 p. 26 cm. Paper, 35 cents.

Copyright Office:

Thirty-sixth annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. iii, 44 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Division of Documents:

Annual report of the chief. A survey of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, by David Judson Haykin... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 9 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p.44-52.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Monthly check-list of State publications. [Comp. by Dena M. Kingsley under the direction of David J. Haykin.] March 1933-February 1934. Vol. 24, no. 3-Vol. 25, no. 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933-34. 23 cm. Paper. Domestic, \$1.50 a year; Foreign, \$2.25 a year; Single copy, 15 cents.

— Title page and index. Vol. 23, 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 1 p. l., xlv p. 23 cm. Paper. Included in subscription.

Law Library:

The Law Library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. By John T. Vance ... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 19 p. 23 cm.

Law Library—Continued.

[Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 53-71.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Legislative Reference Service:

Index to the Federal statutes, 1874-1931. General and permanent law contained in the revised statutes of 1874 and volumes 13-46 of the statutes at large. Revision of the Scott and Beaman index analysis of the Federal statutes. By Walter H. McClenon and Wilfred C. Gilbert, of the Legislative Reference Service ... Herman H. B. Meyer, director. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 2 p. l., iii-v, 1432 p. 29½ cm. Cloth, \$3.50.

Division of Manuscripts:

Division of Manuscripts. [An information circular. Reprinted, with slight changes. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933.] 2 l. 27 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Manuscripts, 1932-33. [Reports of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and Dr. William J. Wilson.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, p. 25-41. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 25-41.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick. Volume XXX. 1786, January 2-July 31. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. vi, 450 p. 27 cm. Cloth, \$2.25.

— Volume XXXI. 1786, August 1-December 31. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 1 p. l., p. 451-1004. 27 cm. Cloth, \$3.00.

Division of Maps:

Division of Maps. An account of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Maps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. By Lawrence Martin ... Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 21 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted, with additions, from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Music:

Division of Music, 1932-33 [by Carl Engel]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, p. 87-100. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 87-100.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Orientalia:

Orientalia added, 1932-33. [Reports of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Dr. Walter T. Swingle and Dr. Shio Sakanishi.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 23 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 112-134.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Periodicals:

The New York Herald of April 15, 1865. Information circular. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

¹The Ulster County Gazette of January 4, 1800. Information circular. [New ed.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Wall paper editions of the Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss. Information circular. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

¹Printed in 1932 but not previously recorded.

Project, Books for the Blind:

Braille titles of 1932-33... List of books selected by librarians and others interested in furnishing reading matter for the adult blind, and provided by the United States Government through the Library of Congress under the provisions of the Pratt-Smoot bill, during the fiscal year 1932-33... August 10, 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 1 folder (6 columns). 21½ cm. Furnished on request.

Service for the Blind:

Annual report. Service for the Blind, 1932-33. [Reports of Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, Miss Adelia M. Hoyt and Dr. H. H. B. Meyer.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. Cover-title, 15 p. 24½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, p. 183-197.] Paper. Furnished on request.

REPRINTS

Classification Division:

Classification. Class B, Part 1: B-BJ. Philosophy. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1910. 109 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents. [Reprinted 1933.]

The following publications, with two exceptions, were sent to press during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, but are only partially completed:

Author notation in the Library of Congress. Reprint.

Braille titles of 1933-34.

Classification. Class PJ-PM. Languages and literature of Asia, Africa, Oceania, America. Mixed languages and artificial languages.

A guide to the diplomatic history of the United States for students and investigators, by Samuel Flagg Bemis and Grace Gardner Griffin.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Vols. 32 and 33.

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1932.

Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of manuscripts. 3d ed. Reprint.

Outline scheme of classes. Reprint.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 4.

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1934.

Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800).

When the stock of the first edition of the classification scheme for the European war became exhausted it was at first thought that the scheme could be reprinted. Mr. Clarence W. Perley, Chief of the Classification Division, later decided, however, to prepare a new edition, incorporating the numerous additions which have been found necessary during the past twelve years under the charge, successively, of Dr. Alfred F. W. Schmidt, Miss Emma A. Runner, and Miss L. Belle Voegelien.

The classification scheme for modern European languages (PB-PH), which has been in press since January 1930, was completed this year under the general supervision of the Chief of the Classification Division. This scheme was originally prepared by Dr.

W. F. Koenig, of the Catalog Division, who retired from the library service shortly after it went to press.

One of the most important publications of recent years is the "Index to the Federal statutes, 1874-1931", prepared, under the direction of Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, by Walter H. McClenon and Wilfred C. Gilbert, of the Legislative Reference Service. Among the reviews of this Index that have come to our attention the following may be noted:

A most valuable tool in locating provisions of law buried in acts pertaining to other subjects.—*American Political Science Review*, April 1934, p. 335.

One who is interested in the origins and development of the law relating to some subject, or who finds it necessary to examine some "dead" enactment, will find this index invaluable.—*California Law Review*, May 1934, p. 465.

Two more volumes (30 and 31) of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* were completed. These are the first two volumes to be published under the special appropriation of \$35,000 provided by Congress for this purpose. The remaining volumes (32 and 33) and the fourth and last volume of the *Records of the Virginia Company of London*, which will also be published under this appropriation, are now in press.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Acting Chief Bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

With practically half of the year (we moved early in February) spent in the large, commodious quarters which were provided for us when the new East front to the Library building was planned, on the main floor adjacent to the Union Catalog, to the Reading Room catalog and to the stacks, it is not surprising that the amount of work turned out by the Division of Bibliography for the year 1933-34 has been greater in its various aspects than ever before.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine separate memoranda were written covering 3,371 typewritten pages (1933—2,436 memoranda of 3,035 pages; 1932—2,613 memoranda of 3,003 pages). These statistics do not include divers investigations made in response to verbal and telephone requests, the sending out of our mimeographed lists, nor the compilation of our typewritten and mimeographed bibliographies.

While compiling these statistics we became interested in the source of the questions and found that they had come from every state in the Union and from 25 foreign countries, not including numerous requests from the various embassies and legations. The requests in the United States ranged from over 250 from New York state to 2 each from Nevada and Wyoming, while over 150 were received from California.

With new catalog and file cases we have been able to expand our material; we have revised our collection of typewritten and mimeographed lists, making new folders, as well as revising and rewriting the topical index to the collection. The lists now fill 32 file cases and cover innumerable subjects.

The year has been an unusually active one owing to the demands made upon us from the various new agencies created under the New Deal.

Had we a staff many times larger than we have (eight in all) we could not have compiled all the bibliographies desired. Whenever possible we complied with the requests, but in many instances we were obliged to offer suggestions only and to give verbal aid to representatives sent to the Library.

Among the agencies that called upon us most often were the National Recovery Administration, the Public Works Administra-

tion, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For the Tennessee Valley Authority we compiled in August a mimeographed bibliographical list on "Regional, city and town planning, with special reference to the Tennessee Valley project" (46 p.), and in December we supplemented our previous lists on Muscle Shoals with a typewritten list of recent material (9 p.) and prepared one on "The Tennessee Valley Authority" (13 p.). A list of "Fiction of the Tennessee Valley area" (10 p.) was asked for and supplied.

The National Planning Board, on learning of our list on Regional, city, and town planning, requested 50 copies of this list for the use of the various State planning boards which had just been organized.

The numerous requests for information of all kinds relating to the National Recovery Administration made us realize the importance of a bibliography on the subject, and early in the year we began the compilation of a manuscript list which now includes thousands of entries and fills six eighteen-inch boxes. While this material is in no shape for printing, it has been of inestimable use to us. We have entries for all the codes, proposed, approved, and supplementary (as printed by the U. S. Government Printing Office), Executive orders of the President, and entries for all books, pamphlets, and periodical references appearing in the usual bibliographical sources, including the main entries from the New York Times Index. We have not been able to take the time to examine trade journals, but have had to content ourselves with those which have been indexed. This material is classified under numerous headings, those which have been most useful including Administration, Anti-trust laws, Constitutionality and legal aspects, Consumer, Foreign opinions, Labor, Public works, Schools, Trade associations, etc.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the House of Peers of Japan, on his recent visit to Washington became much interested in the workings of the N. R. A. Having secured all of the more important documents and books on the subject he desired also the significant articles appearing in periodicals. We supplied him with a five-page list of these references.

For the Distributing Trends Section of the N. R. A. we compiled a typewritten "List of References on Distribution and the N. R. A." (16 p.).

Requests relating to President Roosevelt and the new powers delegated to him were so numerous that we found it necessary to prepare the following lists, which have been in great demand: "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, 1933-" (6 p., typewritten), and "Constitutional powers of the President of the

United States, including powers recently delegated" (30 p., mimeographed).

Among the more important compilations of Miss Anne L. Baden, chief assistant, were the following lists, all mimeographed:

Conservation of natural resources in the United States (65 p.).

Control of the liquor traffic in the United States and foreign countries (55 p.).

Lotteries in the United States and foreign countries, with emphasis on their use as a means of raising governmental revenue (30 p.).

Machinery in industry, with emphasis upon its effects on labor (28 p.).

Military pensions and bounties of the United States (51 p.).

The demand for information regarding transportation questions necessitated the compilation of lists of recent material. This was undertaken by Mrs. Ellen Fay Chamberlin, and resulted in the following mimeographed lists:

Transportation, with a section on the problems of motor and rail competition and coordination in the United States (22 p.).

Motor transport in the United States (21 p.).

Railways in the United States (38 p.).

Urban transportation in the United States: Street railways, subways, taxis, trolley-buses, etc. (15 p.).

Waterways in the United States (17 p.).

The consultant in European history, Dr. Henry Eldridge Bourne, who has given us suggestions from time to time on the subject, offered to select material for a list on the World War. He made a tentative list which was put into shape by Mrs. Chamberlin and in April 1934 we issued a mimeographed compilation entitled "The World War: A list of the most important books published before 1934" (20 p.). Dr. Bourne has suggested that supplements be issued from time to time, and we shall be glad to carry out this plan.

In 1922 the Division of Bibliography compiled for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a list of bibliographies of commerce. This year the chief of the foreign commerce section asked us if this could be supplemented. Instead we compiled an entirely new "List of bibliographies of foreign commerce" with author and subject indexes (46 p. mimeographed). This was noted in a recent issue of their Trade notices and we have already received numerous requests for it.

In all, 23 mimeographed lists were issued with a total of 636 pages (1933—21 lists of 568 pages; 1932—19 lists of 385 pages). In addition to those already noted they are: Care and training of crippled children (9 p.); Economic planning, Suppl. (15 p.); Interallied debts to the United States, Suppl. (17 p.); Internationalism (Superstate) (30 p.); Location of industries, including migration and decentralization (12 p.); Nationalism: A selected list of writings since 1918, with a section on Economic nationalism (22 p.); Permanent

Court of International Justice, Suppl. (9 p.); Unemployment insurance and reserves, Suppl. (23 p.); United States Federal Trade Commission (15 p.).

Fifty-three typewritten lists were compiled comprising 561 pages (1933—36 lists of 404 pages; 1932—51 lists of 791 pages).

Among the more important lists, in addition to those already mentioned, is one on the "Monongahela Valley, West Va., a list of references on the historical, industrial, agricultural, and social development" prepared for the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior (13 p.). For the Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim, former ambassador to Cuba, references on the annexation of Cuba and on the Isle of Pines were furnished, also a selected list of books on Cuba (11 p.) and a list on the Platt amendment (11 p.). This assistance, as well as other aid from the Library, was acknowledged as follows in his recent book "The United States and Cuba: a study in international relations" (New York, The Macmillan co., 1934) p. viii:

Research for this book was greatly aided by the use of the comprehensive facilities of the Library of Congress under the courteous and skilled direction of the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, and his associates.

Some of the longer and more important typewritten compilations were: Thomas Hart Benton, 1782-1858 (16 p.); Consumer, with special reference to recent economic conditions (11 p.); Cosmetics, history, manufacture, use (14 p.); Florida, Suppl. (19 p.); Life insurance (13 p.); Lynching and lynch law (25 p.); Manufacture of alcoholic beverages (beer, brandy, whisky, wine, etc.) (8 p.); Maryland (with special reference to its government, finances, economic and social conditions) (18 p.); Mortgage situation in the United States, with references on governmental aid to housing (15 p.); Nevada (33 p.); Proportional representation, 1920-1934 (9 p.); Proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States (10 p.); Stocks and bonds (17 p.).

The demand for our mimeographed lists has never been so great. This is illustrated by the demand for our list on "Regulation and control of radio broadcasting in the United States and foreign countries", which was compiled by Miss Baden in May 1933. The list was noted in many publications, among them in Aly & Shively's "Debate handbook on radio control and operation" (Columbia, Mo., 1933), with the statement "Every debate group should secure a copy of this excellent, up-to-date, partly annotated, selected bibliography containing references to 387 sources." According to an article on "Radio broadcasting", by Levering Tyson, in "The Booklist" for June 1934, the Debate committee of the National University Extension Association recommended the question "Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the British sys-

tem of radio control and operation" to high school and college debate leagues, and "how many debates on this subject were held is not known, but the number runs into five figures." We were obliged to keep a separate record for this list, in order to prevent sending duplicate copies to the same institution.

We have also given aid in the perfecting of a bibliography on the Yellowstone National Park, compiled by Carl P. Russell, Office of National Parks, Berkeley, Calif., and have supplied additions for a bibliography on the political novel in the United States.

Prior to the close of the fiscal year we received a request from the special investigators for the Treasury Department working under Hon. Jacob Viner, Assistant to the Secretary, for copies of numerous compilations relating to finance and taxation. Besides supplying copies of 1 printed list, 18 mimeographed, and 21 typewritten lists which were available, we compiled, by request, several others, as follows: Federal income tax in the United States, Suppl. (21 p.); State income taxes, Suppl. (21 p.); Federal and state control of banking, Suppl. (32 p.); Excess profits tax and the Capital stock tax (9 p.); and Taxation of gasoline, motor vehicles, accessories, etc. (19 p.). At this writing these have all been completed and have been forwarded to Mr. Viner.

In April of this year Mrs. Ellen Fay Chamberlin resigned for personal reasons, and it was with regret that we parted with her services. She was a most valuable assistant, bringing to her work remarkable initiation and efficiency. In the preparation of special memoranda she was most painstaking and thorough. The numerous bibliographies and reference lists compiled by her were of the same excellent quality, and she was both quick and accurate. She has a most pleasing personality and she is greatly missed.

We were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Helen F. Conover, who came to us in January after serving in several divisions of the Library.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the Chief of the Smithsonian Division in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

By a special act of Congress the Smithsonian Institution was permitted in 1866 to transfer its main library of 40,000 volumes to the Library of Congress, where it has since grown by frequent additions from the Institution to a collection of considerably more than 500,000 volumes, pamphlets, and charts. It is known as the "Smithsonian deposit", and is distributed among the divisions of the Library of Congress according to the nature of the material. Most of it, however, is in the Smithsonian and Periodical Divisions, as the collection is mainly scientific and technological in character and is rich in serial publications of learned societies and institutions and in scientific monographs and periodicals. Being one of the most comprehensive collections of its kind, it is an invaluable instrument in research not only to the Smithsonian Institution and the Government but to scholars from outside who in constantly increasing numbers come to it for aid.

During the fiscal year 1934 the Smithsonian library added to the deposit 17,647 publications, comprising 2,851 volumes (including 388 completed volumes), 9,596 parts of volumes, 5,185 pamphlets, and 15 charts. Most of these were received in exchange for the publications of the Institution and its affiliated bureaus. Among the large sendings, which went far toward completing important sets in the deposit, were those from the Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel; Fürstlich Jablonowskische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Leipzig; Deutsche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und Künste für die Tschechoslowakische Republik, Prag; and Société des Amis de l'Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg. Of the accessions, 5,973 were dissertations from the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Budapest, Cornell, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Köln, Leipzig, Liège, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Utrecht, Würzburg, and Zürich, the academy of Freiberg, and technical schools at Berlin, Braunschweig, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and

Zürich. Many statistical documents of foreign governments were also forwarded to the Documents Division of the Library of Congress.

The effect of the world-wide economic depression on the exchange work of the Smithsonian library was much the same as in 1933. The number of publications obtained for the deposit in response to special requests from the Smithsonian, Periodical, and Accessions Divisions of the Library of Congress, was 2,255, a gain of only 50 over the year before; the number of new exchanges taken up was 104—4 more than the previous year. The library wrote 2,482 letters, concerned chiefly with its exchange activities in behalf of the various units in the Institution's library system—a falling off of 172 from 1933. Despite these slight statistical changes, however, the library was able to send to the deposit 1,475 more publications than in 1933. One reason for this was that many of the items needed were found in the duplicate collection at the Smithsonian Institution, to the arrangement of which much time was given during the year both by members of the regular staff and by several C. W. A. workers whom the library was so fortunate as to have assigned to it for a brief period.

LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

The Langley aeronautical library—one of the well-known units of the Smithsonian library system—consists chiefly of the aeronautical publications collected by Samuel Pierpont Langley, the third Secretary of the Institution, supplemented by gifts from Alexander Graham Bell, James Means, and Octave Chanute, and by frequent additions since from the Smithsonian of items received largely in exchange. It enjoys the distinction of being one of the early collections of its kind, and, as would be supposed, has many items that are now difficult to obtain, including practically complete files of the leading aeronautical magazines. It also has rare photographs, countless newspaper clippings, and valuable letters and other manuscript material. In 1930 most of the library was deposited, under its own name and bookplate, in the Division of Aeronautics of the Library of Congress.

During the fiscal year just closed the Smithsonian added to the library 581 publications, or 24 volumes (including 12 completed volumes), 521 parts of volumes, 12 pamphlets, and 24 charts. These accessions increased the collection to 1,978 volumes, 1,128 pamphlets, and 29 charts. In response to 21 special requests from the Division of Aeronautics for items needed in the collection, the Smithsonian library obtained 54 publications and arranged for 8 new exchanges.

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

At no time during the past ten years have the activities in the form of historical and bibliographical research work in this division

been so outstanding as in the year 1933-34. The principal reason for this is the number of extraordinary projects executed under the terms of a temporary organization of the Government, known as the Civil Works Administration, part of whose activities have been carried on in this division. In addition to the purely governmental work, several very noticeable pieces of research work which do not come under the head of ordinary routine studies have been undertaken.

KUNZ COLLECTION

Last year, through the generosity of Mrs. Opal Logan Kunz, of New York City, and Mrs. Hans Zinsser, of Boston, to whom it was bequeathed, the United States Geological Survey acquired the great collection of books on precious stones, gems, and jewels, assembled by the late George Frederick Kunz, of New York City, who for many years was associated with the Geological Survey.

In connection with the classification and cataloging of the material of this collection, which is probably the most comprehensive in the world on this subject, the Geological Survey was granted a project by the Federal Civil Works Administration. The principal bibliographical work on this project, extending from December 15, 1933, to May 1, 1934, centered in this division. As many as fifteen trained research workers, under the direction of Mr. Walter E. Reid, were employed in collecting and arranging bibliographic information concerning the numerous separate papers included in the collection, and in compiling a comprehensive annotated bibliography on precious stones. In the preparation of this bibliography, which included approximately nine thousand entries, over eight thousand volumes were examined in this division.

Prior to the commencement of the Geological Survey project, Mr. Reid had been engaged in research work in preparation of a comprehensive treatise on diamonds and an annotated bibliography on the same subject. At the present time this bibliography consists of over 9,000 entries. The demand upon this division for special aid was unusual, particularly for assistance in deciphering obscure references, locating difficult titles, and finding new material. When this bibliography is completed and published, it will doubtless be one of the most authoritative practical bibliographies ever issued on the subject of diamonds. Mr. Reid has expressed his obligation to the Library of Congress, and particularly to the assistants in this division, namely, Mr. J. V. Butt and Miss Dorothy Bair.

We feel that this work has brought about a closer cooperation between these two great scientific libraries, and the expression of appreciation which we have received from Dr. W. C. Mendenhall, Director of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Guy E. Mitchell, Librarian of the Geological Survey, for the cooperation

of the members of our staff, has added to the pleasure we have derived from our cooperation in this important and scholarly work.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In addition to furnishing facilities for the large Civil Works Administration projects, we have had the unusual experience of housing a biological laboratory research project, carried on by Dr. Lee Boone, Curator of Marine Biology at the Vanderbilt Marine Museum, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

Dr. Boone has found it of great practical convenience to use a high-powered microscope, preservative jars with marine specimens, and field notes in conjunction with the unusually complete printed source material here. This research is in connection with the preparation of Volume VI, Bulletin of the Vanderbilt Marine Museum: Scientific Results of the World Cruise of the Yacht "Alva", 1931, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, commanding. Part II.—Crustacea, Echinoderms, Mollusks. This is companion to Vol. 5, Bull. Vanderbilt Marine Museum, now in press, and similar in content to Vol. IV issued in 1933. The present report deals chiefly with Indo Pacific fauna and it has been necessary for Dr. Boone to come here to consult many rare publications not available in the libraries of New York.

Mr. Raffe Emerson, retired civil engineer of Washington, D. C., has devoted more than six months to a most extensive survey of astronomical literature on stellar distribution. This great problem in astronomy has also to do with the study of the parallax and proper motion, namely, distances of certain spectral types of stars. Mr. Emerson finds our astronomical collection unusually rich in material for his study.

ACTIVITIES

The usual routine work of this division has been increased by demands from other Government bureaus, due to the various projects administered by the Civil Works Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. No particular statistics have been kept of the number of volumes used in connection with this work as an accurate record would have been almost impossible. The correspondence necessitated by the large number of letters of inquiry, the sending out of requests for new exchange material, and the preparation of special bibliographies have made this year a very active one.

PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

As Chief of the Division I have been called upon to compile a special bibliography of the complete writings of John Louis Emil

Dreyer, the most distinguished historian of astronomy in recent times. This formed a part of the life sketch written by the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, R. A. Sampson, which was published in "Isis", official publication of the History of Science Society. Several other smaller bibliographies were also prepared together with several life sketches for the Dictionary of American Biography. While in California, where I attended the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Berkeley, June 18-21, I found it practicable to secure a large number of publications needed to complete our sets. The three institutions which responded most generously were the libraries of Stanford University, the University of California, and the Academy of Sciences of California.

The statistical account concerning the number of publications such as volumes, parts, etc., sent to this division from the Smithsonian Institution in exchanges, gifts, or otherwise, are to be found in Mr. Corbin's report.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

Our total number of readers has increased 61 percent during the past five years (the increase during the last year alone amounted to 12 percent); the number of books issued to readers increased 67 percent during the same period. In the Rare Book Collection the number of readers increased 61 percent and the number of books issued 82 percent. The number of investigators who made use of our study room and study table facilities increased 214 percent. The circulation of books outside of the building increased 27 percent, of which 11 percent applied to the year just ended. The number of books sent to other institutions on interlibrary loan increased 90 percent during the five-year period, while the number of institutions to whom this privilege was accorded increased 38 percent. The volume of our correspondence has doubled. Summarizing the work of our various units, we find an average increase of 92 percent in our activities since June 1929.

NEED OF THE ANNEX

The overcrowded condition of the bookstacks described in our last report has now attained such serious proportions as to call for prompt action in the completion of the Annex; otherwise our service to Congress and its Committees and to investigators will be seriously affected. The congestion is incident to the rapid growth of our collections now numbering 4,805,646 volumes, to the inevitable encroachment of the various divisions into the bookstacks for administrative purposes and for space for storage of material, and to the increased space now required to care for the serious investigators coming to the Library in ever-increasing numbers.

Since the completion of the northeast bookstack in 1927, which it was estimated would care for ten years' expansion, 1,248,897 volumes have been acquired which is equivalent to adding to our collections each year the capacity of one entire stack level. The actual shelf space at our disposal has been so drastically reduced that we have today for the accommodation of the general collections but four more stack levels than we had prior to the building of the northeast bookstack.

To meet, in part, the existing conditions we have been forced to adopt certain expedients which have included (1) double (and even

triple) shelving many large and active groups, (2) shifting repeatedly many thousands of volumes. The technological collection alone numbering about 200,000 volumes, has, within the past two years, been shifted three times. The past year witnessed the redistribution of 868,000 volumes at a considerable expenditure of time and labor with much embarrassment to the service, not taking into account the damage to binding and physical content of books in consequence of frequent handling. In the year ahead we anticipate the necessary realignment of over 1,000,000 volumes. Our third measure has been to divide specific but related classes on several different stack levels. For example, our social science collection is on four different stack levels; technology is also on four, etc. The consequent inconvenience to the visiting investigators and to our staff can readily be realized. Moreover, there is the obvious overlapping in certain fields, e.g., natural philosophy and metaphysics, industrial arts and pure science, geography and commerce, etc. Such association requires contiguity, but due to our congestion we must sacrifice this necessity to the more imperative consideration of housing. We have also been obliged, as a fourth expedient, to limit the areas available for the assignment of the serious investigators coming to us from this country and abroad. Recently, to meet an acute need of the Divisions of Manuscripts, Law, and Orientalia for more space, we have had to relinquish 32 study tables and reassign these investigators to other parts of the Library already overcrowded and in many cases to locations not appropriate for their purposes.

This year we have taken a more drastic step toward meeting the situation; namely, in addition to storing in the cellar many thousands of volumes of documents and law, nearly 13,000 bound volumes of newspapers, and a valuable collection of music (a most inappropriate place to store material which is valuable and in demand—almost inaccessible and exposed to undesirable atmospheric conditions), we have resorted, reluctantly, to the withdrawal from the shelves of thousands of volumes of selected but none the less important material, packing them in boxes, and storing them also in the cellar. Until adequate space shall have been provided in the Annex, this class of material and other groups yet to receive similar treatment will be inaccessible to investigators and other classes of readers.

✓ The conditions enumerated above bring home strikingly the very urgent need of completing the Annex now in course of construction in the city blocks east of the Library. This Annex, designed for the accommodation of 8,000,000 volumes, with its 172 study rooms and unlimited space for study tables for scholars, with space to provide an outlet for certain of our divisional activities and certain

of our collections, will, when it shall have been completed, enable the Library of Congress more fully to meet its responsibilities to all classes of readers and maintain its high ideals for efficient service.

STUDY ROOMS AND STUDY TABLES

The year has been marked by a substantial increase in the number of serious investigators using our special facilities for research. There were 1,020 persons—an increase of 87 over the previous year—to whom upwards of 222,000 volumes were issued for use in the study rooms and at the study tables. Of this large number of investigators, 950 came from 43 States and territories of the Union and 508 represented 125 different American colleges and universities. Columbia University led with 33, followed by Johns Hopkins with 30, Duke University 21, and the University of Pennsylvania 17. From 30 foreign countries came 70 investigators. Of this group, 44 represented 33 foreign universities; the London School of Economics, and the University of London each sending 6, the University of Oxford 4, and the Universities of Prague, Jena, Münster, and Paris 2 each. The universities of Chile, Buenos Aires, Königsberg, Toulouse, Vienna, San Marcos, Zürich, Poznan, Manchester, Cracow, Frankfurt, Kiel, Latvia, Stockholm, and many others were also represented.

INVENTORY

The inventory of the classified collections, now comprising 3,140,400 volumes, has been completed save for certain inconsiderable details. Its completion was considerably delayed by the necessity of frequently withdrawing assistants from this activity to meet the greatly increased volume of work in the Reading Room during the past three years. Every item has been individually examined, book-marks have been verified, dummies indicating withdrawal of books from shelves have been prepared, and there is now a representation upon the shelves for those books assigned to reference collections of other divisions. All books allocated to special collections have been recorded. The shelf list for the entire collection has been thoroughly revised. Inconsistencies in all call-numbers have been reconciled. Thousands of volumes have been relabeled. Worn-out envelopes have been discarded and pamphlets have been rejacketed. Replacement of such volumes as have been ascertained to be absent from the shelves and which it is desirable to replace is now receiving attention. The shelf order of the entire collection has been thoroughly reviewed. This important task has been accomplished without the slightest interference to our service and the benefits accruing from it have far exceeded our highest expectations.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS

Gratifying progress has been made in the indexes in process of compilation by our reference staff. Approximately 10,000 entries are to be found in the index to heraldic illustrations. This is proving its utility day by day. The index to *Harper's Weekly*, the great chronicle of the Civil War, has been augmented by some 5,000 author, subject, and title cards. The record of fugitive biographical sketches of distinguished Americans has grown until it now includes nearly 40,000 references.

LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL EXHIBIT

The centennial of the death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), was observed on the 20th of May last. Before a Joint session of the Congress, Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, delivered an address upon the distinguished services of Lafayette. His Excellency the Ambassador of the French Republic, M. André de Laboulaye, presented the felicitations of his country and read a message of greeting from M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic.

As a contribution to this observance, an exhibit was installed in the Library of Congress. It consists of manuscripts, prints, music, and books gathered from the several collections of the Library. The interest of this exhibit has been enhanced by gifts of autographed copies of the addresses of President Roosevelt and of Ambassador de Laboulaye before the Congress. More recently there has been added a manuscript (autographed) of the message of the President of the French Republic, M. Albert Lebrun, to the Congress of the United States, together with a manuscript extract (autographed) of a radio address to the American people delivered by M. Louis Barthou, then Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, both secured to us by the good offices of the Ambassador. The First Secretary of the French Embassy, M. Roger Gaucheron, has also shown a keen interest in completing the exhibit. On July 18 the Government of France presented to the Library of Congress a copy of the Gold Medal which it issued in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Lafayette. The portraiture of Lafayette is from the medal of Jacques Edouard Gatteaux, struck in 1830.

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE LIBRARIES, SHANGHAI, CHINA

Under the auspices of the Bibliothèque Sino-Internationale de Genève, an exhibition is being arranged at Shanghai, Nanking, and Peiping, China, designed to acquaint the public with the progress made by Chinese libraries during the last decade; also the

work accomplished by occidental libraries. As a contribution, we have forwarded a unit of 110 items, comprising photographs of our divisional activities and of the exhibition halls; printed broadsides descriptive of various projects; charts illustrative of our collections; and plans of the Main Library Building, the recent Addition, and the Annex. Certain of our publications were also included.

SERVICE CHANGES

Mrs. Nelia F. Peyton, for thirty years a faithful, loyal, and efficient assistant in the bookstacks, retired from the service December 1, 1933. Mrs. Peyton was appointed November 25, 1903. Her knowledge of the material in her charge was manifest in the careful, accurate, and proficient discharge of her duties. In her retirement the Reading Room has lost one whose accumulated experience will be missed.

It is with regret that we report the death of Mr. Charles C. Guy, on February 15, 1934. Mr. Guy entered our service July 1, 1923. His particular duties were to aid the many special visitors in obtaining an intelligent appreciation of the Library, its exhibits and collections. By intelligence and unfailing courtesy he was enabled to perform these duties with dignity and with unusual efficiency. His many fine qualities had won for him the respect of his associates.

We also regret to announce the death of Mr. James W. Coles, on December 21, last. Ever since his appointment, June 22, 1927, Mr. Coles had rendered loyal, devoted, and efficient service, and by his personality had won the grateful remembrance of all members of our staff.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

The major part of our time and effort has been spent with the object of giving to the blind the fullest use of our growing collection of literature. The service of books to the blind is unmistakably different from the usual lending library service not only because of the physical differences in the collections but because many blind patrons reside at remote distances and only by correspondence can a librarian become acquainted with the individual, his tastes and needs. The automatic book service, i. e., "upon the return of a book select and forward any title available on the reader's selected list", is not altogether adequate for all readers. The blind whom we serve represent many different walks of life. Many of them are spurred on by the urge for knowledge and education, and for these students considerable time is spent in locating suitable material. For instance, if a book desired by a borrower is not in our collection, assistance is given, if it exists in Braille, by locating it for the reader through union lists and catalogs; if it does not appear to be in Braille, we suggest the substitution of another work, or offer the service of the American Red Cross Braille activity, which may provide by hand-transcription the desired book. Many letters of appreciation encourage us to believe that, through the reading matter supplied to them, we are extending solace, pleasure, and opportunity to those deprived of sight.

READERS

In the course of the year's activities we have been in touch with 3,887 blind readers. There were 355 registrations during the year.

LISTS

The 1933 supplement to the Braille Grade 1½ catalog of 1930, mentioned in last year's report as being in preparation, has been distributed to borrowers of books in that type. A mimeographed list of the Standard Braille books added to our collection since the printing houses began embossing in this universal system (January 1933) was prepared in October 1933 and distributed. One hundred titles are included in this list.

CIRCULATION

The total circulation from the embossed collection was 49,426 volumes; 1,667 volumes less than the circulation for the previous year. Our records show a decrease of about 5 percent in book circulation since 1931, the year which marks the beginning of the regional library service under the Project, Books for the Adult Blind. This slight decrease, in spite of an increase in the collection, seems to indicate strongly that it takes time and no little persistence to convince readers of the advantages to them in using other collections much nearer their residence than the Library of Congress.

COLLECTION

The total collection now numbers approximately 30,000 volumes as indicated in the statistical tables which follow. The number of accessions and the sources of acquisition for the year are as follows: Braille (Grade 1½), 582 volumes; Standard English Braille, 881 volumes; English Braille (Grade 2), 31 volumes; Foreign Braille, 6 volumes; Moon type, 137 volumes—total, 1,637 volumes. Under the Act of March 4, 1913, 54 volumes were received; Project, Books for the Adult Blind, 1,109 volumes; L. C. purchase, 15 volumes; gifts from transcribers of the American Red Cross, 412 volumes; other gifts, 45 volumes; copyright, 2 volumes.

SHELVING

We are greatly concerned over the shortage of available shelving space, which is daily growing more acute through the rapid growth of the Braille collection. Impairment to the service may result through the increased difficulty in properly placing the books on the shelves so that they may be easily located when needed, and through damage to the books by overcrowding or packing on the shelves, etc. We are looking forward hopefully to the completion of the annex, which will relieve this congested condition. The sorting out of volumes which are unfit for further use has been carried on and 247 volumes have been destroyed during the year. Except where the books destroyed were obsolete, replacements have been made. Duplicate copies of sets of which one copy seems sufficient to answer present needs of the service, have been sent on request on indefinite loan to several libraries throughout the country.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Development of new activities, devices, and other matters of importance in the work for the blind are noted in this report in so far

as they have direct bearing upon our library work. It has long been thought that Moon type could not be produced in this country as economically as in England, but printing in Moon type on plates, which is in contrast to the movable-type method used in England has been undertaken by a firm in Los Angeles, California. It has its advantages; copies of works so printed may be secured as long as the plates are preserved. The American method of printing also differs from the English practice; each line of type is set up to read from left to right, instead of alternate lines only, whereby return lines must be read backward from right to left. The latter form was peculiar to the Moon system in England. It was believed that it facilitated reading as it assisted the reader in keeping his place by using an arc at the end of each line to guide the reading finger to the next line. It was often found, however, more difficult to learn to read the lines from right to left than to master the system itself. It is not believed that the experienced Moon readers will find it difficult to adjust themselves to the change. A new monthly American publication, known as the *New Moon*, is now being issued regularly. An edition of the *Matilda Ziegler*, which for years has been published in New York Point and Braille is also appearing in Moon type and being distributed free to the blind wherever they reside. A novel also has been reproduced in five volumes and has been made available in all regional libraries through the Project, *Books for the Blind*.

For several years the American Foundation for the Blind has been conducting research and experimental work on phonograph discs for the reproduction of books for the use of the blind. This firm has utilized what might be termed the "standard method of sound recording" and the type of reproducer employed by commercial manufacturers of phonographs and records, familiar to everyone, in the device known as the "talking book." Such adaptations as are necessary only to meet the requirements of the blind operator were made. There are three models of machines now available from the Foundation as follows:

1. A spring-driven headphone operated model, without loudspeaker or radio, requiring no electric current; size approximately 15 by 15 by 8 inches.
2. An electric phonograph and 4-tube radio combination for use on alternating current; size approximately 15 by 20 by 9 inches.
3. A universal electric phonograph and 5-tube radio combination for use on either alternating or direct current; size approximately 15 by 20 by 9 inches.

It has been pointed out that the advantage at present of this device as against others of its kind is that the owner profits by the economies of standard mechanism and the availability of parts when repairs are needed. Talking book machines have been manufactured in mass production by the American Foundation and sold to those

blind readers who anticipate borrowing book-records from libraries for the blind. A book is reproduced by being read onto a master disc; duplicate records are made from this. It is said that it sometimes requires 12 or more long-running records to reproduce a complete book. Book-records which can fitly be supplied by the Project, Books for the Blind, Library of Congress, will be provided to the 23 libraries or institutions which are now receiving from the Project copies of books in the different embossed types. As this report is being prepared we have received word that 11 titles are soon to be released in the form of talking book records. We do not anticipate, however, that any form of "spoken book" or mechanical reading aloud will supersede Braille, not only because the latter is a medium for writing as well as reading, but because there is in the learning and use of Braille an intellectual accomplishment which the blind are not willing to forego. The "talking book", however, will be a means of making literature available to those who cannot or do not wish to use their fingers for reading. From the requests for specific records, which we have now on hand, this device promises to be a very popular means of "reading." In the actual business of handling these records as books we have had no experience up to this time and questions of policy may arise, such as certification by the American Foundation for the Blind that a borrower possesses a suitable machine, period of loan, special instructions to borrowers for careful handling, close examination of each record upon its return from a borrower, cataloging, shelving, etc.

LEGISLATION

To facilitate circulation of book records to the blind, Congress amended the Postal Laws and Regulations, embodying other changes in the law as follows:

Books, pamphlets, and other reading matter published either in raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or in the form of sound reproduction records for the use of the blind, in packages not exceeding twelve pounds in weight, and containing no advertising or other matter whatever, unsealed, and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries; magazines, periodicals, and other regularly issued publications, in such raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or on sound reproduction records (for the use of the blind), which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. * * * Approved May 9, 1934.

It is amazing to find from an authoritative survey of blindness in this country that 1 out of 1,227 persons is blind and that cases of

blindness due to accidents and diseases continue to be numerous in spite of all preventive measures. From such statements one realizes that the maintenance of growing collections of literature in whatever form for the use of the blind the future may evolve, is as necessary to the benefit of society as is any branch of library service.

The statistical records for the year follow:

Statistical report for year ending June 30, 1934

COLLECTION		Volumes
Books:		
American Braille.....	445	
Braille, grade 1½.....	17,159	
Standard English Braille.....	1,448	
Braille, grade 2 (English Braille).....	4,082	
French Braille.....	523	
German Braille.....	15	
Italian Braille.....	6	
Norwegian Braille.....	11	
Spanish Braille.....	34	
Swedish Braille.....	17	
Miscellaneous foreign types.....	13	
Moon type.....	2,543	
New York point.....	1,765	
	28,061	
Periodicals (subscriptions):		
Braille, grade 1½.....	21	
Standard English Braille.....	8	
Braille, grade 2 (English Braille).....	13	
Foreign Braille (French, 1; Spanish, 2).....	3	
Moon type.....	4	
New York point.....	4	
Ink print.....	9	
	62	
Music scores and musical instruction:		
Braille.....	700	
New York point.....	140	
Ink print.....	2	
	842	
Total collection (less deductions indicated below).....	28,965	

DEDUCTIONS

Books worn out and lost:		
American Braille.....	14	
Braille, grade 1½.....	81	
New York point.....	35	
Moon type.....	26	
	156	

CIRCULATION

	SB	B	E	M	N	For	Total
General works.....		15					15
Periodicals.....	500	663	848	40	3	8	2,062
Philosophy.....		277					277
Religion.....		329	18	69			416
Bible.....	2	140	6	125	9		282
Biography.....	116	2,088	8	29	3	2	2,246
History.....	77	2,317	18	58	11	5	2,486
Geography and travel.....	3	560	13	29	3		608
Sports and games.....	9	20					29
Social science.....	48	310		6			364
Political science.....	15	277					292
Law.....	36	56	2			14	108
Education.....		7					7
Music.....	2	274			2		278
Fine arts.....							
Readers.....	4	126	2	16	12		160
English language.....		225	5				230
Foreign language.....		396	31				427
Literature.....	6	162	8				176
Essays.....	27	371	10	7			415
Poetry and drama.....	11	640	15	8			674
Fiction.....	667	33,393	478	1,483	139	24	36,184
Juvenile fiction.....		535	8	2	2	3	550
Science.....	16	765	4	12	12	2	811
Medicine.....	4	45	3				52
Agriculture.....		52					52
Technology.....	2	157	7				166
Military science.....		4		2			6
Library science.....		49	4				53
Total.....	1,545	44,253	1,488	1,886	196	58	49,426
Number of registered borrowers.....							3,887

Key: SB Standard English Braille.
 B Braille, grade one and a half.
 E Braille, grade two (English).
 M Moon type.
 N New York Point.
 For Foreign Braille.

BRILLE TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription, Miss ADELIA M. HOYT)

The records of the past year in the Braille Transcribing Section show definite results, new projects undertaken, and participation in nation-wide movements in behalf of the blind pertaining to literature and education. Present economic conditions would presuppose a slackening in any volunteer effort which does not minister directly to the physical needs of suffering humanity. Fortunately, a twentieth century civilization recognizes moral and intellectual needs along with physical. Books, being food for the mind, are important. Libraries and schools have received some consideration in the emergency relief program. It is the same spirit which has impelled the

Red Cross and the Library of Congress to continue Braille transcribing during these years of depression.

PRODUCTION

While one might expect a decrease in the output of Braille, the Department is pleased to report an increase in nearly every line (see statistical report, *infra*). Production in Braille is based on the actual number of pages transcribed. During the past year about 50 percent of the material produced was on the new standard size page, which contains about one-fourth more reading matter. This would tend to reduce by one-eighth the total number of pages transcribed, shellacked, proofread, bound into volumes, and presented to libraries. The fact that under all these conditions there has been an actual increase is most gratifying and may be attributed to the following: The continued financial support of the American Red Cross and many of its chapters; the interest and consideration of the Library of Congress; the generosity of friends, whose timely financial aid has helped solve many a difficult problem, and, above all, to the volunteer transcribers, shellackers, bookbinders, and printers, whose enthusiasm has never wavered and whose devotion to the work deserves the highest commendation.

DUPLICATION

Duplication of Braille books by the Red Cross is now done in three ways: by the Garin Process (paper plates); from thin sheets of aluminum on which Braille is written with slate or writer; and with a stereotyping machine, writing on metal plates interpointed—this last being similar to the method employed by commercial Braille presses. The number of titles announced exceeded that of last year. (For the number of books printed, volumes and pages, pamphlets and children's stories, see statistical report, *infra*.)

It seems that the value of volunteer transcribing, whether in single or in duplicate copy, consists in meeting special needs for material which is not supplied through the regular channels. Such needs are numerous and quite sufficient to keep our volunteers busy and to justify the continuance of the Braille service. This policy is being followed as is shown by the special character of many of the books undertaken during the last year. Among those duplicated may be mentioned books on handicraft, knitting, basketry, rug making, and so forth; cook books, books on salesmanship and insurance, girl scout literature, spellers, and books in Grade One for beginners. All these have been gratefully received. From the Red Cross presses have come hundreds of short stories, distributed through the Junior Red Cross as gifts to blind children. No one can realize how much

sunshine and joy these gifts have brought to the recipients, and how much it has taught the sighted juniors to think of those less fortunate.

A recent innovation is the illustrating of some of the duplicated books. Embossed pictures are outlined in simple designs with Braille dots. Especially clever were the illustrations made in the "Three Little Pigs" and the Girl Scout Handbook. Also, many of the covers made by the sighted juniors for the short stories and many greeting cards have shown very attractive embossed designs. Some question the value of these embossed pictures, while others feel that it is an experiment worth trying, and one which may become an important factor in the education of the young blind.

BOOKBINDING

Hand-copied manuscript must be put into a strong and durable binding before it can be circulated among readers. Only a few libraries are able to meet this expense, hence a number of Red Cross Chapters have undertaken volunteer bookbinding; others are planning to take it up soon. It has proved a fascinating occupation, enlisting the interest of many who have not the time to learn to transcribe. Volunteers bind the work produced in their own chapters, and that of other chapters for the price of materials only. The number of volumes bound during the past year was more than one-half the number of volumes presented to libraries (see statistical report, *infra*). This does not include manuscripts put into temporary binders. The quality of the work compares most favorably with that of commercial binderies, and has proven a great help in getting this material more quickly into the hands of readers.

STUDENT AND INDIVIDUAL AID

Attention is called to the record of work done for students and individuals, a service which expands from year to year and is attracting the notice and favorable comment of workers for the blind everywhere. They declare that this work alone would justify Braille transcribing.

In a machine age, like the present, the blind who must work with their hands are more handicapped than those who can work with their brains. For this reason those who have the ability and can do so are seeking higher education and vocational guidance. In step with them go the volunteer transcribers, supplying the books they need. Often it is a race for the copyist to keep pace with the student, but it is exciting and satisfying. Anyone who watches the progress these young people make as they climb the ladder of learning, equal-

ling and often outranking their fellow students with sight and eager to fit themselves for better living, cannot fail to be thrilled with the joy of having had a part in helping them to become better men and women.

It is hoped that a students' library may soon be established where all this material copied for individuals may be collected and made available to other students. It may be that libraries whose shelves are overcrowded and whose staffs are inadequate to meet the demands upon them will be glad to donate or lend some of their books for students to such a collection.

THE AMERICAN BRAILLE COMMISSION

The adoption of Standard English Braille, Grade Two, as the type to be used in the printing of advanced books, was regarded as a step forward. However, the handbook prepared by the joint English and American Committee proved inadequate and the rules extremely indefinite. A variety of interpretations by the printers led to considerable variation in the printed books. To clarify the situation a committee of 5 was recommended, 2 members to be appointed by the American Association of Workers for the Blind, 2 by the American Association of Instructors for the Blind, and 1 by the American Foundation for the Blind, each member to represent a special line of work. The committee was given power to interpret the rules and to negotiate with the British Committee whenever it seemed necessary.

The personnel of the first committee is as follows: Miss Kate Foley, Home Teacher for California; Dr. P. C. Potts, Superintendent of the Idaho School for the Blind; Mr. L. W. Rodenberg, Illinois Printing House for the Blind, Jacksonville, Illinois; Mr. Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director, American Foundation for the Blind; Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, representing the Library of Congress and the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. The first meeting of the committee was held in New York in March 1934. An organization was formed under the name of the American Braille Commission. During the four days' session about one hundred questions were answered, some important rulings made, subcommittees appointed, and a referee chosen at the request of the printing houses. The second meeting was held in St. Louis during the last week in June, in conjunction with the biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors for the Blind. At this meeting further decisions were made, reports of subcommittees received, and the consideration of a word list which had been prepared by Miss Hoyt and Mr. Rodenberg occupied considerable time. It was also voted to submit some questions to the British Committee for its approval.

UNION CATALOG

One of the new projects undertaken, but not completed, is the preparation of a union catalog of all the hand-copied books now deposited in various libraries, such a list to show classification and ownership. This has long been urged as an aid to librarians in meeting requests from readers, and as a help to readers in learning just what is available and where. When this catalog is prepared it will be embossed in Braille and distributed through the Federal appropriation, after which it is hoped to have an ink-print copy made also. Work on the catalog has been halted from time to time for lack of help, but with the aid of generous friends it is going forward and will be completed in the near future.

NEW MANUAL

The Red Cross uses its own textbooks for its various activities. The one on Braille must be prepared by the Braille Transcribing Section at the Library of Congress. It is known as "Braille Transcribing—A Manual." The first edition appeared in 1921; since then it has been revised and enlarged many times. This year it became necessary to issue another edition. For the last few months the section has been engaged in writing what is practically a new manual, based on the principles of Standard English Braille, but covering only Grade One and Grade One and a Half. This manual is now ready for the printer and is awaited with considerable interest. It will be followed as soon as possible with another manual on Grade Two for the use of those who wish to take up the study of the more difficult system.

SELECTION OF BOOKS

A question often asked is: "How are books selected for transcribing?" It is frequently confused with the method employed by the Project, Books for the Blind, which selects books to be printed and distributed through the Federal appropriation. The acting director of Braille must approve all titles to be transcribed by volunteers of the Red Cross, whether in single or duplicate copies. She has found it expedient to appoint a book committee to assist her, consisting of several sighted persons of recognized literary ability, who are discriminating readers. They meet twice a month with the acting director at the Library. They consider typewritten lists of titles compiled from suggestions made by readers, librarians, friends, and members of the committee. The Braille Transcribing Section has a complete card file of all books embossed and transcribed and all titles suggested are checked with this file before being placed on the list. In considering titles many things are borne in mind: The

literary and permanent value of the book, its local need, its relation to books already in Braille on the same subject, its probable appeal to blind readers, and its adaptability to Braille transcribing. During the past year the committee considered 318 books and approved 204. From these approved titles transcribers are given lists from which to make a choice. It seems fitting here to express appreciation to the members of this committee for the conscientious and highly intelligent volunteer service they have rendered the Braille Transcribing Section.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Hand-copied pages produced.....	342, 366
Hand-copied pages proofread.....	288, 028
Hand-copied pages produced for students and individuals (included in above total production) ¹	70, 992
"Single copy" books completed: ²	
Titles	686
Volumes	2, 766
Pages	271, 257
"Duplicated books" completed:	
New titles announced.....	46
Books printed from new titles and others previously announced (approximately)	426
Volumes	1, 234
Pages	126, 470
Pamphlets and children's stories, pages.....	188, 318
Total pages duplicated.....	314, 788
Number of books ordered.....	317
Volumes "permanently" bound by volunteers.....	1, 602

¹This service was extended to 79 students in approximately 42 different high schools and colleges, located in 38 cities, 21 States, the District of Columbia, Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Also 65 individuals had special material copied for them for their use in carrying on certain lines of work.

²These books were presented to 64 libraries, institutions, individuals, etc.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

The work of the Project, Books for the Blind for the fiscal year 1933-34 has resulted in a substantial addition to the literature available for the blind in both the new Standard Braille Grade 2 and in Moon type. A notable experiment was made by Mr. J. Robert Atkinson, the head of the Universal Braille Press in Los Angeles, in an attempt to produce Moon type books from embossed plates in place of type-set books. He was given an order for a small volume on a cost-plus 10-percent basis. It is too soon to come to any final decision, but it would appear that the cost of books printed from embossed plates will be higher than that of books printed from type.

For the first time this year we were able, by special arrangement with the publishers, to purchase for the adult blind a series of magazines which were sent to the distributing libraries in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. It is worthy of mention that this was done without curtailing the number of books supplied. As a matter of fact, the number of titles in Braille supplied was increased from 145 last year to 172.

Among the titles embossed is a fine array of biographies, including a substantial addition to Plutarch's Lives which completes this important work. The series of titles in literature and poetry is no less significant. Of the total of 172 titles produced in Braille, 53, or 30 $\frac{4}{5}$ percent, were fiction. The distributing libraries were also supplied with a considerable number of replacements of titles worn out in actual use.

The "Talking Book", which has been attracting so much attention during the last few years, had reached a degree of development by the end of the year which would justify our setting aside a substantial sum from our next appropriation for the purchase of records to be sent to the distributing libraries, to be in turn lent to blind persons having machines to reproduce them. The Project, Books for the Blind, does not undertake to supply the machines. These cost between \$35 and \$40 each and are purchased by the blind persons themselves from the American Foundation for the Blind, 125 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City, or are secured for them by those who are interested in the blind—friends, local organizations such as the Lion's Clubs, etc.

Our first orders for "Talking Book" records will be the following, which will be ready early in the coming fiscal year:

The Four Gospels.

The Psalms.

Selected Patriotic Documents:

Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States.

Washington's Farewell Address and Washington's Valley Forge Letter to the Continental Congress.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's First and Second Inaugural Addresses.

Collection of Poems.

Shakespeare:

As You Like It, Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, Sonnets.

Fiction:

Carroll—As the Earth Turns.

Delafield—The Diary of a Provincial Lady.

Jarrett—Night over Fitch's Pond.

Kipling—The Brushwood Boy.

Masefield—The Bird of Dawning.

Wodehouse—Very Good, Jeeves.

Classified summary of titles purchased for the adult blind by the Government during the fiscal year 1933-34

	Braille	Moon	Totals
Philosophy and psychology.....	3		3
Religion and ethics.....	3	1	4
Hebrews.....	1		1
Description and travel.....	6		6
Biography.....	24	1	25
History.....	11		11
Economics, sociology and political science.....	13		13
Law.....	1		1
Music.....	7		7
Language.....	2		2
Literature and poetry.....	29	1	30
Science.....	4		4
Hygiene.....	2		2
Agriculture.....	2		2
Technology.....	1		1
Magazines.....	7	2	9
Miscellaneous.....	3		3
Fiction.....	53	16	69
Totals.....	172	21	193
Titles.....	172	21	193
Reorders (magazine).....	1		1
Plates for hymnals.....	2		2
Replacements.....	30	6	36
Totals.....	205	27	232

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

The year ending June 30, 1934, was the most important in the history of the Service both from the number and the character of the questions answered. The total number of inquiries submitted was 2,302 in a session of Congress lasting 167 days, as contrasted with the two previous high years of 1932 and 1933, when 2,249 and 2,223 inquiries were submitted in sessions which lasted 207 and 219 days, respectively. It should be mentioned, too, that many minor questions requiring but little research were turned over to the House Reading Room, and many questions on the border line of Legislative Reference Service, many of which in ordinary times we should answer, were referred to other divisions within whose province the questions more properly fell.

Our plan of looking ahead and anticipating the needs of Congress by working during the recess on questions likely to come up at the next session never worked to better advantage. When the previous session came to an end a list was submitted to the Speaker of the House, which, with subsequent additions, finally comprised 71 questions. These were distributed by groups, based on similarity of topic, among the research assistants for intensive study. The result was that when Congress convened in January the staff had become expert in the sources of information, and questions could be answered almost immediately with no time wasted in exploring a mass of unfamiliar literature. An examination of the selected list of about 50 of the questions reveals the fact that the larger number of questions related to finance, with reorganization of the government centering around the N. R. A. and other emergency organizations a close second. The liquor questions growing out of repeal, and our foreign relations were also of time-consuming dimensions.

Cooperation from certain other divisions has helped us materially to give satisfactory service during a very busy and exacting period. The timely bibliographies of the Division of Bibliography have frequently served as a starter and supplemented the studies and material sent from the Legislative Reference Service; the Catalog Division has made many translations, mostly from languages which we cannot cover ourselves; the Periodical Division has given us speedy and accurate service of newspapers and periodicals needed in our inves-

tigations and the condition of the unbound collection of serials is so orderly and complete that we have found it an inspiration to work there; the Reading Room through Mr. Robb's skillful methods has often saved us delay by locating books needed in our investigations; lastly, I would express our obligations to the Maps Division and to the Law Library for helpful aid rendered.

Appended are a list of the subjects submitted to the staff for recess study.

Summary of problems investigated by the Legislative Reference Service during the recess of Congress

1. Economic recovery, general.
2. Industrial codes.
3. Fair-trade practices.
4. Bankruptcy.
5. Antitrust acts and modifications.
6. Operation of antitrust laws.
7. Decisions of Federal courts relating to antitrust laws.
8. Government control of industry: operation and revision of antitrust laws, self-help activities of trade associations, effect upon hours, wages, and output.
9. Controlled production of commodities through private agreement, mergers, trusts, cartels, legislation, and international agreement.
10. Control of the issuance of securities for the protection of the investor: previous efforts, provisions of the law, its workings, and effect upon the activities of stock exchanges and new corporations.
11. Hours of labor.
12. Sweat-shop tendencies in industry.
13. Five-day week.
14. Six-hour day.
15. Unemployment insurance and relief.
16. Industrial old-age pensions.
17. Child labor.
18. Child-labor legislation and decisions.
19. Interstate transportation, railroad and motor vehicle.
20. Licensing of interstate business. Control of bus lines.
21. Railroad consolidation.
22. Public works.
23. Public utilities, their regulation and control.
24. Power.
25. Water-power development in the United States, with special reference to the Tennessee Valley, Boulder Dam, and Columbia River projects.
26. Reforestation.
27. Tariff.
28. Tariff policies and their effect on foreign trade: reciprocal tariffs and trade agreements, "most-favored-nation" provisions, administrative *v.* legislative control.
29. Economic Conference, London.
30. International debts: revision, cancelation.
31. Supervision of foreign loans.

32. Reorganization of Government departments: projected and actual savings in appropriations and employees.
33. Recognition of Russia.
34. United States and its Far Eastern policy.
35. St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty and project.
36. Disarmament policies, pacts, and arms embargoes.
37. Gold standard and inflation. Embargoes.
38. Stabilization of currency.
39. Relation of gold and prices.
40. Control of exchange.
41. Gold clause and sanctity of contract.
42. Banks and banking, general, with special reference to reform.
43. Private banking houses, their regulation and control.
44. Branch banking and unified control.
45. Guaranty of deposits.
46. Taxation, general.
47. Taxation: exemption, duplication by different governmental units, need for income-tax revision.
48. Beer taxation and revenue.
49. Revision of income tax. Aftermath of Morgan investigation.
50. Sales tax.
51. Agricultural relief: general, workings of the act, Federal control of production, the "processing tax", etc.
52. Farm mortgages.
53. Home loans. Forfeiture clauses.
54. Agricultural credit.
55. Cooperative marketing.
56. United States of Europe: suggestions, plans, purposes.
57. Powers of government: regulation and control, growth of Federal power through the President, Congress, or legislation conferring power on designated agencies.
58. Powers of the Executive in the United States and abroad: constitutional provision, emergency powers, present-day tendencies, and the practical exercise of powers.
59. Six-year term for President, with limitation of one term.
60. Economy in government, Federal, State, and municipal.
61. Balanced budget.
62. Veterans.
63. District of Columbia: relations to Federal Government.
64. Statehood for Puerto Rico.
65. Ratification of the repeal amendment: conventions.
66. Liquor laws after repeal: proposed plans.
67. Federal aid.
68. Relations with Japan.
69. Presidential primaries.
70. Canadian banking.
71. Cuba and the Platt amendment.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILDING, AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1935.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the office of the superintendent, Library Building, and the office of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the superintendent, Library Building, included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR 1934

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

The table below shows receipts of moneys under this endowment:

Income:

Four quarterly installments on portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$16,501.69
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	6,815.39
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets.....	756.75
Royalties from Charles M. Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun" (one-half to composer).....	1.00
	24,074.83
Balance from fiscal year 1933.....	9,159.23
	33,234.06
Disbursements.....	\$28,442.23
Balance available June 30, 1934.....	4,791.83
	33,234.06

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

Received:

As income from bequest of Alexis V. Babine endowment.....	\$250. 51
As income from Beethoven Association endowment.....	504. 75
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment.....	1,352. 00
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment.....	772. 00
As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	3,486. 80
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table).....	6,815. 39
As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment.....	3,785. 15
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)....	4,200. 00
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)....	47. 50
As income from Nicholas Longworth Foundation endowment...	54. 93
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment (reproductions)...	10,048. 05
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair)...	2,379. 18
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (treat- ment of source material for American history).....	909. 39

Refunded under terms of the endowment:

To R. R. Bowker ¹ and Alice M. Bowker, survivor (six-sevenths of gross income).....	\$661. 70
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.....	33,943. 95
	<u>34,605. 65</u>

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Balance from fiscal year 1933.....	\$39,667. 14
Received as income from endowments (as per above table).....	33,943. 95

Disbursed:

Beethoven Association endowment.....	\$0. 08
William Evarts Benjamin endowment....	1,352. 00
R. R. Bowker endowment.....	604. 16
Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	2,900. 00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table).....	13,897. 12
Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment....	3,750. 06
Archer M. Huntington endowment (books).....	5,988. 56
Nicholas Longworth Foundation endow- ment.....	43. 01
James B. Wilbur endowment (reproduc- tions).....	19,601. 83
Bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair).....	2,379. 18
Bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (treatment of source material for American history).....	743. 61
	<u>\$51,259. 61</u>
Balance available June 30, 1934.....	22,351. 48
	<u>73,611. 09</u>

¹ Mr. Bowker died Nov. 12, 1933.

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

(Acquisition of material for Semitic Division, contributions received through Hon. Emanuel Celler)

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$350.00
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	\$350.00
		<u>350.00</u>

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(Projects C and E)

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$1,540.72
Received	-----	1,500.00
Disbursed:		
Project C	-----	\$1,809.77
Project E	-----	588.15
		<u>\$2,397.92</u>
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	642.80
		<u>3,040.72</u>

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES (FOR ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION)

(Project G)

Received	-----	\$5,680.00
Disbursed	-----	\$4,019.86
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	1,660.14
		<u>5,680.00</u>

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$750.00
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	\$750.00
		<u>750.00</u>

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$1,000.00
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	\$1,000.00
		<u>1,000.00</u>

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$8,873.90
Received	-----	2,500.00
Disbursed	-----	\$5,827.29
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	5,546.61
		<u>11,373.90</u>

FOLK SONG PROJECT

Balance from fiscal year 1933	-----	\$653.72
Received (from Carnegie Corporation of New York)	-----	3,000.00
Disbursed	-----	\$2,024.29
Balance June 30, 1934	-----	1,629.43
		<u>3,653.72</u>

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Balance from fiscal year 1933.....		\$827. 65
Received		1, 500. 00
Disbursed	\$685. 00	
Balance June 30, 1934.....	1, 642. 65	
		<u>2, 327. 65</u>

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

(\$35,000 for project C, years 1929-34; \$75,000 for project D, years 1929-36)

Project C:		
Balance from fiscal year 1933.....		\$3, 821. 43
Received during fiscal year 1934.....		4, 820. 02
Project D:		
Balance from fiscal year 1933.....		564. 97
Received during fiscal year 1934.....		9, 000. 00
Disbursed:		
Project C.....	\$27. 69	
Project D.....	9, 494. 05	
		<u>\$9, 521. 74</u>
Balance June 30, 1934:		
Project C.....	8, 613. 76	
Project D.....	70. 92	
		<u>8, 684. 68</u>
		18, 206. 42

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1933.....		\$12, 537. 50
Proceeds from sale of duplicate aeronautical material in collections purchased from fund.....		210. 00
Disbursed	\$726. 74	
Balance June 30, 1934.....	12, 020. 76	
		<u>12, 747. 50</u>

BEQUEST OF HELEN CARTER LEIDY

Received.....		\$1, 013. 00
Balance June 30, 1934.....	\$1, 013. 00	
		<u>1, 013. 00</u>

ADA SMALL MOORE

Received.....		\$1, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1934.....	\$1, 000. 00	
		<u>1, 000. 00</u>

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

(Year 1933-34)

Received.....		\$20, 000. 00
Disbursed	\$20, 000. 00	
		<u>20, 000. 00</u>

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Balance from fiscal year 1933.....		\$378. 98
Disbursed.....	\$378. 98	
		<u>378. 98</u>

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1933.....	\$32,000.34
Total received.....	67,482.46
Total disbursed.....	\$60,126.93
Balance.....	39,355.87
	99,482.80

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1934

Appropriated.....	\$500.00
Balance June 30, 1934.....	\$500.00
	500.00

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Activities in connection with the care and maintenance of the building have been as usual, except for the handling of large portions of the collections which are being stored in the cellar of the building on account of lack of shelving space in the book stacks. This condition must continue until the annex building is completed and ready for occupancy.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, the housekeeping force was busily engaged in moving the physical equipment of the following divisions:

Rare Book Room from deck 37, northeast stack, to new addition. Union Catalog from deck D, southeast stack, to new addition. Bibliography Division from deck B, southeast stack, to new addition. Slavic Division from deck C, southeast stack, to new addition. Mail Division from temporary building in grounds to new addition. Stationery Section from east south curtain, basement, to new addition. Senfitic Division from north curtain, second floor, to deck 37, northeast stack.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE, 1934

DETAIL 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.....	\$1,449.50
Gas.....	36.75
General telephone service of Library.....	3,334.00
Mail and delivery service, operation and repair of motor vehicles....	388.65
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, drayage, and postage stamps.....	449.70
Uniforms, and boots for laborers.....	230.99
Uniform caps for guards.....	9.90
Window-shade cloth.....	185.34
Vacuum cleaners.....	127.41
	6,212.24
Total expended.....	6,212.24
Unexpended.....	787.76
	7,000.00

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the superintendent, Library Building, and the disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk.	Foreman of laborers:
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:	1 assistant foreman of laborers.
1 property clerk.	2 skilled laborers.
9 clerks.	23 laborers.
3 telephone operators.	2 laundresses.
Captain of the guard:	2 head charwomen.
2 lieutenants.	58 charwomen.
32 guards.	3 book cleaners.
4 check boys.	Total number of employees, 160.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	Total number of separations, 21.
8 elevator conductors.	
2 skilled laborers.	

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the Architect of the Capitol was placed in charge of all structural work at the Library Building and on the grounds, including all necessary repairs, the operation, maintenance, and repair of the mechanical plant and elevators, the care and upkeep of the grounds, and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building.

The following appropriations of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library Building were expended under his direction:

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1934

(July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934)

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies:	
Repairs to building and equipment.....	\$5, 762. 41
Engineering supplies.....	2, 801. 24
Electric supplies.....	1, 033. 93
Electric lamps.....	3, 069. 31
Electric fixtures.....	1, 066. 85
Café.....	40. 70
Sterilizer and treatment cabinet.....	38. 67
Lawn mowers.....	68. 00
Air scales and hose reels.....	80. 50
Laundry equipment.....	36. 15
Vacuum-cleaner hose and accessories.....	795. 95
Ventilating fans.....	519. 00
Metal standards.....	196. 00
Battery charger.....	45. 00
Blower.....	32. 80
Elevator cables.....	903. 75
Carriers (pneumatic-tube system).....	120. 00
Towel holders.....	46. 19

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies—Continued.

Repairs to photostat machine.....	\$60. 10
Radiator covers.....	291. 40
Photographs and blueprints.....	126. 04
	<hr/>
	17, 133. 99
Economy deductions returned to Treasury (wage deductions).....	500. 14
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	17, 634. 13
Unexpended.....	115. 87
	<hr/>
	17, 750. 00
	<hr/>

For trees, shrubs, etc.:

Shrubbery.....	86. 75
Fertilizer and grass seed.....	111. 66
Plowing, harrowing, and pulverizing ground.....	50. 00
Top soil.....	421. 00
Laborers' wages.....	287. 55
	<hr/>
	956. 96
Economy deductions returned to Treasury (laborers' wages).....	9. 95
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	966. 91
Unexpended.....	33. 09
	<hr/>
	1, 000. 00
	<hr/>

For furniture:

Miscellaneous furniture.....	448. 83
Repairing furniture.....	182. 74
Typewriters, repairing and parts.....	1, 540. 96
Parts and repairs to adding machines.....	40. 50
Parts and repairs to addressograph machine.....	10. 65
Desk lamps.....	15. 68
Desks.....	426. 60
Shelving.....	1, 041. 00
Tables.....	993. 38
Chairs.....	350. 40
Card cases and filing cabinets.....	893. 99
Mimeograph machine.....	325. 50
Reflectors (rare-book room).....	60. 00
Bookcases.....	74. 19
Screens.....	97. 49
Re-covering awning frames.....	3, 393. 78
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	9, 895. 69
Unexpended.....	104. 31
	<hr/>
	10, 000. 00

The more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building were as follows:

Walls and ceilings of the west, north, east, and south corridors of the basement floor were repainted in preparation for redecorating.

Awnings of the entire building were replaced.

Ventilating fans were installed in the stationery section and in two rooms in the space previously occupied by the east book stack.

All machinery and equipment of the carpenter, paint, plumbing, and machine shops—located temporarily throughout the cellar of the building—were moved and installed in a permanent location provided in the vaults under the east driveway.

PERSONNEL

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the superintendent, Library Building, was:

Chief engineer: 4 assistant engineers 2 machinists 1 plumber 2 carpenters 1 decorator 2 painters 5 skilled laborers	Chief engineer—continued: 1 general mechanic 2 laborers Chief electrician: 3 assistant electricians 2 skilled laborers Total number of employees, 27 Total number of separations, 1
--	--

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FISCAL YEAR 1934

(The building was closed on July 4 and Dec. 25, 1933)

Total number of visitors during the year.....	938,045
Average for the 363 days on which building was open.....	2,584
Smallest daily average (for December 1933).....	1,849
Largest daily average (for April 1934).....	4,884
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	170,811
Average for 59 Sundays and holidays.....	2,895
Total number of visitors on week days.....	767,234
Average for 304 week days.....	2,524

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 231,280 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 \$0.26 per 100 pounds, and yielded \$601.34.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1932, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library :

Salaries	\$1, 926. 99
Contingent expenses.....	1, 429. 26
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	500. 00
Books for adult blind.....	667. 77
Total.....	<u>\$4, 524. 02</u>

Care and maintenance:

Salaries	\$2, 382. 71
Sunday opening.....	21. 15
Special and temporary services.....	265. 25
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies.....	236. 59
Care and maintenance, Library of Congress, 1931 and 1932.....	33. 33
Total.....	<u>2, 939. 03</u>

Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol) :

Salaries	\$120. 39
Miscellaneous repairs, etc.....	12, 529. 30
Furniture	64. 50
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	35. 64
Total.....	<u>12, 749. 83</u>

Botanic Garden:

Salaries	\$144. 99
Improving Botanic Garden, 1932.....	337. 76
Enlarging and relocating Botanic Garden, 1931 and 1932.....	162. 97
Total.....	<u>645. 72</u>

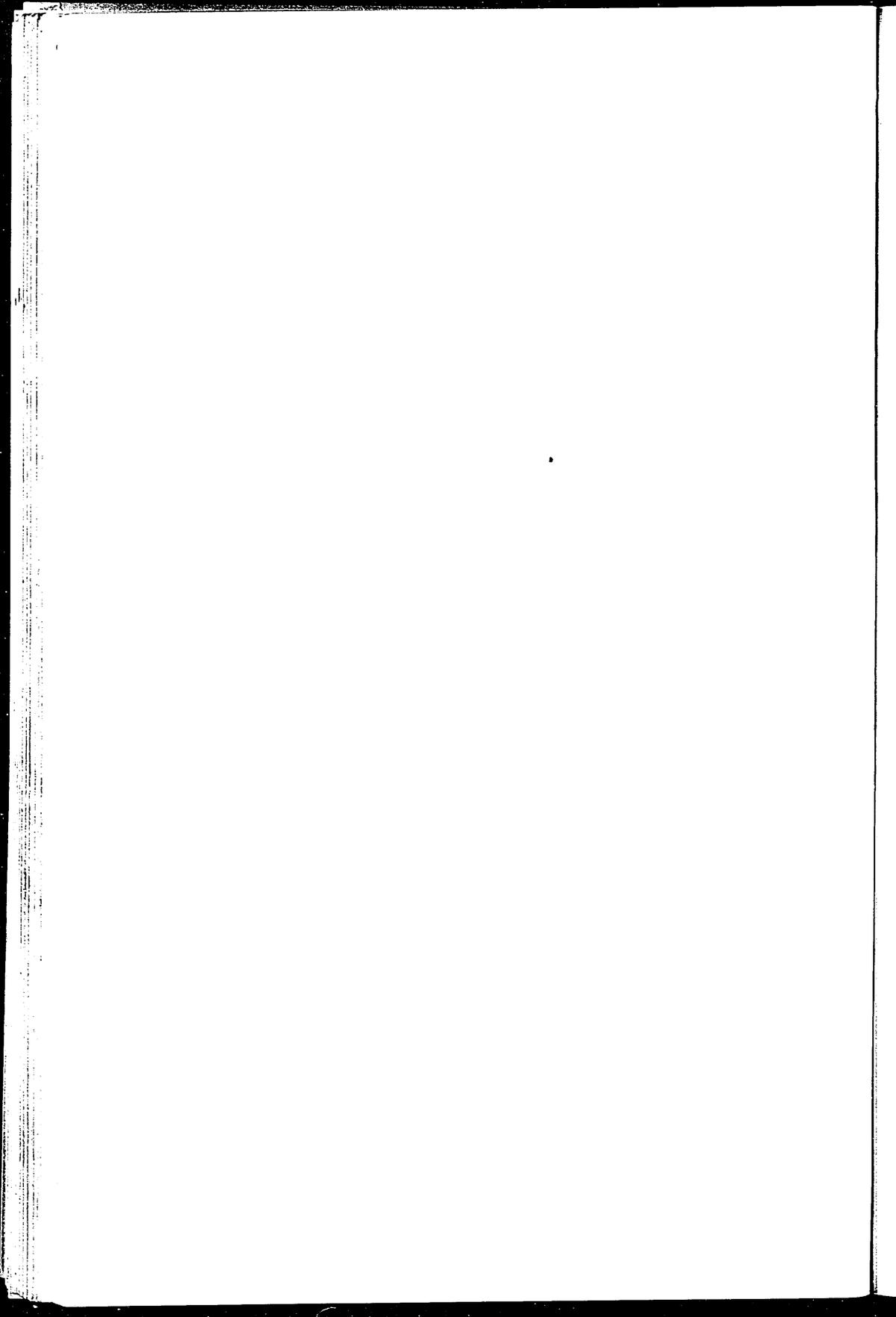
Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BOND,
Superintendent, Library Building.
 WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX IA

Appropriations and expenditures, 1933-34

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	With- drawn for retirement fund	Economy deductions returned to Treasury	Balance
Library and Copyright Office:					
Salaries:					
General service	\$773,360.00	\$705,145.74	\$29,094.70	\$38,550.15	\$569.41
Special service	2,750.00	2,475.71	63.20	145.48	65.61
Sunday service	18,000.00	15,632.32		2,316.15	51.53
Distribution of card indexes ¹	168,367.90	152,727.16	5,456.34	8,734.20	1,450.20
Legislative Reference Service	68,365.00	61,702.01	2,589.88	3,488.44	584.67
Copyright Office ²	228,600.00	206,303.96	8,642.94	11,126.67	2,526.43
Index to State Legislation ³	31,070.73	28,539.99	1,135.21	1,395.53	
Union Catalogs	18,335.00	16,693.63	697.01	891.94	52.42
Books for the adult blind ⁴	90,000.00	89,413.61	124.34	462.05	
Increase of Library ⁵	150,000.00	150,000.00			
Contingent expenses:					
Miscellaneous	9,000.00	8,987.87			12.13
Photostat supplies ⁶	5,474.55	5,470.61			3.94
Printing and binding ⁷	366,329.82	366,329.82			
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	1,929,653.00	1,809,422.43	47,803.62	67,110.61	5,316.34
Library Building:					
Care and maintenance (salaries)	151,145.00	131,834.63	5,531.93	7,188.75	6,589.69
Sunday service	4,000.00	3,213.25		479.72	307.03
Special and temporary service	500.00	250.61		40.64	208.75
Custody and maintenance	7,000.00	6,212.24			787.76
Total Library Building.....	162,645.00	141,510.73	5,531.93	7,709.11	7,893.23
Expenses, Trust Fund Board.....	500.00				500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	2,092,798.00	1,950,933.16	53,335.55	74,819.72	13,709.57
Mechanical and structural opera- tions, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):					
Building and grounds:					
Salaries	42,830.00	37,568.87	1,576.70	2,074.99	1,609.44
Trees, shrubs, etc.	1,000.00	956.96		9.95	33.09
Repairs and supplies	17,750.00	17,133.99		500.14	115.87
Furniture	10,000.00	9,895.69			104.31

¹ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions, \$2,742.81 credited and \$360.09 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$166,917.70) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$206,631.23).

² Expenditures (\$226,073.57) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$251,591.50).

³ Appropriation includes \$155.73 reimbursement to the appropriation from the National Emergency Council for services rendered by the assistants of the Index to State Legislation in preparing an Index to the National Emergency Council Manual. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁴ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁵ Any 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.

⁶ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions—\$403.90 credited and \$70.65 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$1,176.48 credited and \$153.34 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

Appropriations and expenditures, 1933-34—Continued.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	With- drawn for retirement fund	Economy deductions returned to Treasury	Balance
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment—Continued.					
Building and grounds—Cont.					
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ⁸	\$4,275,000.00	\$2,015,688.24	-----	\$3,602.91	\$2,255,708.85
Care, maintenance, and repair of buildings on the site acquired for the annex building ⁹	2,500.00	2,121.59	-----	374.41	4.00
Total building and grounds	4,349,080.00	2,083,365.34	1,576.70	6,562.40	2,257,575.56
Grand total.....	6,441,878.00	4,034,298.50	54,912.25	81,382.12	2,271,285.13
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹⁰	3,476.82	2,712.29	-----	-----	764.53

⁸ Includes \$1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and \$150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Also, includes an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Expenditures include outstanding obligations.

⁹ Appropriated under the Second Deficiency Act 1933 to continue available until June 30, 1934.

¹⁰ Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$5,923.82
Typewriter supplies.....	532.26
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	310.79
Street-car tokens.....	330.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	1,160.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	42.03
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	6.80
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.....	20.00
Mail-bag and pouch repairs.....	119.83
Duplicator supplies.....	301.42
Travel expenses.....	240.92
Total miscellaneous contingent expenses.....	8,987.87
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	\$5,397.38
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	73.23
Total photostat supplies.....	¹ 5,470.61
Total contingent expenses of the library.....	14,458.48

¹ \$2,688.72 covered into the Treasury on account of sale of photoduplications.

APPENDIX IB

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$774,341, of which amount \$1,670, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available for the salaries of additional assistants in the rare-book room.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$224,442.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, 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, \$66,662.

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 \$52,650, for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$162,260.

TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$2,700.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$36,420, of which \$6,700 shall be immediately available for printing and binding.

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, \$16,200.

UNION CATALOGUES

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$18,100.

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, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, 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 1936, \$100,000.

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight,

commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books, \$50,000.

For the 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.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide¹ books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 2, sec. 135a), \$99,620.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous 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, \$200,000.

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

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$120,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office 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, \$9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$145,640.

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, \$3,600.

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, \$450.

¹ So in original.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$8,900.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500.

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$42,048.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, \$1,000.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$39,640.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$13,965.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

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, as amended, 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, as amended: *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, (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

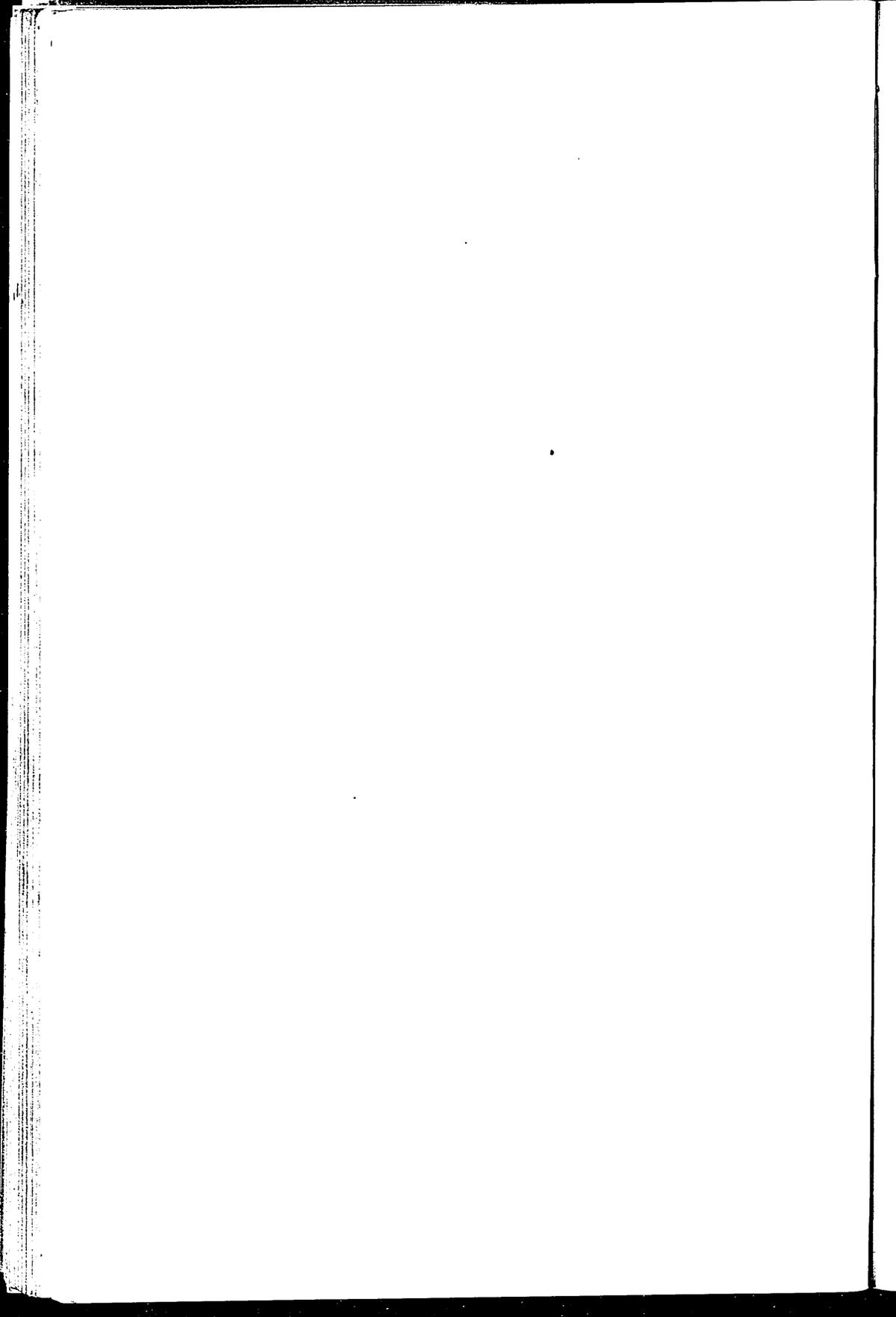
of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize annual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for other purposes", approved March 26, 1934, and for each and every object and purpose specified therein, to be immediately available, \$7,438,000.

SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1935."

Approved, May 30, 1934.



APPENDIX II

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND 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.

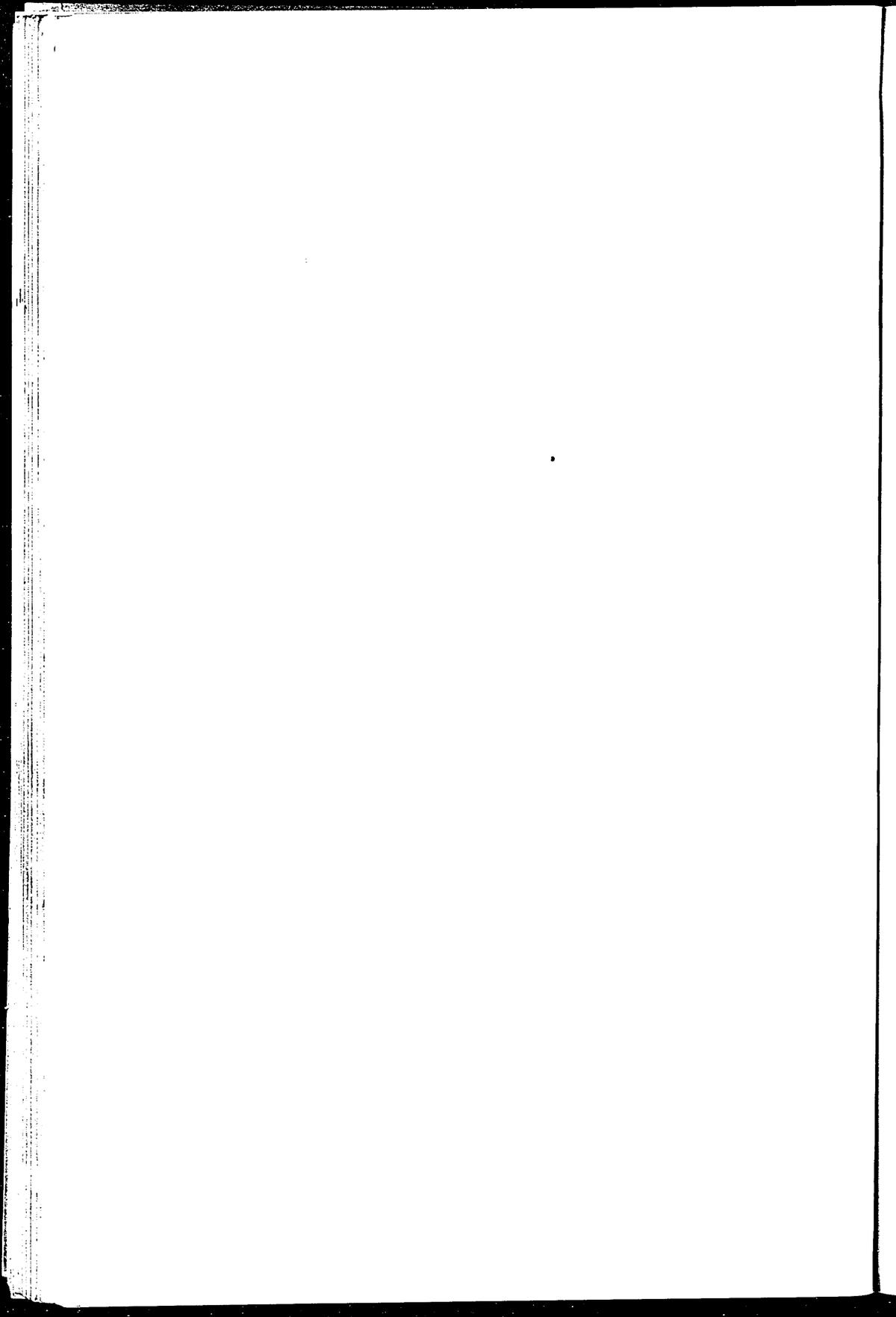
SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance 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.



APPENDIX III

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CON- GRESS

[PUBLIC—No. 141—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 6663]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—APPROPRIATIONS

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, namely:

* * * * *

TITLE II—ECONOMY PROVISIONS

SEC. 21. (a) Title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2 is amended by inserting after "1934" the following: "and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935"; and

(2) Section 3 (b) is amended by striking out "15 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "10 per centum during the portion of the fiscal year 1934 beginning February 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1934, and shall not exceed 5 per centum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935."

* * * * *

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of the antideficiency Acts, deficiencies in their respective appropriations made during the second session of the Seventy-third Congress and available for obligation

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, may be incurred during such fiscal year by any executive department or independent establishment and the municipal government of the District of Columbia, upon written order of the President specifying the amount of the deficiency which may be incurred, and by the legislative branch of the Government and the agencies customarily considered a part of such branch; but such deficiencies may be incurred only to the extent necessary to enable the payment to officers and employees of such activities of sums for which the available appropriation is inadequate by reason of a diminution in the percentage of reduction of compensation in pursuance of action of the President under the provisions of section 3 of title II of such Act of March 20, 1933, as continued for the fiscal year 1935.

(e) There is hereby appropriated so much as may be necessary for the payment of sums due, and payable out of the Treasury of the United States, by reason of the diminution under this title in the percentage of reduction of compensation, and other amendments to existing laws made hereby; and limitations on amounts for personal services are hereby respectively increased in proportion to the increase in appropriations for personal services made in this subsection. In the case of officers and employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such sums shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years.

* * * * *

SEC. 24. Title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 10. * * *

"(b) The following sections of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, are hereby continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935: Sections 7 (prohibiting administrative promotions)

* * * * *

"(d) For the purpose of continuing the sections enumerated in subsections * * * (b), * * * of this section, in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935: The figures '1933' shall be read as '1935'; the figures '1934' as '1935'.

* * * * *

"(e) In the application of the sections enumerated in subsections * * * , (b), and * * * of this section with respect to the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934), the following amendments shall apply:

“(2) Section 7 (prohibiting administrative promotions) of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, is amended by adding after the first proviso thereof a colon and the following: ‘*Provided further*, That administrative promotions may be made during the fiscal year 1935 to the extent that funds are available therefor, on an annual basis, from savings made in the amounts apportioned for personal services from the applicable appropriations for the fiscal year 1935.’

“(f) No part of the appropriations made during the second session of the Seventy-third Congress shall be used to pay any increase in the salary of any officer or employee of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia by reason of the reallocation of the position of such officer or employee to a higher grade after June 30, 1932, by the Personnel Classification Board or the Civil Service Commission, and salaries paid accordingly shall be payment in full.

“(g) Each permanent specific annual appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, is hereby reduced for that fiscal year by such estimated amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine will be equivalent to the savings that will be effected in such appropriation by reason of the application of this title.”

Sec. 25. Section 8 of title II of such Act of March 20, 1933, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “Act” the following: “during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.” * * *

Sec. 40. This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935.”

[PUBLIC—No. 214—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 2922]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled “An Act to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind”, approved April 27, 1904, and Acts supplemental thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled “An Act to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind”, approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 313), the supplemental provision in section 1 of the Post Office Appropriation Act for 1913, approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 551), and the joint resolution entitled “Joint resolution to provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind”, approved

June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 668; U. S. C., title 39, ch. 8, sec. 331), be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Books, pamphlets, and other reading matter published either in raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or in the form of sound reproduction records for the use of the blind, in packages not exceeding twelve pounds in weight, and containing no advertising or other matter whatever, unsealed, and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries; magazines, periodicals, and other regularly issued publications in such raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or on sound reproduction records (for the use of the blind), which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

"Volumes of the Holy Scriptures, or any part thereof, published either in raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or in the form of sound reproduction records for the use of the blind, which do not contain advertisements (a) when furnished by an organization, institution, or association not conducted for private profit, to a blind person without charge, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage; (b) when furnished by an organization, institution, or association not conducted for private profit to a blind person at a price not greater than the cost price thereof, shall be transmitted in the United States mails at the postage rate of 1 cent for each pound or fraction thereof; under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

"All letters written in point print or raised characters or on sound reproduction records used by the blind, when unsealed, shall be transmitted through the mails as third-class matter."

Approved, May 9, 1934.

[PUBLIC—No. 412—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 9830]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental general and emergency appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

Library building and grounds: For an additional amount for necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including the same objects specified

under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1935, to provide for installation, replacement, and reconditioning of elevators, \$30,300, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, until June 30, 1936, notwithstanding any provision of the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extensions of service after the age of retirement.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. This title may be cited as the "Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935."

Approved, June 19, 1934.

[PUBLIC—No. 448—73RD CONGRESS]

[S. 2702]

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 5, sec. 702a (c)), is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In case an annuitant shall die without having received in annuities purchased by the employee's contributions as provided in (2) of section 4 of this Act an amount equal to the total amount to his credit at time of retirement, the amount remaining to his credit and any accrued annuity shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, in the following order of precedence:

"First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated in writing by such annuitant and recorded on his individual account;

"Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such annuitant;

"Third, if there be no such beneficiary, or executor or administrator, payment may be made, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the death of the annuitant, to such person or persons as may appear in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission to be legally entitled thereto, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person.

"In the case of an annuitant who has elected to receive an increased annuity as provided in section 4 of this Act, the amount

to be paid under the provisions of this subsection shall be only the accrued annuity."

SEC. 2. Subsection (d) of such section 12 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 5, sec. 702a (d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) In case an employee shall die without having attained eligibility for retirement or without having established a valid claim for annuity, the total amount of his deductions with interest thereon shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, in the following order of precedence:

"First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated in writing by such employee and recorded on his individual account;

"Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such employee;

"Third, if there be no such beneficiary or executor or administrator, payment may be made, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the death of the employee, to such person or persons as may appear in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission to be legally entitled thereto, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person."

SEC. 3. Subsection (e) of such section 12 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 5, sec. 702a (e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) In case a former employee entitled to the return of the amount credited to his individual account shall become legally incompetent, the total amount due may be paid to a duly appointed guardian or committee of such former employee. If the amount of refund due such former employee does not exceed \$1,000, and if there has been no demand upon the Civil Service Commission by a duly appointed guardian or committee, payment may be made, after the expiration of thirty days from date of separation from the service, to such person or persons, in the discretion of the Commission, who may have the care and custody of such former employee, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person."

SEC. 4. Subsection (f) of such section 12 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 5, sec. 702a (f)) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Each employee or annuitant to whom this Act applies may, under regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom shall be paid, upon the death of the employee or annuitant any sum remaining to his credit (including any accrued annuity) under the provisions of this Act."

This Act shall become effective upon the transfer of civil-service retirement functions from the Veterans' Administration to the Civil Service Commission, as provided in Executive order of April 7, 1934, as amended by the Executive order of June 5, 1934.

Approved, June 22, 1934.

[PUBLIC—No. 432—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8910]

AN ACT

To establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created the Office of Archivist of the United States, the Archivist to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. The salary of the Archivist shall be \$10,000 annually. All persons to be employed in the National Archives Establishment shall be appointed by the Archivist solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties and without regard to civil-service law; and the Archivist shall make rules and regulations for the government of the National Archives; but any official or employee with salary of \$5,000 or over shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. All archives or records belonging to the Government of the United States (legislative, executive, judicial, and other) shall be under the charge and superintendence of the Archivist to this extent: He shall have full power to inspect personally or by deputy the records of any agency of the United States Government whatsoever and wheresoever located, and shall have the full cooperation of any and all persons in charge of such records in such inspections, and to requisition for transfer to the National Archives Establishment such archives, or records as the National Archives Council, hereafter provided shall approve for such transfer, and he shall have authority to make regulations for the arrangement, custody, use, and withdrawal of material deposited in the National Archives Building: *Provided,* That any head of an executive department, independent office, or other agency of the Government may, for limited periods, not exceeding in duration his tenure of that office, exempt from examination and consultation by officials, private individuals, or any other persons such confidential matter transferred from his department or office, as he may deem wise.

SEC. 4. The immediate custody and control of the National Archives Building and such other buildings, grounds, and equipment as may from time to time become a part of the National Archives Establishment (except as the same is vested by law in the Director of National Buildings, Parks, and Reservations) and their contents shall be vested in the Archivist of the United States.

SEC. 5. That there is hereby created also a National Historical Publications Commission which shall make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as seem appropriate for publication and/or otherwise recording at the public expense, said Commission to consist of the Archivist of the United States, who shall be its chairman; the historical adviser of the Department of State; the chief of the historical section of the War Department, General Staff; the superintendent of naval records in the Navy Department; the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress; and two members of the American Historical Association appointed by the president thereof from among those persons who are or have been members of the executive council of the said association: *Provided*, That the preparation and publication of annual and special reports on the archives and records of the Government, guides, inventory lists, catalogs, and other instruments facilitating the use of the collections shall have precedence over detailed calendars and textual reproductions. This Commission shall meet at least once a year, and the members shall serve without compensation except repayment of expenses actually incurred in attending meetings of the Commission.

SEC. 6. That there is hereby further created a National Archives Council composed of the Secretaries of each of the executive departments of the Government (or an alternate from each department to be named by the Secretary thereof), the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, the Chairman of the House Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States. The said Council shall define the classes of material which shall be transferred to the National Archives Building and establish regulations governing such transfer; and shall have power to advise the Archivist in respect to regulations governing the disposition and use of the archives and records transferred to his custody.

SEC. 7. The National Archives may also accept, store, and preserve motion-picture films and sound recordings pertaining to and illustrative of historical activities of the United States, and in connection therewith maintain a projecting room for showing such films and reproducing such sound recordings for historical purposes and study.

SEC. 8. That the National Archives shall have an official seal which will be judicially noticed.

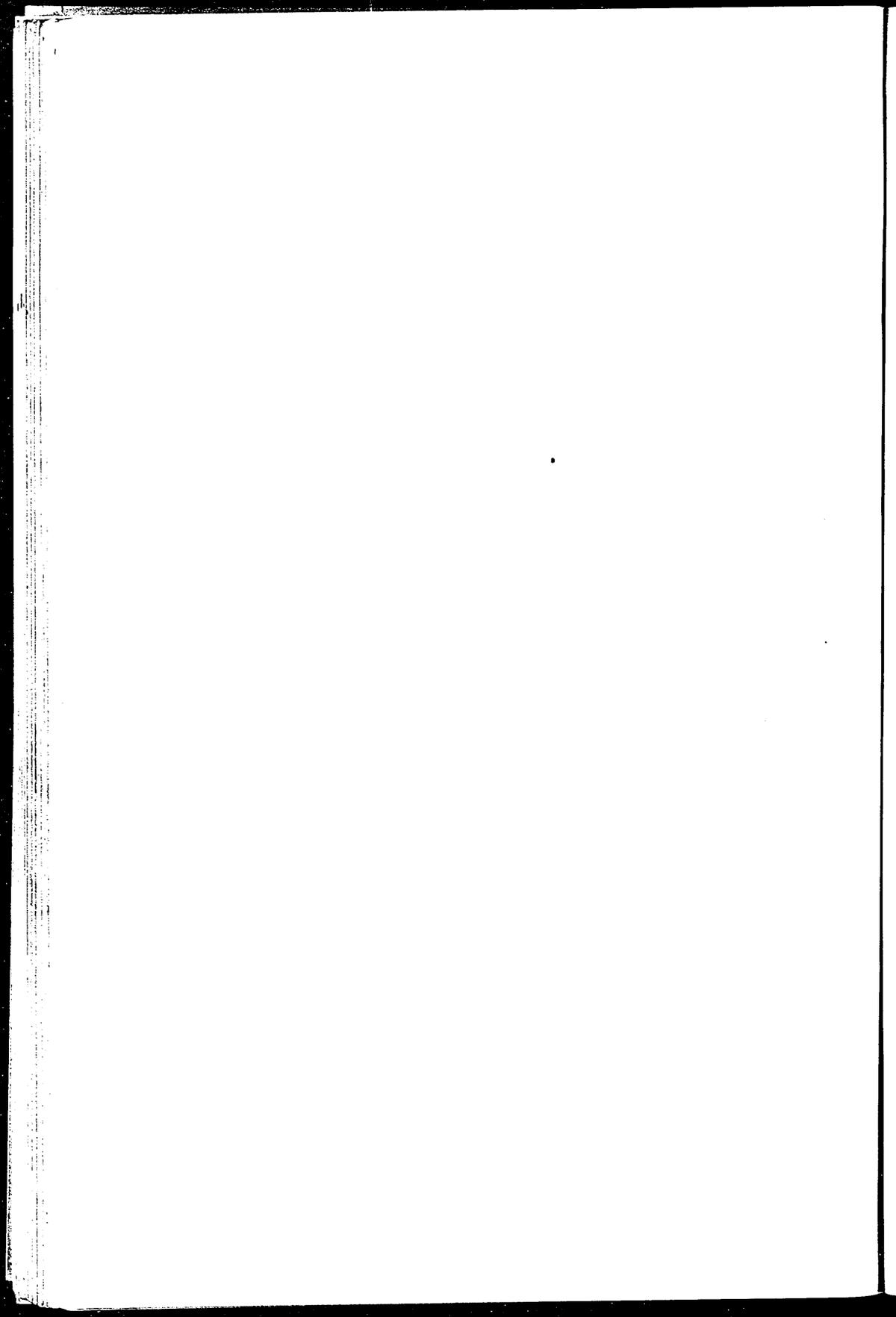
SEC. 9. That the Archivist shall make to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year as to the National Archives, the said report including a detailed statement of all accessions and of all receipts and expenditures on account

of the said establishment. He shall also transmit to Congress the recommendations of the Commission on National Historical Publications, and, on January 1 of each year, with the approval of the Council, a list or description of the papers, documents, and so forth (among the archives and records of the Government), which appear to have no permanent value or historical interest, and which, with the concurrence of the Government agency concerned, and subject to the approval of Congress, shall be destroyed or otherwise effectively disposed of.

SEC. 10. That there are hereby authorized such appropriations as may be necessary for the maintenance of the National Archives Building and the administration of the collections, the expenses, and work of the Commission on National Historical Publications, the supply of necessary equipment and expenses incidental to the operations aforesaid, including transfer of records to the Archives Building; printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel and subsistence and per diem in lieu of subsistence, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Acts; stenographic services by contract or otherwise as may be deemed necessary; purchases and exchange of books and maps; purchase, exchange, and operation of motor vehicles; and all absolutely necessary contingent expenses, all to be expended under the direction of the Archivist, who shall annually submit to Congress estimates therefor in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. All Acts or parts of Acts relating to the charge and superintendency, custody, preservation, and disposition of official papers and documents of executive departments and other governmental agencies inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 19, 1934.



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